

Precise Learning Endpoints	Autumn Term		Spring term		Summer term	
Year 9	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Topic Summary</b>	<b>Introduction to Psychology</b> <b>Introduction to Memory</b>	<b>Introduction to Personality</b>	<b>Introduction to Stereotypes and Discrimination</b>	<b>Introduction to Non-Verbal Communication</b>	<b>History of Psychology</b>	<b>Start of GCSE course: Criminal Psychology</b>
<b>Thinking Hard</b>	<b>Mastery of learning.</b> How is Psychology a science? How do we conduct an experiment/investigation? How do we find examples of psychology in everyday life. Why have we learned two different theories of memory?	What is personality? Why do we need to measure personality, and how can we do this? <b>Being creative.</b>	<b>Changing the world:</b> Jean Elliott: Brown eyes and blue eyes experiment. Using empathy to reduce discrimination.	<b>Not fearing failure:</b> What is communication? Which are the most important ways of communication? <b>Development of literacy. Being creative.</b>	<b>Acquiring knowledge:</b> When did Psychology start? What are the significant milestones in Psychology as a discipline? <b>Mastery of learning.</b>	<b>Acquiring knowledge:</b> Social Learning Theory What are the reasons for committing crime? What is the cost to society of crime? Respecting human rights. What is the nature/nurture debate? How is crime a social construct? Development of literacy
<b>Developing Character</b>	Psychology as a career. How can psychology help improve people's lives? <b>Grit Self-assurance</b>	What are our school characteristics, and how are they linked to personality? <b>Kindness Gratitude</b> Could we write a test to measure any of the school character values?	<b>Kindness/Optimism:</b> Aronson's Jigsaw Method (expert groups). Reducing discrimination - Respecting human rights. Understanding democracy. Changing the world. <b>Self-assurance</b>	Applications in psychology - using learning about non-verbal communication to be successful. <b>Optimism. Self-control.</b>	<b>Kindness. Gratitude:</b> Aronson's Jigsaw Method (expert groups). Reducing discrimination - Respecting human rights. Understanding democracy. Changing the world.	Link Social Learning Theory to use of character values in school. <b>Self-assurance and self-control</b>
<b>Understanding Diversity</b>	<b>No limits to your destination:</b> Psychology as a career - how different types of career are open to all students whatever their background. Why do people have different memories of the same incident? Points of view.	Are there differences in personality across cultures? Collective societies and individualistic societies. <b>Understanding environmental diversity.</b>	<b>No limits to your destination. Respecting human rights.</b> Reducing discrimination - Jane Elliott experiment to reduce racism. Methods of reducing prejudice and discrimination. Evaluation of these methods. Considering how much society has moved on since Aronson and Elliott	<b>Being a world citizen. Awareness of where we live</b> (cultural norms): Non-verbal communication and differences between cultures. Importance of respecting other cultures and being aware of the different interpretations of gestures and body language.	Timeline of psychology, including history of the discipline. How has culture and history affected the way we think about psychology? <b>Acquiring cultural capital.</b>	Use of restorative justice. Different life experiences of different people, e.g. being a victim of crime. <b>Understanding mental and physical diversity.</b>
<b>Literacy Reading, Oracy</b>	Oracy - focus on say it again, say it better. Students should always explain their answer and give an example. Literacy - write a newspaper article.	Oracy - focus on say it again, say it better. Students should always explain their answer and give an example. Write a scientific report about a psychology experiment.	Learn to write up Psychology experiments in standard format.	Design an information sheet about preparing for an interview.	Read scholarly articles on different experiments. Practise evaluating studies.	Reminder of conventions in writing up psychological studies; dates, sub-sections etc.
<b>Gatsby, Careers</b>	Psychology related careers. Research on possible careers, qualifications and benefits	Use of personality tests and psychometric testing in the workplace. Interview someone about careers. Research possible careers, qualifications and benefits.	Workplace behaviour. Careers in law and the justice system.	Preparing for interviews. How NVC and first impressions can give candidates an advantage at interview.	Recap different types of modern careers in Psychology through the prism of the history of the discipline.	Careers in justice system and related areas.
<b>Mental and Physical Well-being</b>	Practical experiments where possible - memory experiments, cute baby experiment. Students really enjoy these and it brings the subject alive.	Self awareness can help our mental health.	How stereotypes and experiencing discrimination can affect mental and physical health.	How good communication can improve lives. Essential for healthy relationships.	Importance of psychology as a discipline, including in therapeutics.	Crime and the effect on mental wellbeing.
