



OTHM LEVEL 5 EXTENDED DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGY

Qualification Number: 610/0402/9

Specification | January 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
QUALIFICATION OBJECTIVES	3
QUALITY, STANDARDS AND RECOGNITIONS	4
REGULATORY INFORMATION	4
EQUIVALENCES	4
QUALIFICATION STRUCTURE	4
DEFINITIONS	5
ENTRY REQUIREMENTS	6
PROGRESSION	6
DELIVERY OF OTHM QUALIFICATIONS.....	6
ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION.....	6
RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING AND ACHIEVEMENT	8
EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY	9
LEVEL 4 UNIT SPECIFICATIONS	10
THE SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGY	11
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	16
BIOPSYCHOLOGY.....	20
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATTACHMENTS.....	23
PROCESSES OF HUMAN MEMORY	26
RESEARCH METHODS AND INVESTIGATING PSYCHOLOGY.....	29
LEVEL 5 UNIT SPECIFICATIONS	34
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO DEPRESSION AND SCHIZOPHRENIA.....	35
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES: INTELLIGENCE; PERSONALITY AND CRIMINOLOGY	38
VISUAL PERCEPTION.....	42
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: PRO AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	45
THE DIVERSITY OF ADDICTION	48
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND DEBATES IN PSYCHOLOGY	52
IMPORTANT NOTE.....	55

INTRODUCTION

The OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma qualifications provide learners with industry-specific and practical skills, enabling them to successfully apply their knowledge in the workplace, enhance their career prospects and allow progression to further study.

The OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma qualifications are equivalent to the first and second years of a university degree. Learners will study level 4 and 5 units, worth 120 credits per academic year with a total credit value of 240 credits.

The Level 4 units lay the foundations of learning by providing an introduction to relevant topics. The Level 5 units allow learners to specialise and progress into specific occupational areas.

Key features of OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma qualifications:

- A stimulating and challenging programme of study that will be both engaging and informative for learners
- Learners can gain the essential subject knowledge needed to progress successfully into further study or the world of work
- A simplified structure: learners undertake a core of learning in the Level 4 units and build on this knowledge in the Level 5 units
- Refreshed content that is closely aligned with employer and higher education needs
- Assessments that consider cognitive skills along with affective and applied skills
- OTHM set unit assignments and a varied approach to assessment that supports progression to Level 6
- Learners will develop knowledge and academic study skills including active research skills, effective writing skills, analytical skills, critical thinking, creative problem-solving, decision-making and digital literacy.

QUALIFICATION OBJECTIVES

The objective of the OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma in Psychology qualification is to provide learners with a specialist programme of study that provides a depth of knowledge and understanding of key aspects within the field of Psychology.

Learners will study level 4 and 5 units, worth 120 credits per academic year with a total credit value of 240 credits (equivalent to the first 2 years of an honours degree).

The Level 4 units introduce relevant topics that lay the foundation for learning. Learners will be introduced to historical and contemporary approaches to psychology, including biopsychology, social and developmental psychology, attachment theories, human memory processes and contemporary research and investigation methods.

The Level 5 units allow learners to specialise and progress in a variety of relevant subject areas and focus on how our understanding of psychology is applied today. Learners will develop and enhance their skills in the following areas: mental health and psychopathology, cognitive psychology, visual perception, the diversity of addiction, social psychology with a focus on pro and anti-social behaviour, individual differences relating to criminology, intelligence and personality as well as becoming aware of contemporary debates and issues in the field of Psychology.

Following successful completion of the course, learners will have a well-rounded knowledge of psychology, which can be applied to further study and careers associated with the subject.

QUALITY, STANDARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

OTHM Qualifications are approved and regulated by Ofqual (Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation). Visit the register of [Regulated Qualifications](#).

OTHM has progression arrangement with several UK universities that acknowledges the ability of learners after studying Level 3-7 qualifications to be considered for advanced entry into corresponding degree year/top up and Master's/top-up programmes.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Qualification Title	OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma in Psychology
Ofqual Qualification Number	610/0402/9
Regulation Start Date	25/01/2022
Operational Start Date	26/01/2022
Duration	2 years
Total Credit Value	240 Credits
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	2400 Hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	1200 Hours
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Overall Grading Type	Pass / Fail
Assessment Methods	Coursework
Language of Assessment	English

EQUIVALENCES

OTHM qualifications at Level 5 represent practical knowledge, skills, capabilities and competences that are assessed in academic terms as being equivalent to Higher National Diplomas (HND) and Year 2 of a three-year UK Bachelor's degree programme.

QUALIFICATION STRUCTURE

The OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma in Psychology qualification consists of twelve mandatory units, 240 credits, 2400 hours Total Qualification Time (TQT) and the recommended Guided Learning Hours (GLH) for this qualification is a minimum of 1200 hours.

To achieve the OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma in Psychology qualification, learners must achieve 240 credits, of which 120 credits are at Level 4 (6 units) and 120 credits are at Level 5 (6 units).

All units are mandatory.

Unit Ref. No.	Unit title	Level	Credit	GLH	TQT
D/650/1277	The Scope of Psychology	4	20	100	200
F/650/1278	Introduction to Social and Development Psychology	4	20	100	200
H/650/1279	Biopsychology	4	20	100	200
L/650/1280	The Development of Attachments	4	20	100	200
M/650/1281	Processes of Human Memory	4	20	100	200
R/650/1282	Research Methods and Investigating Psychology	4	20	100	200
T/650/1283	Psychological Approaches to Depression and Schizophrenia	5	20	100	200
Y/650/1284	Individual Differences: Intelligence; Personality and Criminology	5	20	100	200
A/650/1285	Visual Perception	5	20	100	200
D/650/1286	Social Psychology: pro and anti-social behaviour	5	20	100	200
F/650/1287	The Diversity of Addiction	5	20	100	200
H/650/1288	Contemporary Issues and Debates in Psychology	5	20	100	200

DEFINITIONS

Total Qualification Time (TQT) is the number of notional hours which represents an estimate of the total amount of time that could be expected to be required for a learner to achieve and demonstrate the achievement of the level of attainment necessary for the award of a qualification.

Total Qualification Time is comprised of the following two elements –

- a) *the number of hours which an awarding organisation has assigned to a qualification for Guided Learning, and*
- b) *an estimate of the number of hours a Learner will be likely to spend in preparation, study or any other form of participation in education or training, including assessment, which takes place as directed by – but, unlike Guided Learning, not under the Immediate Guidance or Supervision of – a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.*

(Ofqual 15/5775 September 2015)

Guided Learning Hours (GLH) are defined as the hours that a teacher, lecturer or other member of staff is available to provide immediate teaching support or supervision to a student working towards a qualification.

