

Paper Reference						Centre No.				
<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	Candidate No.			

Surname	Initial(s)
Signature	

Paper Reference(s)  
**6949/01**

**Edexcel GCE**  
**Health and Social Care**  
Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour  
Thursday 22 January 2009 – Morning  
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
Total	

<u>Materials required for examination</u>	<u>Items included with question papers</u>
Nil	Nil

**Instructions to Candidates**

Your candidate details are printed next to the bar code above. Check that these are correct and sign your name in the signature box above.  
If your candidate details are incorrect, or missing, then complete ALL the boxes above.  
Check that you have the correct question paper.  
Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

**Information for Candidates**

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).  
There are 3 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 90.  
There are 16 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Advice to Candidates**

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

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**Turn over**

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

1.

The consumption of alcohol in excessive amounts can lead to ill health, with a likelihood of problems such as high blood pressure and cancer of the liver. The current Department of Health advice on alcohol is that consumption of between three and four units a day for men and between two and three units a day for women should not lead to significant health risks. Consistently drinking more is not advised because of the associated health risks.

The data show the number of adults in the UK exceeding daily benchmarks of alcohol by sex and age, in 2001/02.

**Adults exceeding daily benchmarks of alcohol:  
by sex and age, 2001/02**

Age range	Percentages	
	Males	Females
16–24	49	39
25–44	46	30
45–64	36	19
65 and over	18	5
All aged 16 and over	39	22

(www.statistics.gov.uk)

(a) Identify **two** trends in the data, one relating to gender and one relating to age.

Gender .....

Age .....

(2)





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(b) Explain why 16 to 24 year olds may drink too much alcohol.

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M 3 4 6 6 8 A 0 3 1 6



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(c) Raised blood pressure and cancer of the liver are examples of how our physical development may be affected by drinking too much alcohol.

Discuss how a person's intellectual development may be affected by drinking too much alcohol.

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(d) A humanistic (person-centred) approach is sometimes used with people who are alcoholics. We have a hierarchy of needs ranging from physiological, safety, belongingness, love, self-esteem and self-actualisation.

(i) Discuss how this hierarchy of needs might relate to someone who has become an alcoholic.

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(ii) The humanistic approach uses person-centred counselling. Evaluate the use of person-centred counselling for someone who is an alcoholic.

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**(10)**

**Q1**

**(Total 30 marks)**



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2.

Leanne has just received her GCSE results and has not done as well as expected. Leanne's father, Jim, is angry and says that she should have worked harder. Leanne thinks that he is a fine one to talk, as he is unemployed and makes no effort to find work.

Leanne believes that the reason she has not done as well as expected is due to hereditary, and not environmental, factors.

(a) Identify **two** characteristics that are controlled only by hereditary factors.

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2 .....

(2)

(b) Discuss how environmental factors may influence how well students do in their GCSEs.

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(c) Leanne had an external locus of control, rather than an internal locus of control.

Explain what is meant by an **internal** locus of control.

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(d) Leanne's father, Jim, is unemployed and no longer looks for work. This has made him very depressed. He says, "I am useless. I have had three unsuccessful job interviews. I didn't get the jobs because the people interviewing me didn't like me".

(i) Explain, using the information given, how we know Jim may have dysfunctional beliefs.

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(ii) Leanne persuades Jim to visit the doctor. The doctor puts Jim in touch with a counsellor who thinks that a cognitive approach, also known as cognitive-behavioural therapy, would help Jim.

Outline the process of cognitive-behavioural therapy.

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3.

Meena is four years of age. She lives with her mother, father and her baby brother, who is three months old. Meena has attended the local nursery for about a year. Recently the nursery nurses have noticed that Meena has started bullying some of the younger children, especially when they are getting attention. Lorna, the nursery manager, has asked to meet Meena's parents to discuss Meena's behaviour.

(a) Using only the information given, explain why Meena may have started to behave inappropriately.

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(b) Lorna is very experienced in dealing with young children and suggests to Meena's parents that they might try a behavioural approach in dealing with Meena.

(i) Identify **two** features of a behavioural approach.

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(2)



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(ii) Lorna will need to carry out an initial assessment of Meena's behaviour.

Examine the importance of the **initial** assessment when using a behavioural approach.

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(iii) Lorna draws up a behaviour modification programme that Meena will follow in school.

Using the information in the case study and your own knowledge, examine what the behaviour modification programme might involve.

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