

Year 12 Psychology Bilton School Planning for Progress over Time Programme of Study

	Term 1 Biopsychology, Research Methods & Approaches	Term 2 Psychopathology & Research Methods	Term 3 Social Influence & Memory	Term 4 Attachment & Paper 1 revision	Term 5 Attachment & Year 13 Content	Term Year 13 c
	01/09/2025 08/09/2025 15/09/2025 22/09/2025 29/09/2025 06/10/2025 13/10/2025 20/10/2025 HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	03/11/2025 10/11/2025 17/11/2025 24/11/2025 01/12/2025 08/12/2025 15/12/2025 HOLIDAY: 2 WEEKS	05/01/2026 12/01/2026 19/01/2026 26/01/2026 02/02/2026 09/02/2026 HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	23/02/2026 02/03/2026 09/03/2026 16/03/2026 23/03/2026 HOLIDAY: 2 WEEKS	13/04/2026 20/04/2026 27/04/2026 04/05/2026 11/04/2026 18/05/2026 HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK	01/06/2026 08/06/2026 15/06/2026 22/06/2026
	Introduction to Psychology. Start of Approaches - Origins Baseline Assessment APPROACHES – Behavioural APPROACHES – Social learning theory & Cognitive RESEARCH METHODS – Experimental method APPROACHES – Biopsychology, nervous system, endocrine system, neurones, APPROACHES – Synaptic transmission, RESEARCH METHODS – Types of experiment APPROACHES – Revision for EOT Approaches and Bio RESEARCH METHODS – Experimental Design FAR and DIRT for Approaches and Bio RESEARCH METHODS- Sampling and Ethics PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – Explanations for abnormality PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – Phobias, characteristics, explanations and treatments	EOT - Research Methods (so far) PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – OCD, characteristics, explanations and treatments PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – Depression, characteristics, explanations and treatments PPE?? PPE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – EOT and 12 mark essay RESEARCH METHODS – Graphs RM – Correlational analysis, Observations RM- Effects on the economy RESEARCH METHODS , Approaches, Bio Psych DIRT and FAR PSYCHOPATHOLOGY – DIRT and FAR from PPE	SOCIAL INFLUENCE – Conformity SOCIAL INFLUENCE – Asch variables, social roles & variables SOCIAL INFLUENCE – Obedience (Milgram, situational variables, Psych/social exps, dispositional exps) SOCIAL INFLUENCE – Social Support, Authoritarian Personality, Locus of control SOCIAL INFLUENCE – Resistance to, Minority influence, social change, EOT and 16 Mark Essay MEMORY – Coding, capacity + duration, MSM MEMORY – WMM, types of LTM, interference, retrieval failure, Misleading info	PPE PPE MEMORY - Eye Witness Testimony, Anxiety, Weapon Focus, misleading information and leading questions MEMORY - Improving the accuracy of EWT, Cognitive interview (incl. enhanced). EOT test and 16 mark essay ATTACHMENT – Caregiver interaction, Schaffer stages, role of father	ATTACHMENT – animal studies, learning theory, Bowlby theory, Types of attachment, cult variations, ATTACHMENT – Bowlby mat/dep. Romanian orphans, influence of early attachment on later attachments. Continue ATTACHMENT topics and revision for EOT YEAR 13 APPROACHES - Humanistic and Psychodynamic approach, comparison of approaches YEAR 13 BIOPSYCH -Start Issues and Debates Revision of Approaches including Biopsychology	Revision of Social Influence topic and RM Revision of Memory, RM and Psychopathology WORK EXPERIENCE WEEK ?? Yr 12 Exam Week
	Half Term	Christmas Holidays	Half Term	Easter Holidays	Half Term	
Progress and assessment	Approaches Timed essay Approaches + Biopsychology EOT Folder check	Psychopathology Timed essay Approaches PPE RESEARCH METHODS PPE	Social influence Timed essay Social influence EOT Memory timed essay MSM 12 mark	Memory timed essay Memory Approaches RM Psychopathology & Social Influence PPE		PPE and FAR Work experience week EOT test on Approache essay question on Issue
Expected level of progress	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain and evaluate key psychological approaches within psychology including behaviourist, social learning theory, biological approach and cognitive approach. • Explain and apply their knowledge of research methods to novel scenarios. • Describe the key emotional, cognitive and behavioural characteristics of OCD and depression and how the cognitive approach within psychology treats and explains depression and how the biological approach within psychology treats and explains OCD and Phobias. They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 12 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in approaches & biopsychology and research methods	