Credit value is defined as being the number of credits that may be awarded to a learner for the successful achievement of the learning outcomes of a unit. One credit is equal to 10 hours of TQT.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

These qualifications are designed for learners who are typically aged 18 and above. The entry profile for learners is likely to include at least one of the following:

- Relevant Level 3 Diploma qualification or equivalent qualification
- GCE Advanced level in 2 subjects or equivalent qualification
- Mature learners (over 21) with relevant management experience (learners must check with the delivery centre regarding this experience prior to registering for the programme)

English requirements: If a learner is not from a majority English-speaking country, they must provide evidence of English language competency. For more information visit the [English Language Expectations](#) page on the [OTHM website](#).

PROGRESSION

Successful completion of the OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma in Psychology qualification provides learners the opportunity for a wide range of academic progressions including entry to a Level 6 Diploma qualification in a related field or directly into employment.

As this qualification is approved and regulated by Ofqual (Office of the Qualifications and Examinations Regulation), learner may be eligible to gain direct entry into Year 3 of a three-year UK Bachelor's degree programme. For more information visit [University Progressions](#) page.

DELIVERY OF OTHM QUALIFICATIONS

OTHM do not specify the mode of delivery for its qualifications, therefore OTHM Centres are free to deliver this qualification using any mode of delivery that meets the needs of their learners. However, OTHM centres should consider the learners' complete learning experience when designing the delivery of programmes.

It is important that centres develop an effective delivery method to teaching and learning that supports the progression and stretch of learners through the level 4 and 5 units of the OTHM Level 5 Extended Diploma qualifications.

OTHM Centres must ensure that the chosen mode of delivery does not unlawfully or unfairly discriminate, whether directly or indirectly, and that equality of opportunity is promoted. Where it is reasonable and practicable to do so, it will take steps to address identified inequalities or barriers that may arise.

Guided Learning Hours (GLH) which are listed in each unit gives centres the number of hours of teacher-supervised or direct study time likely to be required to teach that unit.

ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION

All units within this qualification are assessed and internally quality assured by the centre and externally verified by OTHM. The qualifications are criterion referenced, based on the achievement of all the specified learning outcomes.

To achieve a 'pass' for a unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Judgement that the learners have successfully fulfilled the assessment criteria is made by the assessor.

Specific assessment guidance and relevant marking criteria for each unit are made available in the Assignment Brief document.

The assessor should provide an audit trail showing how the judgement of the learners' overall achievement has been arrived at.

Assessment Tracking and Recording Learner Progress

It is necessary to track and record learner achievement throughout the delivery period of the OTHM Extended Level 5 Diploma and this should not be left until the end of the course.

This will include regular review of learner work through formative and summative assessment and internal quality assurance at planned intervals during the programme:

- before decisions have been made on any unit
- sampling evidence once one or two of the units or assignments are completed

Tracking learner progress, recording the achievement of each learner per criteria on a unit-by-unit basis ensures:

- the assessment evidence is clearly measured against national standards
- learner progress is accurately tracked
- the assessment process can be reliably verified
- evidence is valid, authentic and reliable for the safety of certification
- identification of which assessments are outstanding
- internal verification is timely
- samples for standards verification and other external audits can be made available as required
- up to date, securely stored assessment records help to minimise the risk of assessment malpractice and potential issues; maintaining the integrity of the qualification.

Tutors/Assessors should provide learners with formative and summative feedback to aid development during their studies.

Formative Assessment

Formative assessment is an integral part of the assessment process, involving both the Tutor/Assessor and the learner about their progress during the course of study.

Formative assessment takes place prior to summative assessment and focuses on helping the learner to reflect on their learning and improve their performance and does not confirm achievement of grades at this stage.

The main function of formative assessment is to provide feedback to enable the learner to make improvements to their work. This feedback should be prompt so it has meaning and context for the learner and time must be given following the feedback for actions to be complete. Feedback on formative assessment must be constructive and provide clear guidance and actions for improvement.

All records should be available for auditing purposes, as we may choose to check records of formative assessment as part of our ongoing quality assurance.

Summative Assessment

Summative assessment is used to evaluate learner competence and progression at the end of a unit or component. Summative assessment should take place when the assessor deems that the learner is at a stage where competence can be demonstrated.

Learners should be made aware that summative assessment outcomes are subject to confirmation by the Internal Verifier and External Quality Assurer (EQA) and thus is provisional and can be overridden. Assessors should annotate on the learner work where the evidence supports their decisions against the assessment criteria. Learners will need to be familiar with the assessment and grading criteria so that they can understand the quality of what is required.

Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment
used during the learning process	used at the end of the learning process
provides feedback on learning-in-process	evaluates achievement against learning outcomes and assessment criteria
dialogue-based, ungraded	graded Pass / Refer

Evidence of both formative and summative assessment **MUST** be made available at the time of external quality assurance – EQA.

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING AND ACHIEVEMENT

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a method of assessment that considers whether learners can demonstrate that they can meet the assessment requirements for a unit through knowledge, understanding or skills they already possess and do not need to develop through a course of learning.

RPL policies and procedures have been developed over time, which has led to the use of a number of terms to describe the process. Among the most common are:

- Accreditation of Prior Learning (APL)
- Accreditation of Prior Experiential Learning (APEL)
- Accreditation of Prior Achievement (APA)
- Accreditation of Prior Learning and Achievement (APLA)

All evidence must be evaluated with reference to the stipulated learning outcomes and assessment criteria against the respective unit(s). The assessor must be satisfied that the evidence produced by the learner meets the assessment standard established by the learning outcome and its related assessment criteria at that particular level.

Most often RPL will be used for units. It is not acceptable to claim for an entire qualification through RPL. Where evidence is assessed to be only sufficient to cover one or more learning outcomes, or to partly meet the need of a learning outcome, then additional assessment methods should be used to generate sufficient evidence to be able to award the learning outcome(s) for the whole unit. This may include a combination of units where applicable.

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

OTHM provides equality and diversity training to staff and consultants. This makes clear that staff and consultants must comply with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, and all other related equality and diversity legislation, in relation to our qualifications.

We develop and revise our qualifications to avoid, where possible, any feature that might disadvantage learners because of their age, disability, gender, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or belief, and sexual orientation.

If a specific qualification requires a feature that might disadvantage a particular group (e.g., a legal requirement regarding health and safety in the workplace), we will clarify this explicitly in the qualification specification.

