Subject: Psychology		Subject Leader: Maria Law	Year Group: 13	AUTUMN TERM
Topic	Key Learning Points		Key Vocabulary	Assessments
FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY	 End point: to have thorough knowledge and understanding of offender profiling techniques and explanations of offender behaviour. To outline, evaluate and apply ways of dealing with offender behaviour. To understand the differences between top down and bottom up approaches of offender profiling To discuss the biological explanations [atavistic form, neural and genetic] and psychological explanations [Eysenck's theory, cognitive, psychodynamic and differential association theory] of offender behaviour. Discuss ways of dealing with offender behaviour including custodial sentencing, behavioural modification in custody, anger management and restorative justice] 		Offender profiling -The top down approach /The bottom up approach Organised/disorganised offender Investigative psychology Geographical profiling – marauder/commuter Atavistic form Introversion/extraversion Neuroticism/stability Psychoticism levels of moral reasoning Cognitive distortionshostile attribution bias/minimalization Differential association theory Recidivism Restorative justice	Regular embedded exam questions throughout the module with apply it questions regular timed essays end of module test [30 mins]
RELATIONSHIPS	relationships and factors at to face and virtual relation social relationships. To know the relat behaviour To discuss the face attractiveness and To discuss theorie	s of relationships including social exchange theory, the sbult's investment model and Ducks phase model of	Inter/intra sexual selection Self-disclosure Reciprocity Matching hypothesis Halo effect Filter theory Social exchange theory Equity theory Investment model	Regular embedded exam questions throughout the module with apply it questions regular timed essays end of module test [30 mins]

	To discuss key elements and differences of virtual relationships and understand and explain Para social relationships.	Comparison of alternatives Intra psychic phase Dyadic phase Social phase Grave dressing phase Hyperpersoanl model Reduced cues gating Para social relationships Absorption addiction model	
SCHIZOPHRENIA	 End point: to know how schizophrenia is diagnosed and assessed. To be able to discuss explanations and treatments of schizophrenia. To understand how schizophrenia is diagnosed and classified To discuss the biological and psychological [cognitive, family dysfunction] explanations of schizophrenia To discuss the biological treatments -drug therapy and psychological treatments -CBT, family therapy and token economies. To be able to outline and evaluate the interactionist approach including the diathesis stress model 	Schizophrenia Positive / negative Symptoms DSM ICD Inter-rater reliability Comorbidity Family dysfunction Expressed emotion Schizophrenogenic Mother Cognitive deficits Cognitive Behavioural Therapy Family therapy Anti-psychotics Diathesis Stress Model	Regular embedded exam questions throughout the module with apply it questions regular timed essays end of module test [30 mins]

Subject: Psych	ology Subject Leader: Maria Law	Year Group:13	SPRING TERM
Topic	Key Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments
ISSUES AND DEBATES	 End point: to have thorough knowledge and understanding of issues and debates in psychology To be able to discuss gender bias and cultural bias in psychological research including androcentrism and alpha and beat bias, ethnocentrism and cultural relativism To have a clear knowledge and understanding of the debate between free will versus determinism in psychological research and know the difference between hard and soft determinism and biological, environmental and psychic determinism. To understand the relevance of the nature nurture debate in psychological research and the ni9mprotance of heredity and the environment as well as understating the interactionist approach. To have clear knowledge of the holism versus reductionist debate and understand how it fits into psychological research and theories To know the difference between nomothetic and idiographic approaches and apply to psychological theories and approaches. To understand the ethical implications of research studied and theory and apply to examples studied. 	Androcentric Alpha/ beta bias Ethnocentrism Free will Hard/soft determinism Biological determinism Environmental determinism Psychic determinism Nature/nurture Interactionist approach Holism Reductionist Idiographic Nomothetic Socially sensitive research	Regular embedded exam questions throughout the module with apply it questions regular timed essays end of module test [30 mins]
RESEARCH METHODS	 End point: to have the knowledge, skills and confidence to answers all possible types of questions on the research methods paper. To be able to confidently apply knowledge of year 12 research methods content on experimental and non-experimental methods, data analysis and the role of peer review to exam questions To be able to confidently answer questions on content analysis, case studies and reliability and validity To be able to choose the correct statistical test and justify as well as being able to interpret data from significance tables To be able to know the conventions used in writing scientific report [abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion and referencing 	Sign test Spearman's Rho Wilcoxon Mann Whitney Chi Squared test Related /unrelated t test	Regular past paper questions and research method practice embedded Research methods mock

	 To understand what the key features of science are along with theory and hypothesis testing 		
APPROACHES			
REVISON AND COMPARISON OF APPROACHES	 End point; To be confident with the approaches questions and to be clear on the key knowledge and evaluation needed for each approach .to be able to make comparisons between the approaches To revise the 5 approaches – biological, cognitive, learning, humanistic and psychodynamic and apply this knowledge to past exam questions To be able to compare the approaches but identifying similarities and differences between the approaches 	Deterministic / free will Reactionist/holistic Scientific Idiographic/nomothetic	Comparison of approaches essay

Subject: psychology		Subject Leader: Maria Law	Year Group:13	SUMMER TERM	
Topic		Key Learning Points		Assessments	
Paper 1 revision	 of potential exam quest To be able to co To be able to co To be able to co 	evised the 4 modules for paper 1 and be confident in a range cions on fidently answer a range of questions on social influence onfidently answer a range of questions on memory onfidently answer a range of questions on attachments onfidently answer a range of questions on psychopathology	Command words	Past exam questions Paper 1 mock	
Paper 2 Revision	of potential exam quest To be able to co	evised the 2 modules for paper 2 and be confident in a range cions on infidently answer a range of questions on approaches on identify answer a range of questions on biopsychology	Command words	Past exam questions Paper 2 mock [sec A and B]	

How parents can support learning in the subject this academic year

Parents can support learning in Psychology but ensuring students have a designated quiet space for independent work and revision.

Parents can also to discuss with students what they have learnt and relate to current news items. Encourage effective revision and help by testing students on the research methods revision cards and key words.

Recommended Reading

Psychology Review AQA PSYCHOLOGY for A level Year 2 Textbook Various current news articles

Points to note

There are various useful websites and YouTube videos to support students with their leaning and revision e.g. Tutor2u Psychology, Psych boost and simply Psychology.

The Psychology curriculum covers content that may be challenging for some students, for example, the study of OCD and schizophrenia. .Students always know in advance what topics are going to be covered and issues are always dealt with sensitively.