Write your name here

Surname		Other names

Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Health and Social Care
Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Monday 18 June 2012 – Morning	Paper Reference
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	**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 ▶

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

1

> Kate is a social worker. She visits vulnerable, single mothers who have young children, with no family nearby. Many of these mothers are living in relative poverty and some have a negative self-concept.

(a) Explain why some of the mothers may have a negative self-concept.

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(b) Kate is particularly worried about a young mother called Bimla. She has two children, Famira who has just started nursery and Aadya who is six months old. Her partner left her just before Aadya was born.

Famira has started to cry a lot when her mother leaves her at nursery. She has also started to wet the bed. Bimla asks Kate for help.

(i) Explain **one** reason why Famira has started to cry a lot and wet the bed.

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(ii) Kate suggests to Bimla that they try a behavioural approach to help Famira, which could involve positive reinforcement.

Explain, using an example, how positive reinforcement might help Famira.

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*(c) Some of the mothers that Kate visits say that their children do not behave well. They want Kate to help them to improve the children's behaviour. Kate explains to the mothers that they might try a method that involves the use of 'token economy'.

(i) Discuss the use of 'token economy' when trying to improve the behaviour of young children.

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*(ii) Methods, such as positive reinforcement and 'token economy', are part of the behavioural approach to modifying behaviour.

Evaluate the advantages of a behavioural approach compared with family-centred therapy when working with young single mothers and their children.

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Question 1(c)(ii) continues on the next page.

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

2

> Bill is 94 years of age and has just moved into sheltered accommodation. He will be independent and able to do some of his own shopping and cooking. However, he will have carers close at hand should he need any help.
>
> Bill likes company and hopes to make new friends. He enjoys playing his violin and hopes to perform for his neighbours, although he says that he cannot play as well now because his hearing has deteriorated. Bill likes to keep in touch with his grandchildren by email, but it takes him a long time to type on his computer because his eyesight is failing.

(a) Using the information given, identify **two** ways in which Bill could be said to have a positive outlook on life.

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(b) Explain how Bill's declining eyesight and hearing could affect his behaviour.

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(c) Tom is Bill's neighbour. He believes that Bill will not like him because their interests are so different and has decided to ignore him.

Asha, the manager of the sheltered accommodation, has found out that Tom is unhappy and he wants to leave. Asha decides to talk to Tom, as she thinks that he has dysfunctional beliefs.

(i) Using all the information given, discuss why Asha thinks that Tom may have dysfunctional beliefs.

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(ii) When discussing the situation with Tom, Asha treats him with respect.

Discuss the importance of showing respect when working with service users.

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*(d) Asha refers Tom to a counsellor for cognitive (cognitive-behavioural) therapy.

Evaluate the use of cognitive (cognitive-behavioural) therapy for someone like Tom.

(10)

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

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3

Anorexia and bulimia are two examples of eating disorders. Anorexia is when someone does not eat enough and bulimia is when someone is purposefully sick after eating. In both cases the person is likely to be very underweight.

The table shows the number of cases of eating disorders in NHS hospitals in England from 1996–1997 until 2005–2006.

	Anorexia	Bulimia
2005–06	620	23
2004–05	517	23
2003–04	532	22
2002–03	552	32
2001–02	497	26
2000–01	469	19
1999–2000	482	28
1998–99	465	24
1997–98	484	46
1996–97	419	49

(Source: UK Parliament publication)

(a) Compare the results for anorexia and bulimia.

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(b) Bullying may cause some people to develop eating disorders.

Explain how bullying might result in an eating disorder.

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(c) Humanistic (person-centred) therapy is sometimes used to help people who have eating disorders.

(i) Describe **two** features of a humanistic (person-centred) approach.

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*(ii) Discuss the use of a humanistic (person-centred) approach in helping someone to manage a behavioural problem such as an eating disorder.

(8)

*(d) Some therapists will use a psychodynamic approach to help people manage a behavioural problem such as an eating disorder.

Evaluate the use of a psychodynamic approach in such situations.

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(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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