LEVEL 4 UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

THE SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Unit Reference Number	D/650/1277
Unit Title	The Scope of Psychology
Unit Level	4
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of a brief history of psychology and its applications in applied psychology. The learner will also address the theoretical differences of how Psychologists make different assumptions about what aspects of a person should be the focus of study. Although the major approaches contain distinguishable theories, they share certain principles and assumptions. As well as discussing the roots of science and what is meant by science, we explore the study of human behaviour from a scientific standpoint.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the scope of psychology.	1.1 Define the word 'psychology' 1.2 Understand the emergence of psychology as a discipline. 1.3 Describe the theoretical approaches or orientations within psychology. 1.4 Analyse how key concepts in psychology relate to current and contemporary issues in modern society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The origins of Psychology; William Wundt (1832-1920) • Classifying the work of psychologists; the process approach; Physiological or Biopsychology; cognitive psychology; comparative psychology. • The Person approach; Social psychology; Developmental psychology and individual differences.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of applied psychology; clinical psychology; counselling psychology; educational psychology; occupational (work or organisational psychology); Health psychology and Chartered Psychologists
<p>2. Understand the theoretical approaches to psychology.</p>	<p>2.1 Explain the basic principles and assumptions of theoretical approaches to psychology.</p> <p>2.2 Assess how the basic principles and assumptions underpin theoretical approaches to psychology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biopsychological approach; basic principles and assumptions • Behaviourist approach; Watson (1913); Skinner (1987) Pavlov. Theoretical contributions explanations of behaviour in conditioning terms and practical contributions; Behaviour therapy; behaviour pharmacology; Biofeedback. • The Psychodynamic approach; Freud; Erikson; (1902-1994) Jung (1875-1961); Adler (1870-1937) basic principles and assumptions; behaviour is determined by unconscious thoughts. Theoretical contributions: theories on motivation, dreams, attachment, gender development; abnormality; personality. Practical contributions; psychotherapy; behaviour therapies; Freudian terminology • The Humanistic Approach; basic principles and assumptions; Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) Carl Rogers (1951) Theoretical contributions; Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Practical contributions: psychotherapy; client centred therapy; Person centered therapy; counselling • The Cognitive Approach; basic principles and assumptions; Theoretical Contributions; social learning theory (Bandura); information processing approach; the term social cognition; attitudes; and attitude change (including prejudice) and areas of social psychology. Practical Contributions; REBT (Ellis 1987) cognitive behavioural therapies; research into

		<p>working memory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Constructionist Approach; basic principles and assumptions Gergen (1973) and Burr (2003); social representations Serge Moscovici (1925-2014) • The Evolutionary Approach ; basic principles and assumptions (Wilson 1975); Buss (1995) Theoretical contributions: adaptive responses to threatening stimuli; chronic stress explanations; parental investment; Dawkins (1976) selfish gene theory
3. Understand psychology as a science.	3.1 Assess how appropriate it is to use the scientific method to study human behaviour and cognitive processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophical dualism 17th Century (Descartes); Empiricism (17th and 18th Century) Locke, Hume, Berkley, and psychology. Wundt's contributions (1874) and Experimental psychology. • William James's contribution (1842-1910) • Watson's Behaviourist revolution (1878-1958) • The Cognitive revolution (1956)- information processing approach Miller (1920-2012). • The major features of science; the scientific method; Kuhn's stages in the development of science • The problem of objectivity • The psychological experiment as a social situation; experimenter bias; demand characteristics the problem of representativeness. The problem of artificiality; the problem of internal versus external validity
4. Understand ethical issues in psychology.	<p>4.1 Identify the ethical issues surrounding research with human participants and non-human participants.</p> <p>4.2 Analyse the ethical issues surrounding research with human participants and non-human participants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major professional bodies for Psychologists; The British Psychological Society (BPS) and the American Psychological Society (APA) • Research with human participants; consent; deception; debriefing; protection of participants • Milgram's obedience experiment (1974) and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbardo’s (1973 Prison simulation experiment • The ethics of socially sensitive research (SSR) (Stanley and Sieber (1988) • Research with non-human (animal) subjects (BPS 2007); safeguards for animal subjects • Ethics faced by Psychologist’s attempting to change other people’s behaviour • Therapists as value-neutral and non-directive • Power imbalances
--	--	--

Assessment

To achieve a ‘pass’ for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Banyard, P. & Grayson, A. (2008) *Introducing Psychological Research: Seventy Studies that Shape Psychology* (3rd Ed.) Basingstoke : Palgrave

Banyard, P and Flanagan, C (2011) *Ethical issues in Psychology*, London Routledge

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour 8th Edition*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Gross, R. (2018) *Psychology in Historical Context; Theories and Debates*. London; Routledge. Chapter 2

Gross, R. (2014) *Themes, Issues, and Debates in Psychology* (4th Edition) London: Hodder Education. Chapter 5

Gross, R. (2018) *Being Human; Psychological Perspectives on Human Nature* (2nd edition): London; Routledge.

Wise, R (2000) *Rattling the Cage: Towards legal Rights for Animals*. London: Profile Books

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

www.psychoanalysis.org.uk

<https://www.verywellmind.com/psychology-history-4157185> Histories and Biographies of major theorists

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit Reference Number	F/650/1278
Unit Title	Introduction to Social and Developmental Psychology
Unit Level	4
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of the interplay between theory, research, and application in both social psychology and developmental psychology. The unit focuses on core theories and research of social psychology, as well as applications of the field. In the second part of the unit, we will explore the theories and research behind developmental psychology. Developmental psychology theories tend to explain development in terms of a progression through life stages.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the key methodological issues and theorising in social psychology.	1.1 Explain the main phenomena, methods and theorising in social psychology. 1.2 Analyse the ethical issues encountered in the psychological studies by Milgram and Zimbardo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of conformity and explanations of conformity • Key study Asch (1956) • Variables affecting conformity • Conformity to social roles • Key Study (the Stanford Prison experiment- Zimbardo) • Research on obedience Key study Milgram

		<p>(1963): Milgram’s research and ethical issues and moral responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological issues -Milgram’s research • Situational factors in obedience (e.g.: proximity; location and uniform) • Explanations for obedience (agentic state; legitimacy of authority. • The Authoritarian Personality Key study Elms and Milgram (1966) • Resistance to social influence; social support; locus of control • Study: Hofling et al (1966) Obedience in Hospitals • Minority influence and behavioural style; key study Moscovinci et al (1969) • Social influence processes in social change • The power of social situations: • Zimbardo’s research (1973)
<p>2. Understand the main theoretical views in cognition and development.</p>	<p>2.1 Explain the main phenomena, methods, and theorising in developmental psychology. 2.2 Describe the key features of family and community influences on child development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of thinking • Piaget’s Theory and mechanisms of cognitive development • Stages in cognitive development • Piaget’s research methods • Vygotsky’s theory of cognitive development (Zone of Proximal Development) • Applications of cognitive development theories to education • Development of Moral understanding • Kohlberg’s theory of moral understanding • Development of social cognition • Development of a child’s sense of self • Development of a child’s understanding of others

