

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2007

GCE

GCE Health & Social Care (6941/01)

6941: Social Aspects and Lifestyle Choices

Questions			Expected Answers	Marks	
1	a	i	<p>1 mark for each of the following: Maximum 2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakdown in a relationship • Divorce • Accident 	2	
		ii	<p>1 mark for each of the following: Maximum 2marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting married • Becoming a parent 	2	
		iii	<p>1 mark for identification Up to 3 marks for explanation For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have a partner to go out with, lowers self-esteem • Feels rejected and cannot face socialising with other people • Any other relevant comments 	4	
	b	i	<p>2 marks for a complete definition 1 mark for partial definition</p> <p>The sense of worth or value that a person attributes to themselves, their skills and abilities. Not a person's view of themselves. Not a perception of who they are</p>	2	

		ii	<p>Level One (1 - 2 marks) Candidate makes a few statements about how a close personal relationship can make a person happy, makes them feel worthy. Explanation is vague and not clearly expressed.</p> <p>Level Two (3 - 4 marks) Candidate gives a clear explanation of how a close personal relationship supports a person's self-esteem, makes a person feel valued and positive about their life</p>	4	
		iii	<p>1 mark for each form of formal support identified 1 mark for each example Responses likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiotherapy - provides treatments to improve mobility, to relieve pain, to minimise permanent physical disability. • Occupational therapy - helps patients to develop, recover or maintain skills needed for everyday life. • Counsellors <p>NB Maximum (3) marks if a practitioner is not named and only an explanation has been given</p>	4	
	c	i	<p>One mark for each of the following: Maximum 2 marks</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eats take away food / junk food • Doesn't prepare fresh food • Poor diet / unhealthy food • Doesn't socialise • Lack of exercise • Couch potato / stays in watching TV 	2	

	ii	<p>Level One (1 - 3 marks) Candidates will make statements about how a bad diet, no exercise etc might lead to health problems. Statements will be vague and there is unlikely to be any discussion.</p> <p>Level Two (4 - 7 marks) Candidates should give specific examples linking relevant life style choices to health problems such as cardiovascular problems. There should be evidence of discussion and links should be clear.</p> <p>Level Three (8 - 10 marks) Candidates should give clear examples of life style choices accompanied by relevant explanations of their effects on health and well-being. There should be clear, accurate evidence of discussion of the effects.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedentary lifestyle increases risk of disease and premature death • Lack of exercise linked to becoming overweight, hypertension, CHD and stroke • Poor diet linked to lack of nutrients • Diet high in saturated fat linked to obesity, diabetes, CV problems • Lack of social contact leading to feelings of isolation, rejection, low self- esteem • Positive effects can also be awarded such as son and girlfriend living with him as positive effect on social well-being • His son acting as a positive role model 	10	Total 30 Marks
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2	a	i	<p>1 mark for each identification Maximum 3 marks 1 mark for description</p> <p>Responses likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health status • Wealth - the wealthiest people are found in the higher social class groups • Employment - people in professional occupations are found in the higher social class groups • Education - people with higher qualifications, such as degrees, are found in the top social classes • Geographical location of housing 	6	
		ii	<p>Level One (1 - 3 marks) Low level response. Candidates are likely to give a description only. Explanation will not be clear. There will be no direct links to health status.</p> <p>Level Two (4 - 6 marks) Medium level response. Some links are made between social class and health status but these links are not detailed.</p> <p>Level Three (7 - 8 marks) High level response. Candidates will give clear and detailed links between social class and health status, explaining how the links are relevant.</p> <p>Must refer to health status.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social selection explanation. People who are fitter are more able to gain better jobs. This impacts on health and well-being • Different social classes make different life style choices that affect health and well-being • Linking of lifestyle choices with income, employment and education and the impact of these factors on health and well-being • Candidates may refer to the findings of the Black Report - 1980 and the Acheson report - 1998 	8	

