BTEC applied Psychology – Year 12						
	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Topic / Specification reference	Unit 1: Psychological approaches and applications: Learning and cognitive approach	Unit 1: Psychological approaches and applications: Social and biological approach	Unit 3: Health Psychology Lifestyle choice and health-related behaviour	Unit 3: Health Psychology Stress, behavioural addiction and physiological addiction	Unit 3: Health Psychology Promotion of positive behavioural change	Unit 2: Conducting psychological research.
Knowledge	Key assumptions of the approaches <u>Key concepts for the cognitive approach:</u> - characteristics of sensory, short term, and long-term memory - remembering - reconstructive memory - cognitive priming - the role of cognitive scripts - cognitive biases, <u>Key concepts for the learning approach:</u> - classical conditioning -operant conditioning - motivation (extrinsic and intrinsic rewards) - social learning theory <u>Application of approaches to aggression, gender and consumer behaviour</u>	Key assumptions of the approaches <u>Key concepts for the social approach</u> - Conformity - types of conformity - in and out groups - intra group dynamics - influences of others on self-concept <u>Key concepts for the biological approach:</u> - the influence of biology on behaviour and traits - genetics and inheritance - neuroanatomy - organisation of the nervous system - neurochemistry - evolutionary psychology	- Psychological definition of health and ill health, addiction and stress - Psychological approaches to health: cognitive approach, social approach, biological approach, learning approach - Theories of stress, behavioural addiction and physiological addiction: health belief model, locus of control, theory of planned behaviour, self-efficacy theory, transtheoretical model	<u>Stress:</u> • Causes of stress:. Physiological responses to stress, • Limitation of viewing stress as a purely physiological response • The link between stress and physical ill health Physiological addiction: • Smoking; Initiation, maintenance and relapse: biological approach and learning approach• Alcohol; Initiation, maintenance and relapse: cognitive and learning approach Non-substance-related addiction: • Gambling; Initiation, maintenance and relapse: cognitive and learning approach • Shopping; Initiation, maintenance and relapse: cognitive and learning approach	<u>Theories of persuasion</u> - Hovland-Yale theory of persuasion - Fear arousal theory of persuasion - Elaboration-likelihood model of persuasion <u>Treatment and management of addiction and stress:</u> mindfulness , talking therapies , social support , biofeedback, physiological treatments, exercise <u>Maintenance of behavioural change</u> - Reasons for non-adherence - Methods used to improve adherence	<u>Learning aim A:</u> Understand research methods and their importance in psychological inquiry A1- Principles of research A2 Key terms used in research A3 Research process

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Skills	AO1Demonstrate psychological knowledge, be able to recall key assumptions, concepts Command words: describe, give, give a reason why, identify, name, state AO2 Demonstrate understanding by explaining the link between psychological assumptions and concepts to behaviour in society Command words: describe explain, interpret, justify AO3 Apply and evaluate psychological assumptions and concepts to explain contemporary issues of relevance to society Command words: analyse, assess, compare, discuss, evaluate, explain		AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological approaches and theories used to explain health-related behaviour and behavioural change AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding of psychological approaches and theories to explain health-related behaviour and behavioural change in given contexts AO3 Explore the use and effectiveness of psychological approaches and theories in relation to explaining health-related behaviour and implementing behavioural change		Explain the principles for conducting psychological research, the research process and key terms used when undertaking psychological inquiry. Assess the principles and processes involved when undertaking psychological inquiry. Evaluate the importance of conducting research and the research process in psychological inquiry.	
Key vocabulary	Each unit has an extensive list of key terms; students are provided with glossaries and textbook provides definitions for all		Each unit has an extensive list of key terms; students are provided with glossaries and textbook provides definitions for all		Each unit has an extensive list of key terms; students are provided with glossaries.	
Assessment	This unit is assessed by an examination set and marked by Pearson. The examination will last for 1 hour and 30 minutes. The number of marks for the paper is 72. The paper will consist of a variety of question types, including: extended open-response questions relating to psychological approaches to understanding and explaining human behaviour; scenario based questions relating to vocational contexts. The assessment availability is January and May/June each year Example of questions: - State what is meant by 'cognitive assumptions'. (1m) - Jack is a typical six-year-old boy and his behaviour is very much influenced by others. Describe how imitation may explain changes in Jack's behaviour. (3m) - Discuss how Jack's gender is socially determined. (9m)		This unit will be assessed through one written examination of 70 marks. The examination will be two hours in length. Learners will be assessed through a number of short- and long-answer questions relating to three different contexts. The questions will assess applied knowledge, understanding and critical evaluation of psychological approaches, theories and studies that explain or predict health-related behaviour and behaviour change. The assessment availability is twice a year in January and May/June Example of questions: - Locus of control looks at the degree to which people believe that they have control over events in their lives. Identify two examples from the scenario which would suggest that Stefan has an external locus of control. (2m) - Explain one strength and one weakness of the cognitive approach as an explanation of Misaki's gambling behaviour. (6m) - Assess the usefulness of the self-medication model in explaining Stefan's drinking behaviour. (9m)		Students will write a report discussing the importance of research in informing and improving practice and provision, detailing the way in which research is organised and giving an evaluation of the importance of research in answering specific questions	