<p>3. Understand theories of gender development.</p>	<p>3.1 Identify theories of gender development. 3.2 Analyse theories of gender development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vocabulary of sex and gender • Intersexuality • Gender stereotypes and gender differences • Theories of gender development: The biological approach; influence of hormones; gonadal hormones; intersex conditions and human behavioural development • Play behaviour • Core gender identity • Sexual orientation • Gender and the brain • The extreme male brain theory of autistic spectrum disorder • Biosocial Theory • Evolutionary approaches (environmental influences on behaviour) • Freud’s psychoanalytical theory • Social Learning theory (the influence of parents) • Cognitive development theory
<p>4. Understand adolescence as being a time of physiological and behavioural changes.</p>	<p>4.1 Explain the social meaning of biological changes during adolescence. 4.2 Explain the psychological meaning of biological changes during adolescence. 4.3 Evaluate research into relationships with parents and /or peers in adolescence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puberty and body image the social and psychological meaning of biological changes • Theories of adolescence: Hall’s theory (1904) • Adolescent mental health • Self-harm • Sleep disturbance • Studies of delinquent behaviour • Erikson’s theory -identity crisis (1963) • Role confusion • Studies of self esteem • Initiation into adulthood in non-western cultures (Cohen 1964) • Sociological approaches; generation gap • Parent adolescent relationships

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coleman’s focal theory (1990) |
|--|--|---|

Assessment

To achieve a ‘pass’ for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Brannigan, A. (2020). *The Use and Misuse of the Experimental Method in Social Psychology: A Critical Examination of Classical Research* (1st ed.). Routledge.

Dolinski, D., & Grzyb, T. (2020). *The Social Psychology of Obedience Towards Authority*. Taylor & Francis.

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Hewstone, M., & Stroebe, W. (2021). *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. Wiley.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

www.psychoanalysis.org.uk

BIOPSYCHOLOGY

Unit Reference Number	H/650/1279
Unit Title	Biopsychology
Unit Level	4
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of the divisions of the nervous system, central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic), then further extend this with knowledge of the structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurones. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition is included in this unit. Additionally, the endocrine system is studied as it works closely with the nervous system to regulate the physiological processes of the human body. The unit is supported with classic psychological studies to illustrate its application.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the structure and function of the nervous system and the system's location in the brain.	1.1 Explain key areas of the human nervous systems and their structure and function. 1.2 Explain how we understand localisation and lateralisation of brain function using examples from psychological studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nervous system: • Divisions of the nervous system; Central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system. • Central Nervous system: • The spinal cord • The brain • The Peripheral Nervous system:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The somatic nervous system • The autonomic nervous system (The sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system) • Localisation of function: • Visual and auditory centres; motor and somatosensory areas • Language centres (Broca's area and Wernicke's area) • Lateralisation and split brain research, language, and handedness (The boys with incomplete brains Mundiano et al., 2017) • Split brain patients (Sperry 1968- when the left brain literally doesn't know what the left hand is doing)
2. Understand the function of neurons and the process of synaptic transmission.	<p>2.1 Explain the role of sensory, relay and motor neurones.</p> <p>2.2 Explain the nature of synaptic transmission.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of neurones; sensory neurones; relay neurones; motor neurones • Synapses and neurotransmitters • Synaptic transmission • Excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters
3. Understand ways of studying the brain.	<p>3.1 Identify methods used by research scientists to study different functions of the brain.</p> <p>3.2 Evaluate the strengths and limitations of methods used by research scientists to study different functions of the brain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of studying the brain; clinical and anatomical methods; invasive methods. Non-invasive methods • Post-mortem examinations • Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) • Electroencephalogram (EEG) • Event related potentials (ERPs)
4. Understand the processes of defending (fight) or running away to safety (flight).	4.1 Explain the fight or flight responses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The endocrine system • Glands and hormones • The Pituitary gland • Hormones produced by the pituitary gland • The adrenal glands • Hormones produced by the adrenal glands • The fight or flight response to stress

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

www.psychoanalysis.org.uk

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATTACHMENTS

Unit Reference Number	L/650/1280
Unit Title	The Development of Attachments
Unit Level	4
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of attachments and their loss or disruption can lead to our understanding of how early experiences can impact later development.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand learning theory of attachment.	1.1 Explain learning theory of attachment. 1.2 Explain the development of attachments using learning theory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning theory of attachment: Classical conditioning/ operant conditioning/ social learning theory • Bowlby Monotropic attachment theory -critical period; social releasers; monotropy • The evolutionary perspective • Internal working model -the consequences of attachment • Continuity hypothesis • Theory of maternal deprivation and the value of

		<p>maternal care (Bowlby 44 Juvenile thieves' study (1944))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical period • Physical and emotional separation, support for long term effects • Deprivation v privation (Rutter 1981)
2. Understand caregiver-infant interactions, reciprocity and interactional synchrony.	<p>2.1 Explain what is meant by the term 'reciprocity' in relation to caregiver–infant interactions.</p> <p>2.2 Explain what is meant by the term 'interactional synchrony' in relation to caregiver–infant interactions.</p> <p>2.3 Research psychological studies relating to caregiver-infant interactions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocity - completely dependent on their caregivers • Interactional synchrony - infants mirror the actions or emotions of another person ie facial expressions • Observational research • Problems with testing infant behaviour; failure to replicate
3. Understand the development of attachment in human and animal studies.	<p>3.1 Explain attachment.</p> <p>3.2 Describe how attachment develops in humans and animals.</p> <p>3.3 Describe the main studies investigating the development of attachment in humans and animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stages of attachment (Schaffer and Emerson 1960) • Multi attachment • Primary attachment figure • Separation anxiety • Stranger anxiety • Cultural variations • Stage theories • The role of the father • Animal studies of attachment (Lorenz 1935) - imprinting. • Harlow's research (1959) • Criticisms of imprinting • Generalising animal studies to human behaviour • Ethics of Harlow's study
4. Understand individual and cultural variations in attachment.	<p>4.1 Describe how attachment can vary between individuals and cultures.</p> <p>4.2 Evaluate whether patterns of attachment appear to be universal or are subject to cultural influences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ainsworth and the 'strange situation' (key study) • Van IJzendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988) key study • Cultural similarities and differences • Indigenous theories of attachment, culture bias

