

COURSE INFORMATION

The OCR GCSE Psychology course is assessed by two 90 minute exams. The exams are untiered so any grade from 1 to 9 is achievable. Although a GCSE in Psychology is not mandatory for progressing to A level or BTEC level 3 study, it is a course that helps students develop literacy, numeracy & critical thinking skills. Both tier 2 and tier 3 vocabulary are developed through class discussion, active reading and direct instruction.

REVISION

Use of active revision techniques to prepare for the paper 1 and paper 2 exams.



Assessment
Final exams

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

University
College



Job

Training

Sleep & Dreaming

Key Content: Defining sleep

Sleep disorders
Timing sleep

Theories: Freudian theory of Dreaming
Freud (1918)
Activation Synthesis Theory
Williams et al. (1992)

Applications: Treating insomnia

the **BIG**
BANG
THEORY



Neuropsychology:
Pineal gland
Melatonin
Hypothalamus
Suprachiasmatic nucleus
Pons & brainstem
Cerebral cortex
Sympathetic nervous system
Parasympathetic nervous system



Survey



Assessment
Progress test

Cultural Capital:

ASPIRE
Stress management & relaxation
How psychologists work scientifically
British values - cultural differences
Careers - Applied psychologist



NUMERACY
QUALITATIVE
DATA

Research Methods:
Case studies
Self reports

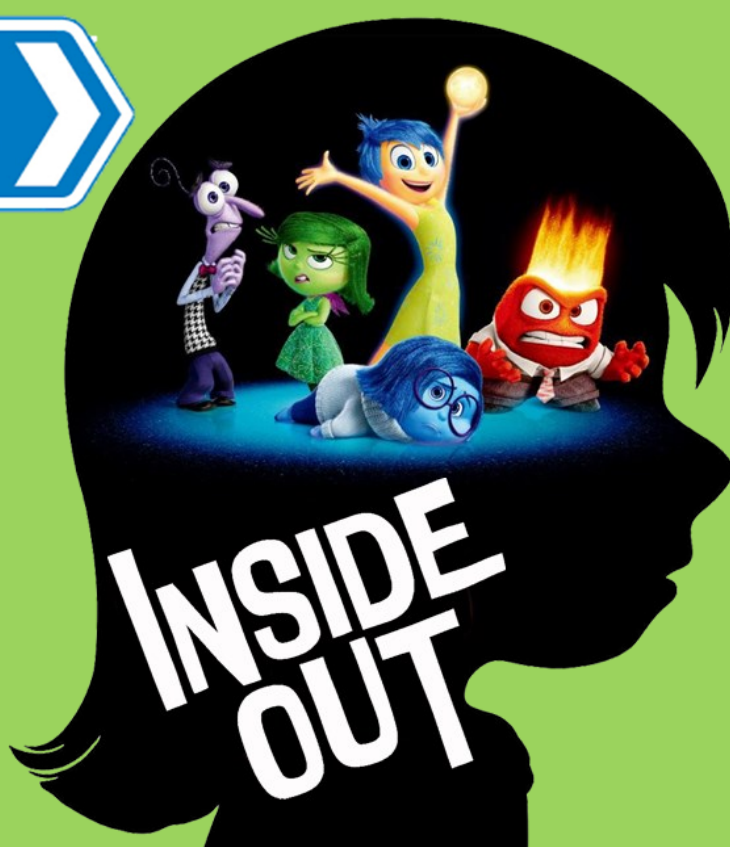
Memory

Key Content: Information processing

Forgetting
Amnesia

Theories: Multi-Store Model
Wilson et al. (2008)
Reconstructive Memory
Braun et al. (2002)

Applications: Advertising
Wechsler memory scale



Research Methods:
Reliability
Validity

NUMERACY
INTERPRETING
DATA



Lab experiment



Assessment
Progress test

Cultural Capital:
ASPIRE
Ethics
How psychologists work scientifically
British values - mutual respect & individual liberty
Careers - Cognitive psychologist, marketing & advertising



Neuropsychology:
Hippocampus
Limbic system
Frontal lobe
Cerebellum

Assessment
Mock exams

NUMERACY
INTERPRETING DATA
SAMPLING



Observation

Social Influence

Key Content: Conformity & obedience

Collective & crowd behaviour
Pro & anti-social behaviour

Theories: Situational Factors
Bickman (1974)
Dispositional Factors
NatCen (2011)

Applications: Social change



Assessment
Progress test

Cultural Capital:

ASPIRE
Pro & anti social behaviour
Moral development
Impact of social interaction on behaviour
How psychologists work scientifically
British values - individual liberty, rule of law, mutual respect
Careers - Social psychologist, life coach



Neuropsychology:
Hippocampus
Prefrontal cortex



Year 11

RESEARCH METHODS REVIEW

Recap research methods from earlier in the year. Also review numeracy skills and plan a study to conduct as a mini project.

Research Methods:
Planning a study

NUMERACY
DECIMALS & SIGNIFICANT FIGURES
MEAN, MEDIAN & MODE
NORMAL DISTRIBUTION



Assessment
Mock exams



Neuropsychology:
Dopamine & serotonin neurotransmitters
Frontal lobe
Temporal lobe
Hippocampus
Brain imaging

Research Methods:
Neuropsychological testing
Brain imaging



Neurotesting



Assessment
Progress test

NUMERACY
INTERPRETING DATA
PERCENTAGES & FRACTIONS



Problems in Psychology

Key Content: Defining mental health

Prevalence & incidence
Stigma & discrimination
Mental health & society

Depression: Symptoms & statistics

Social Rank Theory
Tandoc et al. (2015)
ABC Model

Schizophrenia: Symptoms & statistics

Social Drift Theory
Dopamine Hypothesis
Daniel et al. (1991)

Applications: Treatments

Cultural Capital:
ASPIRE
Mental health problems
Impact of social interaction on behaviour
How psychologists work scientifically
British values - mutual respect, individual liberty, rule of law & democracy
Careers - Clinical psychologist, mental health worker, social care



Development

Key Content: The nervous system

Stages of development
IQ tests

Theories: Piaget's Theory
Piaget (1952)
Learning Theories
Blackwell et al. (2007)

Applications: Education

NUMERACY
STANDARD FORM
INTERPRETING DATA
MEAN & RANGE
PRIMARY & SECONDARY DATA

Research Methods:
Ethics
Natural experiments
Field experiments

Cultural Capital:
ASPIRE
Ethics
Cultural bias
How psychologists work scientifically
British values - mutual respect & individual liberty
Careers - Educational psychologist, teacher



Neuropsychology:
Neurons
Synapses
Central nervous system



IQ Tests



Assessment
Progress test



Assessment
Progress test

Research Methods:
Experimental design
Questionnaires
Correlation

Criminal Psychology

Key Content: Defining crime

Types of crime
Measuring crime

Theories: Social Learning Theory

Cooper & Mackie (1986)
Criminal Personality Theory
Heaven (1996)

Applications: Punishment
Rehabilitation

Cultural Capital:
ASPIRE
Crime as a social construct
Impact of social interaction on behaviour
How psychologists work scientifically
British values - rule of law
Careers - Forensic psychologist, police officer, judge, rehabilitation counsellor



NUMERACY
INTERPRETING DATA
CORRELATION



Neuropsychology:
Dopaminergic neurons
Reticular activation system
Autonomic nervous system



Questionnaires

Year 10

Introduction to Psychology:

The first 2 weeks of the course will set up your online accounts and introduce you to hypotheses, variables, lab experiments and evaluation.



Caffeine Practical

NUMERACY
INTERPRETING
DATA
BAR CHARTS