

Holy Family Catholic School – Faculty of Science & Physiology

Psychology

Autumn Half Term 1

Year 10

	Learning Intention	Vocab	Concept	Retrieval	Success Criteria	Hinge Question	Red Zone
1	Introduction to psychology Understand what GCSE Psychology involves and how it is assessed.	Psychology	Research Methods		I can describe what the GCSE Psychology course covers. I can identify key concepts and terms used in Psychology. I can explain how the GCSE Psychology exams are structured	Which statement best describes psychology? A. The study of mental processes and behaviour  B. The study of physical diseases only C. The study of crime and punishment D. The study of brain surgery	Complete about you section of bunting activity
2	Experimental Psychology & Psychology as a Science Explore how Psychology uses scientific methods to study behaviour.	Hypotheses Independent variable Dependent variable Extraneous variables	Research methods		I can explain what makes Psychology a science. I can define key research method terms such as control, hypothesis, independent variable (IV), dependent variable (DV), and extraneous variables (EV). I can describe the concept of reliability in research.	In an experiment investigating whether caffeine affects memory, what is the dependent variable? A. The amount of caffeine given B. The participants taking part C. How well participants perform on a memory test  D. The room where the experiment takes place	Identify the IVs and DVS in the examples - can you write your own too?
3	Writing Hypotheses &	Reliability Standardised procedures	Research methods Reliability	Hypotheses and variables	I can write my own experimental and null hypotheses using	Which is a correctly written experimental hypothesis?	Write the hypotheses to go with the examples - can you

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	Types of Experiments Learn how to write hypotheses and compare different types of experiments.		Validity		operationalised variables. I can explain the differences between laboratory, field, and natural experiments. I can describe the strengths and limitations of each type of experiment.	A. There will be a difference in test scores between students who revise with music and those who revise in silence.  B. Revision causes better results. C. Students revise differently. D. There is no difference between the groups.	also identify the IVs and DVs? Identify the type of experiment used and explain how you know.
4	Control and experiments Understand the features of a laboratory, field and natural experiment (with explicit reference to variables) with reference to control.	Lab / field/ natural experiments	Research methods Reliability Validity	Control Hypotheses and variables	I can describe the characteristics of lab, field and natural experiments. I can identify variables and the level of control in each type.	Which type of experiment provides the greatest control over extraneous variables? A. Natural experiment B. Field experiment C. Laboratory experiment  D. Observation	You are designing a study into the effect of noise on memory. Choose one type of experiment and explain how you would conduct it. Justify your choice.
5	Control and experiments	Lab / field/ natural experiments	Research methods Reliability	Control Hypotheses and variables	I can compare the strengths and limitations	A researcher wants behaviour to be as natural as possible. Which type of	A researcher wants to study aggression in teenagers. Which method would be most

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	Evaluate different types of experiments		Validity		of lab, field and natural experiments. I can link evaluations to control and validity.	experiment is likely to be best? A. Laboratory experiment B. Field experiment ☒ C. Computer simulation D. Questionnaire	suitable? Justify your answer with strengths and limitations.
6	Foetal Brain Development Examine early brain development	Forebrain Midbrain Hindbrain Cerebellum	Nature		I can describe the development and function of the forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain.	Which part of the brain is mainly responsible for balance and coordination? A. Forebrain B. Midbrain C. Cerebellum ☒ D. Amygdala	Explain early brain development to a pregnant mum to be.
7	Piaget's First 2 Stages Explain the first stages of Piaget's theory.	Cognitive Sensory-motor Pre-operational	Nature?		I can explain the first two stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development. I can describe behaviours associated with each of the first two stages of cognitive development.	A baby repeatedly drops a spoon from a highchair to see what happens. Which stage is Piaget most likely to say they are in? A. Formal operational B. Concrete operational C. Sensory-motor ☒ D. Pre-operational	Explain the stage of cognitive development the child is at according to Piaget, explain how you know and use key terms.

