

Social Studies
Psychology
Unit 6: Psychological Disorders

Essential Understandings	▪ “Normal” and “abnormal” behavior is determined by the meaning of deviance, adjustment, and psychological health. ▪ Psychological disorders are categorized as anxiety, somatoform, dissociative, schizophrenic, mood, personality disorders and drug addiction.
Essential Questions	▪ How do the concepts of normality and abnormality apply to the meaning of a psychological disorder? ▪ What are the causes and the behavioral patterns (or symptoms) of the various disorders? ▪ How is drug abuse a psychological problem?
Essential Knowledge	▪ The American Psychiatric Association’s <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders</i> is used to classify and study mental illness. ▪ Excessive fear and caution may be signs of an anxiety disorder. ▪ Anxiety and stress can lead to somatoform and dissociative disorders. ▪ Schizophrenia is characterized by confused thoughts, emotions, and perceptions. ▪ Mood disorders involve disturbances in the experience of depression. ▪ Personality disorders and drug addiction prohibit normal relationships and functioning.
Vocabulary	▪ <u>Terms:</u> ○ DSM-IV, anxiety, phobia, panic disorder, PTSD, somatoform disorder, conversion disorder, dissociative disorder, amnesia, fugue, and identity disorders, schizophrenia, delusions, hallucinations, depression, and bipolar disorder, antisocial personality, psychological dependence, addiction, tolerance, withdrawal, deviance, mood
Essential Skills	▪ Recognize the characteristics and symptoms of mental illnesses. ▪ Demonstrate an understanding of the theories that try to explain the causes and treatment of the various disorders. ▪ When a person should seek help if they experience what may be symptoms of a disorder. ▪ Reflection: Journal entries which include personal observations and experiences.

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Related Maine Learning Results	<u>Social Studies</u> A. Applications of Social Studies Processes, Knowledge, and Skills A2. Making Decisions Using Social Studies Knowledge and Skills Students make individual and collaborative decisions on matters related to social studies using relevant information and research, discussion, and ethical reasoning skills. a. Develop individual and collaborative decisions/plans by considering multiple points of view, weighing pros and cons, building on the ideas of others, and sharing information in an attempt to sway the opinions of others. b. Make a real or simulated decision related to the classroom, school, community, civic organization, Maine, United States, or international entity by applying appropriate and relevant social studies knowledge and skills, including research skills, ethical reasoning skills, and other relevant information.
Sample Lessons And Activities	▪ Define “normal” and “abnormal” behavior and compare your definition with the descriptions in the DSM. ▪ Given a description of behavior, determine when anxiety is abnormal. ▪ Explain how being a perfectionist could lead to obsessive-compulsive behavior. ▪ Describe what to do if you suspect someone is thinking about suicide. ▪ Create a questionnaire for students on alcohol consumption and determine if it is a problem based on your criteria.
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	▪ Exam: Psychological Disorders.
Sample Resources	▪ <u>Publications:</u> ○ <u>Understanding Psychology</u> – Glencoe/McGraw-Hill ▪ <u>Case Study:</u> ○ “Panic Disorder” – <u>American Journal of Psychology</u> ▪ <u>Videos:</u> ○ <u>Psychopathology</u> – Discovering Psychology ○ <u>Psychotherapy</u> – Discovering Psychology