<b>Cross-Curricular Links</b>	Link Psychology to Science subjects i.e. scientific method of collecting information and designing research. Writing up experiments. Analysing results and forming conclusions. SMSC ie interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues.	Link to Maths - numeracy in data analysis. Percentages, fractions and ratios. SMSC ie sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them.	Contextualising studies into discrimination - link to Civil Rights movement in US. <b>Kindness SMSC</b> ie interest in exploring, improving understanding of and showing respect for different faiths and cultural diversity and the extent to which they understand, accept, respect and celebrate diversity.	Types of communication and relative importance of verbal and non-verbal communication. Importance of communication to our success. RSHE ie verbal and non-verbal communication. Healthy relationships at all levels	Contextualising studies into discrimination - link to Civil Rights movement in US. <b>Kindness SMSC</b> ie understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their own heritage and that of others. RSHE ie treatment of other people	Researching crime in our area to contextualise learning. Awareness of where you live. SMSC ie ability to recognise the difference between right and wrong to readily apply this understanding in their own lives and to recognise legal boundaries and, in doing so, respect the civil and criminal law of England. RSHE ie peer pressure, stereotypes and role models.
<b>Extra-Curricular Links</b>	Black History Month	Human rights day - right to good health incl mental health. Anti-Bullying week Remembrance Day/Week Human Rights Day	International Women's Day. International Sleep Day.	Stress awareness month - strategies for coping with stress. Benefits of stress.	World Day for Cultural Diversity/. Mental Health Week. Pride month - link to history of mental health.	Asian history month
Precise Learning Endpoints	1. Explain what ethics are and why they are needed. 2. Explain and evaluate methods of studying behaviour. 3. Explain definitions including experiment, survey, case study, observation. 4. Write a hypothesis. 5. Explain and evaluate three sampling methods	1. Explain and evaluate 2 types of experimental design 2. Describe what types of personality are there. 3. Describe how we can devise a personality test. 4. Describe how we use personality tests in real life. 5. Evaluate how useful personality tests and careers tests are.	1. Explain the difference between prejudice and discrimination. 2. Describe and evaluate Elliott's study into prejudice and discrimination. 3. Describe and evaluate Aronson's jigsaw method (expert groups).	1. Describe the difference between verbal and non-verbal communication. 2. Describe how these are essential for healthy relationships. 3. Explain how this knowledge can be applied in everyday situations e.g. interviews.	1. Describe an overview of the History of 20th century psychology 2. Review of classic experiments and concepts . Milgram, Asch, Elliott, Bandura, Freud, psychotherapy etc. 3. Create a timeline to show these.	1. Describe impact of crime on communities 2. Describe and evaluate social learning theory 3. Describe and evaluate Eysenck's theory of criminal personality.
Psychology	Autumn Term		Spring term		Summer term	
Year 10	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Topic Summary</b>	<b>Criminal Psychology</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Sleep and Dreaming</b>	<b>Psychological Problems</b>	<b>Psychological problems</b>
<b>Thinking Hard</b>	Eysenck's theory of criminal personality - extraversion and psychoticism. Debates: nature vs nurture. How to use evidence in an argument in Psychology. <b>Mastery of learning. Development of literacy.</b>	<b>Acquiring knowledge:</b> Theories of education - learning styles, and myth of learning styles: opposing theories held by different psychologists. Use of IQ tests to measure intelligence. Debates - reductionism/holism. Being creative.	<b>Mastery of learning:</b> Evidence for theories of development and for learning theories. Piaget and conservation of number, mass and volume.	Freud's theory of dreaming and Activation Synthesis theory of dreaming. Freud as an icon in psychology - <b>Cultural capital.</b>	Defining mental health: characteristics of schizophrenia and depression: stigma and discrimination. Use of psychotherapy. <b>Acquiring knowledge.</b> Debates - reductionism/holism and freewill/determinism.	Neuropsychology of schizophrenia debates - reductionism/holism. <b>Creating ambition. Changing the world.</b> Debates in psychology - review past three topics (Paper 1) and use debates to revise key theories and studies.
