**AP Psychology Unit 8: Abnormal & Treatment**

**Unit 8 Essential Questions:**

* What distinguishes normal from abnormal behavior? Who decides?
* What is the cause of abnormal behavior?
* What is the most effective treatment for each disorder? What causes effectiveness to vary by person?

**XII. Abnormal Behavior (7–9%)**

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| **College Board Description** | **Enduring Understandings** |
| In this portion of the course, students examine the nature of common challenges to adaptive functioning. This section emphasizes formal conventions that guide psychologists’ judgments about diagnosis and problem severity.  AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:  • Describe contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutes psychological disorders.  • Recognize the use of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association as the primaryreference for making diagnostic judgments.  • Discuss the major diagnostic categories, including anxiety and somatoform disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenia, organic disturbance, personality disorders, and dissociative disorders, and their corresponding symptoms.  • Evaluate the strengths and limitations of various approaches to explaining psychological disorders: medical model, psychoanalytic, humanistic, cognitive, biological, and sociocultural.  • Identify the positive and negative consequences of diagnostic labels (e.g., the Rosenhan study).  • Discuss the intersection between psychology and the legal system (e.g., confidentiality, insanity defense). | * It is difficult to define abnormal behavior in a way that can be agreed upon by all perspectives and cultures. * The DSM-IV-TR is used to make diagnosis of disorders as objective and consistent as possible across therapists and perspectives. * Disorders must impair a person’s ability to engage in everyday life and can range from minor to severe. |

**XIII. Treatment of Abnormal Behavior (5–7%)**

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| **College Board Description** | **Enduring Understandings** |
| This section of the course provides students with an understanding of empirically based treatments of psychological disorders. The topic emphasizes descriptions of treatment modalities based on various orientations in psychology.  AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:  • Describe the central characteristics of psychotherapeutic intervention.  • Describe major treatment orientations used in therapy (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, humanistic) and how those orientations influence therapeutic planning.  • Compare and contrast different treatment formats (e.g., individual, group).  • Summarize effectiveness of specific treatments used to address specific problems.  • Discuss how cultural and ethnic context influence choice and success of treatment (e.g., factors that lead to premature termination of treatment).  • Describe prevention strategies that build resilience and promote competence.  • Identify major figures in psychological treatment (e.g., Aaron Beck, Albert Ellis, Sigmund Freud, Mary Cover Jones, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Joseph Wolpe). | * Approaches to treatment vary by perspective and disorder. * There is no one right treatment, but some tend to be more effective than others for certain disorders and/or clients. * Most therapists today use a combination of treatments when working with patients. |

**Unit Vocabulary**

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| **Priority** | **Abnormal Psychology (Book Unit 12/PACKET)** | **Priority** | **Treatment & Therapies (Book Unit 13)** |
| Level A  Quiz 1 | Anxiety Disorders  Panic Disorder  Phobia  Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) (NOT ANXIETY)  Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (NOT ANXIETY)  Generalized Anxiety Disorder  Agoraphobia  Somatic Symptom Disorder (FORMERLY SOMATOFORM)  Conversion Disorder  Illness Anxiety Disorder (FORMERLY HYPOCHONDRIASIS) | Level A  Quiz 1 | Psychotherapy  Psychoanalysis  Cognitive Therapy  Insight Therapy  Client-Centered Therapy  Gestalt Therapy  Behavior Therapy  Systematic Desensitization  Aversive Conditioning  Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy |
| Level A  Quiz 2 | Major Depressive Disorder  Mania  Bipolar Disorder  Mood Disorder  Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)  Persistent Depressive Disorder (FORMERLY DYSTHYMIA)  Dissociative Disorder  Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)  Dissociative Amnesia/Fugue  *Dissociative Fugue* | Level B  Quiz 1 | Antipsychotic Drugs  Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT)  Lobotomy  Resistance  Interpretation  Transference  Active listening  Counterconditioning  Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)  Family Therapy |
| Level A  Quiz 3 | Psychosis  Hallucinations  Flat Affect  Catatonia  Delusions of Persecution  Delusions of Grandeur  Positive Symptoms  Negative Symptoms  Chronic/Process Schizophrenia  Acute/Reactive Schizophrenia | Level B  Quiz 2 | Exposure Therapy  Token Economy  Regression Towards the Mean  Psychopharmacology  Tardive Dyskinesia  Antianxiety Drugs  Antidepressant Drugs  Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS)  Psychosurgery  Flooding |
| Level B  Quiz 1 | DSM-V  Multiaxial Approach  Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)  Personality Disorder  Antisocial Personality Disorder  Autism Spectrum Disorder  Rosenhan Study  Medical Model of Psychopathology  Biopsychosocial Approach  Diathesis-Stress Model | Level C  Quiz 1 | Trephining  Deinstitutionalization  Anxiety Hierarchy  Aaron Beck  Albert Ellis  Sigmund Freud  Mary Cover Jones  Carl Rogers  B.F.Skinner  Joseph Wolpe |

Unit Overview

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| Monday | Tuesday | Thursday (BLOCK) | Friday |
| 3/24  SWBAT discuss the difficulty in labeling “abnormal” behavior. SWBAT identify the five axes in the DSM.  **Homework:**  Packet – Module 66 Anxiety Disorders  *Study for Level-Up Quiz* | 3/25  SWBAT distinguish between various anxiety disorders and describe the symptoms of each.  **Homework:**  Packet – Module 67 Mood Disorders AND Module 68 Schizophrenia  *Study for Level-Up Quiz* | 3/27  SWBAT describe the symptoms and causes of mood & schizophrenic disorders  **Homework:**  Packet – Module 69 Other Disorders  *Study for Level-Up Quiz* | 3/28  SWBAT describe the symptoms and subtypes of dissociative, personality, eating & somatic disorders  **Homework:**  Myers – Types of Therapy p 606-618  *Study for Level-Up quiz* |
| 3/31  SWBAT describe, compare, and contrast the treatments of various perspectives  **Homework:**  Myers – Biological Treatments  P 628-638  *Study for Level-Up Quiz* | 4/1  SWBAT describe various biological treatments  **Homework:**  Packet –Questions p 704-706  Myers – Chapter 13 Review p 641  *Study for Level-Up Quiz* | 4/2  **LAST DAY for Level-Up Quizzes**  SWBAT review for the unit 9 exam  SWBAT take the unit 9 exam  **Homework:**  Abnormal & Treatment Project  Review for Final & AP Exam | 4/3  NO SCHOOL – SPRING BREAK |

**Unit 8 Quiz Tracking Sheet**

*60% = Pass 4 As*

*70% = Pass 4 As & 1 B*

*80% = Pass 4 As & 2 Bs*

*90% = Pass 4 As & 3 Bs*

*100% = Pass 4 As, 3 Bs, & 1 C*

You can take quizzes during the first seven minutes of any class. You may take as many quizzes as you would like as long as you finish in the first seven minutes. You can also take quizzes after school if you tell me in advance so I can be sure to be available.

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| **Quiz Title** | **Score 1** | **Score 2** | **Score 3** | **Sticker**  **Passed! ☺** |
| Abnormal - Level A - Quiz 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Abnormal – Level A – Quiz 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Abnormal – Level A – Quiz 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Treatment – Level A – Quiz 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Abnormal – Level B – Quiz 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Treatment – Level B – Quiz 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Treatment – Level B – Quiz 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Treatment – Level C – Quiz 1 |  |  |  |  |

**Overall Unit 8 Grade: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**On Track:**

Pass 4 As by the end of Week 1

Pass ALL Quizzes by the end of Week 2