

**GCE** 

### **Health and Social Care**

Advanced GCE A2 H503/H703

Advanced Subsidiary GCE AS H103/H303

### **Mark Schemes for the Units**

**June 2008** 

H103/H303/MS/R/08

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#### **CONTENTS**

#### Advanced GCE Health and Social Care (Double Award) (H703)

### **Advanced GCE Health and Social Care (H503)**

### Advanced Subsidiary GCE Health and Social Care (Double Award) (H303)

#### **Advanced Subsidiary GCE Health and Social Care (H103)**

#### MARK SCHEMES FOR THE UNITS

Unit/Content	Page
F910 Promoting quality care	1
F913 Health and safety in care settings	13
F918 Caring for older people	25
F920 Understanding human behaviour	40
F921 Anatomy & physiology in practice	51
F924 Social trends	66
Grade Thresholds	76

## F910 Promoting quality care

Question	Expected Answer		Mark	Total
1 (a) (i)	One mark for correct ide		1x1	[2]
	One mark for correct ex	ample.	1x1	
	Type – Mental illness/he	ealth/direct/disability/disabalism		
		that because he has mental illness he 'not capable' / unsuitable.		
(ii)		tification, FOUR required from	4x1	[4]
(",	Che mancior caon laon	imodion, i con required from	17.1	[-1
	<ul> <li>upset/sad/unhapp</li> </ul>	V		
	<ul> <li>angry / annoyed</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>frustrated</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>withdrawn / isolate</li> </ul>	ed		
	humiliated			
	embarrassed			
		elf worth/worthless		
	<ul> <li>low self confidence</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>not apply for other</li> </ul>	r jobs		
	unemployed			
	financial problems	3		
	devalued			
	depressed			
	<ul> <li>disempowered</li> <li>Any other suitable effect</li> </ul>	<del>t</del>		
(b)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	g each correct agency, TWO required.	2x1	[4]
(5)		cription, TWO required from	2x1	ניין
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	Agencies:	Description		
	Family/Primary	attitudes learnt from the home/role		
		models/copy behaviour		
	Media/Secondary	stereotypical portrayal in soaps/news		
	inedia/occorrdary	giving a narrow viewpoint of people		
		with MHN. Positive information		
		portrayed this way		
	Peers/Secondary	imitating peer groups views/taunting		
		people who are 'different'. Peer		
		pressure		
	Education/Secondary	learning about MHN at school,		
		perhaps more positive portrayal		
	Religion/Secondary	could be taught it is an 'Act of God' /		
		religious values		
	Workplace/Secondary	amployees/amployers may have a		
	workplace/Secolidary	employees/employers may have a negative view of such people working.		
		nogative view of each people working.		
	Secondary can only be	awarded once.		
	NB accept positive ansi			

Three for examples, THREE required from  Barriers Examples  PS psychological not know they are ill. Fear / social phobia / stigma. Not wanting to go because of treatment. How society treats others  F financial may be unemployed/lack transport. Find it hard to get employment due to discrimination  C cultural values about illness  L communication/language may find it difficult to do so with others  G location/geographical postcode lottery, poor services	3x1 3x1	[6]
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L communication/language may find it difficult to do so with others  G location/geographical postcode lottery, poor services		
may find it difficult to do so with others  G location/geographical postcode lottery, poor services		
postcode lottery, poor services		
D physical side offects of drugs / illness on shillfults		
P physical side effects of drugs / illness on ability to work / drive / socialise / use transport		
	2x1 2x1	[4]
a advertise in a wide range of areas to ensure fair access and opportunities for all		
b <b>use an EOP logo</b> – this shows that they are an EO employer and promotes confidence in the organisation		
c analyse monitoring forms to ensure they are receiving		
applications from a wide range of groups do not use any discriminatory language which may be off		
putting to certain groups e use positive statements to encourage minority ethnic		
groups to apply f range of formats/languages available to allow accessibility to all		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 2 (a)	One mark for each correct identification, FOUR required One mark for each appropriate example, FOUR required from  a making the welfare of the child paramount/important - having a child centred approach. Children's rights views are listened to  b keeping the children safe and maintaining a healthy environment - safety procedure/ID/locked gates c working in partnership with parents/families - involving parents and families, inviting them in, parents evening, daily book to take home  d making sure children are offered a range of experiences and activities that support all aspects of their development - a well planned curriculum, adhering to policies, ensure all areas/resources are fully accessible  e valuing diversity - displays/toys/resources reflect equal opportunities/festivals  f equality of opportunity and anti-discriminatory practice - training, good practice, being strong role models  g maintaining confidentiality - need to know basis, have information about children is kept in a secure place h working with others - working with other agencies that support children  i reflective practitioners - staff training, feedback, staff meetings to share ideas and reflect on how things have been	4x1 4x1	Total [8]
/L\	Any other practical examples of how these can be applied.  Examples can be interchangeable  One mark for ONE correct policy identified from	1.24	F41
(b)	<ul> <li>One mark for ONE correct policy identified from</li> <li>Equal Opportunities</li> <li>Harassment</li> <li>Bullying</li> <li>Confidentiality</li> <li>Child Protection</li> <li>Health and Safety</li> </ul> Any other suitable policy Do not accept legislation	1x1	[1]

