



Intent - The year 11 of OCR's GCSE (9–1) specification in Psychology is designed to inspire and engage learners by providing a broad, coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study which develops an understanding of the ideas and values that characterise 'self' and others. Learners will be equipped with a psychological literacy that enables them to apply their knowledge and skills in their everyday lives, including making informed decisions about further study and career choices.

Psychology

Year 11

Unit 1 – Memory (Mid Sep – Oct)

Unit 2 – Social Influence (Oct - Dec)

Unit 3 – Directed Revision (Jan – June)

Knowledge
(facts, information, concepts and key terminology)
Understanding
(ability to connect and synthesise knowledge within a context)

Key Concepts: The stages of information processing: input; encoding; storage; retrieval; and output. Types of forgetting: decay; displacement; retrieval failure. The structure and functions of the brain and how the brain works in the formation of memories; how neurological damage can affect memory; the role of the hippocampus on anterograde amnesia; the frontal lobe on retrograde amnesia; and the cerebellum on procedural memory
Theory 1: The Multi-store Model of Memory (description and evaluation)
Study 1: The Multi-store Model of Memory Research Study – an example of the impact, on behaviour, of neurological damage - Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur (2008): Prominent and persistent loss of past awareness in amnesia: delusion, impaired consciousness or coping strategy (the Clive Wearing study). (Description and evaluation)
Theory 2: The Theory of Reconstructive Memory (description and evaluation)
Study 2: Reconstructive Memory Research Study – Braun, Ellis and Loftus (2002): study into How Advertising Can Change Our Memories of the Past. (Description and evaluation)
Applications: Techniques used for recall

Key Concepts: Conformity including majority influence, collective and crowd behaviour including pro-social and anti-social behaviour & Obedience including obeying the orders of authority figures.
Theory 1: Situational Factors (description and evaluation)
Study 1: Situational Factors Research Study - Bickman (1974): study into obedience and the social power of a uniform (description and evaluation)
Theory 2: Dispositional Factors (description and evaluation)
Study 2: Dispositional Factors Research Study - NatCen (2011): study into the August riots in England with reference to anti-social collective behaviour and dispositional factors (description and evaluation)
Applications: Changing attitudes including minority and majority influence

The rest of the timetabled year is dedicated to revision for the summer exams. Lessons are focused on revision techniques, knowledge and skills as well as exam practise.

Skills
(successful application of knowledge and understanding to a specific task)

AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological ideas, processes and procedures
AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding of psychological ideas, processes and procedures
AO3: Analyse and evaluate psychological information, ideas, processes and procedures to make judgements and draw

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Formal Assessments
(those done by all/vast majority of the cohort)

Mid & End of Unit Assessment
Start of Year 11 Assessment testing Year 10 Knowledge

Mid & End of Unit Assessment

Exam style practise,
Mocks
In lesson assessments

By the end of the year students on course for at least a grade 5 will be able to

- demonstrate mostly accurate and appropriate knowledge and understanding of psychological ideas, processes and procedures, and apply these mostly correctly to familiar and unfamiliar contexts, using mostly accurate psychological terminology
- use some mathematical skills relevant to research methods in psychology
- analyse psychological information, constructing an appropriate line of reasoning that leads to plausible judgments supported by some evidence
- evaluate psychological ideas and research methodology, developing plausible conclusions, supported by some evidence, including from competing viewpoints.