<b>Developing Character</b>	Elements of personality including psychoticism and extraversion. <b>Self-control. Self-assurance.</b>	Using growth mindset in school and in personal lives. Not fearing failure. <b>Optimism.</b>	Understanding of how children develop, based on Piaget's theory. <b>Self-control. Self-assurance.</b>	Freud and psychoanalysis - link between character and our past. Link with character values. <b>Grit. Optimism.</b>	Time to Change campaign and reducing stigma. <b>Kindness. Mindfulness</b>	Debates in psychology: <b>Curiosity.</b>
<b>Understanding Diversity</b>	Eysenck's theory - ethnocentric? <b>Understanding mental and physical diversity.</b>	<b>No limits to your destination:</b> Growth Mindset - link to character values especially <b>self-assurance</b> and <b>optimism.</b>	Ethnocentricity and lack of generalisability. Piaget's sample and limitations thereof. <b>Being a world citizen.</b>	Case studies and individual differences. Issues of generalisability. <b>Understanding environmental diversity.</b>	Impact of mental health problems on different groups including race, sexuality, gender, age; stereotypes of mental health issues; changing attitudes to mental health problems. <b>Respecting human rights.</b>	Evaluating theories and studies, including issues of generalisability and culture bias. <b>Being a world citizen.</b>
<b>Literacy Reading, Oracy</b>	Oracy - focus on say it again, say it better. Students should always explain their answer and give an example.	Oracy - focus on say it again, say it better. Students should always explain their answer and give an example.	Technical language for Piaget, including many abstract concepts.	Reading articles about Freud's ideas.	Technical language related to schizophrenia and clinical depression.	Stigma around different types of language used to describe mental health problems. Difficulty of defining mental health conditions and use of ICD to make diagnoses.
<b>Gatsby, Careers</b>	Careers with focus on neuroscience and related areas.	Careers with focus on development e.g. Early years, teaching, therapeutic work.	Careers with focus on development e.g. Early years, teaching, therapeutic work.	Careers in counselling. Sleep clinics and sleep experts.	Careers in therapeutic fields and nursing/medicine.	Careers in therapeutic fields and nursing/medicine.
<b>Mental and Physical Well-being</b>	Self-knowledge and self-awareness.	Promote use of Growth Mindset in lessons, especially those which are difficult.	Understanding how children learn. Understanding how brain develops through 4 stages; prenatal; childhood; adolescent; adult.	Benefits of sleep for wellbeing; consequences of sleep disorders; sleep hygiene for improved sleep. Relaxation techniques. Wellbeing.	Mental health continuum. Link to understanding our own mental well-being.	Diagnosing mental health problems. We cannot self-diagnose accurately. Importance of self-care and self-knowledge. Understanding mental and physical diversity.
<b>Cross-Curricular Links</b>	Science - Heaven study on delinquency	Growth Mindset - success is open to anyone if they have a growth mindset - link to any 'difficult' subjects. RSHE ie steps to success in careers and general life	Neuropsychology of development. Brain function. Science.	Neuropsychology of sleep - link to science.	General elements of wellbeing - positive psychology and self care. Science - evolutionary function of depression (social rank theory). RSHE ie mental health issues and understanding depression, self-harm and anxiety	Science - use of drugs to treat and schizophrenia and how they change the actions of the brain. RSHE ie how can medication help overcome mental health issues
<b>Extra-Curricular Links</b>	Black History Month	Anti-Bullying week Remembrance Day/Week Human Rights Day	International Women's Day. International Sleep Day.	Stress awareness month - strategies for coping with stress. Trip to Marwell Zoo	World Day for Cultural Diversity/. Mental Health Week. Pride month.	Asian history month

<b>Precise Learning Endpoints</b> We want students to learn/be able to:	1. Describe and evaluate Cooper and Mackie's study into aggressive behaviour. 2. Describe and evaluate Heaven's study on delinquency 3. Explain concepts of punishment, deterrents and rehabilitation.	1. Describe and evaluate Piaget's theory of development. 2. Describe and evaluate Dweck's theory of growth mindset. 3. Describe and evaluate Willingham's theory of learning through meaning. 4. Understand and explain why Dweck and Willingham's	1. Describe and evaluate Piaget's study into conservation of number. 2. Describe and evaluate Blackwell's study into growth mindset. 3. Explain how theories studied in the course can be used in the classroom.	1. Describe benefits of sleep. 2. Describe and evaluate Freud's theory of dreaming. 3. Describe and evaluate activation synthesis theory of dreaming. 4. Describe and evaluate studies into sleep and dreaming.	1. Describe the mental health continuum. 2. Describe key characteristics of depression and schizophrenia. 3. Describe and evaluate the ABC model of depression and the social rank theory of depression. 4. Describe and evaluate the social drift theory of	1. Describe and evaluate Tandoc's study into depression. 2. Describe and evaluate Daniel's study into cerebral blood flow and schizophrenia. 3. Explain how anti-psychotics and antidepressants are used to improve mental health problems.