Qι	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
2	(c)	One mark for each identification, THREE required One mark for each explanation, THREE required from	3x1 3x1	[6]
		<b>Provide training</b> for staff on policy/legislation/care values so they follow correct procedures		
		Mentoring system to help staff and give them advice/support		
		Monitor/appraise/observe/inspect/review their staffs' performance so they can reflect and improve		
		Provide appropriate resources/equipment so they can do the job correctly		
		Staff meetings to share concerns/communicate service users needs/share good practice		
		Good handover procedures to ensure consistency in care and good standards		
		Feedback (questionnaires, interviews, comment boxes) getting opinions of staff and service users to help improve services		
		Provide policies/care values/Code of Practice to enable staff to work within the guidelines and give guidance		

Qι	uestion	Expected Answer		Mark	Total
3	(a)	One mark for each correct ider One mark for each appropriate Identify P physical PS psychological C cultural	examples  discrimination due to race fear/stigma/ stereotypes people misrepresent behaviours/customs Qualifications not recognised English may not be their first language May receive less pay due to discrimination. Postcode lottery poor areas, inverse care law, deprivation and lack of decent services. Postcode lottery	3x1 3x1	[6]
	(b)	<ul> <li>One mark for each correct idea</li> <li>employment</li> <li>housing</li> <li>education</li> <li>goods and services</li> </ul>	ntification, THREE required from	3x1	[3]

Qι	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
3	(c)	Level 3 Response: 5-6 marks Candidates can give a detailed analysis of at least two weaknesses of the Act. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[6]
		Level 2 Response: 3-4 marks Candidates can give a basic analysis of one or two weaknesses of the Act. Answers will be factually correct but still need developing. There will be some noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub max 3 for one weakness done well.		
		Level 1 Response: 0-2 marks Candidates can give evidence of one weakness of the Act. List like answers should be placed within this band. Answers are likely to be muddled and lack technical details. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
		Weaknesses		
		a cases are difficult to prove and are costly, time		
		consuming and emotionally draining b hard to change people's attitudes; these laws do not prevent people holding negative and discriminating attitudes towards 'racial' and ethnic groups		
		c racism has not reduced that much since 1976 – look at high profile cases in the media e.g. Stephen Lawrence/Taylor/Liverpool killing		
		d institutional racism still exists in the Police, education		
		e still much more to be done / discrimination still exists f fear of victimisation may prevent people from making a complaint as the situation may become worse		
		g hard to police – unless an actual complaint is made the		
		behaviour can continue  h don't know/understand rights – hard to know what to do if you are discriminated against		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
4 (a) (i)	Two from	2x1	[2]
	<ul> <li>contact supervisor / head / teacher</li> <li>record what happened</li> <li>contact other professional</li> <li>refer to policies/procedures</li> <li>tell James she has to break his confidence</li> <li>talk to parents/carers</li> </ul>		
(ii)	One mark for each correct identification, TWO from	2x1	[2]
	<ul> <li>not want to go to school/nursery</li> <li>frightened</li> <li>upset/sad</li> <li>depressed</li> <li>low self esteem/worth</li> <li>low self confidence</li> <li>angry</li> <li>isolated / withdrawn</li> <li>humiliated</li> <li>physical injury</li> <li>devalued</li> <li>stressed</li> </ul> Any other suitable effect		
(b)	One mark for each correct response, THREE from	3x1	[3]
	<ul> <li>risk of Harming others</li> <li>risk of Harming themselves</li> <li>risk of Being hurt (abuse)</li> <li>risk of a serious offence being carried out</li> </ul>		

