

Year 12	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6
Content /	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1
Topic for	Social influence:	Social influence:	Memory:	Memory:	Attachment:	Attachment:
Term	Types and	Situational and	Multistore memory	Explanations for	Caregiver-infant	Cultural variations,
	explanations of	dispositional	model (MSM),	forgetting, factors	interactions in	Bowlby's theory of
	conformity,	variables affecting	features of each	affecting accuracy	humans, stages of	maternal
	variables affecting	obedience,	MSM store, types of	of eye witness	attachment,	deprivation,
	conformity,	explanations of	long-term memory,	testimony (EWT),	explanations of	Romanian orphan
	conformity to	resistance to social	working memory	improving the	attachment,	studies, influence of
	social roles,	influence, minority	model (WMM),	accuracy of EWT.	Ainsworth's 'Strange	early attachment on
	explanations for	influence, the role	features of WMM.		Situation'.	childhood and adult
	obedience.	of social influence		Paper 2		relationships.
		processes in social	Paper 2	Research methods:	Paper 1	
	Paper 2	change.	Research methods:	Features of science,	Psychopathology:	Paper 1
	Approaches in		Pilot studies,	reporting	Definitions of	Psychopathology:
	psychology:	Paper 2	experimental	psychological	abnormality,	Behavioural
	Origins of	Approaches in	designs,	investigations,	behavioural,	approach to
	psychology,	psychology:	observational	quantitative and	emotional and	explaining and
	psychodynamic	Biological approach	design,	qualitative data;	cognitive	treating phobias,
	approach,	and comparison of	questionnaire	primary and	characteristics of	cognitive approach
	behaviourist	approaches.	construction,	secondary data,	phobias, depression	to explaining and
	approach, social		variables, control,	descriptive	and OCD.	treating depression,
	learning theory,	Paper 2	demand	statistics,		biological approach
	cognitive	Research methods:	characteristics and	presentation and	Paper 2	to explaining and
	approach,	Experimental	investigator effects,	display of	Research methods:	treating OCD.
	humanistic	method,	ethics, role of peer	quantitative data,	Calculating the sign	
	psychology.	observational	review, the	distributions,	test, probability and	Paper 2
		techniques, self-	implications of	analysis and	significance, factors	Biopsychology:
		report techniques,	psychological	interpretation of	affecting the choice	

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		correlations, content analysis,	research for the economy, reliability	correlation, levels of measurement,	of statistical test: Spearman's rho,	The divisions of the nervous system, the
		case studies, aims,	and validity.	content analysis	Pearson's r,	structure and
		hypotheses,		and coding,	Wilcoxon, Mann-	function of neurons,
		sampling.		thematic analysis,	Whitney, related t-	process of synaptic
				introduction to	test, unrelated t-	transmission,
				statistical testing.	test, Chi-Squared.	function of the
						endocrine system,
						fight or flight
						response.
Key	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper	Paper 1
Knowledge	Types of	Situational	Memory:	Memory:	Attachment:	Attachment:
for acquisition,	conformity:	variables affecting	multistore	explanations for	Caregiver-infant	Cultural variations
recall and	Internalisation,	obedience:	memory model	forgetting:	interactions in	in attachment (Van
application in	identification and	Proximity, location	(MSM):	Proactive and	humans:	ljzendoorn and
assessment or	compliance.	and uniform	Sensory register,	retroactive	Reciprocity and	Kroonenberg).
exam	Explanations for	(Milgram).	short-term memory	interference.	interactional	Bowlby's theory of
	conformity:	Dispositional	and long-term	Explanations for	synchrony.	maternal
	Informational	explanation for	memory.	forgetting:	Stages of	deprivation.
	social influence	obedience:	Features of each	Retrieval failure due	attachment	Romanian orphan
	and normative	The authoritarian	MSM store:	to absence of cues.	(Schaffer and	studies:
	social influence.	personality.	Coding, capacity and	Factors affecting	Emerson).	Effects of
	Variables	Explanations of	duration (studies).	accuracy of EWT:	Multiple	institutionalisation.
	affecting	resistance to social	Types of long-term	Misleading	attachments and	Influence of early
	conformity:	influence:	memory:	information (leading	the role of the	attachment on
	Group size,	Social support and	Episodic, semantic,	questions and post-	father.	childhood and
	unanimity and	locus of control.	procedural.	event discussion).	Animal studies of	adult
	task difficulty	Minority influence:	Working memory	Factors affecting	attachment: Lorenz	relationships:
	(Asch).	consistency,	model (WMM):	the accuracy of	and Harlow.	The role of IWM.
			Central executive,	EWT : anxiety.		Paper 1:

