

# The Nottingham Emmanuel School – Psychology Curriculum Map (2019-2020)



	AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SUM 1	SUM 2
<b>Year 12 Psychology – Teacher 1 (LTI)</b>	<p><b>Approaches</b></p> <p>Learning approaches: i) Behaviourist approach, including classical conditioning and Pavlov’s research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner’s research;</p> <p>ii) Social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura’s research.</p> <p>The cognitive approach: the study of internal mental processes, the role of schema, the use of theoretical and computer models to explain and make inferences about mental processes. The emergence of cognitive neuroscience</p>	<p><b>Approaches</b></p> <p>The biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour</p> <p><b>Biopsychology</b></p> <p>The divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic)</p> <p>The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition</p> <p>The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones</p> <p>The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline</p>	<p><b>Social Influence</b></p> <p>Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance</p> <p>Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence, and variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch</p> <p>Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo</p> <p>Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affecting obedience including proximity and location, as investigated by Milgram, and uniform.</p> <p>Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality.</p> <p>Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control</p> <p>Minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment and flexibility</p> <p>The role of social influence processes in social change</p>	<p><b>Psychopathology</b></p> <p>Definitions of abnormality, including deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, statistical infrequency and deviation from ideal mental health.</p> <p>The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)</p> <p>The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: the two-process model, including classical and operant conditioning; systematic desensitisation, including relaxation and use of hierarchy; flooding</p>	<p><b>Psychopathology</b></p> <p>The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: Beck’s negative triad and Ellis’s ABC model; cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts</p> <p>The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy</p>	<p><b>A2 Approaches</b></p> <p>Humanistic psychology: free will, self-actualisation and Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, focus on the self, congruence, the role of conditions of worth. The influence on counselling psychology</p> <p>The psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious, the structure of personality, that is ID, ego and superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement, psychosexual stages</p> <p>Comparison of Approaches</p>

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	<p><b>Research Methods</b></p> <p>Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments</p> <p>Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation</p> <p>Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured</p> <p>Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between co-variables. The difference between correlations and experiments</p> <p>Aims &amp; Hypotheses</p> <p>Sampling: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation</p> <p>Pilot studies and the aims of piloting</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b></p> <p>Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs</p> <p>Observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling</p> <p>Questionnaire construction</p> <p>Variables and control</p> <p>Demand characteristics and investigator effects</p> <p>Ethics</p> <p>The role of peer review in the scientific process</p> <p>The implications of psychological research for the economy</p> <p>Quantitative and qualitative data</p> <p>Primary and secondary data, including meta-analysis</p> <p>Descriptive statistics</p> <p>Distributions</p> <p>Introduction to statistical testing; the sign test.</p>	<p><b>Memory</b></p> <p>The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration</p> <p>Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural</p> <p>The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity</p> <p>Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure due to absence of cues</p> <p>Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: misleading information, including leading questions and post-event discussion; anxiety</p> <p>Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview</p>	<p><b>Attachment</b></p> <p>Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father</p> <p>Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow</p> <p>Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an internal working model</p>	<p><b>Attachment</b></p> <p>Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant. Cultural variations in attachment, including Van Ijzendoorn</p> <p>Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation</p> <p>The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships, including the role of an internal working model</p>	<p><b>A2 Research Methods</b></p> <p>Content analysis</p> <p>Case studies</p> <p>Reliability across all methods of investigation</p> <p>Types of validity across all methods of investigation</p> <p>Features of science: objectivity and the empirical method; replicability and falsifiability; theory construction and hypothesis testing; paradigms and paradigm shifts</p> <p>Reporting psychological investigations</p>

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	<p><b>Biopsychology</b></p> <p>Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas, split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma</p> <p>Ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); electroencephalogram (EEGs) and event-related potentials (ERPs); post-mortem examinations</p> <p>Biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian and the difference between these rhythms. The effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle</p>	<p><b>Forensic Psychology</b></p> <p>Offender profiling: the top-down approach, including organised and disorganised types of offender; the bottom-up approach, including investigative Psychology; geographical profiling</p> <p>Biological explanations of offending behaviour: an historical approach (atavistic form); genetics and neural explanations</p>	<p><b>Forensic Psychology</b></p> <p>Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck’s theory of the criminal personality; cognitive explanations; level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions, including hostile attribution bias and minimalisation; differential association theory; psychodynamic explanations</p> <p>Dealing with offending behaviour: the aims of custodial sentencing and the psychological effects of custodial sentencing. Recidivism. Behaviour modification in custody. Anger management and restorative justice programmes</p>	<p><b>Schizophrenia</b></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</p> <p>Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis.</p> <p>Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing</p> <p>Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics</p> <p>Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia</p> <p>The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model</p>	<p><b>Issues &amp; Debates</b></p> <p>Gender and culture in psychology – universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias; cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism</p> <p>Holism and reductionism: levels of explanation in psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental (stimulus-response) reductionism</p> <p>Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation</p> <p>Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity</p>	

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	<p><b>Research Methods</b></p> <p>Analysis and interpretation of correlation, including correlation coefficients</p> <p>Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal and interval</p> <p>Content analysis &amp; coding. Thematic analysis</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b></p> <p>Probability and significance: use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance; Type I and Type II errors</p> <p>Factors affecting the choice of statistical test</p>	<p><b>Gender</b></p> <p>Sex and gender. Sex-role stereotypes. Androgyny and measuring androgyny including the Bem Sex Role Inventory</p> <p>The role of chromosomes and hormones (testosterone, oestrogen and oxytocin) in sex and gender.</p> <p>Atypical sex chromosome patterns: Klinefelter’s syndrome and Turner’s syndrome</p> <p>Cognitive explanations of gender development, Kohlberg’s theory, gender identity, gender stability and gender constancy; gender schema theory</p>	<p><b>Gender</b></p> <p>Psychodynamic explanation of gender development, Freud’s psychoanalytic theory, Oedipus complex; Electra complex; identification and internalisation</p> <p>Social learning theory as applied to gender development. The influence of culture and media on gender roles</p> <p>Atypical gender development: gender dysphoria; biological and social explanations for gender dysphoria.</p>	<p><b>Issues &amp; Debates</b></p> <p>Free will and determinism: hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations</p> <p>The nature-nurture debate: the relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; the interactionist approach</p>	