Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Health and Social Care
Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Wednesday 15 June 2011 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6949/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need*.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*****) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
  – *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

edexcel
advancing learning, changing lives

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided

1

> Freddie is 69 years of age and lives in relative poverty with his family. He is recovering from a stroke which has left his leg muscles weak and his speech slurred. He is very depressed as he can no longer go walking with his friends and believes that his friends will no longer want to see him. Freddie feels that there is no point to his life any more.

(a) Apart from living in relative poverty, identify **two** reasons why Freddie is depressed.

(2)

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(b) Freddie is an example of someone who has dysfunctional beliefs.

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

(2)

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(ii) Explain how we know that Freddie has dysfunctional beliefs.

(4)

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(c) Freddie's GP arranges for a therapist who specialises in person-centred therapy (humanistic therapy) to visit him.

    (i)   Describe **two** key features of person-centred therapy.

(4)

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*(ii) Discuss the use of a person-centred approach with someone like Freddie.

(8)

*(d) Freddie's family feel that they want to help him, but they don't know how to.

Evaluate the use of family-centred therapy with someone like Freddie.

(10)

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

2

Tara is four years of age. Her mother and father were killed in a car accident when she was only six months of age. She has had a series of foster carers over the past two years. Her current foster carers have looked after her for only three weeks. They have another three children they look after, who range from six months to 12 years of age. Tara attends the local nursery and cries every time she is left by her carers. She has started fighting with some of the younger children. The nursery manager decides to discuss the matter with Tara's current foster carers.

(a) Using only the background information given, explain why Tara has started to fight with some of the younger children at nursery.

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(b) The nursery manager suggests to Tara's current foster carers that they might try a behavioural approach in dealing with Tara.

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

(2)

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(ii) The nursery manager will need to carry out an initial assessment of Tara's behaviour.

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

(4)

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*(iii) The nursery manager draws up a behaviour modification programme that Tara will follow in nursery.

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

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*(c) Evaluate the use of behavioural therapy with young children, such as Tara.

(10)

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

3

Emy is 42 years of age. She started smoking when she was 16 and says that all her friends smoke. She now has a persistent cough and often gets throat infections. Her doctor has suggested that she should give up smoking but she is finding it difficult to stop.

(a) Using social learning theory, explain why someone like Emy may start smoking.

(4)

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(b) Smoking is addictive.

Explain why this may make it difficult for someone to give up smoking.

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(c) Emy's doctor refers her to a counsellor. The counsellor decides to try a cognitive approach to help her stop smoking.

(i) Describe the features of a cognitive approach to changing behaviour.

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*(ii) The counsellor decides that Emy has an external locus of control. He tells her that she is much more likely to give up smoking if she has an internal locus of control.

The type of locus of control may influence how successful someone is likely to be in giving up an addiction. Examine this statement.

(8)

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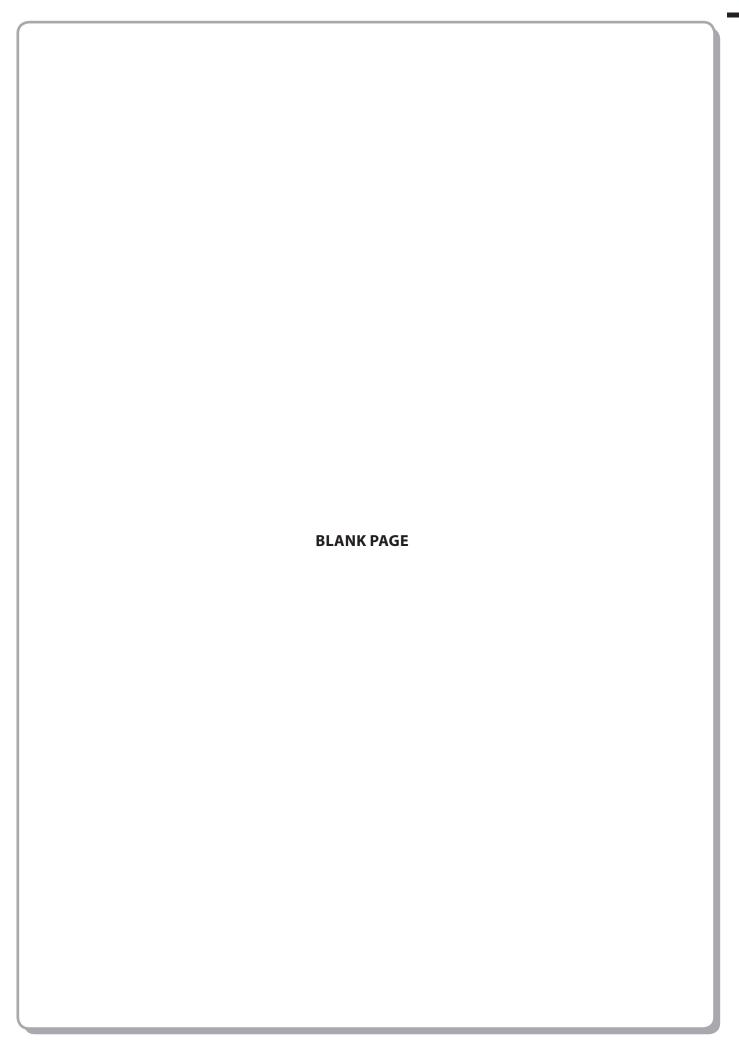
*(d) After six months, Emy feels that she still wants to smoke. She decides to visit a psychotherapist.

Evaluate the use of a psychodynamic approach in helping someone such as Emy to successfully give up smoking.

(10)

P 3 8 4 9 0 A 0 1 6 2 0

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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