

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	Psychology	Year Group	10	Sequence No.	3	Topic	Psychological problems
Retrieval		Core Knowledge			Student Thinking		
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?		What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?			What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'		
<p><u>KS3 and past topic</u></p> <p>Biology – neurons and synapses – drawing and labelling drawings, hormones, biological approach and the brain. Students to recall the nature versus nurture debate in psychology and how that links to approaches in psychology.</p> <p><u>Personal experience</u></p> <p>Ill mental health and good mental health assumptions. Knowledge of different mental health issues from PD sessions, experience, past learning. Students to recall how they think mental health problems come about in individuals</p>		<p>Key Concepts –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An introduction to mental health: ways of defining mental health, including the mental health continuum the current prevalence of mental health problems, including current statistics and differences between age; gender; and sexual orientation the incidence of significant mental health problems over time, including changing classification; similarities and differences; and how attitudes have changed towards mental health in the UK since the 1959 Mental Health Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of significant mental health problems on the individual and society: the effects of stigma on individuals before and after diagnosis the effects of discrimination on individuals before and after diagnosis the effects of significant mental health problems on the wider society, including care in the community. Theories/Explanations <p>Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development</p> <p>Schizophrenia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clinical characteristics of schizophrenia as outlined in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 1 Key statistics of schizophrenia including reference to prevalence; age; sex; ethnicity; and recovery rates 			<p>Applying knowledge of mental health to treatments and the link to the economy – e.g. cost of therapy as an expensive treatment but short term, versus medication which is cheaper in the short term but is required for longer.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biological theory of schizophrenia: • the dopamine hypothesis – the role of dopaminergic neurons and synaptic transmission in an overactive dopamine system causing high dopamine levels in the brain • how the structure and functions of the brain relates to cognitions and behaviour; brain dysfunction in relation to brain volume and brain activity – the roles of the frontal lobes; hippocampus; and temporal lobes; and the impact of neurological damage in schizophrenia • criticisms of this theory including the nature/nurture debate. • The psychological theory - the social drift theory of schizophrenia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rejection by society • disengagement of individuals • criticisms of this theory including problems establishing cause and effect. <p>Schizophrenia Research Study– the role of monoamines on cerebral function during specific prefrontal cognitive activation – Daniel, Weinberger, Jones et al. (1991): The effect of amphetamine on regional cerebral blood flow during cognitive activation in schizophrenia</p> <p>Clinical Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clinical characteristics of clinical depression as outlined in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)2 • Key statistics of clinical depression including reference to prevalence; age; sex; ethnicity; and recovery rates • The biological theory – the social rank theory of clinical depression: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the evolutionary function of depression • the role of a lower rank in reducing conflict • criticisms of the theory including the reductionism/holism debate. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The psychological theory - the ABC Model of clinical depression: • rational versus irrational beliefs • the roles of activating events, beliefs and consequences • criticisms of the theory including the freewill/determinism debate. <p>Clinical Depression Research Study – Tandoc et al. (2015): Study into Facebook use, envy, and depression among college students: Is Facebooking depressing?</p> <p>Application – the development of treatments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of anti-psychotics and anti-depressants to treat schizophrenia and clinical depression and how they improve mental health through changing the actions of the brain and interactions between neurons and synapses • The use of psychotherapy for treating schizophrenia and clinical depression and how it improves mental health • The development of neuropsychology for studying schizophrenia and clinical depression, including neuropsychological tests and brain imaging techniques <p>Tier 3 vocabulary Depression Psychotics Schizophrenia Neuropsychology Rational Irrational Determinism Classification cerebral</p>	
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