The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 13 – Health and Social Care

Unit 7: Sociological Perspectives in Health and Social Care

Year 13 Health and Social Care	Unit 7: Sociological Perspectives in Health and Social Care			
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 1: **Summarise the sociological approach to the study of human behaviour D2 1.1**	• Students will need to know that Sociology is the study of society. It involves the study of human social behaviour within different cultures and organisations that form part of the society where groups of people live together. • Social cohesion is a set of factors that enable a group of people to function as a group. • In order for a group of people to function well as a group there needs to be a willingness for all the members of that group to function together for the benefit of the group. • Social norms are the standards of human social behaviour and Social norms will vary according to the group and its purpose. For example, at work it may involve all care workers following a code of conduct; in one care worker's family it may involve going to church on a Sunday; in another care worker's family it may involve only eating vegetarian food. • Social values guide the standards of human social behaviour, bring groups together and establish their common expectations and understanding.		• *Students will need to have basic knowledge on how humans behave in society* • *An organisation is an organised group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business or government department.* • *Students will need to know what groups adults form* • *Conflict is a serious disagreement or argument.* • *Students will need to know examples of social values such as ways in which we see are good ways to behave i.e. manners, not breaking the law.*	
Lesson 2 and 3: **Describe sociological perspectives D1 1.2**	• Students will know that Sociology is characterised by a range of different theories and perspectives. • Students will know that the functionalism perspective is one of the main sociological perspectives. In this perspective, the main aspects of society, such as social institutions, are viewed as being necessary to the overall functioning of society as a whole and as being dependent on others • Lesson 4 Describe sociological perspectives in relation to health and social care B1 1.3 • Students will know that Sociology is characterised by a range of different theories and perspectives. • Students will know that Conflict theory is a perspective that focuses on how groups in society are unequal and how it is these inequalities between groups that cause conflict and can effect social change and potentially destroy society. • Students will know that Karl Marx's ideas established Marxism and it was in his work that the conflict theory originated. It is based on the ideas of Karl Marx who		• *Students will need to know what gender means* • *Students will need to know what a perspective is* • *Students will need to know the definition of conflict* • *Students will need to know what an inequality is* • *Students will need to know what a social institution is*	

Year 13 Health and Social Care	Unit 7: Sociological Perspectives in Health and Social Care			
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
	believed that society evolved through the following three stages: feudalism, capitalism and finally socialism. • Students will know that Feminism is the unequal distribution of power in society and is examined by studying the differences and inequalities that exist in gender.			
Lesson 4: **Describe sociological perspectives in relation to health and social care B1 1.3**	• Students will know that Social realism is a theory that uses representation and symbolism to express a social, economic or political view. • Students will know that Social realists are usually critical of society i.e. in terms of social conditions or political structures within society. • Students will know that social constructionism focuses on how social aspects influence the everyday life of individuals and groups of individuals in society. • Students will know that views and assumptions about mental illness and physical disabilities have changed over the years. This has resulted in individuals no longer being punished, segregated and excluded from living in society. • Students will know that labelling theory explains how groups of individuals within society can create labels that can, if presented negatively, create untrue representations of individuals and groups, e.g. of children who have autism, of individuals who have bipolar disorder, of individuals who have dementia.		• *Students will need to know that realists are critical of society* • *Students will need to know what constitutes poverty* • *Students will need to know what social class means* • *Students will need to know what issues are important to the health and social care sector*	
Lesson 5: **Describe the biomedical, social and ecological models of health and well-being**	• Students will know that there are a number of different models that are used in health and social care to support individuals and promote their health and well-being. • Students will know that the biomedical model is one that focuses solely on the physical or biological aspects of health and well-being. It is only concerned with the physical illness or disease, its diagnosis, treatment and cure. • Students will know that it does not take into account the psychological and social influences on health and well-being and focuses on biological explanations of ill health and ill-being • Students will know that in contrast to the biomedical model, the social model of health and well-being does not		•	

Year 13 Health and Social Care	Unit 7: Sociological Perspectives in Health and Social Care			
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
	solely focus on disease and illness. It considers other factors that can affect health and well-being e.g. social, environmental, cultural factors. • Students will know that the social models focus is on preventing disease and illness by promoting health and well-being. Its focus is on understanding the whole person, their lifestyle, their preferences and needs, not just the disease or illness. In this model, individuals are empowered to be active participants in maintaining their own health and well-being. • Students will know that the ecological model of health and well-being is another model that is used by health and social care practitioners to help them to understand how physical and social factors can impact on health and well-being. • Students will know that he ecological model helps to explain how physical and social factors can influence health and well-being both positively and negatively. • Students will know that the model provides a combination of different approaches to promote health and well-being and can promote partnership working and sees the 'whole person' and their different needs.			