<b>Psychology</b>	<b>Autumn Term</b>		<b>Spring term</b>		<b>Summer term</b>	
<b>Year 11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Topic Summary</b>	<b>Social Influence</b>	<b>Memory</b>	<b>Memory</b>	<b>Revision Paper 1 and Paper 2</b>	<b>Revision Paper 1 and Paper 2</b>	
<b>Thinking Hard</b>	<b>Acquiring knowledge:</b> Abstract concepts such as obedience, conformity, morality and self-esteem. Self-assurance.	Revision methods and techniques. <b>Creating independence.</b> Multi-store model of memory including types of forgetting. Reconstructive theory of memory. Confabulation is not lying. Debates - reductionism/holism. <b>Acquiring knowledge</b>	<b>Mastery of learning:</b> Detailed longitudinal study (Clive Wearing) involving quantitative and qualitative data. Writing of a case study: <b>Development of literacy.</b>	<b>Not fearing failure:</b> Examination techniques. Understanding how to read command words. Creating strategies to use in exams. Revision plan	<b>Not fearing failure:</b> Assessment objectives and how they are related to command words in exam.	
<b>Developing Character</b>	Agency theory - taking responsibility. <b>Grit. Optimism.</b>	Character values and revision. <b>Grit and optimism</b> - tackling longer questions (13 mark questions).	<b>Kindness:</b> Empathy with CW and his family.	<b>Self-Control:</b> Stress awareness month - strategies for coping with stress. Benefits of stress.	<b>Grit. Optimism. Self-assurance.</b>	
<b>Understanding Diversity</b>	<b>Understanding democracy:</b> Impact of riots on society. Police and race relations leading up to Tottenham riots.. Agency theory. Understanding democracy. Impact of culture on obedience - collectivist and individualist societies view these differently.	<b>Understanding mental and physical diversity:</b> Memory - individual differences. BUT we can learn from research into memory techniques.	<b>Understanding mental and physical diversity:</b> Clive Wearing case study - the impact his memory loss has had on his life. What is a life without memory? Possibly link to dementia, Alzheimer's	<b>No limits to your destination:</b> Overview of studies and theories taught in the course. Evaluation of diversity of these.	<b>No limits to your destination:</b> Overview of studies and theories taught in the course. Evaluation of diversity of these.	
<b>Literacy Reading, Oracy</b>	Oracy - focus on say it again, say it better. Students should always explain their answer and give an example. Reading on wealth and happiness.	Oracy - focus on say it again, say it better. Students should always explain their answer and give an example. Reading on being enjoyment of feeling scared.	Technical language for different types of memory.	Create glossary of key terms	Create glossary of key terms	
<b>Gatsby, Careers</b>	Gatsby - careers with focus on neuroscience and related areas.	General careers in Psychology - reminder of pathways. Link to College applications	Therapeutic and caring careers - dementia and Alzheimers. Careers in Advertising - link to Braun study.	Careers in education and coaching	General review of Psychology careers	
<b>Mental and Physical Well-being</b>	Mindfulness	Wellbeing - management of stress, organising exam revision. Wellbeing - link exam outcomes to future success.	Importance of memory to our sense of self. What happens when memory fails.	Self-care during exams. Achieving a balance.	Self-care during exams. Achieving a balance.	
<b>Cross-Curricular Links</b>	E&P - morals (Kohlberg) SMSC ie understanding of the consequences of their behaviour and actions RSHE ie looking at the right and wrong ways to behave in society	Revision strategies in different subjects. Prep for mocks. RSHE ie exam preparation and success in careers	Link memory techniques to revision - all subjects. Wellbeing - planning ahead for exam success. Science - neuropsychology in CW case study.	Plan revision timetable - use for all subjects	Revision techniques and strategies	
<b>Extra-Curricular Links</b>	Black History Month	Anti-Bullying week Remembrance Day/Week Human Rights Day	International Women's Day. International Sleep Day.	Stress awareness month - strategies for coping with stress. Benefits of stress.	World Day for Cultural Diversity/. Mental Health Week.	
<b>Precise Learning Endpoints</b> We want students to learn/be able to:	1. Describe and evaluate dispositional and situational factors in social influence. 2. Describe and evaluate Bickman's study into obedience and uniforms. 3. Describe and evaluate NatCen study on August riots 2011	1. Describe and evaluate the multi-store theory of memory. 2. Describe and evaluate the reconstructive theory of memory. 3. Describe different types of forgetting. 4. Describe how brain structure and functions affect memory.	1. Describe and evaluate Braun et al - How advertising changes our memories of the past. 2. Describe and evaluate Wilson et al - Clive Wearing study. 3. Describe the use of cues, repetition etc in autobiographical advertising. 4. Describe how neuropsychology has been developed to measure different memory functions (Wechsler memory scale).	1. Successfully use exam strategies and techniques. 2. Revision plan and revision techniques. 3. Describe structure of exam paper. 4. Differentiate Paper 1 and Paper 2 content.	1. Successfully use exam strategies and techniques. 2. Revision plan and revision techniques. 3. Describe structure of exam paper. 4. Differentiate Paper 1 and Paper 2 content.	