



## ACADEMY GREAT BARR

In Year 9, students begin to transition into their GCSE studies whilst maintaining the feel of Key Stage 3.

We aim to immerse students in a wider range of subjects and disciplines, taught by specialists in order to support their choices during the Pathways process towards the end of Year 9, to start in Year 10. Students work towards achieving 9 Q3 Qualifications in order to pass Key Stage 3, known as the "Nine in Nine".

Students are divided into 8 groups. The highest attaining students are grouped, along with those students who require some additional support. These requiring the support are taught in a smaller class, in a nurturing, primary based environment. Remaining students are grouped as mixed ability for English, Mathematics, Science, French, History and Geography. All other subjects are taught as a completely mixed ability.

Our Key Stage 3 curriculum is focused on four key areas as detailed below.

### WORLD

# 9

### EXPLORATION

English and Reading

Art

Business

Mathematics

Geography

Computing

Design Technology

Science

History

Hospitality and Catering

Music

French

Performing Arts

Psychology

### WELLBEING

Active (PE)

PSHEE, RSHE, RS

*Seek for that which is good,  
That which is right,  
And that which is true.*

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel: A Christmas Carol</b> How is text structured to interest a reader?</p>	<p><b>Modern Drama: An Inspector Calls</b> How does An Inspector Calls present ideas about responsibility?</p>	<p><b>Power and Conflict Poetry Themes of Nature, War and Identity</b> How is context significant to a text?</p>	



One hour per week is dedicated to use of the Academy Library and make use of the Accelerated Reading programme. For more information please click [here](#).

In addition, all Students in Year 9 also read for at least 20 minutes per day as part of our "Keep Calm and Read" programme which encourages young people to read for pleasure. It is expected that students have their reading book with them in every lesson.

### Key spellings to know:

Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Connotation	Characterisation
Imagery	Iambic Pentameter	Dramatic Irony	Soliloquy	Monologue
Oxymoron	Carnavalesque	Metadrama	Malapropism	Theatre
Relationships	Shakespearean	Ballad	Blank Verse	Epic
Haiku	Ode	Sonnet	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia
Assonance	Figurative	Structure	Sibilance	Enjambment
Caesura				

### For additional help:

Try visiting [BBC Bitesize](#).

The longest English word that can be spelled without repeating any letters is 'uncopyrightable'.



"Creativity of Learning and Learning of Creativity for a love of literature and cultural heritage."

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
Numerical Operations and Properties	Forming and Solving Equations	Averages	Angles
Expressions	Powers, Standard Form and Surds	Ratio and Proportion	Tables, Charts and Graphs
Rounding, Estimating and Bounds	Perimeter, Area and Volume	Algebraic Graphs	Direct and Inverse Proportion
Expanding and Factorising	Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry	Congruence and Similarity	Transformations
Powers, Standard Form and Surds	Fractions, Decimals and Percentages	Probability	Constructions
Fractions, Decimals and Percentages			

### Key spellings to know:

Perimeter	Area	Isosceles	Equilateral	Trapezium
Circumference	Expression	Expand	Factorise	Simplify
Significant	Estimate	Approximation	Mean	Median
Range	Modal	Frequency	Discrete	Continuous
Pictogram	Equation	Identity	Formula	Numerator
Denominator	Reciprocal	Equivalent	Angle	Quadrilateral
Polygon	Regular	Irregular	Pentagon	Hexagon
Heptagon	Octagon	Nonagon	Decagon	Interior
Exterior	Inverse	Substitute	Prism	Cuboid
Volume	Surface Area	Sphere	Pyramid	Frustum

### For additional help:

Try visiting [BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/bitesize).

In a room of just 23 people there's a 50% chance that two people have the same birthday.



"To create fluent mathematicians with a firm grasp on the fundamentals of mathematics. This will allow all students to develop into resilient problem solvers."

