
Mapping from BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF to the new GCE Psychology 2015 specification

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Introduction

This document considers the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification (Level 3) and draws comparisons with GCE Psychology 2015. This is to give guidance about how a learner, having covered one or more Units in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification, might change to GCE Psychology 2015. The focus is on a learner or teacher knowing what has been covered in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification, seeing how that relates to the GCE.

Aims and objectives of the two specifications are considered first, to highlight likely similarities and differences in what might have been covered in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification compared with GCE Psychology 2015 in general.

The objectives of any assessment are then considered, to show similarities and differences. These are important as the Assessment Objectives/Grading Domains are what are assessed and what are led up to in the learning, and any differences or similarities in them are likely to affect what has been covered by a learner.

Then there is a brief overview of the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Units that can be mapped to GCE Psychology 2015. This overview is followed by a summary of the GCE Psychology 2015 specification. This is to set the scene for the mapping that follows.

The main part of the document is the mapping, which is presented using tables. Each BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Unit that has links to GCE Psychology 2015 is considered separately in numerical order giving relevant BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF material (and the specification reference) alongside relevant GCE Psychology 2015 material (and the specification reference). Learners should identify Units they have covered, use the information on pXX to see if that Unit has relevance for GCE Psychology 2015, and then find the relevant table to see what the relevance is. In that way each learner can map their learning in BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF to what they need to know for GCE Psychology 2015.

Aims/objectives: comparing the GCE Psychology specification with the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification

The aims/objectives of the two specifications have similarities:

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification aims (p5) to 'give learners the opportunity to acquire technical and employability skills' as well as transferable knowledge and understanding. The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification mentions developing 'underpinning knowledge and scientific skills' as well as giving 'learners the opportunity to develop a range of skills and techniques, personal skills and attributes essential for performance in working life'.

The GCE in Psychology has similar objectives. The GCE in Psychology has the objectives of enabling learners to 'develop and demonstrate a deep appreciation of the skills, knowledge and understanding of scientific methods' and 'to develop competence and confidence in a variety of practical, mathematical and problem solving skills'.

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There are some differences in the aims/objectives of the two specifications:

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification aims (p5) to 'give full-time learners the opportunity to enter employment in the science sector or to progress to vocational qualifications' and to 'increase understanding of the role of the science technician or assistant practitioner'.

The GCE in Psychology has different objectives. The GCE in Psychology has the objective of an 'appreciation of how society makes decisions about scientific issues and how the sciences contribute to the success of the economy and society'. Another objective is for learners to develop knowledge and understanding of psychology and also interest and enthusiasm in the subject.

Summary of similarities and differences in aims/objectives:

The A level Psychology specification, as would be expected, focuses specifically on psychology and on preparation for Higher Education, though there is also some focus on employability and on society. Whereas the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification is wider in its focus, which is not just on psychology, and has more focus on practical skills and employability. However, the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification has the aim of preparing for further study too. Both specifications are Level 3 qualifications.

Assessment Objectives/Grading Domains of the GCE Psychology specification compared with the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification

GCE Psychology Assessment Objectives (AOs) for both AS and A Level:

A level and AS Psychology has AOs that have been changed for the 2015 specification. What follows shows the three AOs for 2015 GCE Psychology and the percentages of the AOs for both AS and A level, to help to show how the GCE Psychology Assessment Objectives differ from and are similar to the Applied Psychology assessment.




Changes to assessment objectives

		A level %	AS level %
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures	30-35	35-40
AO2	Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a theoretical context • in a practical context • when handling qualitative data • when handling quantitative data 	30-35	30-35
AO3	Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence, including in relation to issues, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make judgements and reach conclusions • develop and refine practical design and procedures 	35-40	30-35

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BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domains:

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF has 4 Grading Domains. Where the Grading Domains suit the GCE Psychology 2015 Assessment Objectives they are explained more in this section. Grading Domain 1 is about application of knowledge and understanding (understand and know). Grading Domain 2 is about the development of practical and technical skills (be able to). Grading Domain 3 is about personal development for occupational roles. Grading Domain 4 is about the application of generic skills.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 1:

Both specifications focus on knowledge and understanding of content (AO1 for the GCE Psychology and Grading Domain 1 for BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF) and applications of knowledge and understanding (AO2 for the GCE Psychology and Grading Domain 1 for BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF). Both also include evaluation and drawing 'reasoned analytical judgements' (AO3 for the GCE Psychology and Grading Domain 1 for BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF).

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 2:

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 2 is about the development of practical and technical skills. These are assessed in GCE Psychology in all the Assessment Objectives, for example, knowing about research skills is AO1, applying research skills is AO2 and evaluating, making suggestions about and making judgements about research skills is AO3.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 3:

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 3, which focuses on personal development and occupations roles is less evident in GCE Psychology. However, GCE Psychology 2015 does focus on applying psychology including practical applications such as relating to therapy and treatment. Also

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being able to apply psychology to help society is part of the GCE Psychology assessment.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 4:

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Grading Domain 4 focuses on the application of generic skills such as communicating effectively and with clarity as well as making judgements in contexts. These skills are required in all three GCE Psychology Assessment Objectives. However, other assessed skills in BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF, such as contributing to a team and making adjustments to meet the needs/expectations of others are not assessed in GCE Psychology. This reflects the less 'practical/applied' nature of the GCE compared with the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification. In GCE Psychology there is perhaps more emphasis on theory.

Overview of the BTEC Level 3 Subsidiary Diploma in Applied Science (Forensic Science)

The Forensic Science Subsidiary Diploma in Applied Science has the most relevance when it comes to GCE Psychology 2015. The Units are listed below. The Units in bold have relevance, those not emboldened do not. Tables follow in this document to map the material from the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification to the GCE Psychology 2015 specification to show the relevance.

