Subject Area: Health and Social Care

Curriculum Overview Template

Curriculum Overview for Health and Social Care: Year 10

	Half-Term 1	Half-Term 2	Half-Term 3	Half-Term 4	Half-Term 5	Half-Term 6
Curriculum Content (Unit):	**Component 1** **Human growth & development PIES**	**Component 1** **Factors** effecting health and wellbeing in different life stages. **Life events**; impact on individuals,	C1 PSA – controlled assessment	C1 PSA – controlled assessment	C1 PSA – controlled assessment	**Component 2** **Health and Social Care services and values**
Core Knowledge to be developed- including Key Concepts:	**Life stage – Birth to Infancy (0-2**); PIES – growth diet, primary socialisation **Life stage – Early Childhood (3-8**); PIES – diet, exercise and building habit **Life stage – Adolescence (9-18);** PIES – role models, peer pressure, GCSE's **Life stage – Early Adulthood (19-45);** PIES **Life stage – Middle Adulthood (46-64);** PIES **Life stage – Later Adulthood (65+);** PIES	**Factor; physical** including genetics and illness. Birth conditions and older age conditions **Factor; lifestyle** choices diet, exercise, smoking, etc – reference to growth and illness **Factor; psychological** fear, mental illness, grief, anxiety **Factor; social and cultural** gender roles, religion, etc, teenage influencers **Factor; environmental** including, housing, conflict **Factor; economic** including employment situation				**Health care services** to meet needs of 4 health conditions - PIES **Social care services** to meet needs of 3 social care issues **Barriers to access**; physical and sensory disabilities impact on individuals **Barriers to access**; social, cultural, language impact on community and individuals **Barriers to access**; geographical and intellectual impact on individuals **Barriers to access**; financial impact in adulthood, family
Links to Prior Knowledge:	N/A	Life stages PIES				Life Stages PIES Factors affecting growth and development

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Key Vocabulary to be developed:	Human Lifespan The development of a person from birth to death LIFE STAGES Several distinct phase's people pass through during their lives. PHYSICAL development Gross and fine motor skills. NTELLECTUAL development Language development. Egocentric view of the world. EMOTIONAL development How a person feels SOCIAL development how a person develops relationships. Gross Motor Skill – physical development using large muscles e.g. walking, crawling, kicking a ball Fine motor skills – using small muscles e.g. holding a pen, fastening a button	Factors affecting growth and development - **Physical factors**, to include: genetic inheritance, experience of illness and disease diet and lifestyle choices. **Social and cultural factors**, to include: culture, e.g. community involvement, religion, gender roles and expectations educational experiences the influence of role models, the influence of social isolation personal relationships with friends and family. **Economic factors**, to include: income/wealth, material possessions. Life events are expected or unexpected events that occur in an individual's life. **Physical events**, to include accident/injury o ill health. **Relationship changes**, to include: entering into relationships; marriage, divorce, parenthood and bereavement. **Life circumstances**, to include: moving house, school or job, exclusion from education,				Primary care, e.g. GPs, dental care, optometry, community health care Secondary and tertiary care, e.g. specialist medical care Allied health professionals, e.g. physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, dieticians. Social care services e.g services for children and young people, e.g. foster care, residential care, youth work services for adults or children with specific needs (learning disabilities, sensory impairments, long-term health issues), e.g Service user somebody who uses the service e.g a patient Service provider – somebody who provides the service e.g a G.P, social worker etc Care Values – a set of values that underpin the health and social care sector

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		redundancy, imprisonment, retirement.				
Opportunities to develop increased Cultural Capital:	1. There are six main human life stages 2.The life stages can be broken down into development stages which include Physical, Intellectual, emotional and social (PIES)	1. There are a range of factors that can have an effect on a persons health and wellbeing at different life stages 2. The sources of support available to individuals when experiencing life events.				1. Certain illness need a certain level of care , i.e GP or referral to a specialist. 2. Service users may encounter many different types of barriers when accessing these services, such as physical, emotional , economical or geographical. 3.Care values are an important part of care that underpin the health and social care sector.
Key Assessed Pieces:	Practice PSA Assessment	Practice PSA Assessment				Practice PSA Assessment

