Psychology

Progression Model – Y12

Module Title: Research methods Approaches (including biopsychology)	Module Title: Psychopathology Memory	Module Title: Attachments Social Influence
Learning Intent for this module: • To develop knowledge and understanding the research methods used in psychology • To develop and understanding of scientific processes and techniques of data handling. • To be familiar with strengths and limitations of research methods. • To develop knowledge and understanding of each psychological approach • To analyse and compare approaches • To make effective discussion and evaluation points about each approach.	Learning Intent for this module: • To be able to outline and evaluate definitions of abnormality • To understand the characteristics of phobias, depression and OCD. • To be able to understand and evaluate each the behavioural, cognitive and biological explanation of each mental illness and the treatments. • To develop knowledge and understanding of memory studies/research and be able to effectively evaluate them. • To be able to understand concepts and theory about memory (models of memory) • To be able to analyse and apply knowledge from memory to real life scenarios/exam questions. •	Learning Intent for this Module: • To develop knowledge and understanding of attachment studies/research and be able to effectively evaluate them • To be able to outline and evaluate theories of attachment • To be able to analyse and apply knowledge of attachment theory/research to real life scenarios/exam questions. • To develop knowledge and understanding of social influence studies/research and be able to effectively evaluate them. • To be able to understand concepts and theory about conformity, obedience and minority influence • To be able to analyse and apply knowledge of social influence to real life scenarios/exam questions. • To be able to discuss the role of social influence processes in social change

Key Content to be learned:

- Experimental method
- Control of variables
- Experimental design
- Types of experiment
- Sampling
- Ethical issues
- Pilot studies
- Observational design
- Observational techniques
- Self-report design
- Correlations
- Data analysis: kinds of data
- Data analysis: descriptive statistics
- Data analysis: graphs
- Mathematical content
- Intro to sign test
- Peer review and psychology and economy

Approaches
- Introduction to the approaches
- Origins of psychology
- The behavioural/learning approach
- The social learning theory
- The cognitive approach
- The biological approach
- The psychodynamic approach
- The Humanistic approach
- Comparison of the approaches
-

Biopsychology
- The nervous system
- The endocrine system
- The structure and function of neurons

Key content to be learned:

Psychopathology
- Definitions of abnormality
- Phobias
- Depression
- OCD
- The behavioural approach to explaining phobias
- The behavioural approach to treating phobias
- The cognitive approach to explaining depression
- The cognitive approach to treating depression
- The biological approach to explaining OCD
The biological approach to treating OCD

Memory
- Coding capacity and duration of memory
- The multi store model of memory
- Types of long-term memory
- The working memory model
- Explanations for forgetting: Interference
- Explanations for forgetting: Retrieval failure
- Factors affecting accuracy of EWT: Misleading information
- Factors affecting accuracy of EWT: anxiety
- Factors affecting accuracy of EWT: Cognitive interview

Key Content to be learned:

Attachment
- Reciprocity and interactional synchrony
- Schaffer's stages of attachment
- Explanations of attachment: learning theory
- Explanations of attachment: Bowlby's theory
- Ainsworth's strange situation
- Cultural variations in attachment
- Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation
- Romanian orphan studies

Influence of early attachment on later relationships.

Social influence

Conformity
- Types and explanations
- Asch's research
- Zimbardo's research

Obedience
- Milgram's research
- Situational Variables
- Social psychological factors
- Dispositional explanations
- Resistance to social influence

Minority Influence
- Minority influence
- Social influence and Social Change

• Synaptic transmission • Fight or flight	•	•
Key tasks for this module: 1. Part of research methods exam paper 2 (12 marks) 2. Full research methods exam paper 2 (12 marks) 3. Outline and evaluate the behaviourist approach. [16 marks] 4. Outline and evaluate the psychodynamic approach. [8 marks] 5. Part of biopsychology exam paper 2 (12 marks)	Key tasks for this module: 1.Discuss the cognitive approach to explaining depression. [16 marks] 2.Outline and evaluate biological treatments for depression. [16 marks] 3.Outline and evaluate the multi store mode. [16 marks] 4.Describe the effects of anxiety on the accuracy or EWT. (4 Marks) Evaluate the cognitive interview (6 marks) 5.Outline and evaluate the definitions of abnormality. (16 marks]	Key tasks for this module: 1. Outline and evaluate animal studies of attachment. (16 marks) 2. Describe and evaluate research into the influence of attachment on childhood and adult relationships. (16 marks) 3. Part of attachment exam paper 1 (12 marks)] 4. 'Part of social influence exam paper. [12 marks] 5. Describe and evaluate 2 explanations of resistance to social influence (16 marks)