Unit	Mandatory Units	Unit	Optional Units
1	Fundamentals of Science	5	Perceptions of Science
2	Working in the Science Industry	6	Using Mathematical Tools in Science
4	Scientific Practical Techniques	7	Mathematical Calculations for Science
		8	Using Statistics in Science
		9	Informatics in Science
		10	Using Science in the Workplace
		18	Genetics and Genetic Engineering
		20	Medical Physics Techniques
		22	Chemistry Laboratory Techniques

	31	Criminology
	32	Forensic Evidence Collection and Analysis
	33	Forensic Photography
	34	Criminal Psychology

Relevant Units in BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF other than the Forensic Science route

Other Units in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification have relevance when it comes to GCE Psychology 2015. The Units are listed below and emboldened to show their relevance. Tables follow in this document to map the material from the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification to the GCE Psychology 2015 specification and to show the relevance.

Unit	Optional Unit
3	Scientific Investigations
11	Physiology of Human Body Systems
35	Applications of Forensic Psychology
40	Criminal Investigation in Practice
41	Clinical Psychology

Summary of GCE Psychology 2015 (AS and A Level)

GCE Psychology 2015 includes an AS and an A level. The A level has four topic areas in Year One and five topic areas in Year Two.

The four Year One topic areas are social psychology, cognitive psychology, biological psychology and learning theories.

An AS level student covers all four Year One topic areas with a few differences in that there is a bit less of the 'maths' and they do not need to cover one of the A level sections - Issues and Debates.

An A level student covers all four Year One topic areas. In Year Two they cover Topic Area 5 (clinical psychology), one from Topic Areas 6, 7 or 8 (criminological, child or health psychology) and then Topic Area 9, which is in a way a revision topic as it reviews the course and focuses on 'synopticity'.




AS level at a glance

Topic 1: Social Psychology	Topic 3: Biological Psychology
Topic 2: Cognitive Psychology	Topic 4: Learning Theories

Paper 1	Paper 2
Social Psychology & Cognitive Psychology	Biological Psychology & Learning Theories

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A level at a glance

Topic 1: Social Psychology	Topic 2: Cognitive Psychology	Topic 3: Biological Psychology
Topic 4: Learning Theories	Topic 5: Clinical Psychology	Topic 6: Criminological Psychology OR
Topic 7: Child Psychology OR	Topic 8: Health Psychology OR	Topic 9: Psychological Skills

Paper 1: Foundations of Psychology	Paper 2: Application of Psychology	Paper 3: Psychological Skills
Social, Cognitive, Biological & Learning	Clinical & either Criminological/child/ health	Methodology & Review of studies

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Mapping from BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF to GCE Psychology 2015, Unit by Unit

Introduction to the mapping

What follows shows how, for each Unit listed above on p5 that has some material that relates to GCE Psychology 2015, the material fits the 2015 GCE Psychology specification. Relevant Units are covered in numerical order in the tables below.

Regarding the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Units their number and title are given and the first column of each table gives the reference number and description in italics to help to identify the material being mapped.

In the tables the GCE Psychology 2015 specification references are given in the third column. The relevant topic area is in **green ink** with the relevant specification reference in italics. Sometimes material is found in more than one topic area and sometimes all references are given but otherwise the first time that material is covered in the specification is the reference given. This is because some method material such as descriptive statistics appears more than once in the GCE Psychology 2015 specification.

It might be useful to know that the 'psychological skills' Topic Area includes all the method material covered for the A Level as this part of the GCE specification is synoptic.

GCE Psychology Topic Areas are: 1. Social Psychology; 2. Cognitive Psychology; 3. Biological Psychology; 4. Learning Theories; 5. Clinical Psychology; 6. Criminological Psychology; 7. Child Psychology; 8. Health Psychology; 9. Psychological Skills. Students cover one from Topics 6, 7 and 8 and when GCE Psychology 2015 material in the tables is optional so not all students might cover that material, **dark blue ink** is used to highlight this point. In the tables just the number of the topic area is given.

GCE AS Psychology (2015) comprises: 1. Social Psychology; 2. Cognitive Psychology; 3. Biological Psychology; 4. Learning Theories. A prospective AS level student should ignore references in the tables to material in GCE Psychology 2015 that is in Topic Areas 5 and above. Comments in **brown ink** help to differentiate AS and A level material in the tables.

Regarding the method requirements, most are covered in the AS (Topic Area 1: Social Psychology; Topic Area 2: Cognitive Psychology; Topic Area 3: Biological Psychology; Topic Area 4: Learning Theories) with some additional method material in Topic Area 5: Clinical Psychology. Generally (with some exceptions such as relevant ethics) Topics 6, 7 and 8 do not involve more method. Topic 9 (psychological skills) draws together the method material covered throughout the course.

Only material in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification Units that can be mapped to the GCE Psychology 2015 specifications (AS and A level) is included in the tables. It is important to note that learners covering each of the relevant BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Units will have covered material other than that given here.

It should be noted that qualitative analysis in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification means something very different from qualitative analysis in the GCE Psychology 2015 specification, However, grounded theory is a requirement in Unit 41 and also in GCE Psychology 2015 and is a way of analysing qualitative data.

