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# **NEWPORT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL**

# **KS5 CURRICULUM OVERVIEW**

## **Curriculum Intent & Organisation**

Psychology is a scientific discipline, involving the rigorous formulation and testing of ideas, and the evaluation and analysis of theories, explanations and experiments. It gives students the opportunity to gain knowledge of profound and ground-breaking research, in addition to conducting their own psychological studies and investigations. Psychology is a popular subject which is attractive to students because it develops a range of valuable skills, including critical analysis, independent thinking and research. These skills are particularly relevant to young people and are transferable to further study and the workplace.

Examination Information	Facilitating					
	Subject?					
Examined at the end of Year 13, through 3, 2-hour examinations. Questions ranges from 1 to 16 marks in length.	No					
Impact of Prior Learning from KS4						
At NGHS, Psychology is not taught at GCSE, which is common across the country. This therefore means that subject specific prior learning is rare, however it can be seen that the study of Science, English, Mathematics and the Humanities at GCSE all form a solid basis for the study of Psychology at A-Level.						
Prospective students are set work over the summer holidays prior to Year 12. This is designed as an introduction to the expectations of A-level study, and is directly relate to the first topic of Social Influence that is studied in Year 12.						
Equipment Required for this course						
Standard classroom stationery						
• Mathematical calculator						
• Own lined paper						
• Lever arch file						
• Students are assigned a digital course textbook that will need to be brought to lessons.						

Subject: Psychology

Teachers: E. Pritchard / O. Pointon

Exam Board:

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Curriculum Implementation – Areas of Focus Year 12						
Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term		
Social Influence	Memory	Attachment	Approaches	Psychopathology	Biopsychology	
<ul> <li>Types and Explanations of Conformity</li> <li>Conformity: Asch's Research</li> <li>Conformity to Social Roles: Zimbardo's Research</li> <li>Obedience: Milgram's Research and Situational Variables</li> <li>Social-Psychological and Dispositional Factors</li> <li>Resistance to Social Influence</li> <li>Minority Influence</li> <li>Social Change</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Multi- Store Model of Memory</li> <li>Types of Long- Term Memory</li> <li>The Working Memory Model</li> <li>Explanations for Forgetting</li> <li>Accuracy of Eyewitness Testimony</li> <li>Cognitive Interview Technique</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Stages of Attachment</li> <li>Animal Studies</li> <li>Learning Theory</li> <li>Bowlby's Theory</li> <li>Ainsworth's Strange Situation</li> <li>Cultural Variations in Attachment</li> <li>Maternal Deprivation</li> <li>Institutionalisation</li> <li>Later Relationships</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Behaviourism</li> <li>Social Learning Theory</li> <li>The Cognitive Approach</li> <li>The Biological Approach</li> <li>The Psychodynamic Approach</li> <li>Humanistic Psychology</li> <li>Comparison of Approaches</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Definitions of Abnormality</li> <li>Causes and Treatments of OCD</li> <li>Causes and Treatments of Depression</li> <li>Causes and Treatments of Phobias</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Nervous and Endocrine System</li> <li>Neurons and Synaptic Transmission</li> <li>Localisation</li> <li>Plasticity and Functional Recovery</li> <li>Split-Brain Research</li> <li>Investigating the Brain</li> <li>Biological Rhythms</li> <li>Endogenous Pacemakers and Exogenous Zeitgerbers</li> </ul>	