## What do you learn?

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Cell Biology Atomic Structure Energy	Cell Division Periodic Table Energy Transfer and Energy Resources Organisation and the Digestive System	Structure and Bonding Chemical Calculations Electricity and Electricity in the home

### Key spellings to know:

Cell	Nucleus	Mitochondria	Cell Membrane	Vacuole
Cytoplasm	Prokaryote	Microscope	Diffusion	Specific Heat Capacity
Organ	Organism	Mole	Latent Heat	Contract
Antagonistic	Renewable	Ionic	Hazard	Flammable
Kinetic	Power	Control (Variable)	Variation	Deceleration
Independent (Variable)	Dependent (Variable)	Covalent	Gamete	Foetus
Axis	Resistance	Voltage	Adaptation	Embryo
Differentiation	Substance	Mixture	Element	Compound
Particles	State	Osmosis	Force	Equilibrium
Resistance	Interaction	Active Transport	Gradient	Diffusion
Relative Atomic Mass	Current	Electron	Glands	

### For additional help:

Try visiting [BBC Bitesize](#), [Physics and Maths Tutor](#) or using the [23 Equations](#) App.

Although it is still debated, it is largely recognized that the word 'chemistry' comes from an Egyptian word meaning 'earth'.



**“Develop curiosity and imagination and empower students to ask outstanding questions to seek novel solutions.”**

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Health and the People: Medicine stands still and the Beginnings of change.</b></p> <p>Medieval</p> <p>Early Modern</p> <p>Renaissance</p> <p>Religion</p> <p>Medicine</p>	<p><b>Health and the People: A Revolution in Medicine and Modern Medicine.</b></p> <p>Modern</p> <p>Revolution</p> <p>Surgery</p> <p>Government Intervention</p>	<p><b>Elizabethan England: Elizabeth's Court and Parliament and Troubles at Home and Abroad.</b></p> <p>Monarchy</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Religion</p> <p>Rebellion</p> <p>War</p> <p>Foreign Relations</p>	<p><b>Elizabethan England: Life in Elizabethan Times</b></p> <p>Golden Age</p> <p>Gentry</p> <p>Fashion</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>Government Intervention</p> <p>Exploration and Trade</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Anglo-Saxon	Aristocracy	Earl	Lord	Baron
Peasant	Monarchy	Danelaw	Domesday	Motte and Bailey
Norman	Coronation	Feudalism	Nobility	Crusade
Epidemic	Manor	Agriculture	Pope	Catholic
Protestant	Puritan	Trinity	Heresy	Cromwell

### For additional help:

Try visiting [Activehistory.com](http://Activehistory.com),  
[BBC Bitesize](http://BBC Bitesize) or [Kerboodle](http://Kerboodle)

When anaesthetic was used for the first time in childbirth in 1847, the mother was so amazed and relieved at how painless the birth was that she named her child Anaesthesia.



**“Understand the present society and ourselves by understanding where we come from.”**

## What do you learn?

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Climate Change 1</b></p> <p>What is climate change?</p> <p>Why is it important in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?</p> <p>What is the evidence for climate change?</p> <p>Can humans do anything to reduce impacts of climate change?</p>	<p><b>Urban Futures</b></p> <p>How is the global pattern of globalisation changing?</p> <p>What are megacities and their characteristics?</p> <p>What are push/pull factors?</p> <p>What are the effects of migration?</p>	<p><b>Global Hazards (Tectonics)</b></p> <p>What processes occur at plate boundaries?</p> <p>What are the impacts of earthquakes?</p> <p>How does technology have the potential to save lives in Hazardous Zones?</p>	<p><b>Global Hazards (Weather)</b></p> <p>Why do we have weather hazards?</p> <p>What are El Nino and La Nina?</p> <p>What are the causes and impacts of El Nino and La Nina?</p>	<p><b>UK in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</b></p> <p>What does the UK look like in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?</p> <p>How is the UK's population changing?</p> <p>How is the London economic hub significant to the UK?</p>	<p><b>DME (Geography Skills)</b></p> <p>How do you approach a DME?</p> <p>How can DMEs vary?</p> <p>How do you structure an answer for a DME?</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Accessibility	Central Business District	Dispersed Settlement	Emigrant	Human Geography
Immigrant	Inner City	Land use	Microclimate	Pollution
Nucleated Settlement	Public Transport	Refugees	Settlement	Site
Suburbs	Urban	Urbanisation	Shanty Town	Economic
Environmental	Favela	Concentration	Compass Direction	Contour
Distance	Opportunity	Ordnance Survey	Relief	Scale
Triangulation	Features	Physical	Human	Population

### For additional help:

Try visiting BBC News and Weather pages to keep up to date with Geography news.

