

St. Mary's Catholic High School (2024-2025) PSYCHOLOGY LTP

YEAR 9 LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS

YEAR 9	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
Term 1	TOPIC	TOPIC		TOPIC	TOPIC		TOPIC	TOPIC
	Development: Early brain developmnt	Development: Piaget's stages of development and their role in education. piaget's theory of cognitive	Development: Dweck's Mindset Theory and the Effects of Learning on Development	Development:Willingham's Learning Theory and the Effects of Learning on Development.	Study: Piaget's and Inhelder 'Three Mountains' task	Development: Study:Gunderson et.al (2013) Parent praise	Issues and debates	Memory Information Processing
	Ensure that psychology is a science by learning and understanding it. Identify and describe the key elements of early brain development in relation to how brain areas respond to stimuli.	Explore the key role of education and intelligence, including Piaget's Theory of cognitive development, and the four stages of cognitive development, including strengths and weaknesses of the theory: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational, schemata/schemas, assimilation, accommodation and equilibrium.	Evaluate the effects of learning on development using Carol Dweck's mindset theory. Outline the strengths and weaknesses of the theory. Define and explain the key terms a. fixed mindset b. growth mindset c. ability and effort.	Describe developmental effects by learning from the theory of Daniel Willingham, including strengths and weaknesses of the theory: Factual knowledge predates skills, the importance of practice and effort, cognitive development strategies, physical development strategies and social development strategies.	Discuss how the Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development can be supported by the study. Using the "Three Mountain Task" procedure will determine the child's egocentrism in the pre-operartional stage. Explain how qualitative data had been used in the study. Explain the use of standard procedure to establish reliability.	Discuss how the links between learning and development. Studying children's perspectives and exploring the connections between the viewpoint of the child and the perception of other children. Examine the use of love in Gunderson et al. by parents of children.	Identify morality issues in psychology and the individual, including: The terms 'morality' and 'moral(s)' Pre-conventional, conventional and post-conventional stages of morality The use of content, theories and research drawn from cognitive development to explain development of morality	Explain how memory and information processing work and how they are structured. To learn more about how the brain processes information, draw a diagramatic model of the brain. Explain what the term "encoding" means.
Term 1	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	WEEK 15	WEEK 16
	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC
	Memory: Short-term and Long-term memory	Memory: Understanding Amnesia	Memory: Bartlett's (1932) Theory of reconstructive memory	Memory: Atkinsons and Shiffrin (1968) Multi-store Model of memory	Memory: study: Bartlett (1932 War of the Ghosts	Memory: study: Peterson and peterson (1959) Short-term Retention of individual verbal items	Memory: Issues and debates	
Identify the key features, structures and processes of memory. Distinguish between short term and long term memory.	Recognize the types of amnesia.Demonstrate understanding of retrograde and anterograde amnesia. Compare and hightlight key differences between symptoms of retrograde amnesia and the symptoms of anterograde amnesia	Examine how schemas are created and how they affect memory. Apply the concept of reconstructive memory to a variety of circumstances to emphasize essential memory ideas. Compare and contrast reconstructive memory to the multi-store memory model.	Describe the Multi-Store Model of Memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin. Outline the strengths and weaknesses of the theory of separate memory stores.Such as : Iconic memory,Echoic Memory and the other sensory registers .	Examine whether prior information influences the recall of a story. To see if cultural context and unfamiliarity with a narrative caused memory distortion when it was recalled. To see if people's memories are reconstructive and if they store and recall information according to cultural schemas.	Examine the true duration of a short-term trace by interfering with the rehearsal process.	Define the principles and key concepts of the reductionism/holism debate. To explain how research illustrates different positions within the reductionism/holism debate.To apply understanding of the reductionism/holism debate and synthesise this knowledge when given novel sources		
YEAR 9	WEEK 17	WEEK 18	WEEK 19	WEEK 20	WEEK 21	WEEK 22	WEEK 23	WEEK 24