Tables giving the mapping from BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF to GCE Psychology 2015

The BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Units that are mapped are Unit 1, Unit 3, Unit 4, Unit 5, Unit 6, Unit 8, Unit 11, Unit 18, Unit 20, Unit 31, Unit 34, Unit 35, Unit 40, Unit 41.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 1: Fundamentals of Science

Applied Science Unit 1	GCE Psychology 2015 relevant material	Topic Area
<p>4. Be able to communicate scientific information.</p> <p>Scientific report writing: title, abstract, introduction, method, results, accuracy, discussion, conclusions, references, bibliography</p>	<p>Practical investigation sections include scientific report writing: title, abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion/conclusions. Topic Areas 1 to 8 all require one practical investigation to be carried out.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.14</p>

GCE Psychology 2015, like the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Unit 1, involves knowing how to write a scientific report, including the appropriate sections. However, in the GCE referencing and the bibliography is not asked for whereas these are required in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF, Unit 1. It can be seen that just this one part of Unit 1 maps to the GCE Psychology specification, which underlines that in this Unit there is also a lot of other material to be covered, not relevant to the GCE.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 3: Scientific Investigation

Applied Science Unit 3	GCE Psychology 2015 relevant material	Topic Area
<p>1. Be able to plan an investigation relevant to the area of study.</p> <p>Nature of the investigation: experimental research.</p> <p>Proposed analytical techniques to be used, assessment of possible errors in practical work.</p>	<p>Practical investigation sections include planning, carrying out, analysing data and writing up part of a report in relation to a study, as well as discussing issues (strengths and weaknesses). Topic Areas 1 to 8 all require one practical investigation to be carried out.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.6, 9.1.10, 9.1.11, 9.1.12</p>
<p>1. Be able to plan an investigation relevant to the area of study.</p>	<p>Method section of cognitive psychology.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2.2</p>

<p>Details of experimental design and controls, formulation of hypothesis</p>	<p>As this is Topic Area 2 (cognitive psychology), this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>Psychological skills 9.1.3, 9.1.4, 9.1.9</p>
<p>1. Be able to plan an investigation relevant to the area of study. Risk assessment.</p>	<p>Method section of social psychology requires understanding of BPS (British Psychological Society) Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009) including risk assessment. As this is Topic Area 1 (social psychology), this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 1.2.7 Psychological skills 9.1.15</p>
<p>2. Be able to undertake the planned investigation using appropriate scientific principles. Assembly of relevant equipment and materials, observational skills, recording results, accuracy and so on, record keeping.</p>	<p>Practical investigation sections include planning, carrying out, analysing data and writing up part of a report in relation to a study, as well as discussing issues (strengths and weaknesses). Topic Areas 1 to 8 all require one practical investigation to be carried out. Topic Area 2 (cognitive psychology) includes counterbalancing, randomisation and order effects as well as situational and participant variables. As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5 Psychological skills 9.1.6, 9.1.10, 9.1.11, 9.1.12 2 2.2.7, 2.2.8</p>
<p>3. Be able to collect, collate and analyse the results from the investigation. Organisation of data including tallying, methods of data processing and analysis (e.g. mean, standard deviation).</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics including measures of central tendency, measure of dispersion, frequency tables, bar chart. These are found in many of the topic areas and first found in Topic Area 1 (social psychology) and Topic Area 2 (cognitive psychology). The observational method includes tallying, event and time sampling is part of Topic Area 4 (learning theories). As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5 Psychological skills 9.1.10, 9.1.11 1 1.2.5 2 2.2.11, 2.2.12 4 4.2.1</p>
<p>3. Be able to collect, collate and analyse the results from the investigation. Validation of method and results including fitness for purpose of methods used, repeatability.</p>	<p>Validity, reliability, credibility, generalisability, objectivity and subjectivity required throughout (see p5 of the GCE Psychology specification) Topic Area 2 (cognitive psychology) includes</p>	<p>1 to 8 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5 Psychological skills 9.1.9,</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

	<p>counterbalancing, randomisation and order effects as well as situational and participant variables.</p> <p>Scientific status of psychology is part of Topic Area 4 (learning theories).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>9.1.12</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.7, 2.2.8</p> <p>4</p> <p>4.2.4</p>
<p>3. Be able to collect, collate and analyse the results from the investigation.</p> <p>Assessment of information sources used including relevance and supporting or not supporting experimental work.</p>	<p>Validity, reliability, credibility, generalisability, objectivity and subjectivity required throughout (see p5 of the GCE Psychology specification).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.9, 9.1.12</p> <p>4</p> <p>4.2.4</p>
<p>4. Be able to draw conclusions from the investigation</p> <p>Scientific report of the experiment including correct scientific terminology.</p>	<p>Terms throughout the specification require defining and understanding (see p5 of the GCE Psychology specification).</p> <p>Report writing is required, see earlier relating to Unit 1.</p> <p>Scientific status of psychology is part of Topic Area 4 (learning theories).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>Specifically:</p> <p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.14</p> <p>4</p> <p>4.2.4</p>
<p>4. Be able to draw conclusions from the investigation</p> <p>Data presentation including choice of data presentation and explanation.</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics including mode, median and mean, graphs, range and standard deviation are required, found first in Topic Areas 1 and 2 and also later in the course.</p> <p>Inferential statistics including four tests (Wilcoxon, Mann Whitney U, Spearman's and Chi Squared) required and related issues such as levels of significance. The four inferential tests are found in Topic Areas 2, 3 and 4.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>Specifically:</p> <p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.10, 9.1.11</p> <p>1</p> <p>1.2.5</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.11, 2.2.12</p> <p>3</p> <p>3.2.1, 3.2.2</p> <p>4</p> <p>4.2.3</p>
<p>4. Be able to draw conclusions</p>	<p>Objectivity, reliability, validity</p>	<p>1 to 8</p>

<p><i>from the investigation</i></p> <p>Scientific evaluation of findings including evaluation of results, conclusions drawn using scientific principles, evaluation of proof or otherwise of the hypothesis stated.</p>	<p>(internal, predictive, ecological) are required often in the course including in cognitive psychology.</p> <p>Experimenter effects, demand characteristics and control issues are also required in cognitive psychology.</p> <p>Scientific status of psychology is part of learning theories.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.9, 9.1.12</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.9, 2.2.10</p> <p>4</p> <p>4.2.4</p>
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GCE Psychology 2015, like the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification, emphasises 'doing psychology' and 'psychology as a science'. There is focus on planning and carrying out an ethical experiment as well as on practical investigations using other research methods. There is a strong emphasis on evaluation of investigations too. This Unit maps well onto GCE Psychology 2015.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 4: Scientific Practical Techniques