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Forslund, T., & Duschinsky, R. (2021). *Attachment Theory and Research: A Reader* (1st ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Holmes, J. (2014). *John Bowlby and Attachment Theory*. Taylor & Francis.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

PROCESSES OF HUMAN MEMORY

Unit Reference Number	M/650/1281
Unit Title	Processes of Human Memory
Unit Level	4
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of the different types of memory and the models that show its representation. Theories on forgetting will be included, and the application of psychology is seen in the reliability of witness testimony.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the multi- store model of memory, sensory register and short- and long-term memory.	1.1 Define: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-store model of memory • sensory register • short-term memory • long-term memory 1.2 Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the multi-store model of memory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short- and long-term memory, capacity, duration and coding • The multi-store model of memory - Richard Atkinson- strengths and limitations
2. Understand the working memory model.	2.1 Discuss one research study that supports the working memory model. 2.2 Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the working memory model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The working memory model -Alan Baddeley • Central executive. • Episodic buffer • Phonological loop

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visuo-spatial sketchpad • strengths and limitations of the model
3. Understand types of long-term memory.	<p>3.1 Explain what is meant by the term episodic memory.</p> <p>3.2 Explain what is meant by the term semantic memory.</p> <p>3.3 Explain what is meant by the term 'procedural memory.</p> <p>3.4 Explain the distinction between episodic and procedural memory.</p> <p>3.5 Describe types of long-term memory.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Episodic: type of long-term memory that involves conscious recollection of previous experiences together with their context in terms of time, place, associated emotions, etc • Semantic: a type of long-term memory involving the capacity to recall words, concepts, or numbers, which is essential for the use and understanding of language • Procedural: Procedural memory describes an implicit memory relating to learned tasks ie riding a bike • Evidence from brain scans. • Distinguishing procedural and declarative memories • Distinguishing episodic and semantic memories
4. Understand explanations for forgetting.	<p>4.1 Define what is meant by the terms proactive interference and retroactive interference.</p> <p>4.2 Explain how interference may cause forgetting.</p> <p>4.3 Explain how retrieval failure due to the absence of cues leads to forgetting.</p> <p>4.4 Explain the factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference theory, paired associate testing, • Retrieval failure; The encoding specificity principle; context dependent forgetting; state dependent forgetting • Misleading information Key study -Loftus and Palmer (1974) • Accuracy of eyewitness testimony and the impact of anxiety -key study Johnson and Scott (1976) • The cognitive interview Geiselman et al (1984)

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour 8th Edition*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Loftus, E. F., & Loftus, E. F. (2019). *Human Memory*. Taylor & Francis.

Rolls, G. (2019). *Classic Case Studies in Psychology: Fourth Edition (4th ed.)*. Routledge.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

RESEARCH METHODS AND INVESTIGATING PSYCHOLOGY

Unit Reference Number	R/650/1282
Unit Title	Research Methods and Investigating Psychology
Unit Level	4
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

The aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of research and methodology in psychology, with an introduction to statistics and how they interact. Methodology and statistics are introduced here and include design considerations, counterbalancing, sample versus population, descriptive statistics, histograms, summary statistics, and hypothesis testing. You must comply with ethical standards for psychological research.

It is essential that you are familiar with the most recent version of the Code of Ethics and Conduct which applies to all psychological research. Please refer to the American Psychological Association (APA) or British Psychological Society (BPS) for guidance.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria, and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the experimental methods applied in psychology.	1.1 Explain the principles of research design. 1.2 Analyse how scientific method, experimental and descriptive research are interlinked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scientific method; empirical methods; objectivity; replicability; theory construction; hypothesis testing • Psychology as a science • Validating new knowledge; the role of peer review • Issues of reliability, validity, and sampling

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical issues with human participants respect, competence; responsibility and integrity. • Ethical issues with non-human participants; existing constraints (BPS guidelines), animal rights • Ethical issues; informed consent; debrief; research aim, dependent and independent variable; operationalise hypothesis; standardised procedure; extraneous variables; experiment Controls: confounding and extraneous variables; Realism; mundane realism; generalisation. Validity: internal and external validity; ecological validity; population validity; historical validity. • Directional and non-directional hypotheses. Pilot study. • Types of experimental design: repeated measure design; independent groups; matched pairs design; counterbalancing and random allocation; order effects. • Lab and field experiment; natural and quasi experiments; Problems: Manipulation of the IV; demand characteristics; investigator effects; participant variables; situation variables. • Dealing with problems: single blind design; double blind design; experimental realism. • Sampling; bias; random sample; opportunity sample; stratified sampling; systematic sampling; volunteer bias; volunteer sample. • The BPS Code of Ethics and conduct; informed consent; deception; the right to withdraw; protection from physical and psychological harm; confidentiality; privacy; cost benefit analysis; ethics committee; debriefing;
<p>2. Understand research methods.</p>	<p>2.1 Describe research methods used in psychology. 2.2 Explain how to conduct simple statistical tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturalistic and controlled observations; overt and covert observation; participant and non-participant

	<p>commonly used in psychology.</p>	<p>observation; interobserver reliability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational design; unstructured and structured observations -sampling procedures: sampling event sampling and time sampling • Self- report techniques: questionnaires; structured interview; unstructured interview; Self-report design; questionnaire construction; open and closed questions, sampling techniques; pilot study; qualitative and quantitative data • Case study; content analysis; effect size; meta-analysis; systematic review; cross sectional studies; longitudinal studies
<p>3. Understand types of data analysis and evaluation.</p>	<p>3.1 Describe types of data analysis used in research. 3.2 Analyse the interrelationship between statistics and research hypotheses in psychology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative and qualitative data; primary and secondary data • Correlations: correlational hypothesis; co-variables; positive and negative correlation; correlation coefficient, significance; scattergram; linear and curvilinear correlation • Measures of central Tendency: mean, mode, median • Measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation • Nominal; ordinal, interval, ratio • Display of quantitative data: Tables; bar charts; histograms; line graphs; scattergrams • Data Distributions: normal and skewed distribution • Statistical Testing; The Sign Test; calculated value; critical value; probability; table of critical values; one tailed test; two tailed test. • Significance; probability; using inferential tests and critical values degrees of freedom; one tailed or two tailed); justifying the use of test. • Levels of measurement (nominal; ordinal; interval) • Spearman's RHO (Correlation)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chi squared Test • Mann Whitney U Test • Wilcoxon T Test • Comparison of descriptive and inferential statistics • Qualitative analysis; summarising qualitative data; inductive; categories/ themes; Deductive. • An iterative process; validity and reflexivity, triangulation.
4. Be able to carry out research design and review.	<p>4.1 Research psychological papers to inform research design.</p> <p>4.2 Apply and justify choice of method to a research scenario.</p> <p>4.3 Review and reflect on own learning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting a topic consider past research (theories and studies) The finding lead to research aim and hypothesise • Method: decide on target population, choice should be related to research aims • Design and materials • Participants • Procedures what will be done • What statistics will be used • Ethics • Conventions for reporting psychological investigations

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Coolican, H. (2018). *Research Methods and Statistics in Psychology*. Taylor & Francis.