The first city to reach a population of 1 million people was Rome, Italy in 133 B.C. There is a city called Rome on every continent.



**"Develop a love of knowledge and appreciation for the world around us in its past, present and future forms."**

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p>Me, my family and friends.</p> <p>Technology in everyday life.</p>	<p>Free time activities.</p> <p>Custom and festivals.</p> <p>Home, town, neighbourhood and region.</p>	<p>Social issues.</p> <p>Global issues.</p> <p>Travel and Tourism.</p>	<p>Travel and Tourism.</p> <p>My Studies.</p> <p>Life at School and College.</p> <p>Education Post 16.</p> <p>Jobs, career choices and ambitions, writing a CV in French, including jobs you'd like to do in the future.</p>

### Key spellings to know:

J'aime  
Je pense que  
Mais  
De plus  
Chezmoi

J'adore  
Je trouve que  
Parce que  
Dans  
Plus... que

Je n'aime pas  
à mon avis  
Cependant  
Il y a...  
Moins... que

Je deteste  
Et  
Donc  
Ne... rien  
Je m'apelle

je suis d'accord  
Aussi  
Par Contre  
Chez  
Ça va?

### For additional help:

Try visiting [Kerboodle](#) or [Duolingo](#).

French is the official language of France and it's also spoken in Monaco, Luxembourg, some parts of Belgium and Switzerland, in the Canadian province of Québec, parts of North and Central Africa, Vietnam, Cambodia, Madagascar and the French Overseas Departments and Territories. It can still be heard in some communities of French origin in the USA, in Maine and Louisiana.



**"Enforce the values across different cultures whilst developing communication skills."**

## What do you learn?

- Use and develop a variety of tactics and strategies to overcome opponents in team and individual games [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders, rugby and tennis]
- Develop their technique and improve their performance in other competitive sports, [for example, athletics and gymnastics], or other physical activities [for example, dance]
- Take part in further outdoor and adventurous activities in a range of environments which present intellectual and physical challenges and which encourage pupils to work in a team, building on trust and developing skills to solve problems, either individually or as a group
- Evaluate their performances compared to previous ones and demonstrate improvement across a range of physical activities to achieve their personal best
- Continue to take part regularly in competitive sports and activities outside school through community links or sports clubs.

### Key spellings to know:

Heart-Rate  
Badminton  
Rounders  
Athletics  
Measure

Tactic  
Basketball  
Rugby  
Athlete

Strategy  
Cricket  
Tennis  
Gymnastics

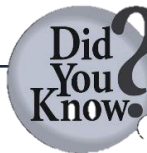
Competition  
Football  
Technique  
Gymnast

Competitor  
Netball  
Performance  
Time

### For additional help:

Speak to the PE Department for additional ways you can be active.

According to the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers everybody should aim to be active daily. For adults, the recommended amount is 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate activity per week, in bouts of 10 minutes or more. The overall amount of activity is more important than the type, intensity or frequency, and one way to achieve this is to do 30 minutes on at least 5 days a week.