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8	Piaget's Last 2 Stages Explain Piaget's last 2 stages	Concrete operational Formal operational Egocentric conservation	Nature and nurture Practical applications	Sensori motor Pre operational	I can explain the last two stages of Piaget's theory of cognitive development.	A child correctly understands that water poured into a taller glass has the same amount as before. Which stage are they likely to be in? A. Sensori-motor B. Pre-operational C. Concrete operational ☒ D. Formal operational	Explain the stage of cognitive development the child is at according to Piaget, explain how you know and use key terms.
9	Schemas & Application to Education Understand the role of schemas and education in Piaget's cognitive development theory.	Schema	Nature and nurture Practical applications	Sensori motor Pre operational Concrete operational Formal operation	I can describe what a schema is and how schemas develop. I can explain how factors such as education help a child pass through the stages of cognitive development.	What is a schema? A. A type of experiment B. A mental framework for organising knowledge ☒ C. A memory test D. A stage of development	Explain how Piaget's theory can be used to enhance learning in educational settings.

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10	Piaget's Three Mountains Study Outline Piaget's Three Mountains study	Egocentric	Validity Reliability Research methods Practical applications	Pre operational concrete operational egocentric	I can describe how Piaget conducted the Three Mountains study and what it showed about egocentricity. I can explain how replications of Piaget's study have challenged his original theory.	What was Piaget investigating in the Three Mountains Study? A. Conservation B. Egocentrism ☒ C. Attachment D. Intelligence	Describe Piaget's research and what he found and concluded.
11	Evaluate Piaget's Study and theory Evaluate Piaget's three mountains study and what it reveals about children's thinking.	Egocentric Validity	Reliability Research methods Practical applications	Piaget's theory	I can evaluate Piaget's study I can evaluate Piaget's theory, considering strengths and limitations.	Which criticism is most often made of the Three Mountains Study? A. The task may have been too difficult for young children to understand ☒ B. The sample was too large C. It lacked any participants D. It was a field experiment	Explain one strength and one limitation of Piaget's Three Mountains study. Explain what this tells us about how well young children understand viewpoints.

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12	Dweck's Mindset Theory Explore Dweck's mindset theory	Growth / fixed mindset	Nature and nurture? Research methods	Development	I can explain the difference between a fixed and an incremental mindset according to Dweck. I can evaluate Dweck's Mindset theory, including strengths, limitations, and applications.	Which statement reflects a growth mindset? A. "I'm either good at it or I'm not." B. "Making mistakes means I am failing." C. "I can improve if I keep practising."  D. "Intelligence cannot change."	Explain the behaviour shown in the stem, referring to mindset theory in your answer.
13	Evaluate Dweck's theory Students will consider the strengths and limitations of Dweck's Mindset theory, including applications and limitations relating to reductionism.	Growth / fixed mindset	Practical applications	Evaluating Piaget Mindset	I can evaluate Dweck's theory using relevant evidence. I can explain practical uses in education.	Which is a strength of Dweck's theory? A. It has practical applications in education  B. It proves intelligence does not exist C. It ignores learning completely D. It shows effort is never needed	Do you agree with the idea that praising effort is better than praising intelligence? Use Dweck's theory and at least one study to support your view.

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14	Observational Methods. Explain the difference between a natural and controlled observation, including overt and covert.	Natural Controlled Overt Covert	Research methods Reliability Validity	Research methods Observation	I can distinguish between natural and controlled observations. I can explain overt and covert methods and link to issues of ethics and validity.	A psychologist secretly observes children playing in a real playground. What type of observation is this? A. Controlled overt B. Natural covert ☒ C. Controlled covert D. Natural overt	A psychologist is studying playground behaviour. Should they use a natural or controlled observation? Justify your answer. Include type and ethical considerations.
15	(continued) – Observational Methods 2 Assess the strengths, weaknesses, and practical use of observational methods.	Types of observations	Research methods Validity Reliability	Observations Reliability validity	I can identify strengths and limitations of different observational methods. I can explain how observational methods link to reliability and validity. I can apply observational research methods to real-life examples.	Why might a natural observation have high validity? A. Behaviour is more likely to be natural ☒ B. All variables are controlled C. It is always easy to replicate D. Participants cannot be observed	Outline and evaluate the use of observations as a way to gather data in psychology
16	Gunderson's Observational Study Outline Gunderson's study	Fixed and growth mindset Types of observations Longitudinal	Research methods Validity Reliability	Observations Mindset Validity	I can outline how Gunderson conducted her observational study and explain what a longitudinal study is. I can explain how Gunderson's findings	What type of study was Gunderson's research? A. Laboratory experiment B. Longitudinal observation ☒ C. Field experiment	Outline and evaluate Gunderson's research.