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personality: Id, Ego approaches in

application essays.

Research methods:

Experimental

Paper 2

method.

and Superego,

mechanisms

repression, denial

and displacement,

defence

including



Conformity to	commitment and	phonological loop,	Improving the	Explanations of	Psychopathology:
social roles	flexibility.	visuo-spatial	accuracy of EWT:	attachment:	Behavioural
(Zimbardo).	The role of social	sketchpad and	the use of the	Learning theory.	approach to
Explanations for	influence	episodic buffer.	cognitive interview	Explanations of	explaining
obedience:	processes in social	Features of WMM:	(CI).	attachment:	phobias:
Agentic state and	change:	Coding and capacity		Bowlby's	The two-process
legitimacy of	Stages of social	(studies).	Paper 2	monotropic theory	model, including CC
authority.	change.		Research Methods:	(IWM and critical	and OC.
		Paper 2 Research	Features of	period).	Behavioural
Paper 2	Paper 2	methods:	science : objectivity	Ainsworth's	approach to
Origins of	The biological	Pilot studies and	and the empirical	'Strange Situation'.	treating phobias:
psychology:	approach:	the aims of piloting.	method; replicability	Types of	Systematic
Wundt,	The influence of	Experimental	and falsifiability;	attachment: secure,	desensitisation
introspection and	genes, biological	designs: repeated	theory construction	insecure-avoidant	(relaxation and use
the emergence of	structures and	measures,	and hypothesis	and insecure-	of hierarchy) and
Psychology as a	neurochemistry on	independent	testing; paradigms	resistant.	flooding.
science.	behaviour.	groups, matched	and paradigm shifts.		Cognitive
The	Genotype and	pairs.	Reporting	Paper 1	approach to
psychodynamic	phenotype, genetic	Observational	psychological	Psychopathology:	explaining
approach:	basis of behaviour,	design:	investigations.	definitions of	depression:
Role of the	evolution and	Behavioural	Sections of a	abnormality:	Beck's negative triad
unconscious, the	behaviour.	categories; event	scientific report:	Deviation from	and Ellis's ABC
structure of	Comparisons of all	sampling; time	abstract,	social norms, failure	model.
	social roles (Zimbardo). Explanations for obedience: Agentic state and legitimacy of authority. Paper 2 Origins of psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. The psychodynamic approach: Role of the unconscious, the	social roles (Zimbardo). Explanations for obedience: Agentic state and legitimacy of authority. Paper 2 Origins of psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. The psychodynamic approach: Role of the unconscious, the flexibility. The role of social influence processes in social change: Stages of social change. Paper 2 The biological approach: The influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour.	flexibility. The role of social sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of WMM: Coding and capacity (studies). Faper 2 Origins of psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. The psychology as a psychology. The psychology as a psychology as a psychology as a psychology as a science. The psychology as a science. The psychology as a science. The psychology as a psychology as a psychology as a phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and unconscious, the phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and unconscious, the phenotype, genetic behaviour. The cole of social sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of WMM: Coding and capacity (studies). Paper 2 Paper 2 Paper 2 Paper 2 Pilot studies and the aims of piloting. Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs. Observational design: Behavioural categories; event	social roles (Zimbardo). Explanations for obedience: Agentic state and legitimacy of authority. Paper 2 Origins of psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. The obedience: Stages of social change: Paper 2 Origins of psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. The obedience: Definition of processes in social change. Features of WMM: Coding and capacity (studies). Paper 2 Research methods: Paper 2 Research methods: Paper 2 Research methods: Paper 2 Research methods: Features of science: objectivity and the empirical method; replicability; and falsifiability; theory construction and structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Sections of a science: Definition of processes in social change: Stages of social (studies). Paper 2 Research Methods: Features of science: objectivity and the empirical method; replicability; and falsifiability; theory construction and paradigm shifts. Reporting psychological investigations. Sections of a scientific report:	social roles (Zimbardo). Explanations for obedience: Agentic state and legitimacy of authority. Paper 2 Origins of psychology: Wundt, The influence of sproach: Introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. Definition and psychology as a proach: The Genotype and pnoach: Role of the unconscious, the The ological approach: The of Social influence processes in social change: Coding and capacity (studies). Paper 2 Research processes in social change: Coding and capacity (studies). Paper 2 Research Methods: Features of wmm: Coding and capacity (studies). Paper 2 Research Methods: Features of science: objectivity and the emprical method; replicability; and falsifiability; theory construction and shopothesis and paradigm shifts. The Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, Role of the unconscious, the behaviour. Social right and cacuracy of EWT: The volution and bepisodic buffer. Features of WMM: Coding and capacity (studies). Paper 2 Research Methods: Features of science: objectivity and the emprical method; replicability; theory construction and shopothesis and paradigm shifts. Reporting Paper 1 Psychological investigations. Sections of a scientific report: Deviation from

