COQUET COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Curriculum Overview

BE KIND
WORK HARD
AIM HIGH

Psychology - BTEC Level 3

At Coquet Community School, we provide a broad and balanced, ambitious curriculum for all pupils. Our BTEC Level 3 in Psychology curriculum builds upon the knowledge and skills pupils have developed in first school through a well-planned and sequenced curriculum. Our curriculum plans follow the National Curriculum as well as drawing upon best practice within the field of Psychology. We draw on evidence-based research to ensure our curriculum is high quality and meets the needs of our pupils. We provide regular opportunities to revisit learning, so it becomes embedded in our pupils' long-term memory. The overview of our plan is below

Assessment: Assessment will be in the form of coursework and examinations.						
Year	**Autumn 1**	**Autumn 2**	**Spring 1**	**Spring 2**	**Summer 1**	**Summer 2**
12	**Unit 1 - Approaches and Application** **Exam Unit** This unit introduces students to key psychological approaches, focusing on how they explain behaviours like gender, aggression, and consumer habits. Social psychology explores how behaviour is shaped by society, while cognitive psychology examines information processing, perception, and memory. Students will also study behavioural and social learning theories, understanding how behaviour is learned through associations and role models. The biological approach considers how genetics, brain chemistry, and evolution influence behaviour. This unit provides foundational knowledge for higher education courses such as a BSc in Psychology and is applicable to fields like law enforcement, business, education, and healthcare. **Unit 2 Conducting Research** **Coursework Unit** Exploring theories in psychology requires students to apply sound scientific research principles, using methods such as experiments, interviews, case studies, and observations. Results from these studies are analysed through statistical techniques and qualitative procedures to verify their significance, enabling researchers to explain or predict behaviour. In this unit, students will learn about the importance of research in psychological inquiry and the various types of research methods used. They will gain an understanding of the research process and key methods for testing theories and understanding human behaviour. Students will plan a pilot study on a psychological topic, using both qualitative and quantitative methods while considering ethical issues in research. They will conduct their pilot study, applying the knowledge gained to a chosen area, and analyse their findings to present to an audience. Finally, students will reflect on their research process, consider feedback, and evaluate how					Introduction to Unit 3 Health Psychology after exams Introduction to Unit 4 Criminal and Psychology

	this experience informs their future professional development.	
13	**Introduction to Unit 3 Health Psychology** In this unit, students will study how biological, psychological, and social factors impact health and well-being. They will explore health behaviours like diet and exercise and learn about theories explaining why individuals engage in unhealthy habits. The unit also covers stress, coping mechanisms, and models of behaviour change, such as the Health Belief Model. Students will analyse how healthcare professionals promote healthier choices and manage chronic conditions. By examining real-world examples, they will gain insights into the complex relationships between mind, body, and public health. **Introduction to Unit 4 Criminal and Psychology** This unit introduces students to the psychological principles behind criminal behaviour and its application in the legal system. Students will study various theories of crime, including biological and social learning theories, and explore the role of forensic psychologists in criminal assessments and rehabilitation. Topics include offender profiling, eyewitness reliability, and the psychological impact on victims. Through case studies, students will understand how psychology supports crime prevention and justice, preparing them for careers in law enforcement or forensic psychology.	

Examples of on-going assessment and feedback in lessons
● Verbal feedback by the teacher to the whole class which students act on in the lesson; this is often evidenced using green pen. ● Pupils self-assess or peer-assess work with a clear framework guiding them through this. ● Teachers circulate to give 'LIVE' and immediate feedback as pupils are working independently ● Pupils may complete mini quizzes or retrieval r activities that revisit prior learning and receive verbal feedback ● Use of tailored questioning by the teacher