



## QPHS Year 12 Psychology: Unit 2 Curriculum Map

Half term	Title	Unit summary	Assessment
1	<b>Approaches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning approaches: the behaviourist approach</li> <li>• The cognitive approach</li> <li>• Psychodynamic approach</li> <li>• Biopsychology approach</li> </ul>	<p>Describe the role of defence mechanisms according to the psychodynamic approach?</p> <p>QPHS Curriculum Unit Planning – (Department)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefly describe one role of the unconscious according to the psychodynamic approach?</li> <li>• Outline key features of the cognitive approach in psychology.</li> <li>• Compare the cognitive approach with the psychodynamic approach?</li> </ul>
2	<b>Memory</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory.</li> <li>• Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural.</li> <li>• The working memory model: central executive,</li> <li>• Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive</li> <li>• Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony</li> <li>• Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe and evaluate the working memory model?</li> <li>• Describe how post-event discussion can affect eyewitness testimony?</li> <li>• Briefly outline two criticisms of studies into short-term memory?</li> </ul>
3	<b>Attachment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father.</li> <li>• Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow.</li> <li>• Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an internal working model.</li> <li>• Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment</li> <li>• Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies</li> <li>• The influence of early attachment on childhood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schaffer identified stages of attachment. Which of Schaffer's stages best matches the behaviour shown by each child? In each case, explain your answer. Briefly evaluate research into caregiver-infant interaction.</li> <li>• Describe one way in which psychologists have investigated caregiver-infant interaction in humans. Refer to a specific study in your answer.</li> </ul>
4	<b>Social Influence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance.</li> <li>• Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo.</li> <li>• Explanations for obedience</li> <li>• Explanations of resistance to social influence</li> <li>• Minority influence</li> <li>• The role of social influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline informational social influence as an explanation for conformity.</li> <li>• Explain one limitation of Asch's research into conformity.</li> <li>• Discuss what psychological research has told us about why people conform.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Psychopathology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions of abnormality,</li> <li>• The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).</li> <li>• The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias</li> <li>• The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression</li> <li>• The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefly outline the deviation from the ideal mental health definition of abnormality. Refer to Dave in your answer.</li> <li>• Evaluate the failure to function adequately definition of abnormality.</li> </ul>
6	<b>Biopsychology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The divisions of the nervous system</li> <li>• The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons.</li> <li>• The function of the endocrine system</li> <li>• glands and hormones.</li> <li>• The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline.</li> <li>• Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe two or more functions of the peripheral nervous system?</li> <li>• Give one difference between the autonomic nervous system and the somatic nervous system?</li> </ul>