

Year 12	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
Content / Topic for Term	<p><b>Paper 1 Social influence:</b> Types and explanations of conformity, variables affecting conformity, conformity to social roles, explanations for obedience.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Approaches in psychology:</b> Origins of psychology, psychodynamic approach, behaviourist approach, social learning theory, cognitive approach, humanistic psychology.</p>	<p><b>Paper 1 Social influence:</b> Situational and dispositional variables affecting obedience, explanations of resistance to social influence, minority influence, the role of social influence processes in social change.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Approaches in psychology:</b> Biological approach and comparison of approaches.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods:</b> Experimental method, observational techniques, self-report techniques,</p>	<p><b>Paper 1 Memory:</b> Multistore memory model (MSM), features of each MSM store, types of long-term memory, working memory model (WMM), features of WMM.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods:</b> Pilot studies, experimental designs, observational design, questionnaire construction, variables, control, demand characteristics and investigator effects, ethics, role of peer review, the implications of psychological</p>	<p><b>Paper 1 Memory:</b> Explanations for forgetting, factors affecting accuracy of eye witness testimony (EWT), improving the accuracy of EWT.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods:</b> Features of science, reporting psychological investigations, quantitative and qualitative data; primary and secondary data, descriptive statistics, presentation and display of quantitative data, distributions, analysis and interpretation of</p>	<p><b>Paper 1 Attachment:</b> Caregiver-infant interactions in humans, stages of attachment, explanations of attachment, Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'.</p> <p><b>Paper 1 Psychopathology:</b> Definitions of abnormality, behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and OCD.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods:</b> Calculating the sign test, probability and significance, factors affecting the choice</p>	<p><b>Paper 1 Attachment:</b> Cultural variations, Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation, Romanian orphan studies, influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships.</p> <p><b>Paper 1 Psychopathology:</b> Behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias, cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression, biological approach to explaining and treating OCD.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Biopsychology:</b></p>

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

	<p><b>Conformity to social roles</b> (Zimbardo). <b>Explanations for obedience:</b> Agentic state and legitimacy of authority.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Origins of psychology:</b> Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. <b>The psychodynamic approach:</b> Role of the unconscious, the structure of personality: Id, Ego and Superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement,</p>	<p>commitment and flexibility. <b>The role of social influence processes in social change:</b> Stages of social change.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 The biological approach:</b> The influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour. <b>Comparisons of all approaches</b> in application essays.</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods: Experimental method.</b></p>	<p>phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. <b>Features of WMM:</b> Coding and capacity (studies).</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods: Pilot studies</b> and the aims of piloting. <b>Experimental designs:</b> repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs. <b>Observational design:</b> Behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling. <b>Questionnaire construction:</b> Use of open and closed questions; design of interviews.</p>	<p><b>Improving the accuracy of EWT:</b> the use of the cognitive interview (CI).</p> <p><b>Paper 2 Research Methods: Features of science:</b> objectivity and the empirical method; replicability and falsifiability; theory construction and hypothesis testing; paradigms and paradigm shifts. <b>Reporting psychological investigations.</b> Sections of a scientific report: abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion and referencing. <b>Quantitative and qualitative data;</b> the distinction</p>	<p><b>Explanations of attachment:</b> Learning theory. <b>Explanations of attachment:</b> Bowlby's monotropic theory (IWM and critical period). <b>Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'.</b> Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant.</p> <p><b>Paper 1 Psychopathology: definitions of abnormality:</b> Deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, statistical infrequency and deviation from ideal mental health.</p>	<p><b>Psychopathology: Behavioural approach to explaining phobias:</b> The two-process model, including CC and OC. <b>Behavioural approach to treating phobias:</b> Systematic desensitisation (relaxation and use of hierarchy) and flooding. <b>Cognitive approach to explaining depression:</b> Beck's negative triad and Ellis's ABC model. <b>Cognitive approach to treating depression:</b> CBT, including challenging irrational thoughts.</p>
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	<p>psychosexual stages. <b>The behaviourist approach:</b> Classical conditioning and Pavlov’s research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner’s research. <b>Social learning theory:</b> Imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura’s research. <b>The cognitive approach:</b> Study of internal mental processes, role of schema, use of theoretical and computer</p>	<p>Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments. <b>Observational techniques.</b> Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation. <b>Self-report techniques.</b> Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured. <b>Correlations.</b> Analysis of the relationship between co-variables. The difference between</p>	<p><b>Variables:</b> Manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables. <b>Control:</b> Random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation. <b>Demand characteristics and investigator effects.</b> <b>Ethics:</b> Role of the BPS’s code of ethics; ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in research.</p>	<p>between qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. <b>Primary and secondary data,</b> including meta-analysis. <b>Descriptive statistics:</b> <i>measures of central tendency</i> – mean, median, mode; <i>measures of dispersion</i>; range and standard deviation; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations. <b>Presentation and display of quantitative data:</b> graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts, histograms. <b>Distributions:</b> normal and skewed distributions;</p>	<p>Behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and OCD.  <b>Paper 2 Research methods: Calculating the sign test Probability and significance:</b> Use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance; Type I and Type II errors. <b>Factors affecting the choice of statistical test:</b> Level of measurement and experimental design. When to use the following tests: Spearman’s rho, Pearson’s r,</p>	<p><b>Biological approach to explaining OCD:</b> Genetic and neural explanations. <b>Biological approach to treating OCD:</b> Drug therapy.  <b>Paper 2 Biopsychology: The divisions of the nervous system:</b> Central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic). <b>The structure and function of neurons:</b> Sensory, relay and motor neurons. <b>The process of synaptic transmission:</b> Neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition.</p>
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	<p>models to explain and make inferences about mental processes. Emergence of cognitive neuroscience.</p> <p><b>Humanistic psychology:</b> 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>correlations and experiments.</p> <p><b>Content analysis.</b></p> <p><b>Case studies.</b></p> <p><b>Aims:</b> stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses.</p> <p><b>Hypotheses:</b> Directional and non-directional.</p> <p><b>Sampling:</b> 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>The role of <b>peer review</b> in the scientific process.</p> <p>The <b>implications of psychological research for the economy.</b></p> <p><b>Reliability</b> across all methods of investigation. Ways of assessing reliability: test-retest and inter-observer; improving reliability.</p> <p><b>Types of validity</b> across all methods of investigation: face validity, concurrent validity, ecological validity and temporal validity. Assessment of validity. Improving validity.</p>	<p>characteristics of normal and skewed distributions.</p> <p><b>Analysis and interpretation of correlation,</b> including correlation coefficients.</p> <p><b>Levels of measurement:</b> nominal, ordinal and interval.</p> <p><b>Content analysis and coding.</b></p> <p><b>Thematic analysis.</b> Introduction to statistical testing.</p>	<p>Wilcoxon, Mann-Whitney, related t-test, unrelated t-test, Chi-Squared.</p>	<p><b>The function of the endocrine system:</b> Glands and hormones. The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline.</p>
Key skills to apply in assessment	<b>AO1:</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of	<b>AO1:</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of	<b>AO1:</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of	<b>AO1:</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of	<b>AO1:</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of	<b>AO1:</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of

**Psychology**  
**Year 12 curriculum map**



<p>or exam</p>	<p>psychological scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  <b>A02:</b> Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context, in a practical context when handling qualitative and quantitative data.  <b>A03:</b> Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to make judgements and reach conclusions and develop and</p>	<p>psychological scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  <b>A02:</b> Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context, in a practical context when handling qualitative and quantitative data.  <b>A03:</b> Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to make judgements and reach conclusions and develop and refine practical</p>	<p>psychological scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  <b>A02:</b> Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context, in a practical context when handling qualitative and quantitative data.  <b>A03:</b> Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to make judgements and reach conclusions and develop and refine practical</p>	<p>psychological scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  <b>A02:</b> Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context, in a practical context when handling qualitative and quantitative data.  <b>A03:</b> Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to make judgements and reach conclusions and develop and refine practical</p>	<p>psychological scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  <b>A02:</b> Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context, in a practical context when handling qualitative and quantitative data.  <b>A03:</b> Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to make judgements and reach conclusions and develop and refine practical</p>	<p>psychological scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures.  <b>A02:</b> Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context, in a practical context when handling qualitative and quantitative data.  <b>A03:</b> Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to make judgements and reach conclusions and develop and refine practical</p>
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	refine practical design and procedures.	design and procedures.	design and procedures.	design and procedures.	design and procedures.	design and procedures.
Title of Knowledge Organiser	<p><b>Paper 1 Social influence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types and explanations of conformity</li> <li>• variables affecting conformity</li> <li>• conformity to social roles</li> <li>• explanations for obedience</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2 Approaches in Psychology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• origins of psychology</li> <li>• psychodynamic approach</li> <li>• behaviourist approach</li> <li>• social learning theory</li> <li>• cognitive approach</li> </ul>	<p><b>Paper 1 Social influence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• situational variables affecting obedience</li> <li>• dispositional variables affecting obedience</li> <li>• explanations of resistance to social influence</li> <li>• minority influence</li> <li>• the role of social influence processes in social change</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2 Approaches in Psychology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biological approach</li> <li>• comparison of approaches</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2</b></p>	<p><b>Paper 1 Memory:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multistore memory model</li> <li>• types of long-term memory</li> <li>• working memory model</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2 Research Methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RM workbook</li> </ul>	<p><b>Paper 1 Memory:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explanations for forgetting</li> <li>• factors affecting accuracy of EWT</li> <li>• CI: improving the accuracy of EWT</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2 Research Methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RM workbook</li> </ul>	<p><b>Paper 1 Attachment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• caregiver-infant interactions in humans</li> <li>• stages and explanations of attachment</li> <li>• Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 1 Psychopathology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• definitions of abnormality</li> <li>• behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and OCD.</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2 Research methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RM workbook</li> </ul>	<p><b>Paper 1 Attachment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural variations of attachment</li> <li>• Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation</li> <li>• Romanian orphan studies</li> <li>• influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 1 Psychopathology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• behavioural approach to explaining phobias</li> <li>• behavioural approach to treating phobias</li> <li>• cognitive approach to explaining depression</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• humanistic psychology</li> </ul>	<p><b>Research methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RM workbook</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cognitive approach to treating depression</li> <li>• biological approach to explaining OCD</li> <li>• biological approach to treating OCD</li> </ul> <p><b>Paper 2</b></p> <p><b>Biopsychology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic biopsychology</li> <li>• fight or flight response</li> </ul>
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