



**Autumn Term
Term 1**

Psychology

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

*Care to Learn,
Learn to Care*

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Exam Question	English Sparx	Maths Sparx
Tuesday	Option A Exam Question	Science Carousel	Science Sparx
Wednesday	Option B Exam Question	Option A Carousel	Maths Sparx
Thursday	Option C Exam Question	Option B Carousel	Science Sparx
Friday	Science Exam Question	Option C Carousel	Catch Up Sparx

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A
History
Geography

Option B
Health and Social Care
Languages
Drama

Option C
Psychology
Health and Social Care
Sport

Half Term 1 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 1 7th September 2026	Question: Name the independent variable (IV) for Winston's investigation. [1 mark]
Week 2 14th September 2026	Question: Give one participant variable that Ricky could have controlled for in his experiment. [1 mark]
Week 3 21st September 2026	Question: State a null hypothesis for Elise's research. [1 mark]
Week 4 28th September 2026	Question: Describe how Juliet could have used a random sampling technique for her investigation. [3 marks]
Week 5 5th October 2026	Question: Describe how Yolanda could have used an opportunity sampling technique to select the children for her observation. [2 marks]
Week 6 12th October 2026	Question: Identify the sampling method Caleb used in his investigation. [1 mark]
Week 7 19th October 2026	Question: Matthew made sure that the participants in his interviews had the right to withdraw. (a) Define what is meant by the 'right to withdraw'. [1 mark] (b) Give two ways that Matthew could ensure the confidentiality of the patients he interviewed. [2 marks]

Half Term 2 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Exam Question
Week 8 9th November 2026	Question: Identify the research method James is using in his investigation. [1 mark]
Week 9 16th November 2026	Question: (b) Define what is meant by an 'open-ended question'. [1 mark] (c) Give two reasons why Caleb used closed-ended questions. [2 marks]
Week 10 23rd November 2026	Question: Describe one reason why Jamie may have used open-ended questions in his investigation. [2 marks]
Week 11 30th November 2026	Questions: (a) Andrew counted how many trigrams each participant recalled correctly. Identify the type of data gathered by Andrew. [1 mark] b) Andrew used a standardised procedure when showing the trigrams to his participants. Give two ways that Andrew could have standardised his procedure. [2 marks]
Week 12 7th December 2026	Question: (a) Calculate the mean number of students with a fixed mindset. [1 mark] (b) Calculate the total number of students who completed the questionnaire. [1 mark] (c) Calculate the range for the number of students with a growth mindset. [1 mark]
Week 13 14th December 2026	Question: (a) Give the number of participants who recalled the story in the correct order in 9 minutes or less. [1 mark] (b) State the total number of participants who recalled the story in the correct order. [1 mark]

Knowledge Organiser

TERM 1 Knowledge Organiser		
Session	Key words	Knowledge
Week 1: Independent and dependent variables	Variables - a variable is a quantity or quality that varies in situations. Independent variable - The variable that is manipulated by the researcher. Dependent variable - The variable that is measured by the researcher. Control variable - The variable that is controlled by a researcher else it may impact the results.	Jerry wanted to see if eating fish impacts students' school grades. Half of the pupils ate tuna every day for a month, whereas the other pupils ate no fish for a month. All students then took an end of year test. The independent variable is whether the participant eats fish or not. The dependent variable is school performance on the three tests.
Week 2: Extraneous variables	Extraneous variable - Unwanted factors in a study that, if not accounted for, could negatively affect the data. Confounding variable - variables that have not been controlled and have consequently affected the results. Situational Variable - An extraneous variable present in the environment of the study which could affect participant performance. Participant variable - Extraneous variables specific to the participants of an investigation that could affect their performance. Null hypothesis: a prediction that the results will fail to show any difference (or relationship) that is consistent. Alternative hypothesis: a prediction of the outcome of a study based on what is expected to happen.	In relation the the Jerry scenario: An example of a situational variable that may affect the results is where the tests were taken. An example of a participant variable is the student's IQ. An example of a correlational null hypothesis: There will be no relationship between foot size and height. An example of an experimental null hypothesis: There will be no difference in the genders running performance.