**“Inspire lifelong enjoyment and participation in physical activity, instilling core values of Tolerance, Teamwork, Perseverance and Respect.**”



## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
Working Together Successfully	Relationships in the Media	Discrimination and Tolerance	Self-Confidence and Self-Esteem
Friendship	Religion and Culture	Pathways	Law at Work
Developing and Managing Emotion	Drug Safety	Enterprise	Careers and Employment
Marriage, Commitment and Families	Influence	Citizenship +	Mental Health
Loss and Ending Relationships	Social Media	Consent	Looking after yourself
Religion and Culture	Financial Awareness	Contraception	Eating Well
Loving Relationships	Emergency Situations	Pregnancy and Abortion	Bullying
Accepting Differences	Growing Up		

### Key spellings to know:

Relationship	Teams	Friendship	Bullying	Disagreement
Bi-Stander	Christianity	Orthodox	Roman Catholic	Anglican
Non-Conformist	Pentecostal	Islam	Sikhism	Intimate
Expectation	Perspective	Consequence	Emergency	Creationism
Marriage	Consent	Contraception	Gender	Sexual Orientation
Bar Mitzvah	Hygiene	Obesity	Kosha	Halal

### For additional help:

You can find support and guidance about your PSHE, RSHE and Careers in lots of ways. Speak to your tutor to find out more.

If you are physically tired, the best thing to do is exercise as it will give you more energy than sitting. Studies have found that the blood and oxygen flow through the body will give you more energy and improve your mood. The increase in endorphin levels can contribute to a feeling of well-being.



**“Develop understanding of the world around us to ensure we group up happy, healthy and successful.”**

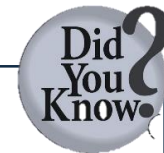
## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Mechanical and Natural Forms</b></p> <p>Drawing Skills</p> <p>Research Skills</p> <p>Photography Skills</p> <p>How can you use effective observational skills to create artwork?</p>	<p><b>Mechanical and Natural Forms</b></p> <p>Experimentation</p> <p>Printmaking</p> <p>Painting Techniques</p> <p>Why is experimentation important in Art?</p> <p>How do you work in the style of an Artist?</p>	<p><b>Mechanical and Natural Forms</b></p> <p>Developing Large Drawings</p> <p>Refining Skills</p> <p>What elements do you need to make an image realistic?</p> <p>What do we mean by 'refinement'?</p>	<p><b>Mechanical and Natural Forms</b></p> <p>Personal Response (Final Piece)</p> <p>What materials am I strongest using?</p> <p>What elements are needed in order to create a successful large final piece?</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Effect	Pattern	Line
Material	Surface	Paint
Canvas	Paper	Texture
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Tint	Shade	Warm
Harmonious	Cool	Proportion
Complementary	Portraiture	

A world record of 8ft 6in for the highest flying toast from a pop-up toaster was set at the Royal College of Art graduate show in 2008.



**“Develop transferable skills such as: Problem Solving, Perseverance, Independence, Research, Creativity and Wider Thinking.”**

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Exploring Enterprise</b> What is enterprise?</p> <p>What are the types and characteristics of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)?</p> <p>What is the purpose of enterprise?</p> <p>Why do people set up their own business?</p> <p>What are the characteristics of entrepreneurs?</p>	<p><b>Exploring Enterprise</b> What skills do entrepreneurs need?</p> <p>How do businesses meet customer needs?</p> <p>How do businesses use market research to understand customers?</p>	<p><b>Exploring Enterprise</b> What are the main features that make a product or service competitive?</p> <p>What are internal factors that impact business costs?</p>	<p><b>Exploring Enterprise</b> How do businesses use situational analysis?</p> <p>How do you measure the success of an SME?</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Entrepreneur  
Private Limited Company  
Expansion  
Motivation  
Stakeholders

Limited Liability  
Public Limited Company  
Gap in the market  
Objective  
Target Market

Profit  
Customer  
Market Research  
Revenue

Competition  
Employees  
Market Share  
Shareholder

### For additional help:

Speak to Mrs Kinsella.

In 1971, the iconic Nike logo was designed by a student named Carolyn Davidson for just \$35! However, Carolyn's contribution to Nike did not go unrecognised. Three years after Nike went public (1983), the executives surprised her with a party, where she was given an undisclosed amount of shares of Nike stock. Reports suggest they are worth close to \$1 Million.