Qu	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
4	(c)	Level 3 Response: 7-8 marks  There will be a detailed discussion of at least two benefits to the service users and care workers, both groups will be discussed and answers more balanced. These will be developed logically and there will be evidence of synthesis within the work. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[8]
		Level 2 Response: 4-6 marks They will include a brief discussion of one or two benefits of the policy to service users and care workers. Candidates that discuss both groups should be placed at the top of this band. Answers will be factually correct. There will be some noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub max 4 for one group done well.		
		Level 1 Response: 0-3 marks There may be evidence of one or two benefits of the policy to service users and/or care workers. List like answers should be placed in this band. Answers are likely to be muddled and lack technical detail. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
		Service users		
		Sa helps to prevent bullying Sb ensures that they are treated fairly Sc promotes opportunity Sd develops high self-esteem / self-confidence Se helps them feel safe and secure Sf system of redress / guidance Sg gives them their rights		
		Care worker		
		Ca helps them do their job effectively / guidance Cb guides them about good practice Cc helps to protect them from being bullied / accused Cd helps them promote quality care Ce gives the organisation a better reputation Cf system of redress / guidance Cg gives them their rights		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
5 (a)	Level 3 Response: 6-7 marks There will be a detailed explanation of at least two ways the primary socialisation process within the family could influence a child's attitudes towards racism. Answers will be developed logically and use technical language. Answers will be factually accurate and they will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[7]
	Level 2 Response: 4-5 marks There will be a brief explanation of one or two ways the primary socialisation process within the family could influence a child's attitudes towards racism. Answers will be factually correct. There will be some noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub max 4 if one done well.		
	Level 1 Response: 0-3 marks There may be evidence of at least one way the primary socialisation process within the family could influence a child's attitude towards racism. Answers are likely to be muddled and lack technical detail. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive. List like answers should be placed within this level.		
	<ul> <li>Knowledge:</li> <li>a listening to how parents talk about other cultures/races</li> <li>b copying family if they make racist comments / language / behaviour. Parents act as role models.</li> <li>c children learn most of their attitudes during these formative years – can set up their views for life</li> <li>d may rebel against their parents attitudes</li> <li>e may experience racism as a family and therefore this affects their viewpoint</li> <li>f educating your child to value diversity – food / toys / etc</li> </ul>		
	NB accept positives		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 5 (b)	Level 3 Response: 7-8 marks  There will be a detailed explanation of at least two ways an early-years setting could ensure its resources promote a multi cultural society. These will be developed logically and there will be evidence of synthesis within the work. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Must be linked to how it promotes multiculturalism  Level 2 Response: 4-6 marks  They will include a brief explanation of one or two ways an early-years setting could ensure its resources promote a multi cultural society. Answers will be factually correct. There will be some noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub max 4 if one done well.  Level 1 Response: 0-3 marks  There may be evidence of one or two ways an early-years setting could ensure its resources promote a multi cultural society. List like answers should be placed in this band.  Answers are likely to be muddled and lack technical detail.  Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  a images in books/videos/DVDs focussing on other cultures b multicultural displays/posters c dressing up/food to learn about other cultures/provide food from other cultures d dolls/toys/games from different cultures e music/instruments from around the world f staff from different cultures g facilities e.g. prayer room / dietary needs h scheme of work to reflect diversity	Mark	Total [8]

Qι	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
6	(a)	Level 3 Response: 7-8 marks There will be a detailed analysis of at least two strengths of the SDA. These will be developed logically and there will be evidence of synthesis within the work. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[8]
		Level 2 Response: 4-6 marks They will include a brief analysis of one or two strengths of the SDA. Answers will be factually correct. There will be some noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Sub max 4 if one done well.		
		Level 1 Response: 0-3 marks There may be evidence of one or two strengths of the SDA. List like answers should be placed in this band. Answers are likely to be muddled and lack technical detail. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive. Sub max 3 if just content of Act.		
		Strengths a helps raise awareness b gives people more rights / system of redress c more opportunities for women and men in society d closed pay differentials to an extent / equal pay e more equality in terms of job opportunities f high profile cases have been won and made employees think differently g school curriculum more equality and encouragement to partake in range of subjects. Girls now outperform boys in every subject h reduced discrimination		

Qu	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
6	(b)	Level 3 Response: 9-12 marks A detailed discussion of at least two reasons why the SDA has not necessarily reduced the amount of sex discrimination in society. This will be developed logically and there will be evidence of synthesis within the work. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[12]
		Level 2 Response: 5-8 marks A brief discussion of one or two reasons why the SDA has not necessarily reduced the amount of sex discrimination in society There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Sub-max 6 for one reason done well.		
		Level 1 Response: 0-4 marks A very basic outline of why the SDA has not necessarily reduced the amount of sex discrimination in society. List like answers should be placed within this level. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
		<ul> <li>a legislation alone does not reduce discrimination – need to work harder at changing attitudes</li> <li>b more emphasis within education, advertising, media etc to improve role models and reduce stereotypes</li> <li>c difficult to police the amount of discrimination occurring / hard to prove indirect discrimination</li> <li>d still big differences in pay between men and women</li> <li>e top positions in business and politics still held by men</li> <li>f gender stereotyping still very influential e.g. influence of the family/media</li> <li>g cost/emotional stress and time to take cases to court</li> <li>h many people unaware of their rights</li> </ul>		
		I victimisation j glass ceiling still exists / drawbridge effect		