Term 2	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC
	REVISION	Psychological Problems: Unipolar depression: symptoms and features Develop and further knowledge of common psychological disorders.a. Describe the symptoms and features of unipolar depression that diagnose this as a mental health problem.	Psychological Problems: Unipolar depression: Incidence and influence Explain how the number of people diagnosed with unipolar depression has changed over time. Discuss how unipolar depression can affect individual people and society in general.	Psychological problems: Genetic explanation of unipolar depression Explore on how the influence of genes can explain why people develop unipolar depression. Evaluate the genetic explanation of unipolar depression.	Psychological problems: Cognitive theory as an explanation of depression Understand how cognitive theory can be used to explain why people develop depression. Evaluate the cognitive theory as an explanation of developing unipolar depression.	Psychological problems: Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) as a treatment for depression Evaluate how CBT is used to treat people with depression and evaluate the therapy.	Psychological problems: Drug therapy as a treatment for depression. Explain how different drugs antidepressant treats patients with depression Define the terms: neurotransmitters, noradrenaline, reuptake, placebo and relapse. Assess the effectiveness of drugs like antidepressant in treating depression.	Psychological problems: Addiction: symptoms, features, incidence and influence. Identify the symptoms and features of drug addiction. Explain how addiction is diagnosed as a mental health problem. Describe how number of people diagnosed with addiction has changed over time. Outline how addiction can affect individuals and society in general.
Term 2	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC
	WEEK 26	WEEK 27	WEEK 28	WEEK 29	WEEK 30	WEEK 31	WEEK 32	WEEK 32
	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC
REVISION	Psychological problems: Genetic explanation of addiction. Asses how the influence of genes can explain why people get addictions. Identify the gene that causes addiction. c. Explain the genetic variation as to why some are more prone to get addiction.	Psychological problems: Learning theory as an explanation of addiction.Cognitive behavioural therapy as treatment for addiction. Evaluate the social learning theory to explain how people get into addiction. Discuss thoroughly how classical conditioning and operant conditioning shape ones behavior and relates to addiction. Explain what is functional analysis and skills training. Study the background of cognitive behavioural therapy. Describe the procedure of CBT when it is used with people who have got addiction. State the strengths and weaknesses of the therapy as used to treat addiction.	Psychological problems:Dryg therapy as a treatment for addiction.Study: Caspi et al. (2003) Influence of life stress on depression: Moderation by a Polymorphism in the 5-HTT Gene. Investigate how drugs are used to treat people with addiction. Outline how effective is the drug therapy to treat addiction.Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the drug therapy. Explain stressful experiences lead to depression in some people but not others. Investigate the role of a gene involved with serotonin to see if it contributed to depression.	Psychological problems: Study: Young (2007) Cognitive Behavior Therapy with Internet Addicts Write hypotheses for experimental design exercises undertaken on memory. Evaluate whether there is a genetic basis for addictive behaviour . To investigate the effect of using CBT to treat a group of patients diagnosed with internet addiction. To see how problem behaviours improved over time both during the therapy and after sessions had ended.	Psychological problems: Issues and Debates.Nature and nurture Investigate the principles and key concepts within the nature/nurture debate.Outline the key features of the nature/nurture debate. Identify evidence to support each side of the debate . Critique the methods used by each position within the debate.	REVISION	REVISION	