**“Develop an environment where innovation and creativity can be used to build skills and knowledge for further education and employment.”**

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Databases</b></p> <p>Difference between flat files/ relational databases. Set up of fields in a database (datatype, etc) Entering data Interrogating a database (Queries) Reports Switchboard (Menu Screen) Intro to SQL</p>	<p><b>Programming</b></p> <p>Decomposition of problems Identifying errors (Debugging) Flowcharting/ Pseudocode Recap of basic programming Selection Iteration List/ Arrays Text files</p>	<p><b>Python Programming Project</b></p> <p>Decomposition/ Planning Design (flowchart/ pseudocode) Abstraction Programming a solution Testing Evaluation</p>	<p><b>Spreadsheets</b></p> <p>Formatting cells/ Worksheets Use of formulas/ cell referencing Conditional formatting Graphs/ Charts Macros</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Program	Language	Cryptography	Turtle	Security
Python	Flowchart	Output	Process	Software
Hardware	Component	Abstraction	Python	Iteration
Algorithm	Sequence	Selection	Condition	Variable
Processor	Accelerometer	Query	Array	Decomposition

### For additional help:

Try visiting [Python](#) or [Bitesize](#).

The first electronic computer ENIAC weighed more than 27 tons and took up 1800 square feet.



**“Ensure students are computer literate and find solutions to problems which may not exist yet.”**

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Identify, Investigate and Outline Design Possibilities</b></p> <p>Design Context</p> <p>Problems and Solutions</p> <p>Product Analysis</p> <p>Primary and Secondary Research</p> <p>Immersive Research</p> <p>Target Market/Client</p> <p>Design Brief</p> <p>Design Specification</p>	<p><b>Generating design ideas</b></p> <p>Mood Boards</p> <p>Innovation in Design</p> <p>Iterative Processes</p> <p>Design Idea Generation</p> <p>Communication Techniques</p>	<p><b>Developing design ideas</b></p> <p>Modelling</p> <p>CAD</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>Material Research</p> <p>Component Research</p> <p>Manufacturing Specification</p>	<p><b>Realising design ideas</b></p> <p>CAD/CAM</p> <p>Hand Tools</p> <p>Manufacturing Processes</p> <p>Prototypes</p> <p>Analysis and Evaluation</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Aesthetics	Analysis	Analyse	Anthropometrics	Assurance
Brief	Client	Colour	Construction	Consumer
Continuous	Criteria	Customer	Decision	Design
Develop(ment)	Dimensions	Ergonomics	Evaluate	Evaluation
Function	Graphic	Idea	Industrial	Isometric
Manufacture	Material	Modification	Organise	Orthographic
Process	Prototype	Quality	Specification	Suitable

### For additional help:

Try visiting Technology Student or BBC Bitesize.

The Nike Swoosh was designed by Carolyn Davidson in 1971, whilst she was a student at Portland State University. She was paid £35.



**“Students use their creativity and imagination to design and make prototypes that solve real and relevant problems.”**

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Arts Award - Bronze</b> <b>Researching the career and work of an artist or craftsperson</b></p> <p>Students to create a research presentation about an artist or craftsperson who inspires them.</p>	<p><b>Arts Award - Bronze</b> <b>Passing on an arts skill</b></p> <p>Students will work on a short workshop in an area of their expertise and lead the workshop to either the rest of their class or a younger year group.</p>	<p><b>Arts Award - Bronze</b> <b>Reviewing an Arts Event</b></p> <p>Students to complete a review of an arts event of their choice – opportunities to experience an arts event will be provided and we will work on evaluative writing skills in lesson time.</p>	<p><b>Arts Award - Bronze</b> <b>Active participation in an Art Form</b></p> <p>Students will work towards an end of term showcase where all students will contribute something (we will work on short script extracts in lessons but if we have a strong dancer/artist/vocalist/instrumentalist they could also use this).</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Tension	Plot	Character	Development	Characterisation
Atmosphere	Devising	Audience	Role on the wall	Proxemics
Stimulus	Climax	Evaluation	Narration	Role Play
Improvisation	Spontaneous	Soundscape	Dynamics	Tempo
Structure	Melody	Instrumentation	Rhythm	Harmony
Elements	Fortissimo	Forte	Piano	Pianissimo
Presto	Moderato	Grave		

### For additional help:

Try getting involved in Extra-Curricular opportunities.