### F913 Health and safety in care settings

Qu	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
1	(a) (i)	One mark for	1x1	[1]
		Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (1994)		
		Date not required. Accept COSHH.		
	(ii)	<ul> <li>One mark for type of substance (or specific named one), THREE required</li> <li>One mark for how to store it, THREE required from</li> <li>bleaching agent – store in clearly marked (original) container in locked cupboard out of reach of children, must stress unobtainable</li> <li>oxidising agent – store in sealed container away from flammable substances</li> <li>flammable chemicals – store in fire resistant locked cupboard away from sparks etc</li> <li>poisons – store in locked cupboard with clear instructions for dealing with accidents and limited staff access</li> <li>caustic agents (most cleaning materials) – store in locked cupboards in original containers with clear safety warnings</li> <li>glue – store locked away from young children/</li> </ul>	3x1 3x1	[6]
	(1 ) (1)	unauthorised people, must stress unobtainable	4 - 4	F41
1	(b) (i)	One mark for	1x1	[1]
		Health and Safety Executive or HSE		
	(ii)	<ul> <li>One mark for correct function, ONE required from</li> <li>providing leaflets/information</li> <li>providing advice/training</li> </ul>	1x1	[1]
1	(c) (i)	One mark for equipment, ONE required from  hoist slide board/transfer board wheelchair  (Other reasonable alternatives may be accepted if given)	1x1	[1]
	(ii)	One mark for	1x1	[1]
	(-7	Manual Handling Operations Regulations ( <b>should be in full</b> ) (1992) date not required  OR Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998) date not required – accept <b>LOLER</b>		
	(c) (iii)	One mark for each step described, FOUR required from	4x1	[4]
		talk to service user to explain the procedure		

<ul><li>reassure them</li><li>check that all necessary equipment is ready and in place</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>check that you know/understand the procedure/read instructions/are trained</li> <li>have another member of staff to assist</li> <li>make sure that there is adequate room to avoid accident</li> <li>check that service user is correctly positioned before beginning</li> <li>carry out risk assessment/fill in checklist sheet</li> <li>ensure client is ready before begin</li> <li>ensure equipment is safe/not damaged/will hold service users weight</li> </ul>	3	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 2 (a)	One mark for correct identification of sign, THREE required One mark for saying where it is likely to be found, THREE required One mark for explanation of how risk is reduced, THREE required  A Slippery/wet floor Ilikely to be found where spillage has occurred/where cleaning is taking place/near entrance on wet day warns people to take extra care to avoid slipping/take another route/avoid area  B Biohazard (or biological agent or hazard or risk) Ilikely to be found on containers (laundry bags) with soiled clothes, bedding or dressings/on sharps containers warns people to avoid direct contact or to wear gloves to avoid risk of contamination/warns about appropriate disposal separately  C No smoking Ilikely to be found in public areas/places or where	3x1 3x1 3x1 3x1	Total [9]
	<ul> <li>likely to be found in public areas/places or where vulnerable people are, or in staff rooms where there is a no smoking policy/near flammable substances such as gas canisters</li> <li>warns people to avoid smoking to reduce fire risk or for public health and comfort</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer	Total
(b)	Level 3 response: (5-6 marks) Candidates describe in detail the likely impact of RIDDOR on health ar safety policy in a care setting. Answers will be developed logically and show evidence of application of knowledge skills. There will be few errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.	
	Level 2 response: (3-4 marks) Candidates describe soundly some possible impacts of RIDDOR on health and safety policy in a care setting. Answers will show some evidence of application of knowledge. There will be noticeable errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.	of
	Level 1 response (0-2 marks) Candidates may attempt to describe the effects of RIDDOR on health and safety policy in a care setting. They may simply list some of the provisions of RIDDOR. Answers are likely to be muddled and show little understanding. Errors of grammar punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.	le
	<ul> <li>(a) accident reporting system should be in place to ensure RIDDOR is complied with – ensures setting complies with legal requirements and has records in case of investigation/legal action</li> <li>(b) provision for service users/care workers to be sent home if have notifiable disease – setting showing duty of care to its workers and service users</li> <li>(c) should ensure accidents caused by system failings are not repeate since investigation will follow any serious incident</li> <li>(d) staff are likely to be more aware/better trained due to organisation incorporating RIDDOR requirements into policy</li> <li>(e) managers aware of supervising authority and therefore where to obtain support/guidance</li> </ul>	
	Any other reasonable points to be allowed.	
3 (a)	One mark for each stage given in the correct order  1 look for hazards (accept risks) 2 assess who may be harmed 3 (consider the risks) are precautions adequate 4 document the findings 5 review the assessment and revise it if necessary	[5]
3 (b)	Level 3 response: 12-15 marks Candidates make detailed and well argued judgements showing clear links between the hazards, the service users and/or care workers and indicate sound consideration of precautions that are already in place. Answers will be developed logically and show evidence of application of knowledge skills. There will be few errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.	[15]
	Level 2 response : 6-11 marks Candidates identify hazards and make sound links between	

