

Health and Social Care Department Curriculum Overview

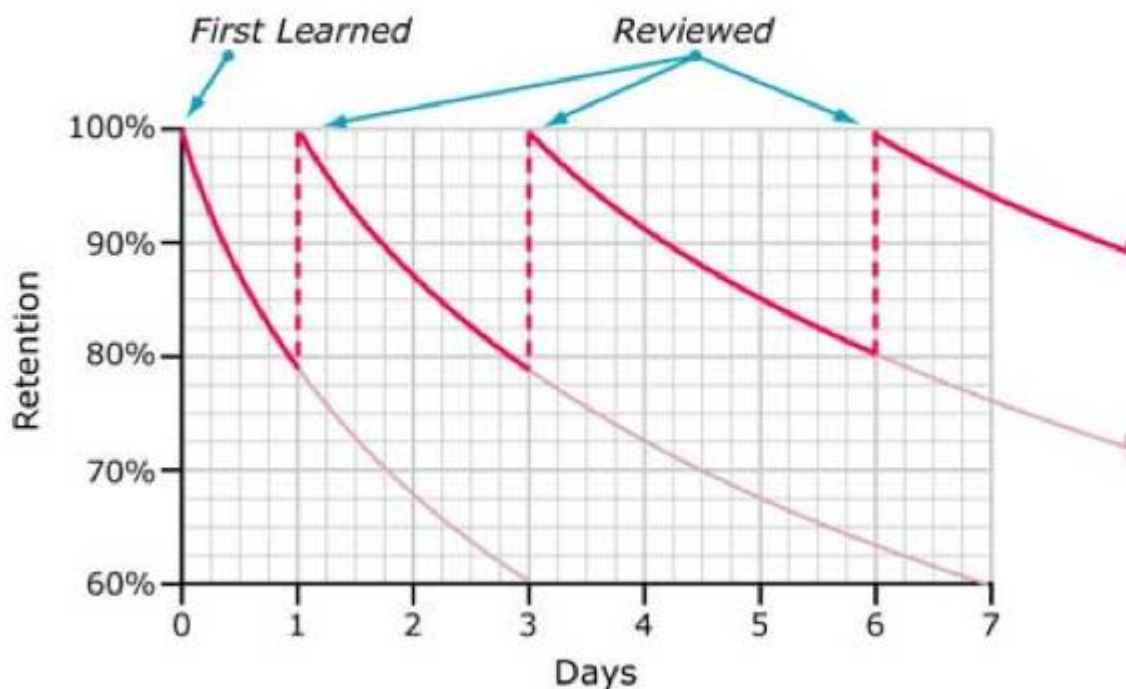
Curriculum Intent:

"Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less."

Marie Curie



The Health and Social Care department aims to provide learners with the ability to gain and apply knowledge, understanding and skills in a variety of health, social care and early years' settings. Learners will be able to use transferable skills and tools to improve their learning in other subjects with the aim of enhancing employability when they leave education, contributing to both their personal development and future economic well-being.

Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information





Key Stage 4 Curriculum Overview

Year 10											
Autumn Term 1A		Autumn Term 1B		Spring Term 2A		Spring Term 2B		Summer Term 3A		Summer Term 3B	
TOPIC TITLE: Ro34: Creative and therapeutic activities		TOPIC TITLE: Ro34: Creative and therapeutic activities		TOPIC TITLE: Ro34: Creative and therapeutic activities		TOPIC TITLE: Ro32: Principles of care in H&SC settings		TOPIC TITLE: RO32: Effective communication in H&SC		TOPIC TITLE: RO32: Protecting service users and service providers in health and social care settings	
Topics	Domains (Core knowledge and skills)	Topics	Domains (Core knowledge and skills)	Topics	Domains (Core knowledge and skills)	Topics	Domains (Core knowledge and skills)	Topics	Domains (Core knowledge and skills)	Topics	Domains (Core knowledge and skills)
Types of therapies used in health and social care	Types of therapies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensory Cognitive Expressive Physical Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Intellectual Emotional Social 	Factors that affect the selection of a creative activity	Individual abilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Intellectual Emotional Social Gender 	Introduce live assignment – material released June	Application of knowledge	The rights of service users in health and social care settings	Types of care settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Social care 	Qualities of a service practitioner	The 6c's : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice Individuality Rights independence Privacy Dignity Respect Partnership Encouraging decision making of service user 	Effective communication in health and social care settings	Types of communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbal Non-verbal Active listening Special methods
Types of creative activities	Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Intellectual Emotional Social Types of creative activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Intellectual/cognitive Emotional Social Sensory Imaginative 	Aims of the creative activity	Benefit of the activity to the individual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose specific to an individual or group Timescales Resources needed Safety Communication Appropriateness to individuals Methodology to be used Demonstration Group work Individual contribution Feedback methods 	<u>Working NEA live assessment tasks 1-3</u>	Introduce the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim(s) Content Settle the individuals so that they are prepared to carry out the activities Supervise Collect feedback from participant 	The benefits to service users' health and wellbeing when their rights are maintained	The rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice Confidentiality Consultation Equal and fair treatment Protection from abuse and harm 	Benefits of person-centred values	Benefits for service providers of applying person centred values	The importance of effective communication in health and social care settings	Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the person-centred values and individual's rights Helps to meet service users' needs Protects the rights of service users The impact of good communication skills
Types of creative activities and their benefits	Benefits of creative activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical benefits Intellectual benefits Emotional benefits Social/moral benefits 	Skills/personal qualities required to encourage participation	Examples of skills/personal qualities required to encourage participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patience Cheerfulness Caring Respect 	Deliver a creative activity with a group or individual		Person-centred values and how they are applied by service providers	Person-centred values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuality Choice Rights Independence Privacy Dignity Respect Partnership Encouraging decision making of service user 	Effects on service users' health and wellbeing if person-centred values are not applied	Benefits for service users of having the person-centred values applied	Protecting service users and service providers in health and social care settings	The impact of poor communication skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding Infection prevention Safety procedures and measures How security measures protect individuals

							Qualities of a service practitioner, the 6Cs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">CareCompassionCompetenceCommunicationCourageCommitment				
Prior Domains: Knowledge of PIES		Prior Domains: Different activities – may not know the category they fall into		Prior Domains: Different activities – may not know the category they fall into Qualites which improve care		Prior Domains: Health and social care settings/examples		Prior Domains: PIES How to communicate effectively Different way of communication		Prior Domains: Examples/ways of keeping someone safe	
 Spiritual, Moral, Social Cultural (SMSC) seeds: Lessons are developed to allow opportunities for students to be creative and resilient and allow for development and reflection of their progress, supported by teacher feedback. Throughout Health & Social Care students are led to work in different groupings, encouraging students to accept one another and learn to work alongside each another as a team.						 Spiritual, Moral, Social Cultural (SMSC) seeds: Students develop an understanding of concepts related to equality, diversity and rights in health and social care and can gain knowledge of discriminatory practice and means of combatting this. Students in HSC are taught that different people hold different views about right and wrong but should always comply with the fundamental British law of this country, particularly when studying relevant HSC legislation and codes of practice. Students also explore how services need to be made accessible and analyse the impact when communication process fails					
British Values Links: Develop self-esteem, knowledge and self-confidence when leading activities						British Values Links: Enables Students to understand and respect the civil and criminal law if measures aren’t put into place Encourages Students to take responsibility for their behaviour, show initiatives and to understand how they can positively contribute to the local wider area. Enable Students to distinguish between right and wrong Understanding that we all don’t share the same beliefs and values. Respecting those values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own onto them.					
Reading, Speaking and Writing foci: Writing: applying knowledge learnt to different H&SC settings and to coursework. Creating word documents and posters to display coursework Reading: research of creative activities. Class reading and reading of resources Speaking: class discussions and leading activities						Reading, Speaking and Writing foci: Writing: applying knowledge learnt to different H&SC settings. Answering questions using PEEL. Applying understanding to short and long answer questions. Reading: reading of revision guide, resources and reading and answering exam questions. understanding command words. Speaking: peer and class Q&A					
Numeracy foci: Opportunities to plan and lead numeracy led activities						Numeracy foci: Asking mathematical questions <ul style="list-style-type: none">How could you sort these.....?How many ways can you find to ?What happens when we ?					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many different can be found? • What is the same/different? • Can you group these in some way? <p>Is there a pattern?</p>
<p>Inter-disciplinary links: Links with ideas for creative activities such as ideas based on lesson sin art, writing, textiles, drama</p>	<p>Inter-disciplinary links: Links with keeping yourself safe – ethics NEA interview – links with English and using good clarity, tone and pace (speaking assessment – end of year 11)</p>
	<p>Curriculum Product(s): External exam – 70 minutes Externally assessed</p>