Applied Science Unit 4	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>2. Be able to use scientific techniques to separate and assess purity of substances.</p> <p>Sampling.</p>	<p>Sampling in GCE Psychology 2015 is not the same as the sampling coverage that is required in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Units, however, some principles can be transferred.</p> <p>Sampling in GCE Psychology involves volunteer, opportunity, random and stratified sampling as well as sampling frame, representativeness and generalisability. Sampling is first encountered in GCE Psychology in Topic Area 1, social psychology.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1.2.4</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

In GCE Psychology 2015 there is emphasis on practical issues in the design and implementation of research, indeed that is an 'Issue and Debate' in the specification. However, in GCE Psychology 2015 'practical' has a different emphasis as it is about making decisions when researching with humans or animals as participants with different dependent variables than are likely to be part of a scientific experiment when referring to physics, biology and chemistry. Sampling is an issue and is mentioned here, though research with human participants involves differences in focus regarding sampling and Unit 4 does not relate well to GCE Psychology 2015.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 5: Perceptions of Science

Applied Science Unit 5	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p><i>1. Know how scientific ideas develop.</i></p> <p>Development of theories including ideas, discoveries, testing, evidence, hypotheses, predictions, for example, evolution.</p>	<p>A lot of the AS and A level involves studying theories including evolution (Topic Area 3: biological psychology) and also other theories such as four theories of how memory 'works' (Topic Area 2: cognitive psychology).</p> <p>Each topic area has a section called 'Issues and Debates' (examined only in the full A level and not at AS). One of the 'Issues and Debates' is 'An understanding of how psychological understanding has developed over time'. Another is 'Comparisons between ways of explaining behaviour using different themes'.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.3.4, 9.3.8</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3.1.4</p>

<p><i>1. Know how scientific ideas develop.</i></p> <p>Collection and analysis of data including methods of collection, use of controls, placebos, blinds, double-blinds, concordant data, repetition of experiments, validity, reliability, informed consent, ethics committees.</p>	<p>Each Topic Area has a section called 'Issues and Debates' (examined only in the A level, not the AS) and one of the 'Issues and Debates' is 'Ethics'.</p> <p>Use of scientific methods is found often in the course including in cognitive psychology where experiments as a research methods are first tackled.</p> <p>See earlier when Unit 3 is explained.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.3.1 1 1.2.7 2 2.2 4 4.2.2</p>
<p><i>1. Know how scientific ideas develop.</i></p> <p>Value and limitations of science including characteristics of a scientific question.</p>	<p>Each Topic Area has a section called 'Issues and Debates' (examined only in the full A level) and one of the 'Issues and Debates' is 'Practical issues in the design and implementation of research'. Another is 'Nature-nurture'. Another is 'Psychology as science'. Another is 'Reductionism'.</p> <p>Learning theories includes as part of the method section what science is and a discussion of psychology as a science.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.5, 9.3.7 4 4.2.4</p>
<p><i>1. Know how scientific ideas develop.</i></p> <p>Uncertainties including how ideas develop over time, are validated by the scientific community and peer reviewed.</p>	<p>Peer reviewing is part of the GCE Psychology, found in Psychological Skills and understanding of how psychology has developed over time is one of the 11 Issues and Debates.</p> <p>AS students have to know about 'science' but less about peer-reviewing.</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.14, 9.3.8 4 4.2.4</p>
<p><i>3. Be able to investigate the ethical and moral issues associated with scientific advances.</i></p> <p>Scientific advances including benefits, drawbacks and risks.</p>	<p>Brain scanning methods are part of biological psychology in the method section including advances such as the use of fMRI.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.8 3 3.2.3</p>
<p><i>3. Be able to investigate the ethical and moral issues associated with scientific advances.</i></p> <p>Ethical and moral issues including experimenting on animals and the use of ethical practice in research including on humans.</p>	<p>The use of animals in experiments is including in learning theories (Topic Area 4).</p> <p>One of the Issues and Debates (examined in the full A level only) is 'Ethics' which includes the use of animals in psychology.</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.3.1 4 4.2.2 8</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

	Health psychology includes the study of using animals when studying drugs. Note health psychology is an option in the A level. As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.	8.2.1
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In GCE Psychology 2015 there is a lot of emphasis on scientific research and issues such as double-blind techniques and reliability as well as the value of using scientific methods and ethical and moral issues. This links well with the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification though there are differences in emphasis as can be seen. Differences are related mainly to the way psychology involves human behaviour and human participants.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 6: Using Mathematical Tools for Science

Applied Science Unit 6	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p><i>1. Be able to use mathematical tools in science.</i></p> <p>Mathematical tools including accuracy of data (decimal places and significant figures, fractions, percentages, ratios).</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics include the use of percentages, ratios and fractions and inferential statistics include the use of decimal places and significant figures. Descriptive statistics are first 'met' in social psychology (Topic Area 1), and built on in cognitive psychology. Inferential statistics are first 'met' in cognitive psychology (Topic Area 2).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.10, 9.1.11</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.11, 2.2.12</p> <p>4</p> <p>4.2.3</p>
<p><i>1. Be able to use mathematical tools in science.</i></p> <p>Scientific problems involving algebra including use of formulae.</p>	<p>Use of formulae when using inferential statistical testing.</p> <p>AS students need to know about inferential testing and about standard deviation so there is some</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.11</p> <p>2</p>

