



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 13 – Health and Social Care

Unit 6: Psychological perspectives in health and social care



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Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>	Assessment	
Lesson 1: The role of Psychology and types of Psychologists D1 1.1 D2 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that understanding some of the basic ideas in psychology can help us understand ourselves and others. Students will know that forensic psychologists work with offenders to help them understand and change their criminal behaviour Students will know that clinical psychologists work in the NHS with a variety of patients. Students will know that counselling psychologists work with individuals, couples or groups. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to already know about different health and social care settings.</i> <i>Students will need to know that emotional health is an important part of how we stay healthy holistically.</i> 		
Lesson 2: Written coursework D1 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Lesson 3: Written coursework D2 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Lesson 4: Describe the concepts of nature and nurture in relation to human development and behaviour D3 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that nature refers to genetic inheritance Students will know that nurture refers to what happens as we grow in our environment. Students will know that Nativists are people who think that certain skills, abilities and traits are inherited. Students will know that empiricists are those who consider that the environment has a greater influence than our genes do on how we develop. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to already know that genes are what we inherit from our parents</i> <i>Students need to already know that the environment is what surrounds us</i> 		

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Lesson 5: Explain the nature versus nurture debate C1 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that it is difficult to decide how far nature or nurture is responsible for an individual's development and behaviour. Students will know that the influence of nature and nurture is debated because of ethical, economic and social implications for society. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to already know the difference between environmentalists and nativists.</i> <i>Students need to already know that childhood influences can affect how we develop not only physically and socially but psychologically too.</i> <i>Students need to already know what a society is and how it is made up.</i> 	
Lesson 6, 7 and 8: Understanding psychological theories relating to health and social care C2 3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that theories are views, perspectives or ideas. Students will know that theories attempt to explain human behaviour. Students will know that theories are useful for those working in health and social care where an understanding of people and their behaviour is essential. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to already know that we learn actions based on what we see others doing</i> <i>Students need to already know that change our behaviour based on who we surround ourselves with.</i> 	
Lesson 9: The impact of psychological theory on health and social care practice B1 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that our understanding and interpretation of behaviour has changed as a result of theories and we have changed how we care for people. Students will know that person centred practice has developed as a result of humanistic theories. Students will know that appropriate interventions were introduced based on what a patient may be struggling with i.e. talking therapies replaced shock therapy. Students will know that research and evidence-based practice has built a strong foundation for changing practice. Students will know that awareness has increased and we now understand much more about the impact of the mind on the rest of the body. Students will know that therapeutic relationships are developed through the establishment of psychoanalysis, a therapy used to gain insight into our unconscious thoughts. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to already know that people no longer rely upon doctors alone to find out information about a health condition and that they can use the internet to research.</i> <i>Students need to already know why it is important for patients to make their own decisions.</i> 	
Lesson 10: Compare and contrast approaches to health and social care practice based on psychological theory B2 3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know that there are similarities and differences in approaches to health and social care practice. Students will know that psychodynamic, cognitive and biological approaches focus on the relationship between the mind and behaviour. Students will know that the greatest contrast is between holistic approaches such as humanists who look at physical, 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students will need to have basic knowledge on each individual theory e.g. the theorist and their main aims.</i> <i>That babies form an attachment with parents.</i> 	

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	<p>social and emotional factors, whereas social learning considers the impact of the social environment while the biological approach only looks at physical influences on behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that behaviourists focus only on observed behaviour and are not concerned with emotional motivations. • Students will know that the humanistic approach is person centred. 				
Lesson 11: Task 2 D3 Coursework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Lesson 12: Task 2 C1 Coursework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Lesson 13: Task 2 C2 Coursework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Lesson 14: Task 2 C2 Coursework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		

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Lesson 15: Task 2 C2 Coursework	•		•		
Lesson 16: Task 2 B1 Coursework	•	•	•		
Lesson 17: Task 2 B2 Coursework	•	•	•		
Lesson 18: Task 2 B2 Coursework	•	•	•		
Lesson 19 and 20: Discuss psychological approaches in the management of a specific health condition A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that psychological approaches are used when managing health conditions • Students will know that mental health conditions include those that: affect individuals' thoughts, feelings and mood • Students will know that Addictions phobias, eating disorders and mood disorders are all examples of mental health conditions. • Students will know that addiction involves not having control over doing, taking, or using something that is harmful. 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Students need to already know: that addiction is the fact or condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity.</i> • <i>A phobia is an extreme or irrational fear of or aversion to something.</i> • <i>A charity is an organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.</i> • <i>A theory is a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one</i> 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that addiction involves not having control over doing, taking, or using something that is harmful. • Students will know that Ways of managing addiction include: attending local support groups and counselling (cognitive and social learning approaches) cognitive behavioural therapy (cognitive approaches) • intensive rehabilitation programmes – some are residential, some can be undertaken from home and are individualised (cognitive and humanistic approaches) • medication (biological approaches). • Students will know that a phobia is an irrational fear or anxiety that is so extreme it can prevent the individual from living their day to day life • Students will know that ways of treating a phobia include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counselling e.g. psychodynamic counselling (psychodynamic approaches) • self-help groups (social learning approaches) • therapies (psychodynamic therapies such as desensitisation and exposure therapies) • cognitive behavioural therapy (cognitive approaches) • medication e.g. use of anti-depressants (biological approaches). 		<p><i>based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained.</i></p>		
Lesson 21,22 and 23: Coursework A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		