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Haslam, A. S., & McGarty, C. (2018). *Research Methods and Statistics in Psychology* (SAGE Foundations of Psychology series) (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications Ltd.

Schiff, B. (2018). *Situating Qualitative Methods in Psychological Science*. Taylor & Francis.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

LEVEL 5 UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO DEPRESSION AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

Unit Reference Number	T/650/1283
Unit Title	Psychological Approaches to Depression and Schizophrenia
Unit Level	5
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of issues relating to mental health and psychopathology. Controversies in defining 'abnormality' will be examined from different perspectives. Methods of diagnosis and different approaches to explaining Schizophrenia and depression will be discussed along with approaches to treatment. Consideration is given to ethical and social issues relating to a diagnosis of psychological abnormality.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria, and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia.	1.1 Describe the process of defining normality and abnormality. 1.2 Evaluate biological explanations of schizophrenias. 1.3 Evaluate psychological explanations of schizophrenias.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical characteristics of schizophrenia; issues of reliability and validity in diagnosis • Biological explanations of schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis • Psychological explanations of schizophrenia; psychodynamic; cognitive. Sociocultural factors. •

<p>2. Understand therapies for schizophrenia and the role of the clinical psychologist.</p>	<p>2.1 Evaluate approaches to therapy for schizophrenia and their effectiveness 2.2 Describe the role of clinical psychology as a discipline 2.3 Analyse research methods used within clinical psychology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antipsychotic medication; conventional antipsychotics; atypical antipsychotics; ECT; ethical issues; Cognitive behavioural therapy; psychoanalysis; • Practical role played by contemporary clinical psychologists in society
<p>3. Understand the diagnosis and classification of depression.</p>	<p>3.1 Explain how depression is classified. 3.2 Evaluate biological and psychological approaches to explaining depression .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical characteristics of major depressive disorder; issues off reliability and validity on diagnosis; cultural differences in the diagnosis of depression; biological explanations of depression; genetic and neurotransmitter dysfunction; psychological explanations of depression (mourning and melancholia); psychodynamic; cognitive (Beck’s theory of depression; learned helplessness; hopelessness; sociocultural factors; life events and depression; social network and social skills
<p>4. Understand therapies for depression.</p>	<p>4.1 Explain approaches to therapies for depression 4.2 Analyse the effectiveness of therapies used for depression.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological therapies; antidepressants; ECT. Psychological therapies; Cognitive behavioural therapy, public health approaches to mental health and wellbeing and how we can aim to improve the mental health of the general population and/or lower risk of mental illness, by considering social networks, social inequality, and happiness

Assessment

To achieve a ‘pass’ for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Cheshire, K., & Pilgrim, D. (2004). A Short Introduction to Clinical Psychology. SAGE Publishing.

Davey, G., Lake, N., & Whittington, A. (2015). Clinical Psychology (2nd Edition). Routledge.

Gross; Richard. (2020). Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Kring, A., Johnson, S., Davison, G. & Neale, J. (2013). Abnormal Psychology (12th ed.). Hoboken, N.J. : Wiley.

Ramsden, P. (2013). Understanding Abnormal Psychology: Clinical and Biological Perspectives (1st ed.). SAGE Publications Ltd.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES: INTELLIGENCE; PERSONALITY AND CRIMINOLOGY

Unit Reference Number	Y/650/1284
Unit Title	Individual Differences: Intelligence, Personality, and Criminology
Unit Level	5
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of “personality” and “intelligence.” Both concepts refer to broad, powerful attributes of humans that are believed to underlie cognition, motivation, and behaviour in many different settings. The links between personality and intelligence are important and their interest in determining whether certain personality types, or patterns are associated with effective (intelligent) behaviour in significant life contexts. The inclusion of criminological psychology clearly overlaps and complements cognitive psychology in its applications. As crime is a form of social deviancy there is also an overlap with the psychology of abnormality and personality disorder..

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand how intelligence is conceptualised	1.1 Analyse the similarities and differences between definitions of intelligence. 1.2 Analyse the claim that IQ is a valid measure of intelligence. 1.3 Evaluate how hereditary and environmental influences contribute to explaining intelligence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining intelligence • Theories of intelligence; psychometric theories; Spearman’s two factor theory; Burt and Vernon’s hierarchical model. Thurstone’s primary mental abilities; Guiford’ s structure of intellect model • Fluid and crystallised intelligence • The information-processing approach

		<p>(Fishbein 1984)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences • Intelligence testing; The Stanford-Binet Tests; The Welschler tests; Army alpha and Beta tests • What do intelligence test measure? • Explaining individual differences; hereditary or environment? • Genetic influences: studies of IQ stability; family resemblance studies • Twin studies (The Minnesota Study) • Adoption studies • Environmental influences • Postnatal environmental influences • The interaction between genetic and environmental factors • The race and IQ debate -the political and racist nature of IQ tests (Richardson 1998)
<p>2. Understand the classification of theories of personality.</p>	<p>2.1 Explain how theories of personality are classified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomothetic versus idiographic approaches • Allport’s Trait theory (1961) • Traits versus situations • The psychological situation (situationism) • The psychometric approach (Factor analysis) • Eysenck’s type theory • Personality questionnaires • The biological basis of personality • Cattell’s trait theory -differences between Cattell and Eysenck • Single and multiple trait theories (Five Factor Model/ Big Five) • Kelly’s Personal Construct theory – Repertory Grid • Humanistic theories: Roger’s self-theory • Psychodynamic theory Theories –

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Freuds theory • Jung’s Analytical Psychology -structure of the personality and levels of consciousness
3. Understand the concepts of criminological psychology	<p>3.1 Describe the application of criminological psychology.</p> <p>3.2 Evaluate theories of criminal behaviour and predictors of long-term offending.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age and offending • Predictors of long-term offending • Crime and gender • Women and crime • Men and crime • Theories of criminal behaviour; personality and criminality • Eysenck’s personality theory • Longitudinal study of delinquency (Heaven 1996) • Antisocial personality disorder- definition and classification • What causes APD? • APD and the brain
4. Understand offender profiling	<p>4.1 Explain offender profiling.</p> <p>4.2 Evaluate the application of profiling the psychology of offenders.</p> <p>4.3 Analyse how situation crime prevention could be achieved.</p> <p>4.4 Describe potential problems both practically and ethical which may be encountered when profiling offenders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions of investigative Psychology • Canter’s approach. profiling equations • The treatment of offenders • Situational crime prevention • Punitive Prison regimes • Treatment programmes

