

Curriculum Content Map							Subject:									
							Term 1				Term 2				Term 3	
Month			September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June				
	Units of Work		Forensic psychology/ Schizophrenia	Forensic psychology/ Schizophrenia	Biopsychology / Relationships	Biopsychology / Relationships	Biopsychology / Relationships	Issues and debates	Issues & debates / Research methods	Revision	Revision	Revision				
	Substantive Knowledge	The What!	Offender profiling, explanations of offender behaviour - biological and psychological. Dealing with offending behaviour in all aspects of society. Schizophrenia - classification, explanations (biological and psychological). Different types of therapy - drug and cognitive behaviour	Offender profiling, explanations of offender behaviour - biological and psychological. Dealing with offending behaviour in all aspects of society. Schizophrenia - classification, explanations (biological and psychological). Different types of therapy - drug and cognitive behaviour	The divisions of the nervous system, including ways of studying the brain. Evolutionary explanations for partner preference. Factors affecting and theories of romantic relationships.	The divisions of the nervous system, including ways of studying the brain. Evolutionary explanations for partner preference. Factors affecting and theories of romantic relationships.	The divisions of the nervous system, including ways of studying the brain. Evolutionary explanations for partner preference. Factors affecting and theories of romantic relationships.	Gender and culture; free will and determinism; the nature-nurture debate; holism and reductionism.	Gender and culture; free will and determinism; the nature-nurture debate; holism and reductionism. Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments. Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation. Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured. Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between co-variables. The difference between correlations and experiments.							
	Disciplinary knowledge	The How!	Stating aims, offering hypotheses, and carrying out sampling.	Carrying out pilot studies with experimental and observational designs.	The use of questionnaires, variables and controls.	The use of quantitative and qualitative data that is both primary and secondary in nature.	Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode; calculation of mean, median and mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations	The analysis and interpretations of correlations.	Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode; calculation of mean, median and mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations							
	Sequencing (Flow)	Retrieval & Extension	Follows on from aspects of research methods covered in Year 12. Builds upon statistical and research aspects of forensic psychology and schizophrenia.	Continuation of module started in September.	Builds upon aspects of human nature covered with regard to offending and schizophrenia, linking both to aspects of the nervous system and relationships.	Continuation of previous module.	Continuation of previous module.	Follows on from relationships covered in the November to January modules. Is further developed in the final module when issues of gender and culture are analysed with reference to data collection and interpretation methods.	Builds upon aspects of gender and culture and how they can be qualitatively and quantitatively analysed							
	Summative Assessment			AP1		AP2	AP3					External exam				
Personal Empowerment	Virtue		Friendliness and Civility	Justice and Truthfulness	Courage	Generosity	Gratitude	Good speech	Good temper and humour	Self-mastery	Self-mastery	Compassion				
	Link to Virtue	The opportunity to reflect, think deeply and critically about an issue.	Friendliness and civility - offender traits?	Justice and truthfulness - offender traits?	The courage to investigate all aspects of society's relationships.	The generosity involved in romantic relationships, amongst others.	Gratitude is required if we are to be successful in our relationships.	Students will practise good speech when discussing issues of gender and culture.	Students will practise good temper and humour when discussing issues of gender and culture.	The self-mastery required for successful revision.	The self-mastery required for successful revision.	Compassion for those who are stressed in exam season				
Preparation for Work	Skill	Transferable skills	Listening	Leadership	Problem Solving	Creativity	Staying Positive	Speaking	Speaking	Staying Positive	Aiming High					
	Link to Skill		Students will practice good listening when considering the issues of forensic psychology and schizophrenia.	Leadership is required at institutional and community level when dealing with offenders.	Problem solving is required at institutional and community level when dealing with offenders.	The brain - the most creative organ in the human body	Staying positive and reflecting on improvements following AP3 assessment	Students will practice good speaking when considering the issues of gender and culture.	Speaking with humility, compassion and coherence	Planning and beginning the revision process	Revision for their A2 exams - aiming high to allow successful future pathways are attained					
Preparation for Citizenship	SMSC & British Values	Developing opinions on current issues	Social, cultural & individual liberty			Cultural / moral aspects of relationships.			Cultural, respect & tolerance							
	Link to SMSC & British Values															