

Psychology

Year 12 Curriculum Map

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
<p>Attachment</p> <p>Caregiver interaction; reciprocity and interactional synchrony Schaffer's stages role of the father Animal studies; Lorenz and Harlow Explanations; learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory Critical period and internal model Ainsworth's attachment types Bowlby; maternal deprivation and institutionalisation and orphanages Early childhood on adult relationships and internal model</p> <p>Research Methods</p> <p>IV and DV Hypotheses and variables Experimental methods -laboratory, field and quasi Experimental methods – Interviews, questionnaires, observations, correlations Experimental designs Sampling techniques Pilot studies Measures of central tendency Graphs and types of data Skewed distribution Sign test and application Ethical issues and guidelines Peer reviews Psychology of the economy</p> <p>Approaches</p> <p>Psycho-dynamic approach, Biological approach, Behaviourist approach, Social learning theory, Cognitive approach, Humanistic approach and Evolutionary theory</p>	<p>Memory</p> <p>Keywords in memory The multi store model Sensory memory, STM and LTM Coding, capacity and duration Episodic, procedural and semantic memory in LTM Working memory model Visuo-spatial sketchpad Articulatory phonological loop Central executive Episodic buffer Proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure</p> <p>Social Psychology</p> <p>Types of conformity; compliance identification and internalisation Explanations of conformity; normative and Informational Asch anonymity, difficulty Zimbardo conformity to roles Explanations of obedience; agentic state and legitimacy of authority Social support and locus of control Minority influence; consistency, commitment and flexibility Social influences on social change</p> <p>Psychopathology</p> <p>Definitions of abnormality Behavioural, emotional and cognitive aspects of phobias. Explanations of phobias; classical and operant conditioning Treatments including systematic desensitisation, relaxation, the use of hierarchy and flooding.</p>	<p>Research Methods</p> <p>Experimental methods Non-experimental methods Controls, randomisation and standardisation Reliability; test-retest, inter-observer, ways to improve Validity; face, concurrent, ecological, temporal Features of science; replicability, falsifiability, theory construction, hypothesis testing, paradigms Psychology reports; abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion, referencing Content and thematic analysis Inferential statistics; type I and type II errors</p> <p>Memory</p> <p>Eyewitness testimony Leading questions Post event discussion Anxiety Improving eyewitness testimony Cognitive interviews</p> <p>Psychopathology</p> <p>Cognitive approach; explaining and treating depression: Beck's negative triad and Ellis's ABC Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), challenging irrational thoughts. Biological approach; explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy.</p>

Psychology

Year 13 Curriculum Map

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
<p>Issues and Debates</p> <p>Gender and culture in Psychology – androcentrism and alpha - beta. Free will determinism: psychic biological and environmental. The scientific emphasis on causality The nature-nurture debate: the; the interactionist approach. Holism and reductionism: levels Idiographic and nomothetic Ethics, including social sensitivity</p> <p>Biopsychology</p> <p>Divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic). Sensory, relay, motor neurons. Synaptic transmission including excitation and inhibition. Endocrine glands and hormones The fight or flight response Localisation of brain function Hemispheric lateralisation: Broca's and Wernicke's area Split brain research by Sperry Plasticity and recovery Brain scans; fMRI, EEGs, ERPs and post-mortem examinations Biological rhythm; circadian, infradian and ultradian Endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle.</p> <p>Schizophrenia</p> <p>Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap. Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis. Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing. Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics. Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia. The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model.</p>	<p>Aggression</p> <p>Neural and hormonal mechanisms in aggression, including the roles of the limbic system, serotonin and testosterone. Genetic factors in aggression, including the MAOA gene. The ethological explanation of aggression, including reference to innate releasing mechanisms and fixed action patterns. Evolutionary explanations of human aggression. Social psychological explanations of human aggression, including the frustration-aggression hypothesis, social learning theory as applied to human aggression, and de-individuation. Institutional aggression in the context of prisons: dispositional and situational explanations. Media influences on aggression, including the effects of computer games. The role of desensitisation, disinhibition and cognitive priming.</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>Sex-role stereotypes. Androgyny and measuring androgyny including the Bem Sex Role Inventory. The role of chromosomes and hormones (testosterone, oestrogen and oxytocin) in sex and gender. Atypical sex chromosome patterns: Klinefelter's syndrome and Turner's syndrome. Cognitive explanations of gender development, Kohlberg's theory, gender identity, gender stability and gender constancy; gender schema theory. Psychodynamic explanation of gender development, Freud's psychoanalytic theory, Oedipus complex; Electra complex; identification and internalisation. Social learning theory as applied to gender development. The influence of culture and media on gender roles. Atypical gender development: gender dysphoria; biological and social explanations for gender dysphoria</p>	<p>Revision</p>