Question	Expected Answer	Total
	the service users (and possibly care workers) and the risks. They will show some consideration of precautions already in place. Answers will show some evidence of application of knowledge. There will be noticeable errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.	
	Level 1 response: 0-5 marks  Candidates identify hazards but make limited links between the service users and the specific risks. The work may consist of a simple list of hazards with little awareness shown of the precautions already in place. Answers are likely to be muddled and show little understanding. Errors of grammar punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.	
	<ul> <li>(a) exits – main, rear and one in kitchen – probably inadequate for full scale evacuation in case of fire – elderly residents likely to be quite slow – may need additional fire doors</li> <li>(b) stairs internally (and out to garden) – trip hazard for elderly residents/those with poor sight/those who are unsteady – consider ramps/handrails/warning markings on step edges</li> <li>(c) kitchen access to dining room – via corridor including steps – risk of falls etc to staff carrying food – consider ramp/door between kitchen and dining room/change lounge and dining room functions</li> <li>(d) Residents accessing kitchen may be a danger if confused. Any sensible reference to excluding such service users should be credited</li> <li>(e) bathrooms and WC near front door – risk that confused residents may wander off – are there any security features on doors? – if not, there should be. Also consideration of security to safeguard against intruders could be considered.</li> <li>(f) fire extinguisher – only 1 in office – risk to everyone – should be more – at least one in kitchen (or fire blanket) as most likely place for fire to break out</li> <li>(g) first Aid box – only 1 in office – risk to all – should be more – especially kitchen to safeguard staff</li> <li>(h) stairs to upper floor – fall risk to elderly frail residents especially – no indication of lift – consider installing lift – assessment of which residents could safely be housed upstairs? – constantly changing</li> </ul>	
	Any other reasonable hazard should be allowed.  Any specific mention of reviewing the assessment should be given credit, but will not score highly since this is the first risk assessment as far as these candidates are aware.	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
4 (a)	One mark for  Transfer of infection/bacterium/pathogen from one individual to another  Accept transfer from one surface to another	1	[1]
(b)	One mark for each piece of protective clothing identified, THREE required One mark for each description of how protection from cross contamination is achieved, THREE required Gloves - will protect patient from contamination by care worker or previous patient as gloves will be disposed of between patients so preventing carriage of bacteria etc to next patient – no transfer of bodily fluids between service users  Apron – prevents fluids etc on care workers' clothing, so not carried to other patients if apron changed between service users  Mask – prevents from inhaling infectious agents from infected person and therefore cannot 'rebreathe' agent onto next service user (prevents care worker's own infection from being passed to patient)  Allow overshoes – reducing contamination brought in on workers shoes – reduces risk to patient e.g. in operating theatre – reduces risk of serious disease outbreak in setting – prevents infection from patient in theatre being spread outside that area	3x1 3x1	[6]

Qι	uestion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
<b>Q</b> t 4	estion (c)	Dne mark for identification of ways of reducing risk, TWO required     One mark for description of how this occurs, TWO required     wear disposable gloves – prevent contamination of hands by microbes from waste     wear disposable apron – prevent contamination of clothes by microbes from waste     keep waste in sealed, labelled containers – prevents accidental exposure by opening bag in error	2x1 2x1	Total [4]
		<ul> <li>dispose of soiled waste in correctly coloured/labelled containers – prevents accidental contamination since labelling cannot be missed</li> <li>fluid spillages cleaned with disinfectant plus absorbent material – prevents spread further/prevents airborne spread</li> <li>wearing face masks if dealing with serious infection that is air-borne – prevents accidental inhalation</li> <li>sharps placed immediately after use in suitable bin – prevents accidental injury to care worker</li> </ul>		
		ask advice/follow instructions relating to specific contaminants which hold particular risks – follow best practice & reduce infection risk  Allow: Protective clothing for one point, provided no other specific examples are given		

