



At the heart of CP Riverside School is relationships. Relationships students have with each other, with staff and with the wider community. Fundamentally, it is about the relationship they have with themselves. Being able to understand the mind and behaviour is key to ensuring that they develop a lifelong understanding of how to have more meaningful relationships. We are proud that CP Riverside School is currently the only AP in the country that delivers GCSE psychology. Our aim is that CP students will also be equipped with a psychological literacy that enables them to apply their knowledge and skills in their everyday lives, including making informed decisions about further study and career choices.

The OCR GCSE qualification was chosen specifically because it is supported by *Time to Change*, one of Britain's leading mental health programmes which aims at challenging stigma and reducing discrimination around mental health which is an ongoing area of focus for our school, especially as young people from disadvantaged backgrounds were and continue to be affected by the pandemic. Offering psychology with the input of *Mind* and *Rethink Mental Illness* gives our school another opportunity to tackle it.

The course has been sequenced with the student voice in mind as student feedback showed that they were particularly interested in studying units such as *Criminal Psychology* and *Psychological Problems*. These units alongside *Development* are taught early on so that students develop an interest and a passion for the subject so that by the time they get to more challenging subjects such as *Research Methods*, they already have a sound understanding of research experiments that have been carried out in topics they already have an interest in. The course also has a strong focus on science and maths which gives our students the opportunity to further develop and apply these key skills in an area they have an interest in. Students will also develop their oracy and literacy skills by using specialist vocabulary, psychological concepts, terminology and conventions to engage in the process of psychological enquiry.

British values and our own school values such as *acceptance* and *resilience* are also reflected in the curriculum as students will develop an understanding of how psychology contributes to not only the individual but to social and cultural diversity within society.

## YEAR 10/11

## AUTUMN 1

## DEVELOPMENT

- Stages of development
- The development of brain structures and functions
  - IQ tests as a measure of intelligence
  - Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development
- Cognitive Development Research Study – Piaget (1952): Study into the conservation of number.
  - Learning theories of development:
    - Dweck's ideas on fixed and growth mindsets
      - Dweck's ideas on praise for effort
    - Willingham's ideas on the myth of learning styles
  - Willingham's ideas on the importance of meaning for learning
- criticisms of learning theories including the nature/nurture debate. Learning Research Study – Blackwell et al. (2007): study into fixed and growth mindsets

**CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY**

- Different types of crime
  - Criminal behaviour as a social construct including deviation from norms and the role of culture in defining criminal/anti-social behaviour
    - How crime is measured
    - The Social Learning Theory of Criminality
    - criticisms of the theory including the nature/nurture debate.
  - Social Learning Theory Research Study – Cooper and Mackie (1986): Study into video games and aggression in children.
    - Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theories (1964 and 1992)
      - Biological Basis of Personality (1967)
- Criminal Personality Theory Research Study – Heaven (1996): Study into delinquency, extroversion, psychoticism and self-esteem.
- Application The changing nature of punishment
  - The role of rehabilitation in reducing criminal/anti-social behaviour; and increasing pro-social behaviour
  - The effects of punishment and deterrents in reducing criminal/anti-social behaviour;

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

- An introduction to mental health
- The effects of significant mental health problems on the individual and society
  - The biological theory of schizophrenia
- The psychological theory - the social drift theory of schizophrenia
- Schizophrenia Research Study– the role of monoamines on cerebral function during specific prefrontal cognitive activation – Daniel, Weinberger, Jones et al. (1991): The effect of amphetamine on regional cerebral blood flow during cognitive activation in schizophrenia.
  - Clinical Depression
- The biological theory – the social rank theory of clinical depression: • the evolutionary function of depression
  - The psychological theory - the ABC Model of clinical depression
- Clinical Depression Research Study – Tandoc et al. (2015): Study into Facebook use, envy, and depression among college students: Is Facebooking depressing?
- The use of antipsychotics and antidepressants to treat schizophrenia and clinical depression and how they improve mental health through changing the actions of the brain and interactions between neurons and synapses
- The use of psychotherapy for treating schizophrenia and clinical depression and how it improves mental health
- The development of neuropsychology for studying schizophrenia and clinical depression, including neuropsychological tests and brain imaging techniques