	use of formulae but less so in the exam papers than at A level.	2.2.12 3 3.2.2 4 4.2.3
<p>2. Be able to collect and record scientific data</p> <p>Data collection including primary and secondary data.</p>	<p>Primary and secondary data are required in clinical psychology (Topic Area 5) and data collection is an important part of all topic areas.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students though AS students do not cover Topic Area 5 or the Psychological Skills paper (Topic Area 9)</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.1 5 5.2.2</p>
<p>2. Be able to collect and record scientific data</p> <p>Recording data such as data tables and labelling.</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics include tables and recording data. These are first encountered in the GCE in Topic Area 1 (social psychology).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.10 2 2.2.11</p>
<p>3. Be able to display and interpret scientific data</p> <p>Charts including bar charts and histograms.</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics include charts including bar chart, histogram and scatter diagram. These are first encountered in the GCE in Topic Area 1 (social psychology).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.10 1 1.2.5 2 2.2.11 3 3.2.1</p>
<p>3. Be able to display and interpret scientific data</p> <p>Interpretation of data including patterns, mean, median, mode and interpretation of graphs.</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics include measures of central tendency, understanding patterns in data and interpretation of graphs. These are first encountered in the GCE in Topic Area 1 (social psychology).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.10 1 1.2.5 2</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

		2.2.11 3 3.2.1
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In GCE Psychology 2015 descriptive and inferential statistics are covered though the use of mathematical tools in GCE is limited compared with the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 8: Using Statistics for Science

Applied Science Unit 8	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p><i>1. Be able to use statistical techniques to investigate scientific problems.</i></p> <p>Frequency distributions, calculations of mean, median and mode as well as standard deviation and normal distribution, and random sampling.</p>	<p>Sampling in GCE Psychology involves volunteer, opportunity, random and stratified sampling as well as sampling frame, representativeness and generalisability. Sampling is first covered in social psychology (Topic Area 1)</p> <p>Descriptive statistics include frequency, measures of central tendency, distribution and standard deviation. These are first encountered in the GCE in Topic Area 1 (social psychology) and built on in Topic Area 2 (cognitive psychology).</p> <p><i>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</i></p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.2, 9.1.10</p> <p>1</p> <p>1.2.4</p> <p>1.2.5</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.11</p>
<p><i>2. Be able to perform statistical tests to investigate scientific problems.</i></p> <p>Chi-squared test including degrees of freedom also correlation testing including line</p>	<p>There are four inferential tests in the GCE Psychology course, two of which are the Chi-squared (which involves degrees of freedom) and Spearman's correlation (which involves live of best fit).</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.11</p> <p>3</p> <p>3.2.2</p>

of best fit.	<p>Topic Area 2 looks at the Mann Whitney U and Wilcoxon tests. Topic Area 3 looks at Spearman's and correlations and Topic Area 4 looks at the Chi-squared test and observations.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4.2.3</p>
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In GCE Psychology 2015 four inferential tests are required and there is some match with the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification though 'maths' is found more in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 11: Physiology of Human Body Systems

Applied Science Unit 11	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>1. Know the levels of organisation within the human body.</p> <p>Tissue types including neurons.</p>	<p>The Central Nervous System focusing on the role of neurons and neurotransmitters is found in biological psychology (Topic Area 3) and in clinical psychology (Topic Area 5) and health psychology (Topic Area 8). Note health psychology is an option in the A level.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3.1.1. 3.1.2</p> <p>5</p> <p>5.1.3</p> <p>8</p> <p>8.1.1</p>

Mainly there is a lot more about human physiology in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF, however, it is worth noting that Topic Area 3, biological psychology, involves studying neurotransmission, which is returned to in the A level in Topic Areas 5 and 8.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 18: Genetics and Genetic Engineering

Applied Science Unit 18	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>3. Understand the principles of Mendelian genetics.</p> <p>Principles of classical genetics in</p>	<p>The role of genes relates to the role of evolution and natural selection (to explain behaviour like aggression) and so can have</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3.1.4</p> <p>5</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

<p>general including laws of inheritance.</p> <p>Modern genetics including genes, genotype, alleles and chromosome mutation.</p>	<p>relevance to that section of biological psychology (Topic Area 3).</p> <p>Also a biological explanation for a mental disorder can involve genes, which also relate to one of the studies in clinical psychology (Topic Area 5).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	5.1.3
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Mainly there is a lot more about genetics in the Applied Science, however, it is worth noting that Topic Area 3, biological psychology, involves studying evolution and the idea of survival of the fittest so understanding genes and alleles has importance. Some studies in GCE Psychology 2015 also require understanding of DNA and genes (such as Carlsson et al., 1999/2000).

BTEC Applied Science - Unit 20: Medical Physics Techniques

Applied Science Unit 20	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>3. Know the basic principles of magnetic resonance imaging.</p> <p>Nuclear magnetic resonance including the overview of the process.</p>	<p>Biological psychology (Topic Area 3) has scanning including fMRI as one of the research methods.</p> <p>Clinical psychology (Topic Area 5) can include MRI and fMRI as methods in studies looking at schizophrenia, unipolar depression, anorexia nervosa and/or OCD.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3.2.3</p> <p>5</p> <p>5.3.2</p>

Mainly there is a lot more about medical physics in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF, however, it is worth noting that Topic Area 3, biological psychology, involves studying scanning as a research method including fMRI and so scanning techniques have importance. Studies in GCE Psychology 2015 also use scanning to gather data (such as the classic study in biological psychology, which is Raine et al., 1997). CT and PET scanning are required as well as fMRI in the GCE Psychology 2015 specification.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 31: Criminology

