

Holy Family Catholic School – Faculty of Science & Physiology

Psychology

Autumn Half Term 1

Year 11

	Learning Intention	Vocab	Concept	Retrieval	Success Criteria	Hinge Question	Red Zone
1	Locus of Control (LOC)- Personality Factors To explain what is meant by a locus of control and how the personality type is measured. Explain how LOC links to conformity.	Locus of control	Nature and nurture Practical applications	Conformity	I can explain what locus of control is. I can describe how LOC links to conformity.	Sam failed a test. Which response suggests an internal locus of control? A. "The teacher made the test unfair." B. "The questions were just unlucky." C. "I need to change how I revise for the next test." ☒ D. "The exam room distracted me."	Explain the behaviour shown in the stem. Refer to locus of control in your answer.
2	Deindividuation To introduce the concept of deindividuation as an explanation of group conformity. To look at real examples of deindividuation	Deindividuation Pro social Anti social	Practical applications Reductionism	Conformity Practical applications	I can define deindividuation. I can describe and explain examples of group behaviour. I can explain both positive and negative effects of deindividuation.	Which situation is the best example of deindividuation? A. A student works harder because they want a good grade. B. A person in a large masked crowd behaves in a way they normally would not. ☒ C. A child copies their parent's behaviour. D. A person follows	What is deindividuation? Give one real-life example of it leading to positive and one to negative behaviour.

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	including both pro-social and antisocial behaviours.					instructions from a teacher.	
3	Zimbardo To outline the concept of social roles and introduce the Stanford Prison Study by Zimbardo.	Social roles Conformity Deindividuation	Research methods Practical applications	Conformity	I can explain what a social role is. I can describe the setup of Zimbardo's prison study. I can identify examples of conformity to social roles	What was the main aim of Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Study? A. To investigate obedience to electric shocks B. To investigate whether personality causes aggression C. To investigate how people conform to social roles in a prison setting ☒ D. To investigate memory in stressful situations	What are social roles and how did Zimbardo investigate the effects of social roles?

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4	Zimbardo 2 To explain the behaviour of the prisoners and guards in Zimbardo's study with links to deindividuation and conformity to social roles.	Deindividuation Social roles	Reductionism Validity	Deindividuation Conformity	I can explain the behaviour of the guards and prisoners. I can link the behaviour in the study to deindividuation. I can explain how social roles influenced participants' actions.	Why did the guards' behaviour become increasingly abusive in Zimbardo's study? A. They were instructed to be violent by researchers B. They were naturally aggressive people C. They conformed to their social role and became deindividuated ☒ D. They were competing for rewards	How did social roles and deindividuation affect the behaviour of the guards and prisoners in Zimbardo's study?
5	Evaluating Zimbardo's Research To evaluate the research by Zimbardo on the grounds of ethics, control, reliability and validity.	Ethics, Reliability, Ecological Validity	Research Methods, Validity	Research methods	I can identify ethical concerns in Zimbardo's study. I can explain issues of reliability and validity in the study.	Which criticism of Zimbardo's study relates most directly to ethics? A. The study lacked control of variables B. The results cannot be replicated C. Participants experienced psychological harm ☒ D. The sample was too large	Evaluate Zimbardo's study in terms of ethics and one other strength or weakness.

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6	Obedience and Socialisation To introduce the concept of obedience and the process of socialisation that results in obedience to authority.	Obedience, Authority, Socialisation Agency theory Autonomous state Agentic stage Social impact theory	Practical applications	Conformity Nature vs nurture	I can define obedience in psychology. I can explain how socialisation leads to obedience. I can describe how authority affects behaviour.	According to socialisation explanations, why do people obey authority figures? A. People are born obedient B. People fear punishment in every situation C. People copy others in crowds D. People are taught from childhood to respect authority ☒	What is obedience and why might someone be more obedient?
7	Milgram's Research and Situational Factors To outline the research by Milgram and the situational factors that increase and decrease obedience.	Obedience, Proximity, Uniform	Research Methods, Validity	Research methods	I can describe the procedure used by Milgram I can explain the results from the situational variations of the experiment	Which change to Milgram's study reduced obedience most? A. Conducting the study at Yale University B. Having the experimenter wear a lab coat C. Moving the experimenter out of the room so instructions were given by phone ☒ D. Increasing the number of participants	Describe one variation of Milgram's study. What situational factor was tested and what was the result?

