Centre No.					Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.			6	9	4	9	/	0	1	Signature	

6949/01

Edexcel GCE

Health and Social Care

Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Thursday 28 January 2010 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

]	Materials	required	for	examination

Items included with question papers

Witter lais	required for	cammuto
Nil		

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper. Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

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 20 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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Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

1 3

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$\label{eq:Answer} \textbf{ALL questions in the spaces provided.}$

1.

(a)

Jade is 17 years of age and smokes 20 cigarettes a day. She lives at home with her parents who have both smoked for over 30 years. Jade wants to stop smoking, but she finds it difficult to give up, despite the fact that few of her friends smoke.

ntify two reasons why Jade may be finding it difficult to stop smoking.	
	•••••
	(2)

wa	Jade is unhappy. Her friends say that her clothes always smell and that she can never walk as fast as them. They say that they will let her go on holiday with them if she stops smoking.						
Us	ing your own knowledge and the information given, explain how:						
(i)	positive reinforcement could be used to help Jade give up smoking.						
	(4)						
(ii)	negative reinforcement could be used to help Jade give up smoking. (4)						
(ii)							
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(4)

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(d) The data show the percentage of adults who smoked cigarettes, by age, from 1978 to 2005.

	age 16–19	age 20–24	age 25–34	age 35–49	age 50–59	age 60+
1978	34	44	45	45	45	30
1988	28	37	36	36	33	23
1998	31	40	35	30	27	16
2000	29	35	35	29	27	16
2005	24	32	31	27	24	14

http://old.ash.org.uk/html/factsheets/html/fact01.html

(i)	What is the difference in the percentage of people aged 35–49 who smoked in 2005 compared to the same age group in 1978?
	(1)
(ii)	Compare the percentage of adults aged 16–19 who smoked cigarettes with those aged 60+, between the years from 1978 to 2005.
	(3)

(e) Evaluate the use of a behavioural approach in helping someone to stop smoking.	Lea bla

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2.

Oscar is 67 years of age. He is recovering at home from a stroke which has left his leg muscles weak and his speech slurred. His GP has said he could recover well if he has physiotherapy regularly. Oscar is very depressed and can't be bothered to go to physiotherapy. He was a member of a walking club and enjoyed the company of his friends on their weekly long-distance walks. He believes that he will not be able to go on these walks any more and that his friends will no longer want to see him. He feels that there is no point to his life.

of control.

(i) Define what is meant by a **dysfunctional belief**.

(a) Oscar is an example of someone who has dysfunctional beliefs and an external locus

(2)

ear's GP arranges for a Cognitive Therapist to visit him.
ear's GP arranges for a Cognitive Therapist to visit him. The therapist carries out an initial assessment with Oscar. Explain why it is important to carry out an initial assessment.
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(i)	Explain how a person's behaviour might relate to their genes.
	(4
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(ii) Evaluate the use of family therapy to treat people with depression.	Leave blank
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	(10)	Q2
(Total 30 n		
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(4)

Marilyn is manager of a hospice for people with terminal cancer. The hospice has recently opened a ward for children.

(a) Marilyn believes that all users should be empowered, treated with dignity and

resp	pected as much as possible.
(i)	Using an example, explain what is meant by the term empowerment .

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for service users in a hospice.



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	She seeks help from a therapist who is unsure whether to employ a psychodynamic a humanistic (person-centred) approach.
(i)	Explain what is meant by a psychodynamic approach.
	(4)
(ii)	Outline the main principles of a humanistic (person-centred) approach.
(ii)	

(iii) Evaluate the advantages of a psychodynamic approach compared to the advantages of a humanistic approach for someone like Marilyn.	Leave blank



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