Year 13 Long Term Scheme of Learning 2025-26



Subject: Psychology

Date	Exams/Ass ess	Teacher A (5 hours per fortnight)	Teacher B (4 hours per fortnight)
1/9/25 8/9/25 15/9/25 22/9/25 29/9/25 6/10/25 13/10/25	ess	Roughly 18 lessons RESEARCH METHODS RECAP AS CONTENT Statistics Probability and significance Type I and Type II errors. Ways of assessing and improving reliability Types of validity, assessment of validity and improving validity. Paradigms and paradigm shifts. The implications of psychological research for the economy. Content analysis and coding. Thematic analysis. 12 mark plan style questions CORE TASK: Paper 2 PAST PAPER QUESTIONS ISSUES AND DEBATES Gender in Psychology — universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias Culture in Psychology — universality and bias. Cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism. Free will and determinism: hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations. The nature-nurture debate: the relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; the interactionist approach.	Roughly 14 lessons RELATIONSHIPS The evolutionary explanations for partner preferences, including the relationship between sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour. Factors affecting attraction in romantic relationships: self-disclosure; physical attractiveness, including the matching hypothesis; filter theory, including social demography, similarity in attitudes and complementarity. Theories of romantic relationships: social exchange theory, equity theory and Rusbult's investment model of commitment, satisfaction, comparison with alternatives and investment. Duck's phase model of relationship breakdown: intra-psychic, dyadic, social and grave dressing phases. Virtual relationships in social media: self-disclosure in virtual relationships; effects of absence of gating on the nature of virtual relationships. Parasocial relationships: levels of parasocial relationships, the absorption addiction model and the attachment theory explanation CORE TASK: PAST PAPER QUESTIONS
3/11/25		October Half Term	 PE 1
10/11/25		Issues and debates, Relat	ionships, Research Methods
17/11/25		Roughly 12 lessons	Roughly 10 lessons
24/11/25		Holism and reductionism: levels of explanation in	BIOPSYCHOLOGY RECAP AS CONTENT
1/12/25		Psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental	Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric
8/12/25 15/12/25		 (stimulus-response) reductionism. Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation. Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity. CORE TASK: PAST PAPER QUESTIONS 	lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas, split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma. • Ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); electroencephalogram (EEGs) and event-related potentials (ERPs); post-mortem examinations. • Biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian and the difference between these rhythms. • The effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle. CORE TASK: Paper 2 PAST PAPER QUESTIONS
		Christmas Holidays	
5/1/26		Roughly 10 lessons	Roughly 8 lessons
12/1/26		ADDICTION	SCHIZOPHRENIA
19/1/26		 Describing addiction: physical and psychological dependence, tolerance and withdrawal syndrome. Risk factors in the development of addiction, including genetic vulnerability, stress, personality, family influences and peers. Explanations for nicotine addiction: brain neurochemistry, including the role of dopamine, and learning theory as applied to smoking behaviour, including reference to cue reactivity. 	 Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap. Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis. Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing.

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2/2/26		PPE 2				
9/2/26		Issues and Debates, Relationships, Biopsychology, Research Methods				
February Half Term						
23/2/26		Roughly 12 lessons	Roughly 10 lessons			
2/3/26		ADDICTION (continued) Explanations for gambling addiction: learning theory as	 SCHIZOPHRENIA (continued) Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics. Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia. The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining 			
9/3/26		applied to gambling, including reference to partial and				
16/3/26		variable reinforcement; cognitive theory as applied to gambling, including reference to cognitive bias. • Reducing addiction: drug therapy; behavioural interventions, including aversion therapy and covert the trea in the many and treating the treating the treating that the treatin				
23/3/26						
30/3/26			and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model. CORE TASK: PAST PAPER QUESTIONS			
Easter break						
20/4/26		REVISION	REVISION			
27/4/26						
4/5/26						
Paper 1 exam Friday 15 th May						
Paper 2 exam Wednesday 20 th May						
May Half Term						
Paper 3 exam Friday 5 th June						
11/5/26		Study Leave	Study Leave			
18/5/26						
1/6/26						
8/6/26						
15/6/26						
22/6/26						
29/6/26						
6/7/26						
13/7/26						