

Psychology Curriculum Map

Intent – This engaging and effective qualification introduces students to the fundamentals of Psychology, developing critical analysis, independent thinking and research skills. Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and how it dictates and influences our behaviour, from communication and memory to thought and emotion. It's about understanding what makes people tick and how this understanding can help us address many of the problems and issues in society today. People seek the help and support of psychologists for all sorts of problems, and psychologists employ their knowledge and expertise to help in many areas of society. The GCSE Psychology curriculum will give students a strong foundation to pursue a career in the field. By the end of the course students will be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological concepts, theories, research studies, research methods and ethical issues within Psychology. They will be able to apply psychological knowledge and understanding in a range of contexts and be able to analyse, interpret and evaluate psychological concepts, theories, research studies and research methods. Knowledge and understanding of research methods, practical research skills and mathematical skills is a vital part of the Psychology curriculum and students will be given opportunities to design and carry out their own research as well as analyse and interpret data.

Term	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1	Spring 2		Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 9	<p>Topic: Memory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes of memory: encoding (input) storage and retrieval (output) Structures of memory Memory as an active process 	Synoptic Assessment 1	<p>Topic: Perception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensation and perception Visual cues and constancies Gibson's direct theory of perception – the influence of nature Visual illusions Gregory's constructivist theory of perception – the influence of nurture Factors affecting perception 	Synoptic Assessment 2	<p>Topic: Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of testable hypotheses Types of variable Sampling methods Designing research Correlation Research procedures Planning and conducting research Ethical considerations Quantitative and qualitative data Primary and secondary data Computation Descriptive statistics Interpretation and display of quantitative data Normal distributions 		Synoptic Assessment 3	<p>Topic: Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early brain development Piaget's stage theory and the development of intelligence The role of Piaget's theory in education The effects of learning on development <p>Revision</p>	
Year 10	<p>Topic: Social Influence Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity Obedience Prosocial behaviour Crowd and collective behaviour 		<p>Topic: Language Thought and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possible relationship between language and thought The effect of language and thought on our view of the world Differences between human and animal communication Non-verbal communication Explanations of non-verbal behaviour 		<p>Topic: Brain and Neuropsychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure and function of the nervous system Neuron structure and function Structure and function of the brain An introduction to neuropsychology <p>Topic: Psychological Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An introduction to mental health How the incidence of significant mental health problems changes over time Effects of significant mental health problems on individuals and society Characteristics of clinical depression Theories of depression Interventions or therapies for depression Characteristics of addiction Theories of addiction Interventions or therapies for addiction 	<p>Topic: Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of testable hypotheses Types of variable Sampling methods Designing research Correlation Research procedures Planning and conducting research Ethical considerations Quantitative and qualitative data Primary and secondary data Computation Descriptive statistics Interpretation and display of quantitative data Normal distributions 			

Term	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring		Summer
Year 11	<p><i>Topic: Brain and Neuropsychology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure and function of the nervous system • Neuron structure and function • Structure and function of the brain • An introduction to neuropsychology <p><i>Topic: Language Thought and Communication</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possible relationship between language and thought • The effect of language and thought on our view of the world • Differences between human and animal communication • Non-verbal communication • Explanations of non-verbal behaviour 	Mock Exam 1	<p><i>Topic: : Memory</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes of memory: encoding (input) storage and retrieval (output) • Structures of memory • Memory as an active process <p><i>Topic: Perception</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensation and perception • Visual cues and constancies • Gibson's direct theory of perception – the influence of nature • Visual illusions • Gregory's constructivist theory of perception – the influence of nurture • Factors affecting perception 	Mock Exam 2	<p><i>Revision of all topics:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memory • Perception • Research Methods • Development • Social Influence • Language Thought and Communication • Brain and Neuropsychology • Psychological Problems 	Mock Exam 3	<p><i>Revision and Summer Exams</i></p>