

Progression map: breaks down the key concepts to specify the most important knowledge and how that knowledge builds within the curriculum.

Key Concepts	Year 13
Research	Research
Approaches	Approaches
Issues and debates	Issues and Debates
Ethical issues	Ethical Issues

Long-term plan: organises the knowledge from the progression map into units to give an overview of what is taught when in the curriculum.

Year 13					
Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
Unit Title: Approaches, Biopsychology Relationships	Unit length: 1 Term	Unit Title: Issues and Debates + Aggression	Unit length: 1 term	Unit Title: Schizophrenia	Unit length: Half term
Domains of Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychodynamic Approach. Humanistic Psychology, Comparison of Approaches. ● Localisation of function, plasticity and recovery of function. ● Ways of studying the brain. ● Biological rhythms + the effect of EZs and EPs on the sleep/wake cycle. ● Evolutionary explanations, ● Factors affecting onset of relationships ● Theories of relationships, maintenance = breakdown. ● Virtual relationships 		Domains of Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender and Culture in Psychology ● Free will and Determinism ● Nature and nurture ● Holism and Reductionism ● Idiographic and nomothetic approaches ● Ethical implications of research ● Neural hormonal and genetic factors in aggression ● Ethological explanation, Evolutionary explanations for human aggression ● Social psychological explanations 		Domains of Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classification of Schizophrenia. Reliability and validity of diagnosis. ● Biological explanations ● Psychological explanations ● Drug Therapy ● CBT, Family therapy as used in the treatment of Schizophrenia. The Token Economy as used in the management of Schizophrenia ● The Diathesis Stress model 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Para social relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Institutional aggression - prisons ● Media influences on aggression 	
<p>Relevant Key Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research ● Approaches ● Issues and debates ● Ethical issues ● Reliability and Validity 	<p>Key Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research ● Approaches ● Issues and debates ● Ethical issues ● Reliability and Validity 	<p>Key Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research ● Approaches ● Issues and debates ● Ethical issues ● Reliability and Validity
<p>Gateway knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SCIENTIFIC PROCESS, METHODS AND DATA ANALYSIS AS USED IN PSYCHOLOGY 	<p>Gateway knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SCIENTIFIC PROCESS, METHODS AND DATA ANALYSIS AS USED IN PSYCHOLOGY ● APPROACHES – THE FOUNDATION FOR MOST THEORETICAL STANDPOINTS CONSIDERED IN YEAR 13 	<p>Gateway knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SCIENTIFIC PROCESS, METHODS AND DATA ANALYSIS AS USED IN PSYCHOLOGY ● APPROACHES – THE FOUNDATION FOR MOST THEORETICAL STANDPOINTS CONSIDERED IN YEAR 13 ● PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – THE ROLE OF DEFINITIONS, AND APPROACHES FOR THE EXPLANATION AND TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY.
<p>Assessment end-points:</p> <p>Understand, apply and evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychodynamic approach, structure of personality, defence mechanisms, psychosexual stages ● Humanistic Psychology Maslow and Rogers influence on counselling. ● Comparison of all Approaches. ● Localisation + hemispheric lateralisation, Broca and Wernicke, split brain studies. ● fMRI, EEG + ERP. ● Circadian, infradian + ultradian rhythms. ● Evolutionary explanations for partner preferences including the relationship between sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour. 	<p>Assessment end-points:</p> <p>Understand, apply and evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender bias, androcentrism, alpha + beta bias. ● Cultural bias, ethnocentrism, cultural relativism ● Types of determinism, Scientific emphasis on causal explanations. ● The relative importance of heredity and environment, The Interactionist approach. ● Levels of explanation in psychology, types of reductionism. ● Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to investigation. ● Ethical implications of research including social sensitivity. 	<p>Assessment end-points:</p> <p>Understand, apply and evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Positive and negative symptoms. Bias in diagnosis including co morbidity, culture, and gender bias, symptom overlap. ● Genetics and neural correlates. The Dopamine hypothesis. ● Family dysfunction and dysfunctional thought processing. ● CBT and family therapy + Token Economy.

- Self disclosure, Physical attractiveness, Filter theory.
- SET, Equity, Rusbult + Duck's theories.
- Virtual relationships in social media, self disclosure, and absence of gating.
- Parasocial relationships: levels, absorption addiction + attachment theories

- The role of the limbic system, serotonin and testosterone + the MAOA gene.
- Innate releasing mechanisms and fixed action patterns. The role of sexual jealousy.
- F-A hypothesis, SLT and Deindividuation.
- Importation and Deprivations models
- Media influences including computer games, The role of desensitisation, disinhibition and cognitive priming.

- The importance of an interactionist approach to explain and treat Schizophrenia.