introduction,

referencing.

method, results,

Quantitative and

qualitative data;

the distinction

discussion and

to function

adequately,

infrequency and

mental health.

deviation from ideal

statistical

Cognitive

treating

approach to

depression:

challenging

CBT, including

irrational thoughts.

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sampling.

Questionnaire

construction:

Use of open and

closed questions;

design of interviews.

and computer



psychosexual	Types of	Variables:	between qualitative	Behavioural,	Biological
stages.	experiment,	Manipulation and	and quantitative	emotional and	approach to
The behaviourist	laboratory and field	control of variables,	data collection	cognitive	explaining OCD:
approach:	experiments;	including	techniques.	characteristics of	Genetic and neural
Classical	natural and quasi-	independent,	Primary and	phobias, depression	explanations.
conditioning and	experiments.	dependent,	secondary data,	and OCD.	Biological
Pavlov's research,	Observational	extraneous,	including meta-		approach to
operant	techniques . Types	confounding;	analysis.	Paper 2	treating OCD:
conditioning, types	of observation:	operationalisation	Descriptive	Research methods:	Drug therapy.
of reinforcement	naturalistic and	of variables.	statistics : measures	Calculating the	
and Skinner's	controlled	Control:	of central tendency –	sign test	Paper 2
research.	observation; covert	Random allocation	mean, median,	Probability and	Biopsychology:
Social learning	and overt	and	mode; measures of	significance:	The divisions of
theory:	observation;	counterbalancing,	dispersion; range	Use of statistical	the nervous
Imitation,	participant and non-	randomisation and	and standard	tables and critical	system:
identification,	participant	standardisation.	deviation;	values in	Central and
modelling,	observation.	Demand	calculation of	interpretation of	peripheral (somatic
vicarious	Self-report	characteristics and	percentages;	significance; Type I	and autonomic).
reinforcement, the	techniques.	investigator	positive, negative	and Type II errors.	The structure and
role of mediational	Questionnaires;	effects.	and zero	Factors affecting	function of
processes and	interviews,	Ethics:		the choice of	neurons:
Bandura's	structured and	Role of the BPS's	Presentation and	statistical test:	Sensory, relay and
research.	unstructured.	code of ethics;	display of	Level of	motor neurons.
The cognitive	Correlations.	ethical issues in the	quantitative data:	measurement and	The process of
approach:	Analysis of the	design and conduct	graphs, tables,	experimental	synaptic
Study of internal	relationship	. ,	scattergrams, bar	design.	transmission:
mental processes,	between co-	studies; dealing with	charts, histograms.	When to use the	Neurotransmitters,
role of schema,	variables. The	ethical issues in	Distributions:	following tests:	excitation and
use of theoretical	difference between	research.	normal and skewed	Spearman's rho,	inhibition.
	stages. The behaviourist approach: Classical conditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research. Social learning theory: Imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. The cognitive approach: Study of internal mental processes, role of schema,	stages. The behaviourist approach: Classical experiments; natural and quasiconditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research. Social learning theory: Imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. The cognitive approach: Study of internal mental processes, role of schema, The behaviourist laboratory and field experiments, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasicexperiments. Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation. Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured. Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between covariables. The	stages. The behaviourist approach: Classical experiments; natural and quasiconditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research. Social learning theory: Imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. The behaviourist laboratory and field experiments; including independent, dependent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables. Control: Random allocation and controlled of variables. Control: Random allocation and controlled of variables. Control: Random allocation and standardisation. Demand characteristics and investigator effects. Ethics: Role of the BPS's code of ethics; ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in	stages. The behaviourist approach: Classical experiments, natural and quasiex experiments. Observational techniques. Types of reinforcement and Skinner's research. Social learning theory: Imitation, participant and observation. poservations of reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. Solad learning techniques. Self-report techniques. Interviews, structured and and standard's research. Correlations. Sandura's structured and approach: Correlations. Study of internal mental processes, role of schema, sexperiment, laboratory and field control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables. Control: Controlic of variables, including execondary data, including meta-analysis. Descriptive Statistics: measures of variables. Control: Random allocation and standardian and standard dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations. Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts, histograms. Distributions:	stages. The behaviourist approach: Classical conditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research. Social learning theory: Imitation, participant observation; modelling, vicarious Feinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. The behaviourist approach: Classical experiments; natural and quasiex experiments. Iaboratory and field experiments; including independent, dependent, extraneous, including meta-analysis. Observation: operationalisation of variables. Controlled controlled observation: operationalisation of variables. Control: Observation: operational participant and overt observation; participant observation. Self-report techniques. Including techniques. Confounding; operationalisation of variables. Control: Observation: operationalisation of variables. Control: Observation: operationalisation of variables. Control: Observation: operational and quantitative data collection techniques. Confounding: operational secondary data, including meta-analysis. Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency mean, median, mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; and standard deviation; counterbalancing, randomisation and standard deviation; calculation of interpretation of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of percentages; interviews, and zero Correlations. Role of the BPS's correlations. Presentation and dudata, including meta-analysis. Paper 2 Research methods: Calculating the sign test probability and significance: Use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of percentages; significance; Type I and Type II errors. Factors affecting probability and significance: Use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of percentages; significance: Use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of quantitative data: Including including including and operation. Paper 2 Research methods: Calculation of interpretation of percentages; significance: Use

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distributions;

Pearson's r,



	models to explain	correlations and	The role of peer	characteristics of	Wilcoxon, Mann-	The function of the
	and make	experiments.	review in the	normal and skewed	Whitney, related t-	endocrine system:
	inferences about	Content analysis.	scientific process.	distributions.	test, unrelated t-	Glands and
	mental processes.	Case studies.	The implications of	Analysis and	test, Chi-Squared.	hormones.
	Emergence of	Aims: stating aims,	psychological	interpretation of		The fight or flight
	cognitive	the difference	research for the	correlation,		response including
	neuroscience.	between aims and	economy.	including		the role of
	Humanistic	hypotheses.	Reliability across all	correlation		adrenaline.
	psychology:	Hypotheses:	methods of	coefficients.		
	Free will, self-	Directional and non-	investigation. Ways	Levels of		
	actualisation and	directional.	of assessing	measurement:		
	Maslow's hierarchy	Sampling:	reliability: test-	nominal, ordinal		
	of needs, focus on	The difference	retest and inter-	and interval.		
	the self,	between population	observer; improving	Content analysis		
	congruence, the	and sample;	reliability.	and coding.		
	role of conditions	sampling	Types of validity	Thematic analysis.		
	of worth. The	techniques	across all methods	Introduction to		
	influence on	including: random,	of investigation:	statistical testing.		
	counselling	systematic,	face validity,			
	psychology.	stratified,	concurrent validity,			
		opportunity and	ecological validity			
		volunteer;	and temporal			
		implications of	validity. Assessment			
		sampling	of validity.			
		techniques,	Improving validity.			
		including bias and				
		generalisation.				
Key skills to	AO1: Demonstrate	AO1: Demonstrate	AO1: Demonstrate	AO1: Demonstrate	AO1: Demonstrate	AO1: Demonstrate
apply in	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and
assessment	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of

