

## AUTUMN 1

## AUTUMN 2

## SPRING 1

## SPRING 2

## SUMMER 1

## SUMMER 2

### YEAR 10

#### Memory & Research Methods

- Processes of memory – how memories are encoded and stored, different types of memory (episodic, semantic and procedural)
- The experimental method – hypotheses, variables, sampling, experimental design, research procedures, laboratory experiments, types of data, reliability and validity, interpretation & display of quantitative data, correlations
- Structures of memory – The multi-store model of memory, features of each store, primacy and recency effects in recall; Key Study – Murdock’s serial position curve study
- Memory as an active process – the theory of reconstructive memory; Key Study: Bartlett’s War of the Ghost’s study
- Factors affecting the accuracy of memory – interference, context and false memories

#### Perception

- Difference between sensation and perception
- Visual cues and constancies – monocular and binocular depth cues
- Examples and explanations of visual illusions
- Gibson’s direct theory of perception
- Gregory’s constructivist theory of perception
- Factors affecting perception – culture, motivation, emotion and expectation. Key studies: Gilchrist & Nesberg study of motivation; Bruner & Minturn study of perceptual set

#### Development

- Early brain development – simple neural structures in the womb reflecting development of processing and cognition
- The roles of nature and nurture in early brain development
- Piaget’s stage theory and development of intelligence
- The role of Piaget’s theory in education
- Effects of learning on development – Dweck’s Mindset theory of learning, learning styles and Willingham’s Learning theory

#### Social Influence & Research Methods

- Conformity – how social and dispositional factors affect conformity to majority influence. Key study: Asch’s study of conformity (ethics)
- Obedience – Milgram’s Agency theory of social factors affecting obedience (ethics). Dispositional factors affecting obedience - Adorno’s theory of the Authoritarian personality (Questionnaires)
- Prosocial behaviour – how social and dispositional factors affect bystander intervention. Key study: Piliavin’s subway study (field experiments)
- Crowd and collective behaviour – prosocial and antisocial behaviour in crowds, how social and dispositional factors affect collective behaviour

### YEAR 11

#### Social Influence

- Conformity – how social and dispositional factors affect conformity to majority influence. Key study: Asch’s study of conformity (ethics)
- Obedience – Milgram’s Agency theory of social factors affecting obedience (ethics). Dispositional factors affecting obedience - Adorno’s theory of the Authoritarian personality (Questionnaires)
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#### Language, thought & communication

- Relationship between language and thought – Piaget’s theory and the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
- The effect of language and thought on our view of the world
- Differences between human and animal communication. Key study: Von Frisch’s bee study (observations)
- Non-verbal communication – eye contact, body language and personal space
- Explanations of non-verbal behaviour. Key study: Yuki’s emoticon study

#### Brain and neuropsychology & Research Methods

- Structure and function of the nervous system. The fight or flight response.
- James-Lange theory of emotion
- Structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. Synaptic transmission. Hebb’s theory of learning and neuronal growth
- Structure and function of the brain. Localisation of function. Key study: Penfield’s study of the interpretive cortex (case studies)
- Introduction to neuropsychology – cognitive neuroscience, scanning techniques, neurological damage. Key study: Tulving’s ‘gold’ memory study (case studies)

#### Psychological problems & Research Methods

- Introduction to mental health – characteristics of mental health, how the incidence of significant mental health problems change over time
- Effects of significant mental health problems on individuals and society
- Depression – types and symptoms, biological and cognitive explanations of depression, therapies – antidepressant medication and CBT. Key study: Wiles’ study of the effectiveness of CBT (field experiment)
- Addiction – characteristics and symptoms, biological and psychological explanation, therapies – aversion therapy and self-management programmes. Key study: Kaij’s twin study of alcohol abuse (questionnaires and interviews)

#### Revision

Paper 1: Memory, perception, development & research methods  
Paper 2: Social influence, language, thought & communication, brain & neuropsychology, psychological problems