

Changing lives through learning

## **Access to Higher Education Unit**

This unit forms part of an Access to HE Diploma. If delivering the graded version of this unit, please refer to the Provider Handbook for details on grading descriptors and the application of these across units within your programme.

Unit Title: Concepts of Normality and Mental Health

Graded Unit Reference Number: GA33PSY15

Ungraded Unit Reference Number: UA33PSY15

Module: Psychology

Level: Three (3)

Credit Value: Three (3)

Minimum Guided Learning Hours: 30

| Learning Outcome (The Learner will): |                                                                                                        | Assessment Criterion (The Learner can): |                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.                                   | Understand concepts of normality and abnormality in relation to mental health                          | 1.1                                     | Using specific examples, critically discuss<br>the concept of normality and the difficulties<br>that are associated with a clear concept of<br>abnormality                |
|                                      |                                                                                                        | 1.2                                     | Explain the main systems for the classification of mental illness                                                                                                         |
| 2.                                   | Understand models that seek to explain atypical behaviour and form the basis of treatment or therapies | 2.1                                     | Describe how biological (medical),<br>behaviourist and psychodynamic models<br>are used to explain atypical behaviour                                                     |
|                                      |                                                                                                        | 2.2                                     | Evaluate biological, behaviourist and psychodynamic models of atypical behaviour                                                                                          |
|                                      |                                                                                                        | 2.3                                     | Evaluate some of the treatments and<br>therapies that might arise from the<br>biological (medical), behaviourist and<br>psychodynamic models or a combination<br>of these |