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or exam	psychological	psychological	psychological	psychological	psychological	psychological
	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,
	processes,	processes,	processes,	processes,	processes,	processes,
	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and
	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.
	AO2: Apply	AO2: Apply	AO2: Apply	AO2: Apply	AO2: Apply	AO2: Apply
	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and	knowledge and
	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of	understanding of
	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,	scientific ideas,
	processes,	processes,	processes,	processes,	processes,	processes,
	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and	techniques and
	procedures: in a	procedures: in a	procedures: in a	procedures: in a	procedures: in a	procedures: in a
	theoretical	theoretical context,				
	context, in a	in a practical				
	practical context	context when				
	when handling	handling qualitative				
	qualitative and	and quantitative				
	quantitative data.	data.	data.	data.	data.	data.
	AO3: Analyse,	AO3: Analyse,	AO3: Analyse,	AO3: Analyse,	AO3: Analyse,	AO3: Analyse,
	interpret and	interpret and	interpret and	interpret and	interpret and	interpret and
	evaluate scientific	evaluate scientific	evaluate scientific	evaluate scientific	evaluate scientific	evaluate scientific
	information, ideas	information, ideas	information, ideas	information, ideas	information, ideas	information, ideas
	and evidence,	and evidence,	and evidence,	and evidence,	and evidence,	and evidence,
	including in	including in relation				
	relation to issues,	to issues, to make				
	to make	judgements and				
	judgements and	reach conclusions				
	reach conclusions	and develop and				
	and develop and	refine practical				

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	refine practical	design and	design and	design and	design and	design and
	design and	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.	procedures.
	procedures.					
Title of	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1	Paper 1
Knowledge	Social influence:	Social influence:	Memory:	Memory:	Attachment:	Attachment:
Organiser	 types and explanations of conformity variables affecting conformity conformity to social roles explanations for obedience 	 situational variables affecting obedience dispositional variables affecting obedience explanations of resistance to social influence minority influence 	 multistore memory model types of long-term memory working memory model Paper 2 Research Methods: RM workbook 	 explanations for forgetting factors affecting accuracy of EWT CI: improving the accuracy of EWT Paper 2 Research Methods: RM workbook 	 caregiver-infant interactions in humans stages and explanations of attachment Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation' Paper 1 	 cultural variations of attachment Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation Romanian orphan studies influence of early attachment on childhood and
	Paper 2	the role of social influence			Psychopathology:definitions of	adult relationships
	Approaches in	processes in social			abnormality	Paper 1
	Psychology:	change			behavioural,	Psychopathology:
	origins of	change			emotional and	behavioural
	psychology • psychodynamic approach	Paper 2 Approaches in Psychology:			cognitive characteristics of phobias,	approach to explaining phobiasbehavioural
	behaviourist approach	biological approach			depression and OCD.	approach to treating phobias
	• social learning	• comparison of			Paper 2	• cognitive approach
	theory	approaches			Research methods:	to explaining
	 cognitive 				 RM workbook 	depression
	approach	Paper 2				

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humanistic psychology	Research methods: • RM workbook		 cognitive approach to treating depression biological approach to explaining OCD biological approach to
			Paper 2 Biopsychology: • basic biopsychology • fight or flight response

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