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Life stages and development	Life stages and key milestones of growth and development for age groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none">4-10 years (childhood)11-18 years (adolescence)19-45 years (young adulthood)46-65 years (middle adulthood)65+ years (older adulthood)	Life stages and development	Life events and their impacts on individuals	Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">PhysicalSocialEmotionalEconomicCulturalEnvironmental	Impacts that life events have on individuals	Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">PhysicalIntellectualEmotionalSocialFinancial	Exam: May series	Revision of whole content of Ro32				
Life stages and development	PIES development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">PhysicalIntellectualEmotionalSocial	Sources of support that meet individuals needs		Expected and unexpected life events <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical eventsRelationships changesLife circumstances	Working NEA live assessment Task 2a and 2b	Identifying individual’s needs based on the impacts of life events	NEA unit entered May series					
Working NEA live assessment Task 1	Recall of Ro32 used within Do now tasks	Working NEA live assessment Task 1		Expected and unexpected life events <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical eventsRelationship changesLife circumstances	NEA submit June series	Application of knowledge						
				Recall of Ro32 used within Do now task		Recall of Ro32 used within Do now task						
Prior Domains: May have some knowledge of PIES developments linked to their own personal and family observations			Prior Domains: Own observations and personal experiences of life events. Knowledge of PIES		Own observations and personal experiences of life events. Knowledge of PIES		Prior Domains: All of RO32 content					
 Spiritual, Moral, Social Cultural (SMSC) seeds: They will learn to respect and understand the differences in human needs that occur in these cultures and societies. Students will develop their understanding of and respect for the different needs people have and the effect it may have on their health and wellbeing.						 Spiritual, Moral, Social Cultural (SMSC) seeds: Students develop an understanding of concepts related to equality, diversity and rights in health and social care and can gain knowledge of discriminatory practice and means of combatting this. Students in HSC are taught that different people hold different views about right and wrong but should always comply with the fundamental British law of this country, particularly when studying relevant HSC legislation and codes of practice.						

British Values Links: Know the factors that affect equality and inclusion of individuals.			British Values Links: Enables Students to understand and respect the civil and criminal law if measures aren't put into place Encourages Students to take responsibility for their behaviour, show initiatives and to understand how they can positively contribute to the local wider area. Enable Students to distinguish between right and wrong Understanding that we all don't share the same beliefs and values. Respecting those values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own onto them.	British Values Links:	British Values Links:
Reading, Speaking and Writing foci: Writing: applying knowledge learnt to different H&SC settings and to coursework Reading: research of different settings and applying to settings Speaking: group and individual discussions and class contributions			Reading, Speaking and Writing foci: Writing: applying knowledge learnt to different H&SC settings. Answering questions using PEEL. Applying understanding to short and long answer questions. Reading: reading of revision guide, resources and reading and answering exam questions. understanding command words. Speaking: peer and class Q&A	Reading, Speaking and Writing foci:	Reading, Speaking and Writing foci:
Numeracy foci: Opportunities for use of flow charts to present work and identifying correct steps			Numeracy foci: Asking mathematical questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How could you sort these.....? • How many ways can you find to ? • What happens when we ? • How many different can be found? • What is the same/different? • Can you group these in some way? Is there a pattern?	Numeracy foci:	Numeracy foci:
Inter-disciplinary links: Links with geography – looking at factors such as economic and environmental which influence development of a child such as location, access to services. Science – life stages and how an individual develops such as puberty, body changes (covered in more detail year 10) Links with PSHE – relationships and the different types			Inter-disciplinary links: Links with keeping yourself safe – ethics Links with safeguarding – PSHE/assemblies	Inter-disciplinary links:	Inter-disciplinary links:
Curriculum Product(s): NEA written assessment	Curriculum Product(s): NEA written assessment	Curriculum Product(s): NEA written assessment	Curriculum Product(s): External exam – 70 minutes Externally assessed	Curriculum Product(s):	Curriculum Product(s):