Progression Model – Y13

Module Title: Issues and Debates Research Methods	Module Title: Biopsychology Schizophrenia	Module Title: Relationships Forensics
Learning Intent for this module: • To strengthen knowledge and understanding the research methods used in psychology • To develop and understanding of scientific processes and analysing and interpreting data • To be able to assess reliability and validity of research methods in order to evaluate their use. • To develop knowledge and understanding of issues and debates within psychology. • To analyse and compare issues and debates • To make synoptic links with issues and debates across other topic areas.	Learning Intent for this module: • To understand the functions of the brain and localisation. • To be able to understand and evaluate ways of measuring the brain. • To understand and assess research into the human brain and how the brain changes after trauma • To explore biological rhythms and evaluate research. • To develop knowledge and understanding biological and psychological explanations of schizophrenia. • To develop knowledge and understanding biological and psychological treatments of schizophrenia. • To develop knowledge and understanding of the interactionist approach to schizophrenia. • To be able to analyse and evaluate research and theories in relation to schizophrenia.	Learning Intent for this Module: • To be understand and evaluate sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour. • To develop knowledge and understanding of factors affecting attraction. • To be able to outline and evaluate theories of romantic relationships • To develop knowledge and understanding of virtual relationships and parasocial relationships and be able to effectively evaluate them. • To develop knowledge and understanding offender profiling and be able to evaluate theories. • To develop knowledge and understanding biological and psychological explanations of offending behaviour. • To be able to outline and evaluate ways of dealing with offending behaviour. • To be able to understand concepts and theory about conformity, obedience and minority influence

Key Content to be learned: - Correlations - Case studies and content analysis - Reliability - Types of validity - Choosing a statistical test - Probability and significance - Tests of difference: Mann Whitney and Wilcoxon - Parametric tests of difference: Unrelated and related t tests - Tests of correlations: Spearman's and Pearson's - Tests of association: Chi squared - Reporting psychological investigations - Features of science **Issues and Debates** - Gender bias - Culture bias - Freewill and determinism - Nature-nurture debate - Holism and Reductionism - Idiographic and Nomathetic approaches	**Key content to be learned:** Biopsychology - Localisation of function in the brain - Plasticity and functional recovery of brain - Split brain research and hemispheric lateralisation - Ways of investigating the brain - Circadian rhythms - Infradian rhythms - Endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers Schizophrenia - Classification of schizophrenia - Biological explanations of schizophrenia - Psychological explanations of schizophrenia - Biological therapies for schizophrenia - Psychological therapies for schizophrenia	**Key Content to be learned:** Relationships - Sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour - Self disclosure - Physical attractiveness - Filter theory - Social exchange theory - Equity theory - Rusbult's investment model - Duck's breakdown model - Virtual relationships - Parasocial relationships Forensics - Top down approach - Bottom up approach - Biological explanations: Atavistic form - Biological explanations :Genetic and Neural - Psychological explanations: Eysenck

• Ethical implications and socially sensitive research	• The interactionist approach to schizophrenia	• Psychological explanations: Cognitive explanations • Psychological explanations: Differential association theory • Psychological explanations: Psychodynamic explanations • Dealing with offender behaviour: custodial sentencing • Dealing with offender behaviour: behaviour modification • Dealing with offender behaviour: anger management • Dealing with offender behaviour: restorative justice
Key tasks for this module: 1. Discuss the freewill and determinism debate (16 marks) 2. Discuss the idiographic and nomothetic approach in psychology. Refer to two topics you have studied in psychology. (16 marks) 3. Statistical tests exam question [7 marks] 4. Design a study question (12 marks) 5. Part of RM paper (12 marks)	Key tasks for this module: 1. Discuss the extents to which brain functions are localised. Refer to evidence in your answer [16 marks] 2.Describe and evaluate scanning techniques as a way of investigating the brain. [16 marks] 3. Part of biopsychology exam paper [12 marks] 4.Describe and evaluate antipsychotics as a treatment for schizophrenia (16 marks) 5.Describe and evaluate the interactionist approach to both explaining and treating schizophrenia. [16 marks]	Key tasks for this module: 1. Discuss the relationship between sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour (16 marks) 2. Describe and evaluate the filter theory of romantic relationships. (16 marks) 3. Discuss one historical approach to offender behaviour. Refer to evidence in your answer. 4. Discuss the differential association theory of offending. Refer to at least one other explanation of offending in your answer. (16 marks) 5. Discuss restorative justice as a way of dealing with offenders. (16 marks)