

Mark Scheme (Final)

January 2009

GCE

GCE Applied Health & Social Care (6949/01)

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	<p>Answer relating to gender (1 mark) e.g. more males than females for all aged 16 or over; more males than females for each of the age ranges or named age range;</p> <p>Answer relating to age (1 mark) e.g. Idea that people drink less as they get older; Males/females drink less as they get older;</p>	Total 2 mark

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p>Partial explanation (1-2 marks) Candidates may identify a factor but not give much further detail or explanation</p> <p>Full explanation (3-4 marks) Candidates should give a clear description and explanation of how the factor(s) chosen might have its effect.</p> <p>Factors: e.g. Bereavement or loss; Separation; violence or bullying; ethnicity/culture etc.</p> <p>Effects e.g. (negative) self-concept; stress and inability to cope; negative thinking; marginalisation and social exclusion; labelling and stereotyping; addiction</p> <p>Note: the effects may in themselves become factors</p>	Total 4 mark

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	<p>Level one response(1-2 marks) Candidates may just give a simple answer with no explanation for intellectual e.g. they will not learn as much or they will not be well enough to go to school</p> <p>Level two response (3-4 marks) Candidates should give some description along with some explanation, but it might be limited.</p> <p>Level three response (5-6 marks) Candidates should give detailed descriptions along with explanations e.g. they may not be able to concentrate for any extended period of time and therefore not reach as high levels of analysis/discussion. This is because they sometimes have hangovers/do not feel well because of the amount of alcohol they have and the amount of time they spend on socialising instead of studying.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 6 marks</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)(i)	<p>Level one response (1-3 marks) Candidates may make simple statements about hierarchy of needs, but not relate this to the case study. Conversely, they may make reference to the case study, but the links to hierarchy of needs may not be clear.</p> <p>Level two response (4-6 marks) Candidates should show that they understand the concept of the hierarchy of needs and they should make good links to at least two needs mentioned in the question. They should be given credit if they explain at least 2 of the links well, but do not mention them all.</p> <p>Level three response (7-8 marks) In addition to the level two response, candidates should explain well how at least two or more of the links relate to someone who has become an alcoholic.</p> <p>Physiological: e.g. This is to do with basic needs of the body; Such as having enough food/being warm; Alcoholics may substitute alcohol for food; Alcoholics may forget to put on enough clothes to be warm;</p> <p>Safety: e.g. Making sure that actions are not unsafe, e.g. driving carefully or not walking home alone at night. Alcoholics may drive when over the limit; Alcoholics may not look when crossing the road; Alcoholics may not 'care' about their safety;</p> <p>Belongingness: e.g. Idea of being part of a group; Peer pressure may cause someone to drink too much; Some people may drink too much because they feel they don't belong to a group.</p> <p>Love:e.g. Similar answer may be given for belongingness; Alcoholics may not love/like themselves; Because of what they have become;</p> <p>Self-esteem: e.g. Idea of self worth; Alcoholics likely to have low self-esteem; May feel that others do not like/think highly of them;</p> <p>Self-actualism: e.g. Idea of being proud of achievements/feeling fulfilled; Alcoholics are unlikely to feel this if they are aware that they have a problem; They may not be able to hold down a job/feel too unwell to be able to work regularly, etc.;</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 8 marks</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)(ii)	<p>Level one response (1-3 marks) Candidates identify some advantages or disadvantages of a humanistic or person centred approach but these are not linked to the circumstances of the people in the case study. Conversely, there may just be a description of the theory and a link to the case study, but no advantages/disadvantages.</p> <p>Level two response (4-7 marks) Candidates identify advantages and disadvantages of the approach. They may have some idea of the principles behind a humanistic or person centred approach, but they may not be clear. 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>Candidates at the higher end of the mark band make links to the case study and consider advantages and 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 case study. It should be very clear that the principles of the approach are understood. At the top end, must be a conclusion.</p> <p>Principles of a humanistic approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • works on the principle of letting a person talk; • in a completely unthreatening environment; <p>Advantages of a humanistic approach with a person who is an alcoholic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counsellor is not intrusive - non-directive; • Thus client is given the opportunity to talk; • Easier to talk to someone who is not close; • Counsellor meets client as an equal; • Counsellor does not 'show' expertise; • Counsellor is not judgemental; • Thus client does not feel threatened; • Promotes care value base (or descriptions given); • Ensures clients feel they are considered; <p>Disadvantages of a humanistic approach with a person who is an alcoholic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires client to be motivated; • May not be motivated if they are depressed; • May not believe that they have a problem • Requires the client to be able to communicate; • Alcoholics may be frightened about talking; • Client may expect advice; • They may not feel they are being helped. • Approach's key terms are difficult to understand; 	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 10 marks</p>
		Total 30 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	<p>2 x 1 mark:</p> <p>e.g. gender; not sex tongue rolling; eye colour; ear lobes;</p>	Total 2 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	<p>Level one response(1-2 marks) Candidates may just give a simple answer with no explanation e.g. they go out to much with their friends</p> <p>Level two response (3-4 marks) Candidates should give some description along with some explanation, but it might be limited.</p> <p>Level three response (5-6 marks) Candidates should give detailed descriptions along with explanations e.g. they might get distracted in class because there are a lot of pupils who do not behave well in class because they do not see the point of learning or they find the work boring,</p>	Total 6 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	<p>Partial explanation (1-2 marks) Candidates likely to have a limited understanding of internal locus of control, with no example given.</p> <p>Full explanation (3-4 marks) Candidates should demonstrate a clear understanding, with explanation and a good example. They should make it clear that internal locus of control relates to the person themselves wanting to succeed because they feel it is important or worthwhile.</p>	Total 4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)(i)	<p>Partial explanation (1-2 marks) Candidates may define dysfunctional beliefs but not give a relevant clear example. Conversely, they relate to the case study, 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 relate to the case study.</p> <p>Dysfunctional beliefs: Idea of distorted or irrational thinking; Based on limited evidence or no evidence at all</p> <p>Example from case study; Jim says he has been unsuccessful in securing a job; Because the people interviewing him didn't like him;</p>	Total 4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)(ii)	<p>Partial descriptions (1-2 marks) Full descriptions (3-4 marks)</p> <p>A counsellor would be involved; The person would talk about their problems; Idea of thoughts being modified; Idea of getting the person to examine their own ideas/beliefs; Try to convince them that their beliefs are not logical/valid;</p>	Total 4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)(iii)	<p>Level one response (1- 3marks) Candidates identify some advantages or disadvantages of the approach but these are not linked to the circumstances of the people in the case study. Shows some understanding of the approach.</p> <p>Level two response (4-7 marks) Candidates identify advantages and disadvantages of the approach. They may have some idea of the principles behind a cognitive approach, but they may not be clear. 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 (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>Principles of a cognitive approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we feel and how we behave are determined by what we think and what we believe; • Emotional problems are the result of negative and distorted thinking - arising 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>Advantages of cognitive approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Disadvantages of cognitive approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Clients may not want to talk about problems; 	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 10 marks</p>
		Total 30 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	<p>Partial explanation (1-2 marks) Candidates may give a reason, such as Meena has a new baby brother, recently. They are unlikely to explain why this should result in poor behaviour.</p> <p>Full explanation (3-4 marks) In addition to giving a reason, candidates should explain why this results in poor behaviour, e.g. jealousy, as new baby may receive lots of attention, Meena may feel left out, that she is not loved as much. She may misbehave in order to receive attention.</p>	Total 4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	<p>Two of the following:</p> <p>Focus on observable behaviour; Our behaviour is learned; Behaviour can be rewarded / reinforced; Leading to it being repeated;</p>	Total 2 mark