Week 3: Directional and non-directional hypothesis	Directional hypothesis: a hypothesis that predicts the direction the results will go in. Non-directional hypothesis: a hypothesis that predicts that a difference/relationship will be found, but does not specify what the difference/relationship will be.	An example of a correlational directional hypothesis: there will be a positive relationship between foot size and height. An example of a correlational non-directional hypothesis: there will be a relationship between foot size and height. An example of an experimental directional hypothesis: Males will be run faster than girls in the 100m sprint. An example of an experimental non-directional hypothesis: there will be a difference in the genders running performance.
Week 4: Sampling & experimental designs	Population – A complete set of individuals. Target population - is a group of people a researcher wants to study and apply their findings to. Sample - is a group of people who take part in a research investigation'. The sample is drawn from the target population and is presumed to be representative of that population. A generalisable sample - is the extent to which a researcher can apply their findings to the target population they are interested in. Sampling techniques - Are ways a researcher obtains the participants that will take part in the research.	<u>Examples of sampling techniques</u> – We cannot test the whole population or entire target group so Psychologists take a small sample and test your theory/concept. The sample should be representative of the population. 1) Random sampling - Everyone has an equal chance of being selected :) generates a representative sample :(participants refusing can lead to unrepresentative sample 2) Opportunity sampling - Using whoever is available and willing at the time :) Quick and simple :(can lead to a biased sample 3) Volunteer sampling - People volunteer to take part in a study e.g. responding to an advert in a newspaper :) minimal effort :) ethical :(less representative compared to other techniques 4) Stratified sampling - Identify the important subgroups in the population e.g. age and gender and make sure your sample reflects the correct proportion.

	Experimental design - The name given to research design when used in an experiment. Independent measures design - participants are split into groups with each group tested in only one condition of a study. Repeated measures design: the same participants are used in all conditions of a study. Matched pairs design: different participants are used in each condition of the study, but are matched for likeness on important characteristics.	:) representative sample :(time consuming An example of each experimental design: Independent groups - half of the participants listen to classical music and the other half of the participants listen to rock music. The researcher tests to see how music affects participants' memory. Repeated measures design: Participants drink water and sprint 100 m. The next day participants have a cup of coffee and sprint 100 m. The researcher wanted to investigate how caffeine affects running performance. Matched pairs design: The researcher wants to explore the impact of ballet on flexibility. The researcher will need to match participants on important key characteristics like age.
Week 5: Experimental design continued	See above	See above
Week 6: Reliability & validity	Reliability: the consistency of an outcome or result of an investigation. Validity: whether the test measures what was intended. Internal validity: whether the measures used in a test genuinely test what they were designed to test. External validity: whether the findings are generalisable to the target population.	Everyday examples: A friend that will always be there for you is reliable. A car that turns on every morning is reliable. If it is 20 degrees outside and the thermometer displays the correct temperature, the thermometer is valid.

Week 7: BPS ethics codes	Ethics: They are guidelines set by the British Psychological Society (BPS) regarding how to treat participants fairly.	BPS ethics codes: • Informed consent; have participants agreed to take part in the study knowing the aims of the study? If the participant is under 16 years old, has informed consent been given by their parents or carers? • Deception: have the participants been lied to in any way about the aim or procedure? If so, could this have been avoided? • Right to Withdrawal from the investigation: have the participants been informed of their right to withdraw from the research at any point, including the right to withdraw their data at a later date? • Anonymity and Confidentiality: participants have a right to remain anonymous in publication of the research and confidentiality should be maintained except in exceptional circumstances where harm may arise to the participant or someone associated with the research or participant. • Protection of participants: researcher must protect participants from both physical and psychological harm
Week 8: How to overcome ethical issues & Types of experiment	How a psychologist deals with ... Informed consent: • Use a form that has comprehensive information on the study. Deception: • Debriefing: have the participants been given the opportunity to know the true aim? Have they been given the opportunity to ask questions?	

