

GCSE Psychology – Half Termly Schedule

Year Group	Term	Topic and Content
10	Autumn 1	<p><u>Skills in Psychology (Introductory Psychology)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is Psychology? - Developing key skills (description, application and evaluation) - Nature and nurture - Revision strategies in Psychology <p><u>Memory</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processes of memory: encoding (input) storage and retrieval (output) - How memories are encoded and stored (Baddeley's study) - Different types of memory: episodic, semantic and procedural memory - The multi-store model of memory: sensory, short term and long term - Features of each store: coding, capacity, duration
	Autumn 2	<p><u>Memory (Continued)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primacy and recency effects in recall: the effects of serial position - Murdock's serial position curve study - The theory of reconstructive memory - Bartlett's War of the Ghosts study - Factors affecting the accuracy of memory, including interference, context and false memories
	Spring 1	<p><u>Research Methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experimental method - Control of variables and standardised procedure - Experimental design - Sampling methods - Types of experiments (laboratory, field and natural) - Interviews - Questionnaires - Case studies - Observation studies - Correlations

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethical considerations - Descriptive statistics and graph work
	Spring 2	<p><u>Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early brain development - The roles of nature and nurture in development - Piaget's theory of cognitive development - The four stages of development: sensorimotor, pre-operational, concrete operational and formal operational - Application of Piaget's theory to education - McGarrigle and Donaldson's 'naughty teddy study' - Hughes' 'policeman doll study' - Dweck's mindset theory of learning - Willingham's Learning Theory
	Summer 1	<p><u>Perception</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The difference between sensation and perception - Monocular depth cues - Binocular depth cues - Gibson's direct theory of perception (the influence of nature) - Visual illusions and examples of visual illusions - Gregory's constructivist theory of perception (the influence of nurture) - Factors affecting perception (culture, motivation, emotion and expectation) - Gilchrist and Nesberg's study of motivation - Bruner and Minturn's study of perceptual set
	Summer 2	<p><u>Social Influence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is conformity and factors which affect it (social and dispositional) - Asch's study of conformity - Milgram's agency theory and factors which affect obedience (social and dispositional) - Adorno's authoritarian personality - What is bystander behaviour and factors which affect it (social and dispositional) - Piliavin's subway study - Prosocial/antisocial behaviour and factors which affect it (social and dispositional)

11	Autumn 1	<p><u>Language, Thought and Communication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piaget's theory: language depends on thought - The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: thinking depends on language - The effect of language and our thought of the view of the world - Differences between human and animal communication - Von Frisch's bee study - Definitions of non-verbal communication and verbal communication - Functions of eye contact - Body language - Personal space - Explanations of non-verbal behaviour (including Darwin's evolutionary theory and evidence that non-verbal behaviour is learned) - Yuki's study of emoticons
	Autumn 2	<p><u>Brain and Neuropsychology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure and function of the nervous system - The James-Lange theory of emotion - Neuron structure and function - Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth - Structure and function of the brain including localisation of brain function - Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex
	Spring 1	<p><u>Brain and Neuropsychology (Continued)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cognitive neuroscience: how the structure and function of the brain relate to behaviour and cognition - The use of scanning techniques to identify brain functioning: CT, PET and fMRI scans - Tulving's 'gold' memory study - How neurological damage e.g. stroke or injury can affect motor abilities and behaviour <p><u>Psychological Problems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Characteristics of mental health (positive engagement with society, effective coping with challenges)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural variations in beliefs about mental health problems - Increased challenges of modern living - Increased recognition of the nature of mental health problems and lessening of social stigma - Effects of significant mental health problems on individuals and society (including individual effects and social effects)
Spring 2	<p><u>Psychological Problems (Continued)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Characteristics of clinical depression - Theories of depression including biological and psychological explanations - Interventions/therapies for depression including anti-depressants and CBT - Wiles' study of the effectiveness of CBT - Characteristics of addiction - Theories of addiction including biological and psychological explanations - Interventions/therapies for addiction including aversion therapy and self-management programmes