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain and evaluate definition of abnormality and describe the key emotional, cognitive and behavioural characteristics of depression and how the behaviourist approach within psychology treats and explains depression. • Describe the key emotional, cognitive and behavioural characteristics of OCD and depression and how the cognitive approach within psychology treats and explains depression and how the biological approach within psychology treats and explains OCD They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 12 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in psychopathology	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain and evaluate research into conformity and obedience. • Discuss social and dispositional factors in social influence • Explain and evaluate how minority influence and social change can affect social influence in psychology • Describe and evaluate key concepts in memory including types of long term memory, WMM and MSM. • Describe and evaluate theories of forgetting. • Describe and evaluate research into the effects of EWT. They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 12 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in social influence and memory	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Describe and evaluate attachment within psychology including caregiver – infant interactions, schaffers stages of attachment, animal studies and how these can be applied to human attachments. • Discuss Bowlby's theory of development and the learning theory of development • Discuss Ainsworth's strange situation and how this can apply cross culturally. • Discuss conformity to social roles. • Explain and evaluate how Romanian orphan studies and maternal deprivation has influenced attachment in psychology. • Explain the importance and evaluate attachment in early life to later adulthood. They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 12 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain, apply and evaluate concepts in approaches: Humanistic and Psycho approach. • Explain, apply and evaluate concepts in Issues and • Explain, apply and evaluate concepts in psychopathology They will be able to do • Successfully achieving essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions • Successful completion homework tasks • Successful progress in approaches and Approaches and Debates.	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain, apply and evaluate concepts in approaches: Humanistic and Psycho approach. • Explain, apply and evaluate concepts in Issues and • Explain, apply and evaluate concepts in psychopathology They will be able to do • Successfully achieving essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions • Successful completion homework tasks • Successful progress in approaches and Approaches and Debates.
How progress is assessed	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section	Controlled assessment plan at the end of each section		Practice exam

Homework	Homework essays for Approaches and Research Methods Summary table for Approaches Apply it questions from RM x3	Homework essays for Psychopathology Revision for EOT Apply it questions for Psychopathology. Definitions of abnormality essay / essay plan Summary table for abnormality	Homework essays for Memory and Social influence Revision for EOTs Apply it questions for Memory and Social influence	Review of PPE Resubmission of incorrect answers	Complete notes for Y Submit second 16
Key Vocabulary/literacy opportunities	Writing frames for exam questions. Learning the exam method. Model answers	Writing frames for exam questions. Learning the exam method. Model answers	Writing frames for exam questions. Learning the exam method. Model answers	Writing frames for exam questions. Learning the exam method. Model answers	
Connected knowledge	Research Methods runs through the whole of the course. Re-teach content	Research Methods runs through the whole of the course. Re-teach content	Research Methods runs through the whole of the course. Re-teach content	Research Methods runs through the whole of the course. Re-teach content	
Impact	Teacher and students will be able to measure progress using tracking sheets in folders. Assessments will use AQA marking criteria, will be moderated through dept meetings it will be possible to measure progress over time this will highlight areas students are struggling with. Students are able to look for connections or links between the different areas. Students will be able to look for similarities and differences between the different perspectives to gain marks for A03.				