	Right to withdraw: • If participants do decide to withdraw, they should still be paid. Harm: • Researchers should design the research so that harm is minimised. • The study should stop as soon as harm becomes apparent. Confidentiality: • Research should not use participants' real names, or any information that is identifying. Privacy: • Only observe participants where we would expect them to be observed. Laboratory experiments: Takes place in a controlled environment. Has an IV manipulated by the researcher and a DV measured by the researcher. Field experiments: Takes place in a natural environment. Has an IV manipulated by the researcher and a DV measured by the researcher. Natural experiments: Takes place in a real-life environment. The researcher measures a DV. However, the IV is not manipulated by the researcher.	Laboratory experiment evaluation: :) scientific due to high levels of control. :) can establish cause and effect. :(demand characteristics due to unnatural settings. Field experiment evaluation: :) The behaviour is natural. :) can establish cause and effect. :(not all extraneous variables are controlled. :(sometimes there are issues of informed consent. Natural experiment evaluation: :) The IV is naturally occurring. :) The study is often carried out in a natural setting. :(issues with controlling extraneous variables.
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	Open question – questions where the respondents construct their own answers. Quantitative- Measuring the quantity of something. Qualitative – Measuring the quality of something. Social desirability bias- Is the tendency for questionnaire respondents to answer questionnaires in a manner that will be viewed favourably by others.	• Closed questions produce quantitative data. • Open questions produce qualitative data. Questionnaires evaluation: :) inexpensive way of gathering lots of information from a large sample size. :) ethical :(Questionnaires which are likely to lead to social desirability bias include: research looking into people's relationships, research looking into people's negative personality traits, research about committing crimes etc.
Week 10: Interviews and questionnaires	As above	As above
Week 11: Observations	Observation: A research method that involves watching and recording behaviour. There are different types of observations: • Covert: Participants are unaware that they are being observed. • Overt: Participants are aware that they are being observed. • Participant: When an observer is involved in the group they are observing. • Non-participant: When an observer watches and records people's behaviour without being actively involved. • Structured: An observation carried out in a laboratory in controlled conditions.	Observation evaluation: :(observers must be trained to complete coding - else the data will be unreliable. The reliability of observations can be checked via inter-rater reliability. :(if the coding categories do not reflect what is meant to be measured, the measure can be invalid. :(In overt observations, participants may start acting differently due to being watched - this is known as observer bias. :(Covert observations are unethical as researchers do not tend to ask for informed consent before the study.

	• Naturalistic: An observation carried out in a 'normal' setting where that behaviour would normally occur.	
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Week 12: Data analysis and maths skills

Data analysis: Ways to summarise data and show useful information.

Descriptive statistics - Ways of analysing quantitative data, finding trends and displaying trends.

Normal distribution

This is found when the mean, median and mode are very similar or the same.
The further the scores are from the mean the less often they occur in a set of data.
The graph will be symmetrical like below.
If the mean, median and mode are not similar then a skewed distribution is produced.
A normal distribution is found if the mean, median and mode for a set of data are very similar or exactly the same. When data are normally distributed 50% of the values are below the mean and 50% are above. The majority of the scores are equally spread close to the mean on either side of it. The further the scores are from the mean, the less often they occur in a set of data. Many mathematical statistical tests can only be carried out if data are normally distributed.



Rounding numbers

3.248 → 3.2

1st dp
3.2

Look at the next digit.
4 stays down - stay at 3.2.

You are likely to be asked to round to 2 decimal places (2dp) to do this look at the second number after the decimal place. Underline it and circle the number next to it, if that number is '5 or more' you would round up. If not you would keep it the same. E.g 4.5678 would round to 4.57 because the 7 which is next to the 6 is '5 or more'.

Ratio

Ratios are used to compare quantities.
A ratio shows how much one thing compares to another. For example the ratio of 2 : 3 means for every 2 the first person gets the second person would get 3 parts.

