

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Health and Social Care

Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Thursday 27 January 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 ►

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Answer ALL questions

1 Some teenagers drink too much alcohol.

(a) Explain how peer pressure may influence teenage drinking habits.

(4)

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(b) Drinking alcohol may become addictive.

Explain what is meant by becoming addicted to alcohol.

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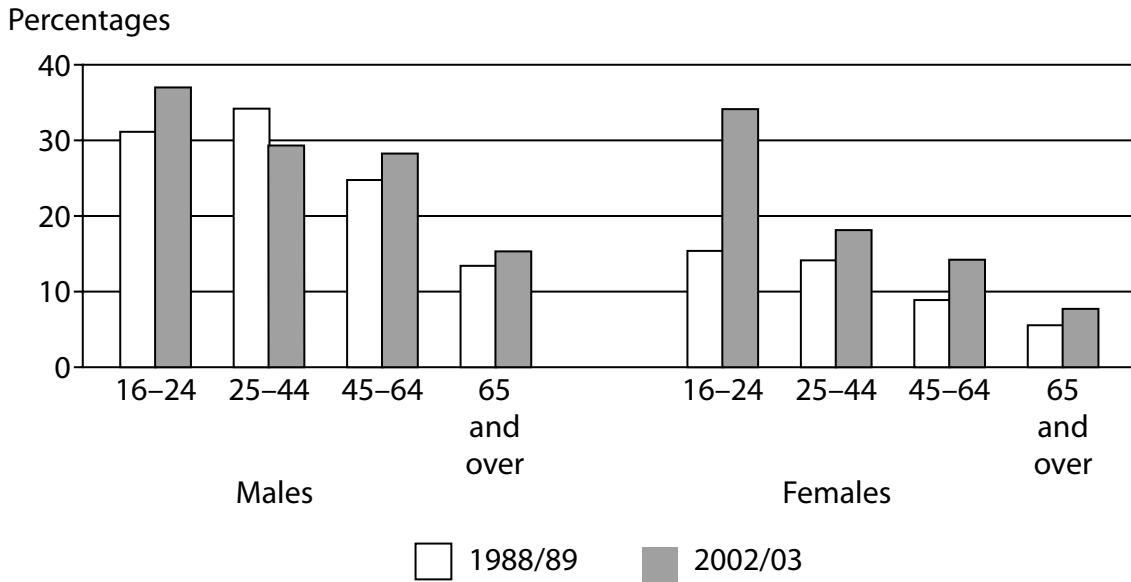
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(c) Too much alcohol is bad for our health. There are weekly limits for the safe intake of alcohol. Many people exceed these safe limits and can go on to become alcoholics.

The bar chart shows the percentages of males and females of different ages who drink more than the weekly safe limits of alcohol by sex and age. The data relate to two different time periods, 1988/89 and 2002/2003.



Describe what the data show in relation to age, gender and the two different time periods.

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(d) Some people join Alcoholics Anonymous to help them give up drinking. This approach may involve challenging dysfunctional beliefs and promoting an internal locus of control.

(i) Explain what is meant by dysfunctional beliefs.

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(ii) Explain why having an internal locus of control is better than having an external locus of control for being successful in giving up drinking alcohol.

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Aziz teaches six-year-old pupils in a primary school. Molly, one of his pupils, has recently started to misbehave. Aziz believes that this behaviour might be something to do with the fact that her mother has just remarried. However, he has not noticed any change in the behaviour of Martin, Molly's twin brother.

(a) Explain why Molly may have been affected more than Martin by the re-marriage of their mother.

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(b) Aziz tries a behavioural approach to managing Molly's behaviour. This may involve both positive and negative reinforcement.

(i) Describe what is meant by the term 'positive reinforcement'.

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(ii) Explain why it is unlikely that 'negative reinforcement' will work with Molly.

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* (c) Discuss the effectiveness of using a behavioural approach with children such as Molly.

(8)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



* (d) Evaluate how useful family therapy may be in resolving behavioural issues of young children.

(10)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)



3

Hilda took early retirement from work last year. She used to work in a large department store and loved talking to the customers. She is now very depressed and will not leave the house. Her husband, Joe, spends most of his time growing vegetables on his allotment and is rarely at home. Hilda complains that no one likes her because no one comes to see her. Joe is losing patience with Hilda and says that she should have continued working, like most of her friends. He feels that she needs expert help and is trying to persuade her to see a counsellor.

(a) The counsellor promotes the care value principles.

Explain the principle behind **one** care value.

(4)

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(b) The counsellor decides to use a cognitive behavioural approach.

(i) Describe what a cognitive approach to changing behaviour might involve.

(2)

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*(ii) Examine why a cognitive approach is unlikely to work with someone like Hilda who is depressed.

(8)

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines.