Applied Science Unit 31	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>1. Understand how competing definitions of crime influence its measurement.</p> <p>Definitions of crime including the legal definition and qualitative</p>	<p>Criminological psychology (Topic Area 6) is about crime, including its definition, and can involve looking at both qualitative and quantitative data related to crime including its</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6.1.1, 6.1.2</p>

and quantitative evidence regarding measurement of crime.	measurement. Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.	
1. Understand how competing definitions of crime influence its measurement. Criminological explanations, specifically labelling theories.	Criminological psychology (Topic Area 6) includes social explanations for crime, mentioning labelling theory (and the self-fulfilling prophecy). Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.	6 6.1.2

In general in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Unit on criminology there is more of a sociological focus though how crime is defined and the theory of labelling are two areas that are found in GCE Psychology 2015.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 34: Criminal Psychology

Applied Science Unit 34	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
1. Understand how psychological perspectives have been applied to criminal behaviour. Psychological perspectives including biological and XYY syndrome, personality theories (e.g. Eysenck) and social theories and factors (e.g. social learning theory).	Criminological Psychology (Topic Area 6) involves a requirement of looking at biological explanations for crime including personality theory and XYY syndrome (which is found not to explain crime). There is also a requirement for social explanations including labelling and the self-fulfilling prophecy. Social learning ideas can also be applied. Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.	6 6.1.1, 6.1.2
1. Understand how psychological perspectives have been applied to criminal behaviour. Psychopathology including mental illness (e.g. schizophrenia) and psychopathy.	Clinical psychology (Topic Area 5) focuses on schizophrenia though specifically not in relation to crime. Criminological psychology can consider psychopathy as part of personality and crime (e.g. Eysenck's theory). Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.	5 5.1.3 6 6.1.1
2. Be able to undertake a psychological study into a crime issue. Experimental design including ethical issues, aims, hypothesis, independent, dependent and	Criminological psychology involves a practical investigation which can use an experiment, an interview or a questionnaire as the research method and involves controlling variables, analysing results and evaluating the practical	2 2.2.13, 2.5 4 4.2.1, 4.5 6

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

<p>confounding variables. Methods including experiment, survey, interview, observation and case study. Results including appropriate statistical analysis. Evaluation including interpretation of analysis and conclusions.</p>	<p>investigation. Criminological psychology is an option at A level only Other method issues here such as statistical analysis, observation, case study, ethical issues and evaluation of a study feature in many other parts of the specification as listed elsewhere in this section. Case studies are looking at in cognitive psychology (Topic Area 2) and clinical psychology (Topic Area 5). Although the method features listed in this Unit are not required by an AS student regarding a study into crime, they are required at AS.</p>	<p>6.2.1, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.5 5 5.2.3</p>
<p><i>3. Know how psychological theories have been applied to different issues within the Criminal Justice System.</i> Eyewitness testimony including memory and the cognitive interview.</p>	<p>Criminological psychology looks at eyewitness testimony including eyewitness memory and the cognitive interview. Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>6 6.1.3, 6.1.7</p>
<p><i>3. Know how psychological theories have been applied to different issues within the Criminal Justice System.</i> Social influence including social identity theory and obedience.</p>	<p>Social psychology (Topic Area 1) covers social identity theory and theories of obedience. As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4</p>
<p><i>3. Know how psychological theories have been applied to different issues within the Criminal Justice System.</i> Treating crime including anger management and social skills training.</p>	<p>Criminological psychology covers treatments for crime and anti-social behaviour including one cognitive-behavioural treatment which can be anger management or social skills training. Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>6 6.1.5</p>
<p><i>4. Understand the influence psychological research has had on aspects of the Criminal Justice System.</i> Psychology in the courtroom including jury decision-making.</p>	<p>Criminological psychology covers factors influencing jury decision-making including characteristics of the defendant and pre-trial publicity (and studies in these areas). Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>6 6.1.8</p>

In GCE Psychology 2015 there are quite a few similarities between Topic Area 6, criminological psychology, which is an option in the GCE specification, and Unit 34, criminal psychology. Similarities include the focus on eyewitness testimony and its unreliability, the focus on carrying out a practical investigation (which can be an

experiment) in the area of criminological psychology and other issues such as explanations for crime, including biological explanations such as personality. Social explanations such as labelling are also found in both specifications. Treating crime using cognitive-behavioural means, such as social skills training or anger management features in both specifications as well, as do factors affecting juror decision-making. Interestingly social identity theory and obedience feature in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification in this Unit and are covered in social psychology in the GCE, another similarity.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 35: Applications of Forensic Psychology

Applied Science Unit 35	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>1. Understand the applied nature of forensic psychology.</p> <p>Definition, including comparing criminal psychology with clinical psychology.</p>	<p>Criminological psychology and clinical psychology are two Topic Areas in the A level (criminological psychology is an option only) and so they can be compared.</p> <p>Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6.1.1, 6.1.2</p>
<p>2. Know how psychology is used in forensic practice.</p> <p>Types of treatment including cognitive-behavioural therapy, social skills training, anger management and behavioural therapy.</p>	<p>Learning theories (Topic Area 4) involve looking at behavioural therapy though not directed at criminal behaviour (such as systematic desensitisation of phobias).</p> <p>Criminological psychology involves looking at treatments for crime and anti-social behaviour including a cognitive-behavioural therapy which can be anger management or social skills training.</p> <p>Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification though AS students should know about behavioural therapy.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4.1.11</p> <p>6</p> <p>6.1.5</p>
<p>4. Understand the contribution psychological research has made to understanding criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Themes including qualitative and quantitative approaches, case studies, interviews and surveys.</p>	<p>Criminological psychology looks at case study and experiment to research criminal and anti-social behaviour. Experiments produce quantitative data and case studies can include qualitative data.</p> <p>Criminological psychology considers analysis of qualitative</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.13</p> <p>6</p> <p>6.2.1, 6.2.4</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