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	<p>Level one response(1-2 marks) Candidates may just give a simple answer with no explanation. They may be a limited description of an initial assessment with no explanation of its importance.</p> <p>Level two response (3-4 marks) Candidates should give some description along with some explanation, but it might be limited. There should be some understanding of the importance of an initial assessment.</p> <p>Level three response (5-6 marks) Candidates should give detailed descriptions along with explanations. They should show a good understanding of why an initial assessment is important.</p> <p>Reasons for an initial assessment idea that changes cannot be known; unless there is a baseline; against which they can be measured; identifies possible techniques to use; Example of technique;</p> <p>Features of an initial assessment: Lorna identifies the specific behaviour e.g. hitting other children; She observes what Meena 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.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 6 marks</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(iii)	<p>Level one response (1-3 marks) Candidates may make simple statements about what the programme may involve without any explanation. There may be limited reference to the case study.</p> <p>Level two response (4-6 marks) Candidates should give good descriptions of two or three aspects, or they may explain one well.</p> <p>Level three response (7-8 marks) In addition to the level two response, candidates should explain well how at least one or two aspects will result in behaviour modification.</p> <p>e.g. Identifies an effective reward / reinforcement; Description of reinforcement; So that this may be rewarded if it occurs spontaneously;</p> <p>Creates opportunities for Meena to show appropriate behaviour; Example given; So that she has the chance to be rewarded;</p> <p>Stops giving attention; for being aggressive; So she will stop being aggressive;</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 8 marks</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	<p>Level one response (1- 3marks) Candidates identify some advantages or disadvantages of the approach but these are not linked to the circumstances of the people in the case study. E.g. It takes a lot of time; It needs all the members of the family to be involved.</p> <p>Level two response (4 - 7 marks) Candidates identify advantages and 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 (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. There should be an overall conclusion given.</p> <p>Advantages of family therapy: e.g. 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>Disadvantages of family therapy: e.g. Family therapy may take control away from the clients; They need 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>	<p style="text-align: right;">Total 10 marks</p>
		Total 30 marks
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS		