

Year 13	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
Content / Topic for Term	<p>Paper 2 Biopsychology: Biological rhythms, the effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers, localisation of function in the brain, hemispheric lateralisation, neural plasticity and functional recovery, ways of studying the brain.</p> <p>Paper 3 Relationships: Sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour, factors affecting attraction, theories of romantic relationships, virtual relationships in social media, parasocial relationships.</p>	<p>Paper 3 Schizophrenia: Classification of schizophrenia, reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification, biological explanations and treatments, psychological explanations and treatments, management of schizophrenia, interactionist approach and diathesis-stress model.</p> <p>Paper 3 Forensic Psychology: Ways of measuring crime, offender profiling, biological explanations of</p>	<p>Paper 3 Issues and debates: Gender and culture in Psychology, free will and determinism, the nature-nurture debate, holism and reductionism, idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation, ethical implications and social sensitivity.</p> <p>Paper 3 Forensic Psychology: Psychological explanations of offending behaviour, dealing with offending behaviour.</p>	<p>Students' needs led revision → revise papers 1 and 2</p>	<p>Students' needs led revision → revise paper 3</p>	

		offending behaviour.				
Key Knowledge for acquisition, recall and application in assessment or exam	<p>Paper 2 Biopsychology: 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. Localisation of function in the brain: Motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas. Hemispheric lateralisation and split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of</p>	<p>Paper 3 Schizophrenia: Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia (hallucinations and delusions). Negative symptoms of schizophrenia (speech poverty and avolition). Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia: Co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap. Biological explanations for schizophrenia: Genetics, the dopamine hypothesis and neural correlates.</p>	<p>Paper 3 Issues and Debates: Gender in Psychology – universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias; Culture in Psychology – cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism. Free will and determinism: Hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations.</p>			

	<p>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>Paper 3: Relationships: The evolutionary explanations for partner preferences: sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour. Factors affecting attraction in romantic relationships: self-disclosure; physical attractiveness, including the</p>	<p>Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: Family dysfunction and cognitive explanations: dysfunctional thought processing. Drug therapy: Typical and atypical antipsychotics. Cognitive behaviour therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia. The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the</p>	<p>The nature-nurture debate: The relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; the interactionist approach. Holism and reductionism: Levels of explanation in Psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental (stimulus-response) reductionism. Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation. Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity.</p>			
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	<p>matching hypothesis; filter theory, including social demography, similarity in attitudes and complementarity.</p> <p>Theories of romantic relationships: social exchange theory, equity theory and Rusbult’s investment model of commitment, satisfaction, comparison with alternatives and investment.</p> <p>Duck’s phase model of relationship breakdown: intra-psychic, dyadic, social and grave dressing phases.</p> <p>Virtual relationships in social media: self-disclosure in virtual relationships; effects of absence of gating on the nature of virtual relationships.</p>	<p>diathesis-stress model.</p> <p>Paper 3 Forensic Psychology: Problems in defining crime. Ways of measuring crime including official statistics, victim surveys and offender surveys.</p> <p>Offender profiling: The top-down approach, including organised and disorganised types of offender.</p> <p>Offender profiling: The bottom-up approach, including investigative psychology; geographic profiling.</p> <p>Biological explanations of offending behaviour:</p>	<p>Paper 3 Forensic Psychology: Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck’s theory of the criminal personality.</p> <p>Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions.</p> <p>Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Differential association theory.</p> <p>Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Psychodynamic explanations.</p>			
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	<p>Parasocial relationships: levels of parasocial relationships, the absorption addiction model and the attachment theory explanation.</p>	<p>A historical approach. Biological explanations of offending behaviour: Genetics and neural explanations.</p>	<p>Dealing with offending behaviour: The aims and psychological effects of custodial sentencing. Recidivism. Dealing with offending behaviour: Behaviour modification in custody. Dealing with offending behaviour: Anger management. Dealing with offending behaviour: Restorative justice.</p>			
Key skills to apply in assessment or exam	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological scientific ideas, processes,	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological scientific ideas, processes,	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological scientific ideas, processes,	ONLY exam practice	ONLY exam practice	

	<p>techniques and procedures.</p> <p>A02: 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.</p> <p>A03: 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 design and procedures.</p>	<p>techniques and procedures.</p> <p>A02: 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.</p> <p>A03: 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 design and procedures.</p>	<p>techniques and procedures.</p> <p>A02: 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.</p> <p>A03: 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 design and procedures.</p>			
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<p>Title of Knowledge Organiser</p>	<p>Paper 2 Biopsychology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • circadian biological rhythms and the effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers • ultradian biological rhythms and the effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers • infradian biological rhythms and the effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers, • localisation of function in the brain • hemispheric lateralisation and split-brain research • neural plasticity and functional recovery 	<p>Paper 3 Schizophrenia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • classification of schizophrenia • reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification • biological explanations • psychological explanations • drug therapy • cognitive behaviour therapy • family therapy • token economies • interactionist approach and diathesis-stress model <p>Paper 3 Forensic Psychology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining and measuring crime 	<p>Paper 3 Issues an Debates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender bias • culture bias • free will vs determinism • nature vs nurture debate • holism vs reductionism • idiographic vs nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation. • ethical issues and social sensitivity. <p>Paper 3 Forensic Psychology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eysenck's theory of criminal personality • level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions • atavistic form 	<p>All</p>	<p>All</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ways of studying the brain <p>Paper 3 Relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual selection • self-disclosure • physical attractiveness and matching hypothesis • filter theory • social exchange theory • equity theory • Rusbult's investment model • Duck's phase model of relationship breakdown • virtual relationships in social media • parasocial relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • top-down approach to offender profiling • bottom-up approach to offender profiling • genetic and neural explanations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differential association theory • psychodynamic explanations • custodial sentencing • behaviour modification • anger management • restorative justice 			
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