	<p>and quantitative data.</p> <p>Social psychology looks at interviews and questionnaires (surveys) and also at qualitative and quantitative data.</p> <p>Cognitive psychology looks at specific case studies (those involving people with brain damage).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students though AS students would cover the method ideas in general, not focused on criminological psychology.</p>	
<p><i>4. Understand the contribution psychological research has made to understanding criminal behaviour.</i></p> <p>Structure of academic papers including abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion.</p>	<p>Report writing is covered in the practical investigations sections as well as in Topic 9 which is Psychological Skills.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 to 8</p> <p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.14</p>
<p><i>4. Understand the contribution psychological research has made to understanding criminal behaviour.</i></p> <p>Evaluation including methods used, interpreting results, understanding discussion and conclusions.</p>	<p>Criminological psychology includes evaluation issues as well as studies where discussions and conclusions can be considered.</p> <p>Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification though AS students would understand the general method issues.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6.2.3, 6.3, 6.5</p>

In GCE Psychology 2015 there is an emphasis on evaluation as well as on carrying out research in criminological psychology, which matches material in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF qualification. Types of treatment also match to an extent as do method issues covered in both specifications.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 40: Criminal Investigations in Practice

Applied Science Unit 40	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p>1. Be able to research a crime case, appreciating the various procedures and practices involved in evidence collection.</p> <p>Collection and preservation including questioning victims of crimes, witnesses, suspects and offenders.</p>	<p>Criminological Psychology includes factors affecting eyewitness testimony and also cognitive and ethical interviewing.</p> <p>Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6.1.3, 6.1.7</p>
<p>3. Be able to use interviewing and communication skills for the purpose of obtaining intelligence information.</p> <p>Interviewees including offender statements, witness testimony.</p>	<p>Criminological Psychology includes ethical interviewing and eyewitness testimony as well as cognitive interviewing .</p> <p>Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6.1.3, 6.1.7</p>
<p>3. Be able to use interviewing and communication skills for the purpose of obtaining intelligence information.</p> <p>Techniques including cognitive interview, open and closed questions, leading or misleading questions, models of memory.</p>	<p>Criminological Psychology includes cognitive interviewing and leading/misleading questions (as part of factors affecting eyewitness testimony).</p> <p>Cognitive psychology includes four models of memory.</p> <p>Social psychology looks at open and closed questions, interviews and questionnaires as research methods.</p> <p>Criminological psychology is an option at A level only, and is not in the AS qualification though some of this material (in Topic Areas 1 and 2) AS students would cover.</p>	<p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.5</p> <p>1</p> <p>1.2.2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4</p> <p>6</p> <p>6.1.3, 6.1.7</p>

GCE Psychology 2015 involves focus on cognitive and ethical interviewing as well as on how to interview eyewitnesses and unreliability in eyewitness testimony such as from leading questions. Cognitive psychology involves looking at four models of memory. These issues in GCE Psychology reflect some of what is covered in the

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Unit looking at criminal investigations in practice.

BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF - Unit 41: Clinical Psychology

Applied Science Unit 41	GCE Psychology relevant material	Topic Area
<p><i>1. Know the explanations that exist to explain mental disorder.</i></p> <p>Biological explanations including the dopamine hypothesis for schizophrenia, the monoamine hypothesis for depression and strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>Psychological explanations including a cognitive model of depression.</p>	<p>Clinical psychology involves the study of neurotransmitter functioning to explain schizophrenia which can include the dopamine hypothesis.</p> <p>Clinical psychology involves a biological explanation for unipolar depression which can include the monoamine hypothesis and can include a cognitive model (cognitive behavioural therapy can also be covered as a therapy for depression).</p> <p>There is a requirement for explanations to be examined in terms of strengths and weaknesses (evaluation).</p> <p>Clinical psychology is in the A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5.1.3, 5.1.4</p>
<p><i>2. Understand issues around diagnosing mental disorder.</i></p> <p>Diagnostic systems including DSM-IV-TR, historical development and changes over time, reliability and validity.</p>	<p>Clinical psychology involves considering of diagnosis including the DSM classification system which can be DSM-IV-TR.</p> <p>Issues of reliability and validity in diagnosis are also required in clinical psychology.</p> <p>Changes in diagnosis over time is likely to be covered in clinical psychology.</p> <p>Clinical psychology is in the A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5.1.2</p>
<p><i>3. Know how mental disorders can be treated.</i></p> <p>Biological treatments such as drug therapy for schizophrenia</p>	<p>Clinical psychology requires biological and non-biological treatments for schizophrenia and for one other mental disorder,</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5.1.4</p>

<p>and for depression. Psychological treatments such as cognitive behavioural therapy for depression.</p>	<p>which can be unipolar depression, so these therapies can fit. Clinical psychology is in the A level only, and is not in the AS qualification.</p>	
<p><i>4. Be able to carry out an ethical investigation into the area of mental health.</i> Ethical guidelines when using human participants in psychology research e.g. BPS guidelines.</p>	<p>Ethics are considered in the first topic area (social psychology), underlining their importance. The BPS Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009) is covered as well as risk assessment. In learning theories (Topic Area 4), ethical issues when using animals in research are covered including the Scientific Procedures Act (1986) and Home Office regulations. In clinical psychology (Topic Area 5) an awareness of Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) guidelines for clinical practitioners is required. In criminological psychology (Topic Area 6) the BPS Code (2009) is referred to again, this time including risk management when carrying out research in psychology and HCPC principles for undertaking psychological formulation and intervention. In child psychology (Topic Area 7) there is a requirement to know about the ethics of researching with children including children's rights and the UNCRC (1989) with issues around participation and protection. In health psychology (Topic Area 8) ethics of using animals to study drugs and ethics of using human participants to study drugs must be covered. 'Ethics' is also an Issue and Debate (examined in the full A level only). Criminological, child and health psychology are options in the A level and not in the AS. Clinical psychology is A level only (compulsory). AS Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, some of this applies to AS students.</p>	<p>1 1.2.7 4 4.2.2 5 5.2.1 6 6.2.5 7 7.2.4 8 8.2.1, 8.2.2 Psychological skills 9.1.15, 9.1.16, 9.3.1</p>
<p><i>4. Be able to carry out an ethical investigation into the area of</i></p>	<p>Each Topic Area (Topics 1 to 8) has a practical investigation that must</p>	<p>1 to 8</p>