Assessment

To achieve a ‘pass’ for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Hollin, C. R. (2013). *Psychology and Crime*. Taylor & Francis

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

www.freud.org

VISUAL PERCEPTION

Unit Reference Number	A/650/1285
Unit Title	Visual Perception
Unit Level	5
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of visual perception and the main ways for us to gather information about the world around us and about ourselves. Thus, studying visual perception naturally leads on how cognition works. Visual perception will also provide knowledge on cerebral mechanisms of vision. The unit discusses different theoretical approaches to studying visual perception and introduces the most important concepts.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the structure of the visual system.	1.1 Describe the key structure and function of the visual system. 1.2 Analyse the nature of visual information processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure and function of the visual system; the eye; retina; visual pathways • Blindness; damage to the visual cortex; damage to the eye • Visual information processing: sensory adaptation and the processing of contrast and colour and features. • Sensory adaptation; contrast processing; colour processing

<p>2. Understand theories of visual perception.</p>	<p>2.1 Identify theories of visual perception. 2.2 Analyse the application of theories of visual perception.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of visual perception -constructivist • Gregory’s theory (1972); • The Gestalt approach • Theories of visual perception – Direct approach • Gibson’s ecological or direct theory (1979) • Marrs’ computational model of perception (1982) • Explanations of perceptual organisation; depth; movement; constancies
<p>3. Understand the development of perceptual abilities.</p>	<p>3.1 Describe the development of perceptual abilities. 3.2 Analyse cross cultural studies of infant perceptual development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of depth (distance) perception • Infant studies – Gibson and Walk (1960) Turnbull (1963) • The development of visual constancies • Infant studies Shape constancy Bower 1966) Allport and Pettigrove (1957) • Limitations of infant studies • Limitations of cross-cultural studies
<p>4. Understand visual perceptual development in the debate of nature v nurture.</p>	<p>4.1 Explain the role of visual perceptual development in the debate of nature v nurture. 4.2 Analyse the nature v nurture debate as it relates to visual perceptual development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiation theory, Gibson and Gibson (1955) • Enrichment theory -Piaget (1954) • Evidence for nurture: restricted experience; perceptual deprivation • Evidence for nature -animal studies, theories of direct perception

Assessment

To achieve a ‘pass’ for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Gregory, R. L. (2015). *Eye and Brain: The Psychology of Seeing* - Fifth Edition (Princeton Science Library Book 38) (5th ed.). Princeton University Press.

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: PRO AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Unit Reference Number	D/650/1286
Unit Title	Social Psychology: pro and anti-social behaviour
Unit Level	5
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of social psychology and how it seeks to understand how people think, feel and act in relation to others and the world around them. As such, the topics of interest to social psychologist cover almost everything humans do, from personal choices to conflict and violence in society. Because social psychology is applicable to so many domains, it is also directly relevant to everyday life by learning about social psychology.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand aggression and antisocial behaviour.	1.1 Define: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggression • antisocial behaviour 1.2 Explain theories relating to aggression and antisocial behaviour. 1.3 Analyse the links between social psychology and aggression and antisocial behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining aggression • Social learning theory Bandura and Walters (1963) • The importance of intention. • Theories of aggression; Lorenz's ethological approach; evolutionary explanations; Freud's psychodynamic approach • The frustration-aggression hypothesis (FAH) Dollard (1939)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attributional perspective • Aggressive cue theory (ACT)
2. Understand media influences on antisocial behaviour.	<p>2.1 Identify examples where the media has influenced antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>2.2 Analyse the impacts of media on anti-social behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social learning theory approach to media violence • Social Learning theory and the effects of the media • How violence is perceived • How does TV exert its effects? • Organisational framework for understanding media effects on cognitions, behaviours, and emotions (Dunbow 2007) • Deindividuation • Terrorism and the internet
3. Understand research studies relating to social psychological theories of aggression.	<p>3.1 Identify research studies focussing on social psychological theories of aggression.</p> <p>3.2 Evaluate research studies on aggressive behaviours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bobo Doll studies – Bandura et al (1961) • The Stanford Prison experiment Zimbardo (1973) • The Baiting Crowd (Mann 1981) • Strengths and limitations of the studies – Demand characteristics • Effects of environmental stressors on aggressive behaviours
4. Understand human altruism and bystander behaviour.	<p>4.1 Define:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human altruism • bystander behaviour <p>4.2 Analyse the reasons behind ‘helping behaviours.’</p> <p>4.3 Analyse explanations of how people behave completely differently from the expected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Empathy-altruism hypothesis • The negative state relief hypothesis • Bystander behaviour; The decision model (Latane and Darley 1970) The Arousal : cost-reward model Piliavin 1981) • Cultural differences in prosocial behaviour – Sub cultural differences; gender differences ; urban rural differences; information overload theory (Milgram 1970) • Individualist versus collectivist societies

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Gross; Richard. (2020). Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

THE DIVERSITY OF ADDICTION

Unit Reference Number	F/650/1287
Unit Title	The Diversity of Addiction
Unit Level	5
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

This aim of this unit is to equip learners with the knowledge and understanding of substance use and non-chemical addiction disorders which are complex conditions that affect the reward, reinforcement, motivation, and memory. They are categorised by impaired control over usage; social impairment, involving disruption to everyday activities. The processes that give rise to addictive behaviour resist a simplistic explanation. Genetic, Biological Social, Psychological and Environmental factors can all contribute to a person's susceptibility to substance abuse.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand the concept of addiction.	1.1 Define addiction. 1.2 Evaluate the usefulness of the concept of addiction. 1.3 Discuss how drugs are psychoactive substances, and how they may be used therapeutically or for pleasure. 1.4 Explain which drugs are legal or illegal. 1.5 Describe how drug usage and acceptance changes overtime within the same society and between societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of addiction (DSM manual- 5) • Abuse and dependence (WHO classification of International Diseases (ICD -11) (2018) • The addicted Brain (Nestler and Malenka 2004) • Drugs classification - stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens; opiates • The effects of drugs; alcohol; cocaine; opiates; hallucinogens; cannabis.

