

Psychology
Year 11
Curriculum Overview

Intent: Students will have further embedded research methods, be able to design their own experiments and understand depression, addiction and the brain and its functioning, and make more cross curricular references between topics. This year of the course students will build on prior knowledge of how psychology works and is researched, and solidify this knowledge through further study of experiments, as well as human physiology and its impacts on our behaviour and cognitive processes.

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
	Assessment 1				Assessment 2	
<p>Core Course Topic: These topics are taught through the identified terms. They are taught in small bitesize chunks and revisited regularly.</p>	<p>Language: How do we communicate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possible relationship between language and thought The effect of language and thought on our view of the world Piaget's theory: language depends on thought. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: thinking depends on language. Variation in recall of events and recognition of colours, e.g. in Native American cultures 	<p>Language: How do we communicate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences between human and animal communication Non-verbal communication – body language, postural echo, open and closed posture Explanations of non verbal behaviour – what are its benefits. Is it due to nature or nurture? Von Frisch's bee study – an ethologists study of how bees communicate through dance and its relevance 	<p>Brain: How is the brain structured? How does it work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure and function of the nervous system – Central, peripheral, autonomic and somatic nervous systems. Sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of the ANS. Neuron structure and function – soma, axon, myelin sheath, excitatory and inhibitory signals, summation, dendrites, terminal buttons. Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth - neuroplasticity Structure and function of the brain and its parts Neuropsychology – ways of investigating the brain such as fMRI Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex Tulving's gold study 	<p>Psychological problems: How can mental health suffer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health overview Depression characteristics depression theories – potential causes of depression Addiction characteristics Addiction theories – potential causes of addictive behaviour 	<p>Revision of curriculum</p>	<p>Revision of curriculum</p>
<p>Additional support links: Here are links to additional resources which will help your child</p>	<p>https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology/crashcoursepsychology-youtube http://www.loreto.herts.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/Griffiths.pdf</p>	<p>https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology/crashcoursepsychology-youtube</p>	<p>https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology/crashcoursepsychology-youtube https://youtu.be/VitFvNvRIIY</p>	<p>https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology/crashcoursepsychology-youtube</p>	<p>https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology/crashcoursepsychology-youtube</p>	<p>https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology/crashcoursepsychology-youtube</p>
<p>Knowledge: Included here is the specific knowledge your child will</p>	<p>Students will learn: The importance of communication and how cultures can communicate in different ways. Appreciating differences between cultures and</p>	<p>Students will learn: Links to changes in language based on development in technology, e.g use of computer messaging, abbreviations, emojis, memes etc as a whole new language and culture shift</p>	<p>Students will learn: Links to clinical psychology – physical means used to investigate the brain, the contribution of science to society. PET scans, MRI, fMRI, EEGs etc. Assessment of these empirical methods vs</p>	<p>Students will learn: General picture of mental health and also its resources, links to the economy and money spent on mental health by the NHS, as well as issues with working for those with mental health issues.</p>	<p>Students will build on knowledge from prior topics and skills of describing studies, theories, and how to evaluate in depth using structured and elaborated points</p>	<p>Students will build on knowledge from prior topics and skills of describing studies, theories, and how to evaluate in depth using structured and elaborated points</p>

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learn in detail	understanding/empathising with others		observational methods for example. The importance of medicine in society and the research on which it's based on. Placebos and single/double blind research	Issues around stigmatisation of others with mental health issues		
Skills: Included here is the specific skills your child will learn in detail	Analysis of language and application of theories to novel scenarios. Describing in detail and evaluation of Piaget and other research in order to analyse it's effectiveness	Analysis of language and application of theories to novel scenarios Evaluation of language theories, description and evaluation of Von Frisch's bee study	Analysis of ways of investigating the brain, describing the structure and parts of a neuron and being able to label these, describing different nervous systems, description and evaluation of Penfield's study	Describing traits of depression and how they're treated. Assessing treatment in novel scenarios of people with depression. Assessing types of treatment Issues with addiction for the individual and society, broad definitions of 'addiction' and when something becomes an 'addiction' – do we all have an 'addiction'? Links to behaviourism and classical/operant conditioning		
Common Lexicon: These are the key words and terms learnt. These can be found on knowledge organisers .	Development, cognitive, sensorimotor, pre operational, formal operational, Piaget, Sapir-Whorf, tribes, culture, Inuit.	Non verbal, reproduction, territory, survival, instinct, evolutionary, body language, personal space, postural echo, regulation, prolonged.	Axon, dendrite, soma, myelin sheath, sensory, relay, motor neuron, synaptic transmission, vesicles, terminals, synapse, neurotransmitters, excitation, inhibition, lobe, localised, central, peripheral, somatic, autonomic, summation, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, cerebellum.	Mental health, wellbeing, depression, clinical, traits, characteristics, symptoms, Addiction, clinical, wellbeing, issue, problematic, symptoms, high risk, low risk, cognitive, behavioural, variation		