	b	i	<p>Level One (1 - 3 marks) Candidates will give some explanation of poverty but not clearly differentiate between the terms.</p> <p>Level Two (4 - 6 marks) Candidates will accurately explain both terms and highlight the differences between them.</p> <p>Absolute poverty - not having enough money or resources to meet basic human needs Relative poverty - lacking resources relative to other people to carry out activities of normal living</p>	6	
		ii	<p>Level One (1 - 3 marks) Candidates will make some statements from the case study. These may not be directly linked to an understanding of relative poverty.</p> <p>Level Two (4 - 7 marks) Candidates should give appropriate examples of Brian's lifestyle linked to their knowledge of what relative poverty means. Knowledge should be drawn from case study and candidates own knowledge.</p> <p>Level Three (8 - 10 marks) Candidates will give clear and relevant examples from the case study which they will expand in the context of their own knowledge.</p> <p>Examples include: Lives in a small damp flat where his daughters have to share a bedroom. He will feel that he is not providing for the needs of his teenage daughter as she shares her room. He would expect to live somewhere more comfortable. Wife works to pay for basic needs not to buy non-essentials, relative poverty is defined as....</p>	10	Total 30 marks

3	a	i	<p>2 marks for the complete definition</p> <p>Empowerment is giving or helping people to have enough knowledge and power to make their own decisions and choices, or similar</p>	2	
		ii	<p>Maximum 3 marks for any explanation</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signer to enable Grace to interact with other service users at Langdale • Signer enables Grace to know what is going on, to feel part of the group • Being able to choose her activities 	4	
		iii	<p>Low level response (1 - 2 marks) Candidates are likely to give some general points about Grace and what happened to her at Beechfield. These may be vague and not related to social or emotional development.</p> <p>Medium level response (3 - 4 marks) Candidate will give some specific points about the social and emotional development of Grace that are linked to Beechfield but the explanation will not be fully developed.</p> <p>High level response (5 - 6 marks) There should be relevant and accurate explanations linking Grace's experience at Beechfield to both her social and emotional development.</p> <p>Examples could include: Reduction in social network as did not know what was happening at Beechfield. Lack of self-esteem as could not be part of the group. Feelings of isolation. And feeling worthless. Lonely. Lacking empowerment. Not being able to access services</p>	6	

	b	i	<p>2 marks for definition of term 2 further marks for explanation</p> <p>Definition - The care value base is a collection of care values and principles that are widely used by workers in health, social care and early years to give workers guidance on how to conduct their work.</p> <p>The care value base supports best practice and underpins quality care for clients/service users.</p>	4	
		ii	<p>One mark for each of the following: Maximum 2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valued as an individual • Promoting anti-discriminatory practice • Maintaining confidentiality • Promoting and supporting service user rights • Respecting beliefs / choices • Promoting effective communication. • Empowerment • Any other related to the Care Value Base 	2	

	c	i	<p>2 marks for a complete definition. 1 mark for an incomplete definition.</p> <p>The process of characterising and labelling all members of a social group in a particular way regardless of their differences. Or similar</p>	2	
		ii	<p>Low level response (1 - 3 marks) Candidate will give some effects on service users but these will not be directly relevant to stereotyping. Comments will be vague.</p> <p>Medium level response (4 - 7 marks) Candidates will link stereotyping to a range of effects on service users. Links will be relevant but not fully discussed in terms of health and well-being.</p> <p>High level response (8 - 10 marks) Candidates will make clear and relevant links between the stereotyping of service users and the resultant effects on their well-being. Discussion will be full and accurate.</p> <p>Examples may include: Stereotyping can lead care practitioners to make assumptions about service users that discriminate against them Service users may suffer isolation and lack of access to services as a result Service users may feel unable to ask for help, lack empowerment Service users may experience lack of equality of opportunity May result in low self-esteem Become disadvantaged and result in ill-health and increase in morbidity</p>	10	Total 30 marks
Total for paper: 90 marks					