Mean

7, 3, 4, 1, 7, 6

Sum of numbers divided by the total numbers

$$\text{Mean} = (7+3+4+1+7+6)/6 \\ = 28/6 = 4.66$$

Median

7, 3, 4, 1, 7, 6

Arrange in order and pick the middle value

1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7

$$\text{Median} = (4+6)/2 = 5$$

Mode

7, 3, 4, 1, 7, 6

Most common number

7, 3, 4, 1, 7, 6

$$\text{Mode} = 7$$

Range

7, 3, 4, 1, 7, 6

Difference between highest and lowest

$$\text{Range} = 7 - 1 = 6$$

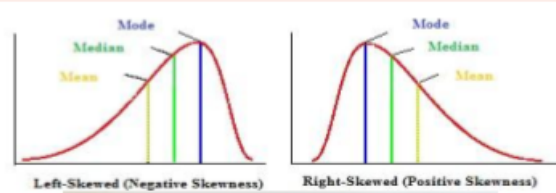


@gofodu

Week 13:
Normal
distributions,
correlations,
scatter
diagrams and
bar graphs

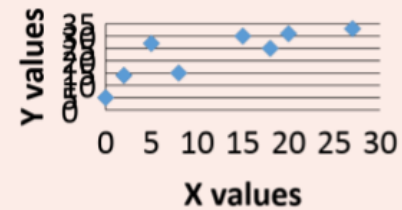
Skewed distribution

If the mean, median and mode are not similar then a skewed distribution is produced.



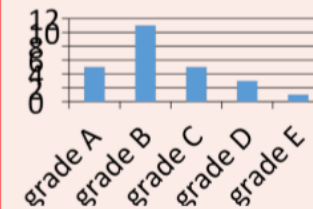
Scatter diagrams

Only used for correlations
Shows a relationship between two variables
We add a line of best fit by drawing a line that has half the scores above it and half below.



Bar charts

Uses bars to describe categorical data
As the data are discrete (not continuous)
there are gaps between the bars



WEEK 1: Exam Question

Question: Winston investigated gender differences in pro-social and anti-social behaviour. He placed a mobile phone on a seat near the local police station and recorded the responses of male and female passers-by to the mobile phone.

(a) Name the independent variable (IV) for Winston's investigation. [1 mark]

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question

Question: Ricky used a field experiment to investigate whether there is a difference between English and Sociology students' obedience to an authority figure.

He arranged for an English teacher and Sociology teacher to give their students an instruction to complete a piece of work. The teachers then left the classroom for 45 minutes.

Ricky recorded the number of students who did and did not complete the work. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

	Number of students who did complete the work	Number of students who did not complete the work
English students	16	8
Sociology students	15	10

Give one participant variable that Ricky could have controlled for in his experiment.

(1)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question

Question: Elise conducted research into the success of drug treatment for nicotine addiction. She studied 48 participants in total. 12 of the participants were female.

Elise split her participants into two groups. The experimental group were given a three-month trial of a drug treatment and the control group were not.

She asked both groups to record how many cigarettes they smoked each day during this time.

State a null hypothesis for Elise's research.

(3)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question

Question: Juliet investigated whether there was a relationship between the number of hours spent using social media and self-rated body image scores.

Firstly, Juliet interviewed a sample of 17-year-old students using a structured interview method, where she asked them to state the length of time they spent on social media per day.

Juliet then asked the same participants to complete a questionnaire to rate how happy they were with their appearance, with a score of 0 being 'very unhappy' and 10 being 'very happy'.

Describe how Juliet could have used a random sampling technique for her investigation.

(2)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question

Question: Yolanda is conducting an observation of children's play in an early years day care setting. She observed children in the setting for four hours on a Monday.

Describe how Yolanda could have used an opportunity sampling technique to select the children for her observation. (2)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question

Question: Caleb designed a questionnaire to investigate obedience to authority. He decided to use open-ended and closed-ended questions. Caleb gave his questionnaire to all the students who were in the sixth-form study room on a Monday.

Identify the sampling method Caleb used in his investigation.

(1)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question

Question: Matthew investigated the effectiveness of drug treatment for patients with depression. He made sure that the participants in his interviews had the right to withdraw.

(a) Define what is meant by the 'right to withdraw'.

(1)

(b) Give **two** ways that Matthew could ensure the confidentiality of the patients he interviewed.interviewed six patients from a local mental health service provider before and after drug treatment.

Matthew only used preset questions in his interview.

(2)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question

Question: James is investigating the impact of brain damage on memory. He asks a brain-damaged patient to come to the university where he has set up a room to conduct a test of word recall.

(a) Identify the research method James is using in his investigation.

(1)

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question

Question: Caleb designed a questionnaire to investigate obedience to authority. He decided to use open-ended and closed-ended questions. Caleb gave his questionnaire to all the students who were in the sixth-form study room on a Monday.