Question	Expected Answer	Total
4 (d)	Level 3 response: 8-9 marks Candidates will evaluate two or more standard precautions and made judgements of their usefulness/importance that relate clearly to a low-risk environment such as a nursery. Their answer will show logical connections being made. Answers will be developed logically and show evidence of application of knowledge skills. There will be few errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.	[9]
	Level 2 response: 5-7 marks  Candidates will consider two or more standard precautions but may simply describe how they would be used in a low-risk setting. There may be limited judgements formed as to their usefulness in that setting.  Answers will show some evidence of application of knowledge. There will be noticeable errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.	
	Level 1 response: 0-4 marks Candidates are likely to simply state standard precautions with limited reference to the setting under consideration. There is unlikely to be any judgement involved in the answer. Answers are likely to be muddled and show little understanding. Errors of grammar punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.	
	<ul> <li>(a) hand hygiene – one of most important precautions to prevent cross contamination</li> <li>(b) staff responsible for hand hygiene of children – they are likely to forget to wash hands after toilet visits or before eating – staff supervision crucial</li> <li>(c) control of environment – also very important since children tend to use hands indiscriminately moving from one activity to another – wiping and disinfecting of surfaces, changing mat, toilet areas is a high priority – vacuuming carpets</li> <li>(d) ensure cleanliness of toys – frequent wiping and disinfecting</li> <li>(e) Manage blood and body fluid spillages – maybe quite important if children have accidents (toilet or cuts etc) – may not know health status of children, so should be routine disinfection</li> <li>(f) prevent exposure to infection – cover cuts with plaster just as would at home as no great risk in this setting</li> <li>(g) safely manage linen/nappies – may be important to store clothes etc if children have toilet accidents – generally policy for children to have spare clothes in case of emergency – soiled clothes sealed in plastic bags for parents to launder, nappies disposed of in a separate container</li> <li>(h) provide care in most appropriate place – unwell children should not be at nursery – policy to send children home if unwell etc</li> <li>(i) safe disposal of waste – not generally relevant except for accidents (see spillages)</li> <li>(j) care equipment – unlikely to be relevant in this setting unless have child(ren) with specific needs</li> <li>(k) food preparation area disinfected – to prevent cross contamination</li> <li>(l) Weaknesses of standard precautions – do not prevent spread of airborne infections</li> </ul>	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
5 (a)	<ul> <li>One mark for identification of way, THREE required</li> <li>One mark for related explanation, THREE required</li> <li>smoke alarm – give early warning of smouldering before fire starts</li> <li>no smoking – reduces likelihood of fire outbreak</li> <li>flammable substances stored appropriately – reduces risk of spontaneous outbreak</li> <li>no storage in corridors, stairwells etc of flammable materials – reduces fire risk in communal areas</li> <li>sprinkler system – will put out smouldering (not a fire) very early and prevent serious outbreak</li> <li>regular checking of electrics – reduces risk of short circuits and sparks/spontaneous fires</li> <li>fire resistant furniture/curtains etc – reduces risk of spontaneous outbreak from cigarette smouldering etc.</li> <li>restricted access to kitchen etc. – residents may not use stoves etc safely</li> </ul>	3x1 3x1	[6]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 5 (b)	Level 3 response: 8-9marks Candidates can give a detailed discussion of the benefits of holding regular fire drills. The benefits will apply to both service users and care workers. Answers will be developed logically and show evidence of application of knowledge skills. There will be few errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 response: 5-7 marks Candidates can give a basic description of the benefits of regular fire drills. The benefits may be generic and not well related to either service users or care workers clearly, or may just relate to one group. Answers will show some evidence of application of knowledge. There will be noticeable errors of grammar punctuation and spelling.  Sub max of 5 if discussion only deals with service users or care workers.  Level 1 response: 0-4 marks Candidates may simply list why fire drills are good without any	Mark	Total [9]
	logical argument. There may be no relating of this information to care setting, service users or care workers. They may simply state what should happen during a fire drill. Answers are likely to be muddled and show little understanding. Errors of grammar punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		

Qu	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Qu 5	estion (b)	Some benefits may vary from those given depending on the specific care setting being described  Care Workers  • staff will know clearly what to do in an emergency – increased competence and confidence  • staff have opportunity to find out specific problems with individual service users and to write alterations into plan  • staff can make knowledge semi-automatic – so don't hesitate if real thing happens	Mark	Total
		<ul> <li>allows for new staff/temporary staff to learn drill – increases safety for residents</li> <li>by staff being aware frequently of escape routes, means they are less likely to leave obstacles on evacuation routes</li> <li>Service users</li> <li>if confused (residential home) – frequent practice may aid retention of system in memory</li> <li>frequent practice means service users less likely to panic in case of real fire (quite likely with young children or the elderly – reduces risk in case of real emergency</li> <li>knowledge of drills increases confidence on part of service users and their relatives/parents (as appropriate)</li> <li>individuals have opportunity to identify particular problems they have eg inability to hear fire alarm/difficulty moving down steps (and so on) – gives chance to amend procedure to suit individuals – gives opportunity to allocate named workers to assist those with difficulties</li> <li>reduce risk of death – applicable to all</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>frequent drills means that alarm system is tested regularly – benefits everyone – increased confidence in system</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
6 (b)	Level 3 response: (6-7 marks) Candidates give a detailed discussion of benefits (at least two) to care workers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 2 response: (3-5 marks) Candidates outline benefits that are sensible. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1 response: (0-2 marks) Candidates identify the value of First Aid. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
	<ul> <li>Care workers</li> <li>will benefit from having prompt attention in case of accident</li> <li>likely to reduce severity of problem</li> <li>may reduce time off work</li> <li>expert advice on when further help is needed</li> <li>feel valued as an employee</li> <li>confident that employer is looking after workers</li> <li>prompt attention reduces chance of serious injury</li> <li>increases confidence in care setting's ability to look after service users</li> </ul>		
	Service users  • service users feel happier / more confident  • trust increases between first aider & users		
	Actual examples given may vary depending on the care setting(s) used		