Literacy	Exposure to a Range of Psychological Theories: Students are introduced to a variety of psychological theories from different perspectives (e.g., biological, cognitive, social, and psychodynamic). Understanding these theories gives students insight into human behavior, which is valuable knowledge for engaging with real-world issues like mental health, education, and the workplace. Understanding Global and Historical Case Studies: Key studies from diverse cultural and historical contexts (e.g., Freud, Pavlov, Milgram, Zimbardo) expose students to different ways of thinking and understanding the world. This broadens their worldview and ability to critically evaluate diverse ideas. Application of Knowledge to Real-World Issues: Students explore how psychological principles apply to contemporary social issues such as mental health, criminal behavior, and education. This helps them understand key debates in society, contributing to their cultural capital by				
SMSC	Spiritual Development: Understanding Human Consciousness and Identity: Topics like humanistic psychology (e.g., Maslow's hierarchy of needs) and self-actualization foster students' exploration of their own personal values, identity, and purpose, encouraging self-reflection and a deeper understanding of experience. Mindfulness and Well-being: Psychological approaches to well-being and mental health expose students to the concept of mindfulness, self-awareness, and emotional regulation, encouraging spiritual growth and inner reflection. Moral Development: Ethics in Research: Discussions about the ethics of psychological experiments (e.g., Milgram's obedience study, Zimbardo's prison experiment) allow students to critically reflect on what is morally acceptable when studying human behavior. Students engage with ethical principles like informed consent, confidentiality, and protection from harm. Debates on Free Will and Determinism: The exploration of whether humans have free will or are determined by biology and environment prompts reflection on moral responsibility and the nature of human agency. Social Development: Social Influence and Group Behavior: Topics such as conformity, obedience, and bystander behavior teach students about how group dynamics and societal pressures influence individual behavior. Students reflect on their own behavior in social contexts and develop an understanding of responsibility. Prejudice and Discrimination: Students learn about the causes and effects of prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination, developing empathy and the skills to promote equality and inclusion. Cultural Development: Cross-Cultural Psychology: Through the study of cultural differences in psychological research, students develop an understanding of how cultural norms and values shape human behavior. This helps promote respect for different cultures and perspectives. Mental Health in Different Cultures: Discussions about the cultural context of mental health (e.g., how mental health is perceived differently in various societies) expose students to diverse cultural approaches to well-being				
British Values	Individual Liberty and Respect: Concepts like free will vs. determinism are explored in psychology, particularly in debates surrounding human behavior. Individual liberty is discussed when examining ethical guidelines in psychological research, emphasizing respect for participant dignity. Mutual Respect and Tolerance: Topics like social influence explore conformity, obedience, and minority influence, where issues of mutual respect, tolerance for different opinions, and the importance of standing up against oppression (e.g., in studies of prejudice and discrimination) are discussed. Understanding different cultural backgrounds and the implications of stereotyping, discrimination, and bias helps to promote tolerance and respect. Democracy and Rule of Law: While these values are less directly covered, psychology touches on the influence of authority and power (e.g., Milgram's study of obedience) and how social structures and norms influence behavior. The ethical implications of following authority and the importance of lawful conduct in research tie into these principles.				
Cultural Capital	Exposure to a Range of Psychological Theories: Students are introduced to a variety of psychological theories from different perspectives (e.g., biological, cognitive, social, and psychodynamic). Understanding these theories gives students insight into human behavior, which is valuable knowledge for engaging with real-world issues like mental health, education, and the workplace. Understanding Global and Historical Case Studies: Key studies from diverse cultural and historical contexts (e.g., Freud, Pavlov, Milgram, Zimbardo) expose students to different ways of thinking and understanding the world. This broadens their worldview and ability to critically evaluate diverse ideas. Application of Knowledge to Real-World Issues: Students explore how psychological principles apply to contemporary social issues such as mental health, criminal behavior, and education. This helps them understand key debates in society, contributing to their cultural capital by				

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