**SOCIAL INFLUENCE**

- Conformity including majority influence.
- Collective and crowd behaviour including pro-social and anti-social behaviour.
  - Obedience including obeying the orders of authority figures. Theories/Explanations Situational Factors Dispositional Factors
- The effect of situational factors (other people and social) on behaviours:

- majority influence on conformity
  - collective and crowd behaviour
- culture on pro-social and anti-social behaviour
  - authority figures on obedience
  - criticisms of the effect of situational factors
- Situational Factors Research Study - Bickman (1974): study into obedience and the social power of a uniform.
- The effect of dispositional factors (personality) on behaviours:
  - self-esteem on conformity
  - locus of control in crowds
  - morality on pro-social and anti-social behaviour
  - the authoritarian personality on obedience
  - the influence of the brain in dispositional factors
- criticisms of the effect of dispositional factors including issues of generalisability.
- Dispositional Factors Research Study - NatCen (2011): study into the August riots in England with reference to anti-social collective behaviour and dispositional factors.
- How minority influence affects social change in relation to changing attitudes and behaviour towards, increasing awareness of, and reducing mental health stigma and discrimination.
- How majority influence affects social change in relation to changing attitudes and behaviour towards, increasing awareness of, and reducing mental health stigma and discrimination.

### **SLEEP AND DREAMING**

- The functions, features and benefits of sleep: healthy brain; physical repair; emotional stability; stages of the sleep cycle and when dreaming occurs; the role of the pineal gland and melatonin
- The causes of sleep disorders: sleep onset and sleep maintenance insomnia
- Endogenous pacemakers; and exogenous zeitgebers; and their role in sleep.
  - Theories/Explanations: The Nature of Dreaming
    - The Freudian Theory of Dreaming
  - Freud (1918): dream analysis study of 'The Wolfman'.
    - The Activation Synthesis Theory of Dreaming
- criticisms of the theory including the reductionism/holism debate.
  - The Activation Synthesis Theory of Dreaming Research Study Differences in actions and functions of the brain when dreaming and when awake – Williams et al. (1992): study into Bizarreness in Dreams and Fantasies: Implications for the Activation Synthesis Hypothesis.
    - Application Development of treatments for insomnia. \*

SUMMER I

### **EXAM REVISION WORKSHOPS**

- Year 10/11 exam revision workshops
- Year 10 extended psychology research
- Further progression in psychology



## BTEC FIRST HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE AWARD CURRICULUM PLAN 2021/2022

WEEK	YEAR 10/11
1	<b>Development Unit:</b> Stages of development and the development of brain structures and functions
2	Stages of development and the development of brain structures and functions
3	IQ tests as a measure of intelligence and Cognitive Development Research Study – Piaget (1952): Study into the conservation of number.
4	Learning theories of development: Dweck's ideas on fixed and growth mindsets and Dweck's ideas on praise for effort.
5	Willingham's ideas on the myth of learning styles and ideas on the importance of meaning for learning. Criticisms of learning theories including the nature/nurture debate. Learning Research Study – Blackwell et al. (2007): study into fixed and growth mindsets
6	<b>Revision of Development unit and assessment week (7/10/21)</b>
7	<b>Reflection and Recap week</b>
8	<b>Crime Unit:</b> Different types of crime and criminal behaviour as a social construct including deviation from norms and the role of culture in defining criminal/anti-social behaviour. How crime is measured.
9	The Social Learning Theory of Criminality and criticisms of the theory including the nature/nurture debate. Social Learning Theory Research Study – Cooper and Mackie (1986): Study into video games and aggression in children.
10	Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theories (1964 and 1992), Biological Basis of Personality (1967), Criminal Personality Theory Research Study – Heaven (1996): Study into delinquency, extroversion, psychoticism and self-esteem.
11	The effects of punishment and deterrents in reducing criminal/ anti-social behaviour.
12	Revision of Crime unit
13	<b>Revision of Crime unit and assessment week (6/12/21)</b>
14	<b>Reflection and Recap week</b>
15	<b>Psychological problems Unit:</b> An introduction to mental health and the effects of significant mental health problems on the individual and society.
16	The biological theory of schizophrenia. The psychological theory - the social drift theory of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research Study– the role of monoamines on cerebral function during specific prefrontal cognitive activation – Daniel, Weinberger, Jones et al. (1991): The effect of amphetamine on regional cerebral blood flow during cognitive activation in schizophrenia.