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8	Milgram and Historical Contexts To evaluate Milgram's social agency theory explanation of obedience and its usefulness.	Obedience, Holocaust, Authority	Practical applications	Practical applications	I can explain how Milgram's study links to the Holocaust. I can explain what the study shows about obedience to authority. I can apply research findings to real-life events. I can evaluate the theory.	How does Milgram's research help explain behaviour during the Holocaust? A. It shows people enjoy harming others B. It shows intelligence predicts obedience C. It demonstrates that ordinary people may obey authority even when actions are harmful ☒ D. It proves aggression is genetic	How can Milgram's research help us understand the actions of people during the Holocaust?
9	Authoritarian Personality To introduce the concept of the authoritarian personality and development from a psychodynamic perspective.	Authoritarian personality Psychodynamic Dispositional	Nature and nurture Reductionism	Nature and nurture	I can describe the authoritarian personality. I can explain how childhood experiences influence it. I can outline the psychodynamic view of obedience.	Which person is most likely to display an authoritarian personality? A. Someone who dislikes rules and authority B. Someone raised with permissive parenting C. Someone raised with strict parenting who strongly respects authority ☒ D. Someone who prefers working alone	What is the authoritarian personality and how does it lead to obedience?

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10	Evaluating Authoritarian personality and reducing blind obedience	Blind obedience	Practical applications	Obedience Situational factors	I can explain the strengths and weaknesses of the dispositiona explanation of obedience I can explain ways to reduce blind obedience	Which strategy is most likely to reduce blind obedience? A. Increasing status differences between people B. Encouraging unquestioning respect for authority C. Increasing punishments for mistakes D. Encouraging individuals to take personal responsibility for their actions ☒	Using your knowledge of obedience, explain ways we can reduce blind obedience in society.
11	Bystander Effect Outline Pilavin's study	Bystander effect/ apathy Bystander intervention Diffusion of responsibility Field experiment	Research methods	Research methods Conformity	I can define relevant key terms I can outline the procedure of Piliavin's research I can outline the results and conclusions of Piliavin's research	What did Piliavin conclude from his subway study? A. People never help strangers B. Helping behaviour is influenced by characteristics of the situation and victim ☒ C. Group size always prevents helping D. Women never offer help	How did Piliavin research bystander effect?

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12	Evaluate Piliavin and consider factors affecting bystander behaviour	Bystander effect Pluralistic ignorance Diffusion of responsibility Competence	Validity Practical applications	Research methods	I can explain strengths and weaknesses of the research I can explain personal and situational factors affecting obedience	What is meant by diffusion of responsibility? A. Feeling confident to act quickly B. Believing help will always be rewarded C. Assuming someone else in the group will help instead ☒ D. Copying another person's actions	Explain one personal and one situational factor affecting bystander behaviour.
13	Culture Understand how culture affects social influence	Culture Intercultural differences Individualistic Collectivist Intracultural differences	Nurture	Obedience Conformity Bystander effect Deindividuation	I can explain different types of culture I can explain how culture affects social behaviours	Which cultural group is generally most likely to show conformity? A. Individualistic cultures because they value independence B. Multicultural societies because they are diverse C. Technological societies because they are modern D. Collectivist cultures because group harmony is valued ☒	Which cultures are more likely to conform and why? Which cultures are more likely to help in an emergency and why?

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14	To explain the theory of operant conditioning and concepts of positive/negative reinforcement and punishment.	Operant conditioning, Reinforcement, Punishment, Positive, Negative	Reductionism, Practical Applications	Recall classical behaviourist assumptions	Understand and explain terms. I can explain Skinner's operant conditioning theory with examples.	Which example demonstrates negative reinforcement? A. Giving detention for being late B. Giving a reward for good attendance C. Ignoring inappropriate behaviour D. Taking away an unpleasant noise when the correct behaviour occurs ☒	Explain how behaviour is learned through operant conditioning, using an example. STRETCH: Compare operant and classical conditioning in explaining behaviour.
15	To outline Skinner's research using animals to demonstrate operant conditioning.	Skinner, Rat box, Reinforcement schedule, Extinction	Reliability, Validity, Research Methods	Recall behaviourist assumptions	I can describe Skinner's method and results. I can explain what this shows about learning.	What happened to behaviour during extinction in Skinner's research? A. The behaviour increased permanently B. The behaviour became more aggressive C. The behaviour gradually stopped when reinforcement ended ☒	Describe and evaluate one study by Skinner on operant conditioning. STRETCH: Discuss the ethical limitations of Skinner's research.

