

# Year 13 Psychology Bilton School Planning for Progress over Time Programme of Study

	Term 1 Issues and Debates /Relationships	Term 2 Research methods and Biopsychology	Term 3- Schizophrenia	Term 4 Forensic & paper 1 revision	Term 6
	01/09/2025 08/09/2025 15/09/2025 22/09/2025 29/09/2025 06/10/2025 13/10/2025 20/10/2025	03/11/2025 10/11/2025 17/11/2025 24/11/2025 01/12/2025 08/12/2025 15/12/2025	05/01/2026 12/01/2026 19/01/2026 26/01/2026 02/02/2026 09/02/2026	23/02/2026 02/03/2026 09/03/2026 16/03/2026 23/03/2026	HOLIDAY: 1 WEEK 01/06/2026 08/06/2026 15/06/2026 22/06/2026 29/06/2026 06/07/2026 13/07/2026
	Consolidation of issues and debates from before the summer holidays RM: Stats tests, features of science report writing M: related I, unrelated I, spearman's, Pearson's, chi2 Relationships: sexual selection & human reproductive behaviour, factors affecting: self – disclosure, physical theories SEI, equity theory, Rusbult, duck <b>PAPER 2: Research Methods Assessment</b> Theories time essay, virtual relationships, parasocial Relationships review and revision <b>Relationships EOT</b> Review of Yr12 material RM case studies, content analysis Reliability, validity, intro to stats tests, Wilcoxon, mann-whitney Holism and reductionism – idiographic and Nomethetic	Biopsych: Recap of y12 x2, localisation of function, plasticity. Revision for PPE <b>PPE</b> <b>PPE</b> Biopsych: split brain research, ways of studying the brain, circadian rhythms, inf/ult rhythms, endo/exo RM: Features of a science, Revision of Y13, revision of y12 x 2, Year 12 and Year 13 Exam revision for BioPsych <b>EOT - Research methods and Relationships</b>	Schizophrenia: diagnosis and classification, bio explanations and treatments, psychological explanations and treatments Drug therapies and CBT Interactionist approach, revision, assessment Family therapy for Schizophrenia <b>EOT: schizophrenia</b>	<b>PPE</b> <b>Includes Revision for PPE</b> <b>PPE</b> DIRT – Re-teach Introduction to Forensic Top down approach, bottom up approach, atavistic form Genetic and neural explanations, eysencks theory	Cognitive explanations, differential association Psychodynamic explanations, custodial sentencing, behaviour modification Anger management, restorative justice, revision, assessment Revision <b>EXAM 71 82/1 Introductory topics in Psychology 15th May</b> <b>EXAM - 71 82/2 Psychology in context 20th May</b>
	<b>Half Term</b>	<b>Half Term</b>	<b>Half Term</b>	<b>Half Term</b>	<b>Half Term</b>
	<b>Christmas Holidays</b>	<b>Christmas Holidays</b>	<b>Christmas Holidays</b>	<b>Christmas Holidays</b>	<b>Christmas Holidays</b>
	<b>Easter Holidays</b>	<b>Easter Holidays</b>	<b>Easter Holidays</b>	<b>Easter Holidays</b>	<b>Easter Holidays</b>
<b>Progress and assessment</b>	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain, apply and evaluate key biopsychological key areas such as ways of investigating the brain, lateralisation of the brain and biological rhythms in psychology. • Explain, apply and evaluate research methods to novel scenarios • Discuss sexual attraction in relationships as well as explaining and evaluating how particular factors can affect relationships. • Explaining and evaluating how theories within relationship psychology explain how relationships are maintained and broken down They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 16 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in biopsychology assessment.	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain, apply and evaluate offender profiling including the top down and bottom up approach within psychology by using real life crime. • Explain, apply and evaluate how psychology explains criminal behaviour through biological and psychological perspectives. • Explain and discuss diagnosis of schizophrenia and issues surrounding diagnosis. • Explain, apply and evaluate how psychology explains schizophrenia through biological and psychological perspectives • Relationships are maintained and broken down They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 16 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in biopsychology assessment and relationships	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in memory revision • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in social influence revision • Explain, apply and evaluate ho psychology explains ways of dealing with offenders. • Explain, apply and evaluate how psychology treats schizophrenia using biological and psychological approaches They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 16 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in schizophrenia, memory and social influence	By the end of this half term, pupils will be able to: • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in attachment • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in psychopathology • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in research methods • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in biopsychology, • Explain, apply and evaluate all concepts in approaches They will be able to do this by: • Successfully achieving in 16 mark essays, exam style knowledge check questions and applied exam questions. • Successful completion of consolidation homework tasks • Successful progress in assessments in attachment, psychopathology, research methods, biopsychology and approaches assessments	
<b>How progress is assessed</b>	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	
<b>Homework</b>	Complete notes for each topic and <b>submit x3 16 mark essays</b>	Revision for PPE <b>Complete 2x 16 mark essays</b>	Complete notes for schizophrenia <b>Submit Research Methods questions and x2 16 mark essays</b> Revision for PPE	Complete DIRT sheets from PPE <b>Submit RM questions including 12 mark question</b>	
<b>Key Vocabulary/literacy opportunities</b>	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	
<b>Connected knowledge</b>	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	

<b>C&amp;C</b>	Link to all topics. All topics interlink.
<b>Literacy</b>	<p>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 cultural knowledge for engaging with real-world issues like mental health, education, and the workplace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 engage with diverse ideas.</li> <li>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 allowing them to engage with important social discussions.</li> </ul>
<b>SMSC</b>	<p>Spiritual Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 human experience.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Moral Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Social Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 social responsibility.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Cultural Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>British Values</b>	<p>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 participants’ rights and dignity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Capital</b>	<p>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 cultural knowledge for engaging with real-world issues like mental health, education, and the workplace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 engage with diverse ideas.</li> <li>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 allowing them to engage with important social discussions.</li> </ul>