17	Clinical Depression: The biological theory – the social rank theory of clinical depression: the evolutionary function of depression. The psychological theory - the ABC Model of clinical depression. Clinical Depression Research Study – Tandoc et al. (2015): Study into Facebook use, envy, and depression among college students: Is Facebooking depressing?
18	The use of antipsychotics and antidepressants to treat schizophrenia and clinical depression and how they improve mental health through changing the actions of the brain and interactions between neurons and synapses
19	The use of psychotherapy for treating schizophrenia and clinical depression and how it improves mental health. The development of neuropsychology for studying schizophrenia and clinical depression, including neuropsychological tests and brain imaging techniques
20	<b>Revision of Psychological Problems unit and assessment week (6/12/21)</b>
21	Conformity including majority influence. Collective and crowd behaviour including pro-social and anti-social behaviour.
22	Obedience including obeying the orders of authority figures. Theories/Explanations Situational Factors Dispositional Factors. The effect of situational factors (other people and social) on behaviours: majority influence on conformity, collective and crowd behaviour, culture on pro-social and anti-social behaviour and authority figures on obedience
23	Criticisms of the effect of situational factors and Situational Factors Research Study - Bickman (1974): study into obedience and the social power of a uniform.
24	Criticisms of the effect of dispositional factors including issues of generalisability. Dispositional Factors Research Study - NatCen (2011): study into the August riots in England with reference to anti-social collective behaviour and dispositional factors.
25	<b>Revision of Social Influence and assessment week (21/3/22)</b>
26	<b>Sleep and Dreaming Unit:</b> The functions, features and benefits of sleep: healthy brain; physical repair; emotional stability; stages of the sleep cycle and when dreaming occurs; the role of the pineal gland and melatonin. The causes of sleep disorders: sleep onset and sleep maintenance insomnia. Endogenous pacemakers; and exogenous zeitgebers; and their role in sleep.
27	Theories/Explanations: The Nature of Dreaming The Freudian Theory of Dreaming Freud (1918): dream analysis study of 'The Wolfman'. The Activation Synthesis Theory of Dreaming and criticisms of the theory including the reductionism/holism debate.
28	The Activation Synthesis Theory of Dreaming Research Study Differences in actions and functions of the brain when dreaming and when awake – Williams et al. (1992): study into Bizarreness in Dreams and Fantasies: Implications for the Activation Synthesis Hypothesis. Application Development of treatments for insomnia
29	<b>Year 11 GCSE EXAM Revision/Year 10 assessment revision</b>
30	<b>Year 11 GCSE EXAM Revision/year 10 assessment revision</b>
31	<b>Year 10 Revision of and assessment week (23/5/22)</b>
32	<b>Research Methods:</b> Planning Research and Hypotheses
33	Populations and Sampling and ethical Guidelines
34	Variables and experimental Designs

35	Experiments and interviews.
36	Questionnaires and observations
37	Case Studies and correlations
38	<i>Reflection, Recap and Next Steps</i>
39	<i>Reflection, Recap and Next Steps</i>