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

<p><i>mental health.</i></p> <p>Research methods used in psychology including questionnaire, interview, case study and correlation.</p>	<p>be carried out (always ethically). So including an investigation into the area of mental health (clinical psychology) there are 8 practical investigations involved.</p> <p>In social psychology a questionnaire is required, in cognitive psychology an experiment, in biological psychology a correlation, in learning theories an observation. In clinical psychology a content analysis is stipulated. In criminological psychology there is a choice of one practical investigation from an experiment, a questionnaire or an interview, in child psychology the choice is from a questionnaire, interview or observation and in health psychology the choice is from a content analysis, questionnaire or interview.</p> <p>Criminological, child and health psychology are options in the A level and not in the AS.</p> <p>Clinical psychology is A level only (compulsory).</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students though not if applied to mental health.</p>	<p>1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.5, 9.1.6, 9.1.7, 9.1.8,</p>
<p><i>4. Be able to carry out an ethical investigation into the area of mental health.</i></p> <p>Methodology including quantitative and qualitative data, pilot study, open and closed questions, rating scales, self-report data and hypothesis.</p>	<p>Quantitative and qualitative data are covered in social psychology, alongside open and closed questions, rating scales, self-report data and the alternate hypothesis.</p> <p>The experimental and null hypotheses are covered in cognitive psychology.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students though not if applied to mental health.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1.2.2, 1.2.3</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.3</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.1, 9.1.4</p>
<p><i>4. Be able to carry out an ethical investigation into the area of mental health.</i></p> <p>Drawing conclusions from data including grounded theory, percentages, descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode) and graphs.</p>	<p>In the AS Topic Areas qualitative data are analysed using thematic analysis. Grounded theory is brought in for clinical psychology and the other three Year Two Topic Areas (the applications).</p> <p>Descriptive statistics and graphs are covered in social psychology and elsewhere and percentages in cognitive psychology (also having descriptive statistics and graphs).</p> <p>Topic Areas 6, 7 and 8 are options</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1.2.5</p> <p>2</p> <p>2.2.11</p> <p>5</p> <p>5.2.5</p> <p>6</p> <p>6.2.4</p> <p>7</p> <p>7.2.5</p>

	<p>in the A level only.</p> <p>As Topic Areas 1 to 4 are involved, this applies to AS students though not if applied to mental health. Grounded theory is not in the AS.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>8.2.4</p> <p>Psychological skills</p> <p>9.1.10, 9.1.13</p>
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GCE Psychology 2015 has a compulsory application, clinical psychology, which is Topic 5. Clinical psychology covers explanations and treatments for schizophrenia and one other mental disorder, which can be unipolar depression (there is a choice from unipolar depression, anorexia nervosa and OCD). If these two mental disorders are chosen, there is a good match with the Applied Psychology Unit on clinical psychology. Issues around diagnosis of mental disorders also match if DSM-IV-TR is chosen in the GCE specification, and issues of ethics, methods and methodology also match quite well.

Summary of mapping from BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF to GCE Psychology 2015

There are a lot of differences in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF Units, of which there are 53. BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF is much more 'applied' and has more 'science' in covering biology, chemistry and physics as well as some psychology.

There are just 14 of the 53 Units that map to GCE Psychology 2015, as has been shown.

Unit 34: Criminal Psychology and Unit 41: Clinical Psychology both map quite well to Topic Area 5: Clinical Psychology and Topic Area 6: Criminological Psychology in GCE Psychology 2015. As Year Two comprises clinical psychology and one from criminological, child and health psychology, Year Two of the GCE Psychology 2015 has quite a bit of material in common if criminological psychology is chose in the GCE. However, it should be noted that there are also differences. Also AS Psychology students will not cover either clinical or criminological psychology so the match is not as good for AS students.

Methods and methodological issues match reasonably well across the two specifications as well, as can be seen from the tables above. Main methods match, such as experiments, surveys (questionnaires), interviews, case studies, and observations. Methodology matches well such as hypotheses, types of data and controls. Analysis of data shows similarities including the use of descriptive and inferential statistics. Both AS and A level Psychology cover these method issues.

Ethics feature in both specifications, as would be expected and both at AS and A level.

Actual 'maths' matches to an extent though perhaps as might be expected, there is more 'maths' in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF than in GCE Psychology, matching the greater emphasis on the three sciences of biology, physics and chemistry.

GCE Psychology 2015 is Level 3 but just one AS or A level, whereas the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification is a complete Level 3 qualification and it would be expected that more would be in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF specification.

Having said that, GCE Psychology 2015 is focused on just psychology, and as would be expected there is more psychology than in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science

Mapping from BTEC Applied Science to GCE Psychology 2015

(2010) QCF. For example, classic and contemporary studies are required though not mentioned much in this mapping document, and also key questions for society need to be covered. There are 11 Issues and Debates to cover to make sure students have both depth and detail but also an overview of psychology and that they can respond synoptically.

To end it should be noted that if there were a document that involved all of the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF and mapped to GCE Psychology there would be a very large amount of differences. Similarly if a document involved all of the GCE and mapped to the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF there would be a very large amount of differences. This document takes relevant Units in the BTEC Nationals in Applied Science (2010) QCF and then maps the relevant material in those Units to the relevant parts of the GCE Psychology and such an exercise can mask the differences.

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