The word "Theatre" comes from the Greek word "theatron", which means "seeing place".



"Develop an understanding and appreciation of live performance; inspire and nurture the imagination and support students in the development of skills that will support them throughout life."

### What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Food Safety</b></p> <p>Why is it important to follow health and safety rules within a food environment?</p> <p>How can a mixture of equipment be used within the food room to avoid cross contamination and create a high skill dish?</p> <p>Why is it important to follow food safety rules and regulations?</p> <p>Why is it important to store food correctly?</p> <p>What is the eat well guide?</p>	<p><b>Nutrients</b></p> <p>What are macronutrients?</p> <p>What is dietary fibre?</p> <p>What is energy?</p> <p>How do dietary needs differ throughout life?</p>	<p><b>Food Choice</b></p> <p>What are the factors that affect food choice?</p> <p>What are protein and dairy alternatives?</p> <p>What are allergies and intolerances?</p> <p>What are religious and cultural food choices?</p> <p>What are food labelling requirements?</p>	<p><b>Food Science</b></p> <p>How can menus be adapted to meet dietary needs?</p> <p>What are functional and chemical properties of ingredients?</p> <p>What is coagulation and shortening?</p> <p>What is the science between bread making?</p> <p>What is dextrinization and caramelisation?</p> <p>What are raising agents?</p>

#### Key spellings to know:

Additives  
Component  
Macronutrients

Aesthetics  
Coagulation

Ambient Temperature  
Cross Contamination

Antibacterial  
Quality Control

Bacteria  
Sensory Descriptors

#### For additional help:

Speak to a member of the DT Department

Eating 2 Kiwis an hour before bed can help you fall asleep quicker.

Did You Know?

"To equip students with the knowledge, understanding and skills required to cook and apply the principles of food science, nutrition and healthy eating with a key focus on industry."

## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Film Music</b></p> <p>Can music enhance the experience of watching a film? Students will create their own film scores based on three stimuli.</p> <p>Students will listen to film music and critically analyse the effect.</p>	<p><b>Cover Versions and Remixes</b></p> <p>How do you completely change the genre of a song using the musical elements?</p> <p>Student will arrange and perform multiple songs in genres completely different from their original setting.</p>	<p><b>Song writing</b></p> <p>What makes an outstanding solo performance?</p> <p>Students will work to create a composition performance based on the OCR specification.</p>	<p><b>Introduction to Music from Around the World</b></p> <p>How do other cultures and communities around the world celebrate and interact with Music. What are the similarities and differences between cultures.</p>

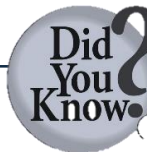
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## What do you learn?

Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
<p><b>Introduction to research methods:</b> Formulation of testable hypotheses; Types of variable; Experimental methods; Types of research method.</p>	<p><b>Designing research:</b> Quantitative and qualitative methods; experimental designs; self-report methods; case studies and strengths and weaknesses of each research method and types of research for which they are suitable.</p>	<p><b>Research procedures:</b> The use of standardised procedures, instructions to participants, randomisation, allocation to conditions, counterbalancing and extraneous variables (including explaining the effect of extraneous variables and how to control for them).</p>	<p><b>Planning and conducting research:</b> How research should be planned, taking into consideration the reliability and/or validity of: sampling methods, experimental designs, quantitative and qualitative methods.</p>

### Key spellings to know:

Hypothesis  
Independent Variable  
Dependent Variable  
Extraneous Variable  
Qualitative Data

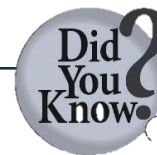
Quantitative Data  
Ecological Validity  
Mundane Realism  
Social Desirability  
Demand Characteristics  
Correlation

Normal Distribution  
Observation  
Standardisation  
Stratified Sampling  
Systematic Sampling

### For additional help:

Visit the [AQA Psychology Website](#)

Research has found that good relationships are more important to a long life than exercise.



To cultivate understanding of human behaviour through development of critical, analytical and research based skills.