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					support and challenge Dweck's Mindset theory. I can evaluate Gunderson's study, including strengths and limitations linked to validity.	D. Questionnaire survey	
17	Gunderson's Observational Study 2. Explain how her findings both support and challenge Dweck's Mindset theory. Students will be able to identify strengths and limitations of Gunderson's observational study, linking specifically to the issue of validity.	Process praise Person praise Longitudinal Observation	Validity Research methods Mindset	Gunderson study Dweck's theory	I can explain how Gunderson's findings support and challenge Dweck's Mindset theory. I can evaluate Gunderson's study, including strengths and limitations linked to validity.	According to Gunderson, which type of praise is most likely to encourage a growth mindset? A. Person praise B. Intelligence praise C. Process praise  D. Appearance praise	Gunderson's findings both support and challenge Dweck. Explain how, using two pieces of evidence.

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18	Willingham's Learning Theory. Students to outline Willingham's theory of learning, referring to importance of factual knowledge, effort and practice.	Effort Practice Working memory	Practical applications Reductionism	Development	I can outline Willingham's main claims about learning and memory. I can explain the importance of practice and factual knowledge.	According to Willingham, why is practice important? A. It strengthens knowledge and skills over time ☒ B. It replaces the need for factual knowledge C. It removes the need for memory D. It guarantees success immediately	Explain why Willingham believes practice is essential for mastering a skill. Use an example from school to support your explanation.
19	Willingham's Learning Theory 2. Students to apply knowledge of Willingham's theory to education, offering guidance about how best to support the learners, with	Social, cognitive and physical development	Practical applications	Scenario sorting activity: which advice comes from Willingham? Compare to Piaget/Dweck advice.	I can apply Willingham's theory to real-life classroom practice. I can explain strategies to support learning based on the theory. I can evaluate the theory	Which classroom strategy best reflects Willingham's theory? A. Encouraging repeated practice and retrieval of knowledge ☒ B. Avoiding difficult tasks C. Minimising factual knowledge D. Removing all teacher guidance	A PE teacher wants to help a student struggling with a new technique. Use Willingham's theory to explain what the teacher should do. Explain one weakness of the teacher using this theory.

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	consideration of motor and social development. Evaluate the theory.						
20	Kohlberg's Moral Development. Students to outline Kohlberg's theory of moral development. Students must be able to identify the three stages of development, associated cognitive features associated with each stage and explain what is meant by the Heinz dilemma.	Pre-conventional Conventional Post-conventional Dilemma	Nature and nurture Practical applications	Development Nature and nurture Cognitive development	I can describe Kohlberg's three levels of moral development. I can explain what the Heinz dilemma shows.	A child says Heinz should not steal the drug because he might be punished. Which level of moral development is this? A. Conventional B. Post-conventional C. Pre-conventional ☒ D. Formal operational	A 12-year-old says Heinz should not steal the drug because stealing is against the law. Which stage of moral development is this? Explain your answer using Kohlberg's theory.

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21	Kohlberg 2 Evaluate the theory	Moral stages Cultural bias Gender bias	Reductionism Validity	Recap criticisms from other theories.	I can evaluate Kohlberg's theory. I can explain issues with cultural/gender bias.	Which criticism is commonly made of Kohlberg's theory? A. It may show cultural and gender bias ✓ B. It focuses too much on behaviourism C. It ignores morality completely D. It was based on observations of animals only	Discuss one strength and one weakness of Kohlberg's theory. Explain how cultural or gender bias might affect how we understand moral development.