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Curriculum Implementation – Areas of Focus Year 13 Spring Term Autumn Term Summer Term **Research** Methods Relationships Forensic Psychology Schizophrenia **Examination Revision** • Sexual Selection and • Offender • Diagnosis and • Hypotheses & Individual Topic • Classification of Reproductive Behaviour Profiling Variables Revision Lessons. Schizophrenia Factors Affecting Biological Experimental Designs **Skills** Practice ٠ • ٠ Attraction; Self-Disclosure, Explanations for • Biological Types of Experiment Examination ٠ Physical Attractiveness and Offending Explanations Technique Sampling ٠ Filter Theory • Psychological • Biological Mock Examination Ethical Issues ٠ • Theories of Romantic Explanations for **Treatments** Questions and Observations • Relationships; SET, Equity Offending Formal Assessment • Psychological Self-Report • Theory, Investment • Dealing with Explanations Opportunities Techniques Model. Duck's Phase Offending • Psychological Correlations ٠ Model. Behaviour Treatments Mathematical Content Virtual Relationships in ٠ The ٠ Choosing a Statistical Social Media ٠ Interactionist Test Parasocial Relationships • Approach Doing the Sign Test • Peer Review and the ٠ Debates and ٠ Economy Issues within Case Studies ٠ Psychology Content Analysis • Reliability & Validity ٠ Probability & • Significance Tables of Critical • Values Features of Science . Design a Study ٠ Pilot Studies . B & DB Procedures

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#### Impact / Outcomes

Learning will be assessed throughout the course by:

- Weekly formative and summative assessment
- Short Form Multiple Choice Questions / Quizzes
- File checks
- Presentations & group work
- Examination style questions set for homework
- Formal assessments and mock examinations

### Homework / Self Study

As well as formal homework being set, students are expected to do approximately 5-6 hours per week of extra study and reading around the subject outside of lessons. Formal homework will be set, including preparation for examination questions and essays.

### Ways to support learning

As part of the wider reading requirement, students are advised of appropriate material. This includes journals, articles, document and videos, which are all available as part of the digital textbook bundle. There are several revision and unit guides that we recommend, published by Illuminate Publishing. As well as this, students should keep themselves aware of current affairs by reading news articles and journal articles, and applying these to their study of A-Level psychology.

#### Inclusion

- Teachers follow student passports to ensure that the needs of all students with SEND are met.
- Work is enlarged to the necessary size for visually impaired students.
- Teachers will ensure that classrooms are quiet learning environments where possible and will dim lights to support students with sensory needs.
- Students have the use of laptop if they have a SEND need whereby use of a laptop supports them.
- Hearing impaired students are supported through use a radio aid and teachers ensure that students can lip read at all times during lessons.
- Dyslexic students are encouraged to use coloured overlays when they are required to read long passages.
- Use of dyslexic friendly fonts and coloured backgrounds used in PowerPoints/resources.
- Students with ADHD are given movement breaks, fidget toys and lessons are 'chunked' to aid concentration.

- Students are seated according to their needs, students work with the class teacher to decide upon this.
- Students have access to a physical and digital version of both text books, which are provided to them, and allow for a range of learning styles to be accommodated.
- Lessons vary in terms of pace and style, with a range of strategies adoptions to accommodate all learning needs.
- Homework is set that allows for consolidation, and extracurricular intervention opportunities are available to all students who require extra support and clarification.

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## Next Steps

Psychology is a facilitating subject and is therefore relevant to a wide range of university courses. As a bridge between science and the humanities, it is a useful subject for many pathways, and recent leaver's pathways have reflected this. We also have several applicants to psychology, criminology and therapeutic degrees every year, many to prestigious Russell Group universities, and successful Oxbridge applications. In terms of careers, again psychology has a wide variety of transferable skills including evaluation and analysis of research, essay writing, independent learning and team work, and mathematics. These skills are ideal for careers in;

- Clinical Psychology
- Counselling Psychology
- Educational Psychology
- Forensic Psychology
- Health Psychology
- Occupational Psychology
- Sports and Education Psychology
- Teaching and Research

# Non-Psychology Careers

- Business Management
- Medicine
- Law / Legal
- Education and Higher Education
- Government and Politics
- Marketing, Sales and Advertising
- Accountancy
- Journalism and Media
- Police / Military

For more information, contact Miss E. Pritchard (e.pritchard@nghs.org.uk) or Mr O. Pointon (o.pointon@nghs.org.uk)