

## Curriculum Map Year 13

Subject	Psychology					
Year group	Year 13					
Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Schemes of learning</b>	<b>Research Methods</b> -Case studies -Content analysis -Non-parametric tests of difference -Parametric tests of difference -Test of correlation  <b>Approaches</b> -Psychodynamic approach -Humanistic approach  <b>Issues and debates</b> -Free will vs determinism -Nature vs nurture -Reductionism vs holism  <b>Approaches</b> -Comparison of approaches  -Idiographic vs nomothetic approach	<b>Issues and debates</b> -Gender bias -Culture bias -Ethical implications of psychological research  <b>Biopsychology</b> -Localisation of function -Lateralisation and split-brain research -Ways of studying the brain -Circadian rhythms -Ultradian and infradian rhythms -Endogenous and exogenous pacemakers  <b>Schizophrenia</b> -Classification of schizophrenia -Reliability and validity -Biological explanations for schizophrenia -Drug therapy -Psychological explanations -CBTp and family therapy -Token economies -Interactionist approach	<b>Forensic Psychology</b> -Biological explanations (historical, genetic and neural) -Psychological explanations (Eysenck's theory, Cognitive, differential association theory, psychodynamic) -Dealing with offending behaviour: - Custodial sentencing and recidivism -Behaviour modification in custody -Anger management -Restorative justice  <b>Relationships</b> -Evolutionary explanations -Physical attractiveness -Self-disclosure -Filter theory -Equity theory -Social exchange theory	<b>Relationships</b> -Investment model -Relationship breakdown -Virtual relationships -Parasocial relationships  <b>Revision</b>	<b>Revision</b>	<b>Revision</b>

		<b>Forensic Psychology</b> -Offender profiling – top down and bottom up				
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