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						D. The behaviour spread to other animals	
16	To introduce Token Economy Programmes and concepts of primary and secondary reinforcers.	Token economy, Primary reinforcer, Secondary reinforcer, Conditioning	Practical Applications, Reductionism	Recall reinforcement principles	I can define token economy. I can explain the role of tokens and reinforcers.	Why are tokens called secondary reinforcers? A. They are less effective than rewards B. They are only used after punishment C. They gain value because they can be exchanged for rewards ☒ D. They are given after primary reinforcers	Explain how a token economy works using examples of primary and secondary reinforcers. STRETCH: Evaluate whether token economies promote long-term behaviour change.
17	To understand how Token Economy Programmes are used inside prisons to manage offender behaviour.	Offender, Behaviour management, Reinforcement schedule	Practical Applications, Validity	Recall real-life applications of conditioning	I can apply operant conditioning to a prison context. I can explain ethical implications.	How do token economies encourage positive behaviour in prisons? A. By increasing physical punishment B. By isolating offenders from others C. By removing privileges immediately D. By rewarding desired behaviour	Describe how token economy systems are used in prisons. STRETCH: Evaluate token economies in terms of reductionism and ethics.

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						with tokens that can be exchanged for rewards ✓	
18	To introduce Social Learning Theory (SLT) and mediational processes (PRAM).	Modelling, Imitation, Identification, Vicarious reinforcement , PRAM	Nature/Nurture, Reductionism	Recall behaviourist learning	I can define the key processes in SLT. I can explain how observation leads to learning.	Which sequence correctly shows the mediational processes in SLT? A. Perception, Recall, Action, Memory B. Punishment, Reinforcement, Aggression, Modelling C. Attention, Retention, Reproduction, Motivation ✓ D. Awareness, Reflection, Achievement, Modelling	Explain Social Learning Theory using the PRAM model. STRETCH: Compare SLT and operant conditioning as explanations of learning.
19	To outline Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) research into imitation of aggression.	Aggression, Model, Observation, Imitation, Role model	Reliability, Validity, Research Methods	Recall SLT concepts	I can describe Bandura's procedure and findings. I can identify variables controlled in the study.	What did Bandura's study demonstrate? A. Aggression is entirely genetic B. Rewards have no effect on behaviour C. Children can learn aggressive behaviour	Describe Bandura's study and what it shows about imitation. STRETCH: Evaluate Bandura's control and reliability.

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						through observing a model  D. Punishment always prevents aggression	
20	To evaluate Bandura's research including inter-rater reliability.	Inter-rater reliability, Validity, Observation	Reliability, Validity	Recall features of Bandura's research	I can explain strengths and weaknesses of Bandura's study.	What is meant by inter-rater reliability in Bandura's study? A. Participants agreeing with one another B. Researchers repeating the study many times C. Children behaving consistently each day D. Different observers recording behaviour in the same way 	Evaluate one strength and one weakness of Bandura's study. STRETCH: Suggest how Bandura could improve validity and reliability.
21	To outline the research by Charlton (2000) as a challenge to SLT.	Observation, Natural experiment, Longitudinal, Validity	Nature/Nurture, Research Methods	Recall SLT and Bandura's findings	I can describe Charlton's study and findings. I can explain how it challenges SLT.	How did Charlton's findings challenge Social Learning Theory? A. Children never observe role models B. Aggression cannot be measured scientifically	Describe Charlton's study and explain how it challenges SLT. STRETCH: Evaluate Charlton's ecological validity compared with Bandura's.

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						C. Television causes immediate aggression in everyone D. Exposure to televised aggression did not automatically increase aggressive behaviour 	