# F918 Caring for older people

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
1	One mark for each, FIVE from	5x1	[5]
(a			
)	upset/unhappy at loss of partner     is a latitude flow at loss.		
	isolation/lonely		
	loss of friends/partner     descreased income		
	<ul><li>decreased income/increased income</li><li>mobility problems</li></ul>		
	lack of confidence		
	decreased motivation		
	dependent on others/change in role		
	increased dangers/safety issues		
	reduced mental ability/memory loss		
	angry		
	low self-esteem/feeling worthless		
	feeling of bereavement		
	sensory impairment		
	stress/depression		
	accept health problems( but not repeats of health related		
	examples)		
	Accept any other appropriate answer		
(b)	Emotional	2x1	[4]
	One mark for each, TWO from		
	feel wanted/needed by the group		
	feel valued as an individual		
	proud to share experiences     prove and the same from to be a still a satisfiance.		
	enjoyment/have fun taking part in activities     hoppy to most others in a similar situation.		
	happy to meet others in a similar situation     happy to meet others in a similar situation		
	<ul><li>boost confidence in going out</li><li>raise self-esteem by mixing with others</li></ul>		
	sense of purpose in life again		
	Sense of purpose in the again	2x1	
	Social		
	One mark for each, TWO from		
	meet new people in similar circumstances		
	make new friends with others who go there		
	take part in activities with others		
	less isolated/no longer feel lonely		
	able to share experiences with those in a similar situation		
	take up new hobbies		
1 (c)	One mark for each identification, THREE required	3x1	[6]
	One mark for each reason, THREE required	3x1	
	lack of mobility – so cannot move about easily		
	risk of falling – due to instability/safety issues		
	risk of breaking bones – afraid of falling		
	lack of confidence – worried about how he will be treated		

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
	lack of energy – so gets tired easily		
	afraid/insecurity – prefers to be in his own home		
	poor eyesight – could make it difficult to join in activities		
	poor hearing – could make it difficult to take part in conversations		
	lack of social skills – will not be able to interact with others/spent time caring for wife		
	he has not been there before - does not know anyone		
	blame himself/ feel guilty for his wife's death – embarrassed by reactions of others		
	used to his own company – lack of friends		
	unsure of how to get there - concerned about transport problems/ unable to drive		
	fear of being rejected – he will not fit in/get on with the people there		
	<ul> <li>worried about meeting new people/shy – feel he might forget her by mixing with others</li> </ul>		
	not used to care workers – worried about how he will be treated		
	lack of motivation – because of loss of wife		
	in a new environment – unfamiliar with surroundings/risk of accidents		

One mark for each, FOUR required from     no income from work/depend on husband's income     less/more income     rely on pension     savings plan matures/lump sum     have to budget carefully
<ul> <li>may get benefits</li> <li>mortgage paid off</li> <li>less/more debts</li> <li>may not/may be able to afford to go on holiday</li> <li>may use retirement money to go on holiday</li> <li>less money for luxuries/can afford luxuries</li> <li>may need to buy economy foods/poorer diet</li> <li>may be able to/not able to treat grandchildren</li> <li>less/more money for presents</li> <li>no travelling expenses to work</li> <li>not pay for prescriptions</li> <li>bus pass/free travel</li> </ul>

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
2 (b )	Level 3 [6-7 marks] Candidates will clearly analyse at least two ways Fawzia's retirement could affect her roles within the family. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[7]
	Level 2 [4-5 marks] Candidates will basically analyse at least two ways Fawzia's retirement could affect her roles within family. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  (Submax 4 marks if only one way analysed very well)		
	Level 1 [0-3 marks] Candidates will identify ways Fawzia's retirement could affect her roles within the family. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
	<ul> <li>(a) care for/look after grandchildren</li> <li>(b) become dependent on children to care for her</li> <li>(c) provide support for children</li> <li>(d) give financial support to children/grandchildren</li> <li>(e) rely on her family for financial support</li> <li>(f) more freedom to spend time with her family</li> <li>(g) time to visit her son in Australia</li> <li>(h) less motivation so she could isolate herself from her family</li> <li>(i) full time housewife/looking after her husband</li> </ul>		