<p>2. Understand the explanations for substance abuse and dependence.</p>	<p>2.1 Analyse the concept of addiction for being oversimplified and for reflecting the disease model. 2.2 Evaluate scientific evidence to substantiate theoretical arguments concerning the nature of human addictive behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disease model of alcohol dependence and evaluation. • The brain disease Model of addiction (BDMA) and evaluation
<p>3. Understand the risk factors for addiction.</p>	<p>3.1 Explain the risk factors for addiction. 3.2 Analyse risk factors affecting vulnerability to addiction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of socio-cultural factors on drug use (family; peer physical environment; broader cultural influences; environmental availability; cultural influences; acculturation; media and worldwide access to information • Risk factors: stress (everyday stress and traumatic stress) , peer influence (social learning theory and social identity theory); age; personality factors (neuroticism and psychoticism) (Griffiths 2013) • Tri-dimensional theory of addictive behaviour (Cloinger 1987) • Ethical issues in addiction research
<p>4. Understand approaches to the treatment of drug dependence.</p>	<p>4.1 Describe approaches to the treatment of drug dependence. 4.2 Evaluate different psychological and biological therapies used for chemical abuse and dependence. 4.3 Evaluate different psychological and biological therapies for non-chemical abuse and dependence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aversion therapy, covert sensitisation and imagined sensitisation. • Contingency management; behavioural self-control training • Cognitive interventions; relapse prevention training (cocaine abusers) cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) • Relaxation and positive self-talk (smokers) • Antidepressant drugs (with pathological gamblers) • Anti-anxiety drugs, such as diazepam as part of detoxification with alcohol • Nicotine gum and patches

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain stimulation for drug abuse • Heroin substitutes such as methadone • Drugs to dampen the reward response to cocaine cravings • Detoxification, conducted under medical supervision, may be needed but is only the first stage of treatment. • Medications that reduce or counter use of illicit substances are suitable for some individuals, or medications may be used to target co-occurring disorders such as anxiety and depression. • Motivational Interviewing, which is a short-term counselling process to help a person resolve ambivalence about treatment and find and hold onto incentives for change. • Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) can help a person recognize and cope with situations that trigger the desire to use substances. • Group therapy and other peer-support programs leverage the direct experience of many to support individual recovery and prevent the recurrence of substance use. • Family therapy helps individuals repair any damage done to family relationships and to establish more supportive ones. • Life skills training, including employability skills, may be part of an individual's treatment plan. • Good treatment programs also feature the regular monitoring of individual progress.
--	--	---

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Davis, P., Patton, R., & Jackson, S. (2017). *Addiction: Psychology and Treatment* (BPS Textbooks in Psychology) (1st ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND DEBATES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Unit Reference Number	H/650/1288
Unit Title	Contemporary Issues and Debates Psychology
Unit Level	5
Number of Credits	20
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	200 hours
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	100 hours
Mandatory / Optional	Mandatory
Sector Subject Area (SSA)	1.2 Nursing and subjects and vocations allied to medicine
Unit Grading Type	Pass / Fail

Unit Aims

The aim of the unit is to provide learners with knowledge and understanding about current issues and debates in psychology. It will introduce learners to codes of conduct and ethical guidelines in psychology as well as the role psychologists play. Additionally, they will learn about biases in psychological research and debates within the field.

Learning Outcomes, Assessment Criteria, and Indicative Content

Learning Outcome – The learner will:	Assessment Criterion – The learner can:	Indicative content
1. Understand codes of conduct and ethical guidelines.	1.1 Identify codes of conduct and ethical guidelines used in psychology. 1.2 Assess the major functions of ethical guidelines and policy for psychologists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes of conduct and ethical guidelines Major Professional bodies British Psychological Society (BPS) and the American Psychological Society (APA) psychologists as scientists and investigators - Research with human participants Consent and informed consent; deception; debriefing; protection of participants; protection from harm Deception and informed consent

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening the ethical debate; the ethics of socially sensitive research SSR. • Socially meaningful research (social psychologists) • Milgram (Key study) • Protecting individuals versus benefitting society • Research with non-human (animal) subjects • The issue of animal suffering Guidelines for psychologists working with animals (BPS 2007)
2. Understand the role of psychologists.	<p>2.1 Describe the varied roles of psychologists.</p> <p>2.2 Analyse the requirement for psychologists to have a totally objective approach.</p> <p>2.3 Analyse the ethical and moral values psychologists must adhere to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychology as a value free science • Therapists as value neutral; and non -directive • The influence of the therapist (Wachtel 1977) (Therapist influence in psychodynamic and behavioural therapy) • freedom and behavioural control • power imbalances
3. Understand bias in psychological research and theory.	<p>3.1 Explain bias in psychological research and theory.</p> <p>3.2 Analyse how researchers could be prone to certain biases when making inferences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender bias: feminist psychology, sexism and androcentrism; The feminist critique of science; some practical consequences of gender bias • The masculinist bias and sexism • Example of gender bias at each stage of the research process • Cross cultural Psychology and ethnocentrism • Cross cultural research
4. Understand the contribution of debates to the field of psychology.	<p>4.1 Evaluate the importance of debates within the field of psychology.</p> <p>4.2 Analyse the key features of one major debate in psychology.</p> <p>4.3 Identify evidence to support each side of the debate.</p> <p>4.4 Evaluate the methods used by each position within the debate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debates: discuss a topic, usually presenting both sides of the argument ie Free will versus determinism, Reductionism versus holism, Nature versus nurture, Psychology as a Science, Animal research • Key features • Strengths and Weaknesses

Assessment

To achieve a 'pass' for this unit, learners must provide evidence to demonstrate that they have fulfilled all the learning outcomes and meet the standards specified by all assessment criteria.

Learning Outcomes to be met	Assessment Criteria to be covered	Assessment type	Word count (approx. length)
All 1 to 4	All ACs under LO 1 to 4	Coursework	3000 words

Indicative Reading list

Fairholm, I. (2012). *Issues, Debates and Approaches in Psychology*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Gross; Richard. (2020). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour* 8th Edition. London: Taylor & Francis.

Rolls, G. (2019). *Classic Case Studies in Psychology: Fourth Edition (4th ed.)*. Routledge.

Websites

www.apa.org :The official website of the American Psychological Association /APA

www.bps.org.uk : The official website of the British Psychological Society /BPS

IMPORTANT NOTE

Whilst we make every effort to keep the information contained in programme specification up to date, some changes to procedures, regulations, fees matter, timetables, etc may occur during the course of your studies. You should, therefore, recognise that this booklet serves only as a useful guide to your learning experience. For updated information please visit our website www.othm.org.uk