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Curriculum Overview for Health and Social Care: Year 11

	Half-Term 1	Half-Term 2	Half-Term 3	Half-Term 4	Half-Term 5	Half-Term 6
Curriculum Content (Unit):	C2 PSA – controlled assessment	C2 PSA – controlled assessment	Component 3 Health and Wellbeing	Component 3 Health and Wellbeing	Component 3 Health and Wellbeing	
Core Knowledge to be developed- including Key Concepts:			**Physical and lifestyle factors** that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing: **genetic inheritance,** including inherited conditions and predisposition to other conditions; **ill health** (acute and chronic) ; **diet** (balance, quality and amount); **amount of exercise**; **substance use**, including alcohol, nicotine, illegal drugs and misuse of prescribed drugs; **personal hygiene**. **Social, emotional and cultural factors** that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing: **social interactions**, e.g. supportive/unsupportive relationships, social integration/isolation; **stress**, e.g. work-related; willingness to seek help.	Interpretation of physiological data on graphs and in tables covering: resting heart rate (pulse) – normal range 60 to 100 bpm and health risks if abnormal in the short and long-term. heart rate (pulse) recovery after exercise – normal fitness rates and health risks of unfit in the short and long-term Heart and lungs during exercise heart when you exercise? blood pressure – ranges and potential health risks of high or too low, short and long-term body mass index (BMI) – health range, unhealthy ranges and potential health risks	Health and wellbeing improvement plans taking into account: Person centred approach taking into account a person's needs, wishes and circumstances. Making recommendations to improve health and wellbeing, creating short and long term targets and suggest appropriate sources of support (formal and informal). Consider obstacles and barriers a person can face when implementing these plans including emotional/psychological,	

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			Economic factors that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing: **financial resources**. Environmental factors that can have positive or negative effects on health and wellbeing: **environmental conditions**, e.g. levels of pollution, noise; housing, e.g. conditions, location. The impact of **life events** relating to relationship changes and changes in life circumstances.			
Links to Prior Knowledge:			Life Stages PIES Factors affecting growth and development	Life Stages PIES Factors affecting growth and development	Life Stages PIES Factors affecting growth and development	
Key Vocabulary to be developed:			Physical Health Intellectual wellbeing Emotional wellbeing Social wellbeing Genetic inheritance	Physical Health Intellectual wellbeing Emotional wellbeing Social wellbeing Economic factors Environmental factors Cultural Factors Social Factors Lifestyle Factors	Physical Health Intellectual wellbeing Emotional wellbeing Social wellbeing Genetic inheritance Chronic and acute illness Physiological indicators Pulse rate Blood pressure Body Mass Index (BMI) Peak flow and lung capacity Economic factors Environmental factors Cultural Factors Social Factors Lifestyle Factors	

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Opportunities to develop increased Cultural Capital:			1. Health and wellbeing is the combination of physical, health and social, emotional and intellectual wellbeing 2. Genetic inheritance, illness (chronic and acute), balanced diet, exercise, personal hygiene, alcohol consumption, smoking, drug use, social interaction and stress influence health and wellbeing both positively and negatively. 3. Gender, culture, education, economic and environmental factors, housing, and unexpected life events all can contribute to barriers to a service users health and wellbeing	1. Health and wellbeing is the combination of physical, health and social, emotional and intellectual wellbeing 2. Genetic inheritance, illness (chronic and acute), balanced diet, exercise, personal hygiene, alcohol consumption, smoking, drug use, social interaction and stress influence health and wellbeing both positively and negatively. 3. Gender, culture, education, economic and environmental factors, housing, and unexpected life events all can contribute to barriers to a service users health and wellbeing	1. Health and wellbeing is the combination of physical, health and social, emotional and intellectual wellbeing 2. Genetic inheritance, illness (chronic and acute), balanced diet, exercise, personal hygiene, alcohol consumption, smoking, drug use, social interaction and stress influence health and wellbeing both positively and negatively. 3. Gender, culture, education, economic and environmental factors, housing, and unexpected life events all can contribute to barriers to a service users health and wellbeing	
Key Assessed Pieces:			Mock Examination	Mock Examination	Examination	