Year 13 PSYCHOLOGY

At Thirsk School we aim to create the very best Psychology students. The aim of the Psychology curriculum is to equip students with the appropriate knowledge and skills needed to be able to understand and explain the causes of human behaviour and the impact of this behaviour on wider society, whilst evaluating research and experiments. We do this using teaching methods which ensure students understand underlying research methods and can apply them in a variety of familiar and unfamiliar contexts. We want students to be able to evaluate and reach conclusions based on scientific evidence. Our curriculum follows the AQA specification, and will include personal reflection, anecdotes and current news, for whilst we want students to achieve the very best examination results possible, we believe our curriculum goes beyond what is examinable. Lesson materials are engaging to promote topical discussion to develop knowledge and enables the application of skills. Content is delivered to students and then built upon through a variety of past exam questions, application questions and discussion, with end of topic tests to support student progress. In addition to our aims, our curriculum design includes revisiting and building on existing knowledge particularly with research methods. We ensure the level of challenge is high enough for the most able, with scaffold and support available for students who need it.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic/area of study	ISSUES AND DEBATES	SCHIZOPHRENIA	GENDER	ADDICTION	PREPARATION FOR EXAMS	N/A
	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	The course will
	Students look at	Students look at	Students look at why	Students learn about	Students review	conclude once
	topics that help	classification	we claim to be male	what addiction is,	content from	students have
	them to debate how	(American diagnostic	and female, whether	e.g. drugs, gambling,	throughout the two-	completed their final
Key learning aims –	reliable or applicable	tool versus the WHO	these binary	nicotine, phones.	year course as they	exam.
knowledge and	studies are. They	diagnostic tool),	classifications are	They explore why	prepare for their	exam.
skills	consider questions	symptoms	appropriate and the	some people are	final exams.	
	such as 'Is	(hallucinations and	consequential effect	more at risk than		
	psychological	delusions),	on our behaviour.	others of becoming	Key Skills: Students	
	research gender-	explanations	They consider	addicted.	use a range of	
	biased or culturally-	(comparing	whether social		revision skills, such	

				I	
biased?' 'Do hu	S	stereotypes	Key Skills: Students	as completing mind	
have free will o		determine gender	outline and evaluate	maps, past exam	
our fates decid		appropriate	explanations for	questions and	
already?' They	look and family	behaviour. They look	nicotine and	practice 16 mark	
at whether stu	, , ,	at whether there are	gambling addiction	essay questions	
should look at	the therapy,	differences in	alongside methods		
human as a wh	ole or psychological	thought between	to reduce addictive		
whether behav	iour therapies and the	males and females	behaviours.		
can be explaine	ed by interactionist	and whether these			
reducing comp	lex approach to	are biologically			
behaviours into	schizophrenia.	determined or			
simpler		socially influenced.			
explanations.	Key Skills: Students	Students learn about			
Students also	outline and evaluate	pre-natal sex			
consider how n	ature classification of	development,			
and nurture	schizophrenia,	including the role of			
influence beha	viour. biological and	chromosomes in			
	psychological	hormones, in sex			
Key Skills: Stud	ents explanations, drug	and gender, the			
outline and eva	lluate therapy, CBT, token	endocrine system,			
arguments suc	n as economies.	testosterone,			
ethical implicat	ions	oestrogen, oxytocin,			
of psychologica	ıl	atypical sex			
research, how		chromosome			
gender-biased	or	patterns, diagnosis			
culturally-biase	d	and causes of			
theories are.		Klinefelter's			
		syndrome and			
		Turner's syndrome.			
		Key Skills: Students			
		outline and evaluate			
		the difference			

			between sex and			
			gender and sex-role			
			stereotypes, as well			
			as androgyny.			
Assessment	End of topic tests.	End of topic tests.	End of topic tests.	End of topic tests.	End of topic tests.	
	Ongoing past exam	Ongoing past exam	Ongoing past exam	Ongoing past exam	Ongoing past exam	
	questions	questions	questions	questions	questions	Final exams
	Mock papers based	Mock papers based	Mock papers based	Mock papers based	Mock papers based	
	on past exam	on past exam paper	on past exam	on past exam paper	on past exam papers	
	papers.	2.	papers.	3	1, 2 and 3	