

Subject	Aims and Purpose/Intent	Content Summary
Psychology Year 12	<p>To experience... Psychology in the real world using relevant examples and case studies to apply to the topics of aggression, consumer behaviour and gender.</p> <p>To develop....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive and problem-solving skills: use critical thinking • intrapersonal skills: communicating, working collaboratively, negotiating and influencing, self-presentation • Interpersonal skills: self-management, adaptability and resilience, self-monitoring and development. • The ability to research actively and methodically • Effective writing and analytical skills • The ability to learn independently • Preparation for assessment methods used in degrees. Opportunities during the teaching and learning phase to give learners practice in developing employability skills. <p>To explore... Different perspectives on human behaviour. Apply these perspectives to aggression, gender and consumer behaviour and evaluate their effectiveness.</p>	<p>Psychological approaches and assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive assumptions: behaviour is a product of information processing, computer analogy – input, processing and output. • Social assumptions: behaviour occurs in a social context, other people, culture and society influence people’s behaviour. • Learning assumptions: behaviour is a learned response from environmental stimuli, behaviour can be learned from observation and imitation. • Biological assumptions: behaviour is influenced by central nervous system (CNS), genes and neurochemistry, behaviour is a product of evolution. <p>Use of psychology to explain contemporary issues of aggression in society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cognitive, including priming for aggression, hostile attribution bias • social, including conformity to social/group norms, stereotypes • learning, including operant conditioning, social learning • Biological, including evolution, brain structures, neurochemistry, genes. <p>Use of psychology in business to explain and influence consumer/employee behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cognitive, including schema, cognitive priming (including subliminal messages and brainwashing techniques in advertising), biases in information processing • social – conformity to social norms (‘Bandwagon Effect’, social proof) • learning – classical and operant conditioning, social learning (the use of celebrity in advertising) • biological – neuromarketing (scanning techniques to detect brain changes in consumer decision making). <p>Application of psychology to explain gender identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cognitive – role of biases and schema in gender identity (gender schema theory) • social – peer influences (normative and informational), conformity to gender roles • learning – conditioning, social learning • biological – role of sex hormones (before and after birth), evolutionary explanations for masculinity/femininity.

Subject	Aims and Purpose/Intent	Content Summary
Psychology Year 13	<p>To experience...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychology in the real world using relevant examples from Health Psychology and Forensic psychology <p>To develop....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognitive and problem-solving skills: use critical thinking intrapersonal skills: communicating, working collaboratively, negotiating and influencing, self-presentation Interpersonal skills: self-management, adaptability and resilience, self-monitoring and development. Effective writing and analytical skills The ability to learn independently <p>To explore...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different perspectives on human behaviour. Apply these perspectives to Health Psychology and Forensics 	<p>Health Psychology</p> <p>Lifestyle choice and health-related behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological definition of health and ill health, addiction and stress Psychological approaches to health, wellbeing and illness Theories of stress, behavioural addiction and physiological addiction <p>Stress, behavioural addiction and physiological addiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physiological addiction Non-substance-related addiction <p>Promotion of positive behavioural change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theories of persuasion Treatment and management of addiction and stress Maintenance of behavioural change <p>Criminal and Forensic Psychology</p> <p>Understand different psychological approaches to explaining criminal behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological explanations of criminality Individual differences explanations of criminality Social psychological explanations of criminality <p>Investigate punishment strategies and behaviour modification of criminal behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punishing criminal behaviour Modifying criminal behaviour <p>Apply different methods to create an offender profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods of offender profiling Offender profiling, purpose and techniques Limitations of offender profiling