Sir Thomas Wharton Academy

INVEST	EXPERIENCE	EXPLORE	SHAPE	GROW	PURSUE
in the power of the written word	a range of cultures, histories and beliefs	the shared values of civilisation	society and our place within it	as instinctive readers, writers and orators	English beyond the classroom

Year 12 Psychology	HT1	HT2-HT4	HT4- HT5	HT5-HT6
Topic/Paper	**Social Influence (Paper 1) Approaches (Paper 2)**	**Social Influence/ Memory (Paper 1) Research Methods (Paper 2)**	**Biopsychology & Research Methods (Paper 2)**	**Biopsychology (Paper 2) Issues and Debates (Paper 3)**
Developing Cultural Capital	In the Social Influence topic students will examine different areas of social influence, looking at how these impact on the behaviours of groups and individuals leading to social change. Students will grapple with the use of research that seems to break ethical guidelines and discuss the importance of conducting such research to understand sadistic and inhumane behaviour. Students will also explore psychological approaches and consider how wide-reaching psychology can be in its explanations for human behaviour. **Opportunities for wider reading/ research:** • AQA Psychology for A level Year 1 & AS student book • The Complete Companions: AQA Psychology A Level: Year 1 and AS Student Book	In the social influence topic students will look at the impact of the minority on social change and how this can help society move forward. The topic of memory will cover the use of model in explaining theoretical constructs and how eyewitness testimony can be improved, understanding the impact of the use of such unreliable evidence in the criminal justice system. Students will also explore the use of research in psychology to develop and test theories and the importance of upholding scientific principals and ethical guidelines. **Opportunities for wider reading/ research:** • AQA Psychology for A level Year 1 & AS student book • The Complete Companions: AQA Psychology A Level: Year 1 and AS Student Book • https://www.simplypsychology.org/ • https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/blog/free-aqa-psychology-a-level-revision/	Within the topic of biopsychology students will develop an understanding of how biology effects behaviour. There will be opportunities to use specialist terminology to explain how physiological systems have a direct effect on behaviour. Within the research methods topic students continue to explore the scientific process is used in psychological research. They will develop skills in data analysis and inferential statistical testing, which are used in real world psychological research. **Opportunities for wider reading/ research:** • AQA Psychology for A level Year 1 & AS student book • The Complete Companions: AQA Psychology A Level: Year 1 and AS Student Book • https://www.simplypsychology.org/ • https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/blog/free-aqa-psychology-a-level-revision/	Within the topic of biopsychology students will continue to develop understanding of the direct impact biology on behaviour and explore how this impact can be studied scientifically. Within the issues and debates topic students will develop skills that will allow them to confidently express two sides of a debate. Students will develop evaluative skills and be able to confidently apply theoretical concepts to the study of psychology. **Opportunities for wider reading/ research:** • AQA Psychology for A level Year 2 student book • The Complete Companions: AQA Psychology A Level: Year 2 https://www.simplypsychology.org/
Substantive Knowledge	• Types of conformity and explanations for conformity. • Conformity to social roles • Explanations for obedience • Explanations of resistance to social influence, • Learning approaches: i) the behaviourist approach, ii) social learning • The cognitive approach. • The biological approach. • The psychodynamic approach. • Humanistic Psychology.	• Minority influence. • The role of social influence processes in social change. • The multi-store model of memory. • Types of long-term memory. • The working memory model. • Explanations for forgetting. • Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony & improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony. • Knowledge and understanding of research methods, scientific processes and techniques of data handling and analysis. •	• The divisions of the nervous system. • The structure and function neurons. • The function of the endocrine system. • The fight or flight response • Localisation of brain function & hemispheric lateralisation. • Aims, Hypotheses, Sampling and Pilot studies • Experimental & Observational design & Questionnaire construction, • Variables, Control, Demand characteristics and investigator effects. • Ethics & The role of peer review. •	• Ways of studying the brain. • Biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian. • Gender and culture in Psychology – universality and bias. • Free will and determinism: The scientific emphasis on causal explanations. • The nature-nurture debate • Holism and reductionism: • Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation. • Ethical implications and socially sensitive research
Disciplinary Knowledge	• Comparison and critique of approaches based on research methods and supporting research • Evaluation of explanations for conformity • Evaluations of explanations for obedience	• Research methods to include: Experimental method, Observational techniques, Self-report techniques, Correlations, Content analysis & Case studies. • Evaluation of memory stores • Evaluation of long-term memory • Application of cognitive interview to improve EWT • Application of memory research to exam questions	• Economic implications of research. • Reporting psychological investigations. • Data handling and analysis • Inferential testing • Apply knowledge to create a pilot study • Design a study using aims, hypotheses, sampling, designs etc	• Evaluating ways of studying the brain • Evaluating biological and circadian rhythms • Use of issues and debates to formulate AO3 points • Use of issues and debates to apply to topics studied in paper 1, 2, 3

	• Application to theories to explain human behaviour		• Use of criteria to identify appropriate statistical testing • Applying knowledge to make appropriate hypotheses about research		• Applying sampling methods used and critique these methods • Applying ethics to studies they have previously studied • Applying the systems of the human body		• Being sensitive to research done in psychology • Being able to apply debates to actual topics in psychology to strengthen and consolidate their learning
Cross Curricular Links	• **History –** Links to Nazi Germany and the suffragette movement • **Science –** Cognitive neuroscience and biological approach		• **Science –** research methods, planning an investigation • **Health and Social Care –** memory, intellectual development/ decline		• **Science** – biological systems, carrying out and planning research • **Maths** – statistical testing, mathematical skill, data presentation • **Geography** – inferential testing		• **Science –** brain scanning techniques • **Life skills –** Biases – gender/ culture • **Religious studies –** the concept of freewill
Vocabulary	Compliance Conformity Identification Internalisation Confederate Agentic state Legitimate authority Authoritarian personality Locus of control Meditational processes Classical conditioning Operant conditioning	Empiricism Introspection Behaviourist Imitation Modelling Inference/inferring Schema Genotype Neurochemistry Phenotype Dispositional F-Scale	Confounding Variables Correlation Coefficient Independent Groups Design Independent Variable Dependent Variable Meta-analysis Repeated Measures Design Validity Reliability Ecological validity Matched pairs design Quasi-experiment	Capacity Encoding Duration Displacement Retrieval Central executive Phonological loop Visual-spatial sketchpad Episodic buffer Proactive interference Retroactive interference	Motor neurons Neurotransmitter Relay neurons Sensory neurons Synapse Synaptic transmission Endocrine glands Endocrine system HPA axis Significance Parametric test Non-parametric test	Autonomic nervous system Central nervous system Peripheral nervous system Somatic nervous system Broca's area. Motor cortex Somatosensory cortex Wernicke's areas Pituitary gland Interval Nominal Ordinal	Endogenous pacemakers Superchiasmatic nucleus Exogenous zeitgebers Electroencephalogram Event related potential Functional magnetic resonance imaging Post-mortem examinations Circadian rhythms Ultradian rhythms Infradian rhythms Ethnocentrism Androcentrism
Assessments	• Approaches SPA • Selection of exam style questions completed in class to assess knowledge of mini-topics within the unit		• Social Influence SPA • Memory SPA • Selection of exam style questions completed in class to assess knowledge of mini-topics within the unit		• Research Methods SPA • Selection of exam style questions completed in class to assess knowledge of mini-topics within the unit		• Research Methods SPA • Selection of exam style questions completed in class to assess knowledge of mini-topics within the unit