Term 1	Understanding learning theories as an explanation of criminality	Biological explanations of criminality	Understanding the effects of punishment on recidivism & Treatments to	Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) Transmission of Aggression through Imitation of Aggressive	Charlton et al. (2000) Children's Playground Behaviour Across Five Years of Broadcast Television: A	Features, functions and benefits of sleep	Internal and external influences on sleep & Symptoms and	Freud's (1900) theory of dreaming & Hobson and McCarley's (1977)
	Illustrate how criminality can be explained by learning theories. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of using learning theories to explain criminality.	Illustrate how criminality can be explained by biological explanations. Identify the personality types to explain criminality. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of personality theory as an explanation of criminality.	Describe the types of punishment used to deal with offenders. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of each form of punishment. Describe the two treatments used to rehabilitate and reduce criminal and antisocial behaviour and increase prosocial behaviour. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of these treatments.	Describe the background and APRC of the study. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the study.	Describe the background and APRC of the study. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the study.	Outline the four stages of sleep and REM sleep. Describe the functions and benefits of sleep. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of sleep cycle explanations.	Describe the circadian and ultradian rhythms; and sleep. Illustrate how the hormones and zeitgebers influence sleep. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of bodily rhythms as internal and external explanations on sleep. Describe the symptoms and explanations of insomnia and narcolepsy.	Outline the Freud's theory of how dreams are used to access the unconscious. Illustrate the manifest and latent content of dreams and dreamwork. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of Freud's theory. Describe the Hobson and McCarley's biological theory of dreaming. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of Hobson and McCarley's theory.
Term 1	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	WEEK 15	WEEK 16
	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	TOPIC	
	Freud's (1909) Little Hans: Analysis of a Phobia in a Five Year Old Boy	Siffre (1975) Six Months Alone in a Cave	Concepts of the self and self-concept & The role of identity and free will in the	The humanistic explanation of the self & Internal and external influences on the self and	How personality can be measured & The use of trait theory as a measure of personality	Vohs and Schooler (2008) The Value of Believing in Free Will: Encouraging a Belief in Determinism Increases Cheating	Van Houtte and Jarvis (1995) The Role of Pets in Preadolescent Psychosocial Development	REVISION
	Describe the background and APRC of the study. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the study.	Describe the background and APRC of the study. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the study.	Describe Lewis's ideas about existential and categorical self. Describe Roger's ideas about the way our self is divided and the key terms he used. Outline Erickson's theory of the eight stages of identity development. Explain Baumeister's views about free will and the consequences of belief in free will. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of Erickson and Baumeister's theories.	Describe the humanistic explanations of the development of Roger's theory and Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of Roger and Maslow's theories. Explain the internal and external influences on the self and self-esteem.	Explain how personality can be measured using personality scales and types. Describe Allport's theory and Cattell's 16PF personality assessment. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of trait theory as a measure of personality.	Describe the background and APRC of the study. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the study.	Describe the background and APRC of the study. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the study.	
YEAR 11	WEEK 17	WEEK 18	WEEK 19	WEEK 20	WEEK 21	WEEK 22	WEEK 23	WEEK 24
	TOPIC		TOPIC		TOPIC		TOPIC	
	REVISION OF TOPIC 1 & 2		REVISION OF TOPIC 3 & 4		REVISION OF TOPIC 5		REVISION OF TOPIC 6	

Term 2	<p>Review how brain developments occurs and how memory works. To practice answering exam questions. To revisit material both description and evaluation. To organize notes ready for main exam revision. To be assessed and see if they are on target. To understand how to answer questions on studies and research methods and theories. To recap how to answer flawed study question.</p>		<p>To review the ideas learned in the topic that how psychological problems can effect you and use them to illustrate arguments for and against the role of CBT or durgs treatment for psychological disorders of depression and addiction. Reapply the ideas from nature–nurture explanations as exemplified in mental health issues. To become familiar with exam-style questions. To practice answering exam questions To revisit material both description and evaluation To organise notes ready for main exam revision To be assessed and see if they are on target</p>		<p>To reapply ideas about how social influence effects others in a social context. To practice answering exam questions To revisit material both description and evaluation. Revise the strategies to enable people to retain the autonomous state and resist blind obedience. To organise notes ready for main exam revision To be assessed and see if they are on target</p>		<p>These topic are optional topic and will be examined in Paper 2. To use skills learned in the topic 6. To practise exam questions about the topics. to review the concpets are criminal born or made? To reapply ideas from learning theories as an explanation of criminality.</p>	
	<p>WEEK 25 WEEK 26</p> <p>TOPIC</p> <p>REVISION OF TOPIC 7</p> <p>These topic are optional topic and will be examined in Paper 2. Recall the concept of The self – What makes you who you are? strengths and weaknesses of each theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the last few weeks, to see areas of weakness and redo them. • Or focus on all multiple choice questions from as many past papers as are available. 		<p>WEEK 27 WEEK 28</p> <p>TOPIC</p> <p>REVISION OF TOPIC 9</p> <p>These topic are optional topic and will be examined in Paper 2.</p> <p>Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream? To demonstrate their knowledge, students will undertake a range of activities, including the ability to recall, describe and define, as appropriate.</p> <p>Demonstrate their understanding, candidates should explain ideas and use their knowledge to apply, analyse, interpret and evaluate, as appropriate.</p>		<p>WEEK 29 WEEK 30</p> <p>TOPIC</p> <p>REVISION OF TOPIC 11</p> <p>This topic is a compulsory topic and will be examined in both Paper 1 and Paper 2, but in greater depth in Paper 2. Research methods – How do you carry out psychological research? To practice answering exam questions. To revisit material both description and evaluation. To organize notes ready for main exam revision. To be assessed and see if they are on target.</p> <p>To understand how to answer questions on studies and research methods and theories.</p>		<p>WEEK 31 WEEK 32</p> <p>REVISION</p>	