(b) Define what is meant by an 'open-ended question'. (1)

(c) Give **two** reasons why Caleb used closed-ended questions. (2)

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question

Question: Jamie investigated whether personality influences obedience to an authority figure. He used a questionnaire with open-ended and closed-ended questions about personality traits and obedient behaviour.

(a) Describe **one** reason why Jamie may have used open-ended questions in his investigation. (2)

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question

Question: Andrew conducted a laboratory experiment to investigate the capacity of short-term memory. He showed participants 20 trigrams and asked them to recall as many of the trigrams as they could.

(a) Andrew counted how many trigrams each participant recalled correctly. (1)

Identify the type of data gathered by Andrew.

b) Andrew used a standardised procedure when showing the trigrams to his participants.

Give two ways that Andrew could have standardised his procedure. (2)

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question

Question: Ryan used a questionnaire to assess whether students had a fixed or growth mindset in four secondary schools. He asked the students to complete the questionnaire online.

His results are shown in **Table 2**.

School	Number of students with a fixed mindset	Number of students with a growth mindset
A	458	931
B	211	439
C	641	838
D	189	271

Table 2

- (a) Calculate the mean number of students with a fixed mindset. (1)
- (b) Calculate the total number of students who completed the questionnaire. (1)
- (c) Calculate the range for the number of students with a growth mindset. (1)

Answer:

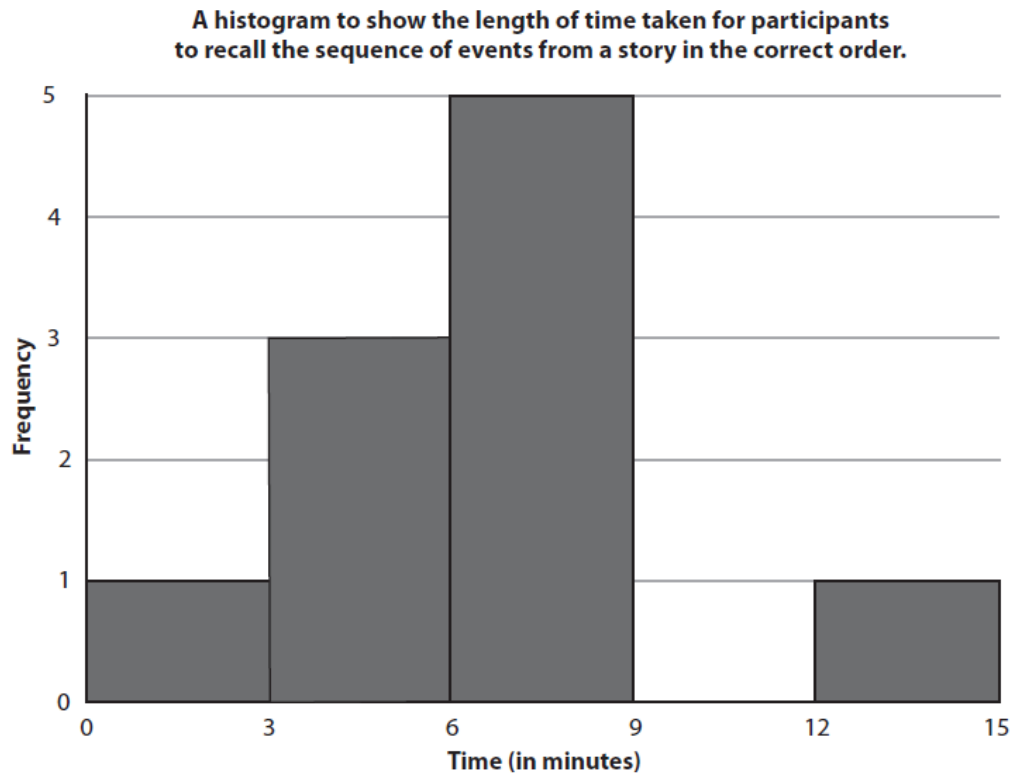
WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question

Question: Caitlin investigated how long it took participants to recall the sequence of events from a story in the correct order.

The data gathered by Caitlin is shown in **Figure 2**.



(a) Give the number of participants who recalled the story in the correct order in 9 minutes or less.

(1)

Number of participants

(b) State the total number of participants who recalled the story in the correct order.

(1)

Total number of participants

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:
