

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2007

GCE

GCE Health & Social Care (6949/01)

UNIT- 6949 Understanding Human Behaviour

Questions		Expected Answers	Marks
1	a	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may define self-esteem but not give examples from the text relating to Tim. Conversely, they may give examples about Tim, but not make it clear they understand the concept of self esteem clearly.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear that they understand the concept of self-esteem. They will also give examples from the text relating to Tim, linked to explanations e.g. Dad leaving, conflict with mother.</p> <p><u>Self-esteem:</u> How we feel about ourselves; How we value ourselves / part of our self-concept;</p>	4
	b	<p>1 mark for each of the following: Maximum 2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on observable behaviour • Our behaviour is learned • Behaviour that is rewarded / reinforced tends to get repeated 	2
	c	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may define assessment but not make it clear why one needs to be carried out. Conversely they make some reference to what needs to be done, but not show they understand what an assessment is.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear that they understand the concept of assessment. They will also show they understand why one needs to be carried out.</p> <p><u>Assessment (what):</u> Idea of measuring/checking; Relating to present behaviour;</p> <p><u>Reasons (why):</u> Idea of changes cannot be known without assessment; Need a baseline against which they can measure the change in behaviour;</p>	4

	ii	<p>Candidates should identify four of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maeve identifies the specific behaviour e.g. hitting other children • She observes what Tim actually does • She observes what happens immediately before the behaviour • And what happens after the behaviour that could be acting as a reward e.g. how do other people respond • She counts / times / records instances of the behaviour 	4
	d	<p>Level One response (1 - 2 marks) Candidates will probably just get basic descriptions with little or no explanation.</p> <p>Level Two response (3 - 5 marks) Candidates should give descriptions accompanied by some explanation.</p> <p>Level Three response (6 - 8 marks) Candidates should give detailed descriptions with appropriate explanations.</p> <p>Involves an assessment of Tim's current behaviour; needed as baseline against which to monitor changes; identifies the specific behaviour to be changed; so that Maeve knows what to observe;</p> <p>Identifies an effective reward/reinforcement; so that this may be rewarded if it occurs spontaneously; creates opportunities for Tim to show appropriate behaviour; so that he has the chance to be rewarded;</p> <p>Stops giving him attention for being aggressive; so he will stop being aggressive;</p> <p>Makes records of how often inappropriate behaviour occurs; so she know if it is being reduced or not;</p> <p>Reviews the success of the programme; to see if any behaviour changes;</p> <p>Suggests how Jenny (mother) can support the programme at home; idea of reinforcement or continuity;</p>	8

	e	<p>Level One response (1 - 2 marks) Candidates show an understanding of family therapy.</p> <p>Level Two response (3 - 5 marks) Candidates clearly identify advantages and/or disadvantages of the approach.</p> <p>Candidates at the higher end of the mark band make some links to the case study. Credit should be given to candidates who make good links but who may not fully consider the advantages or disadvantages of the approach.</p> <p>Level Three response (6 - 8 marks) Candidates give relevant advantages and disadvantages of the approach and these could be linked to the circumstances of people mentioned in the case study.</p> <p><u>Advantages of family therapy:</u> Family therapy could address problems relating to any family member; Everyone in the family could be involved; It could lead to new and supportive relationships and management strategies;</p> <p><u>Disadvantages of family therapy:</u> Family therapy may take control away from Jenny; She needs an "expert" to help her; There may be a waiting list, delays, it may be hard to keep appointments; They may be labelled as a "problem family";</p>	8	
				Total 30 marks

2	a	i	1 mark for the following: Males, 16-24	1	
		ii	1 mark for the following: Males, 25-44	1	
		iii	1 mark for the following: Females, 16-24	1	
	b	i	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) To gain 1 mark candidates may understand the idea of copying or the concept of role models. To gain 2 marks, they should relate their answer to the situation in the question stem.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates should give a explanation of social learning theory, how teenagers observe and copy friends' behaviour, and how their response is rewarding. For 4 marks the explanation should be clear and the structure of the answer logical.</p>	4	
		ii	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may define addiction only e.g. People drink a lot / often; The idea that they cannot give it up / dependency;</p> <p>There is likely to be limited explanation OR candidates just give reasons why addiction occurs.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates should give a clear explanation of addiction, along with added detail of why addiction occurs e.g. Drinking makes them feel better; They will feel worse if they try to give up - idea of withdrawal symptoms; Genetic predisposition;</p>	4	
	c	i	1 mark for the following: Behavioural approach / behaviourism / behaviour modification OR Cognitive approach	1	

		ii	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates at this level may identify consequences, but offer little or no explanation. e.g. Health should improve; Breath and clothes smell fresher; People no longer nag him; Better off financially;</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates should identify consequences with a clear explanation of how they are rewarding. e.g. Feeling better about himself; Having more confidence; Physically feels better as seen in a better light by others or example e.g. lose weight;</p>	4	
	d	i	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may define dysfunctional beliefs but not give a relevant clear example. Conversely, they may give an example, but not make it clear they understand the concept of dysfunctional beliefs clearly.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear that they understand the concept of dysfunctional beliefs. They will also give a clear example.</p> <p><u>Dysfunctional beliefs:</u> Idea of distorted or irrational thinking; Based on limited evidence or not evidence at all</p> <p>Examples include If I don't drink, then I will have no friends as everyone drinks;</p>	4	
		ii	<p>Level One response (1 - 3 marks) Candidates show some understanding of the cognitive approach. They may identify some advantages or disadvantages of the approach but these are not linked to the circumstances of the people in the case study.</p> <p>Level Two response (4 - 7 marks) Candidates identify advantages and / or disadvantages of the approach. They may have some idea of the principles behind a cognitive approach, but they may not be clear.</p> <p>Candidates at the higher end of the mark band should consider advantages and disadvantages. Credit should be given to candidates who make good links but who may not fully consider the advantages or disadvantages of the approach.</p> <p>Level Three response (8 - 10 marks) Candidates give relevant advantages and disadvantages of the approach and these are linked to the circumstances of people mentioned in the case study. It should be very clear that the principles of the approach are understood.</p>		

		<p><u>Principles of a cognitive approach:</u> How we feel and how we behave are determined what we think and what we believe; Emotional problems are the result of negative and distorted thinking - they arise out of dysfunctional beliefs; If we can change this negative and distorted thinking, we will help people to overcome their emotional and behavioural problems;</p> <p><u>Advantages of cognitive approach:</u> Structured, with clear goals and measurable outcomes; Appeals to people who find psychodynamic therapies threatening; Basic ideas are simple to understand; Gives people the strategies to help themselves; Works well with stress, anxiety and depression;</p> <p><u>Disadvantages of cognitive approach:</u> A "quick fix" which deals with symptoms and not underlying causes; Requires the client to be able to understand and think through causes and effects, to problem solve and have insight; Would not be suitable where clients have significant learning disabilities; Does not work as well where clients have severe mental disturbance;</p>	10	
				Total 30 marks

3	a	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may define stress but not give a relevant clear example. Conversely, they may give an example, but not make it clear they understand the concept of stress clearly.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear that they understand the concept of stress. They will also give clear examples from the information in the text.</p> <p><u>Stress:</u> The idea of not being able to cope; with everyday life;</p> <p><u>Influences:</u> Bereavement; Marina has just lost her husband / bereavement; She is now on her own; Depressed; Feels she is a bother to everyone;</p>	4	
	b	<p>Two marks of the following pairs of answers: For each pair, one mark for a description; and one mark for amplification.</p> <p>e.g. Idea of family member; Idea of often;</p> <p>The grandchildren might do things with her; Example e.g. play games / go for walk;</p> <p>To encourage her to seek professional help; Example of a professional;</p>	4	

	c	i	<p>Two of the following pairs of answers: For each pair, one mark for a description; and one mark for amplification.</p> <p>He might have accompanied her; So she was not alone;</p> <p>He might have talked to her about her problem; This might have given her confidence;</p> <p>He might have organised it for her friends / other people to accompany her; So she was not alone / had something to take her mind off her problem;</p>	4	
		ii	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may define internal locus of control but not relate their answer to Marina or they make talk appropriately about Marina, but not make it clear they understand the concept of locus of control clearly.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear they understand the concept of internal locus of control. They will also give a clear example of how it relates to Marina.</p> <p><u>Definition of internal locus of control:</u> Idea of change; From within;</p>	4	
	d	i	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may make an attempt to define unconscious mind but the answer may not be very clear.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear that they understand the concept of unconscious mind e.g.</p> <p>The unconscious mind is a store of all the thoughts / feelings / ideas; during our life / past experiences; They cannot easily be brought into our awareness; They can have a (powerful) effect on how we behave now; Correct reference to Freud;</p>	4	

	d	ii	<p>Level One response (1 - 3 marks) Candidates offer explanations for agoraphobia / a psychodynamic approach e.g.</p> <p><u>Explanations:</u> Description of an unpleasant experience relating to the open; Did not bond well with mother/father when younger; Frightened at being separated from people;</p> <p><u>Psychodynamic approach:</u> Idea of sublimation; Bringing repressed feelings / thoughts into consciousness; Idea of interpreting feelings / dreams;</p> <p>Level Two response (4 - 7 marks) In addition to offering explanations for being agoraphobic, candidates identify elements of the psychodynamic approach. These may not be linked at the lower end but should be linked at the higher end e.g.</p> <p>Correct reference to Freud e.g. it's subconscious / unconscious; Reference to repression; Correct reference to Bowlby e.g. theory of attachment;</p> <p>Level Three response (8 - 10 marks) Candidates give a clear account of the psychodynamic approach and link this effectively to explanations for being agoraphobic. There should be some discussion of strength and weakness.</p> <p>B Theory might be linked to explanation in the following sorts of ways:</p> <p>Marina cannot explain why she is agoraphobic because the reasons are in her unconscious/subconscious; People likely to be agoraphobic because of an unpleasant experience in the past; Explanation of Bowlby's theory of attachment and its link to Marina. Psychoanalytic theory suggests we go through various stages in development, but people sometimes get stuck. The agoraphobic is stuck at the oral stage of development.</p>	10	
					Total 30 marks
			Total for paper: 90 marks		