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
2 (c )	One mark for identification, TWO required One mark for explanation of how each could affect her, TWO required	2x1 2x1	[4]
	<ul> <li>no longer employee – raised/lowered self-esteem/self worth</li> <li>pensioner – raised/lowered confidence/happy/unhappy</li> <li>voluntary worker – feel needed/wanted/improved motivation/doing things because she wants to</li> <li>role in the community – feel valued/proud to be doing things for others/make new friends/give her responsibility</li> </ul>		

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
3 (a)	One mark for ONE from	1x1	[1]
	<ul> <li>irritable bowel syndrome/IBS</li> <li>ulcerative colitis</li> <li>Crohn's Disease</li> <li>chronic constipation</li> <li>cancer of the bowel/stomach</li> </ul>		
(b)	One mark for each, FOUR required from  • weaker stomach muscles • weak muscles in digestive tract • dehydration • weak muscles in the rectum • diarrhoea • tiredness/lack of energy • piles • loss of weight • loss of appetite • anaemia • lack of essential nutrients/poor digestion of food • pain in digestive system/cramps • bloating • excessive wind • blood in stools • gastric ulcer	4x1	[4]

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
Question 3 (c)	<ul> <li>One mark for identification of THREE social effects</li> <li>One mark for each explanation of the effects identified, THREE required from</li> <li>not go out socialising - afraid to be too far from a toilet/risk of accidents</li> <li>lack of visitors – find the smell offensive</li> <li>lose friends – because they do not want to be around her</li> <li>not see family – embarrassed by strange noises/smells</li> <li>going out to eat can be a problem - cannot eat a normal diet</li> <li>less leisure activities – due to effects of the condition</li> <li>join a support group – make new friends/share experiences/increase confidence</li> </ul>	3x1 3x1	Total [6]
	<ul> <li>see more health care professionals – for regular appointments</li> <li>become isolated/lonely – because people cannot cope with the condition</li> </ul>		



Answer	Mark	Total
Level 3 [8-9 marks] Candidates will clearly explain at least two ways two different community services could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. Conclusions will be drawn for the top mark in this band. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[9]
Level 2 [5-7 marks] Candidates will describe at least two ways two different community services could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. (Submax 5 marks for only one community service/one way for each discussed very well)		
Level 1 [0-4 marks] Candidates will identify one or two community care services that could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. There will be little if any attempt made to suggest ways the services could support. OR candidates describe way(s) community care services could support without identifying a specific community care service. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
health-care services eg GP, Community Nurse     Prescribe medication, monitor health, give advice/guidance		
social-care services eg social worker, care manager     Assess needs, provide specialist aids/adaptations, ensure needs are met		
day care services eg day centre, respite care     Provide social support, encourage her to go out, provide     activities		
domiciliary services eg home care assistant     Support with daily living tasks, support with personal hygiene		
private services eg equipment suppliers     Provide specialist continence aids/equipment		
voluntary services eg support groups, transport     Give her advice/guidance, meet others in similar situation,     share experiences, take her to hospital     appointments/shopping		
	Level 3 [8-9 marks] Candidates will clearly explain at least two ways two different community services could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. Conclusions will be drawn for the top mark in this band. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 [5-7 marks] Candidates will describe at least two ways two different community services could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  (Submax 5 marks for only one community service/one way for each discussed very well)  Level 1 [0-4 marks] Candidates will identify one or two community care services that could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. There will be little if any attempt made to suggest ways the services could support. OR candidates describe way(s) community care services could support without identifying a specific community care service. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  • health-care services eg GP, Community Nurse Prescribe medication, monitor health, give advice/guidance  • social-care services eg social worker, care manager Assess needs, provide specialist aids/adaptations, ensure needs are met  • day care services eg day centre, respite care Provide social support, encourage her to go out, provide activities  • domiciliary services eg home care assistant Support with daily living tasks, support with personal hygiene  • private services eg equipment suppliers Provide specialist continence aids/equipment  • voluntary services eg support groups, transport Give her advice/guidance, meet others in similar situation, share experiences, take her to hospital	Level 3 [8-9 marks] Candidates will clearly explain at least two ways two different community services could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. Conclusions will be drawn for the top mark in this band. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 [5-7 marks] Candidates will describe at least two ways two different community services could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  (Submax 5 marks for only one community service/one way for each discussed very well)  Level 1 [0-4 marks] Candidates will identify one or two community care services that could support a person with a disorder of the digestive system. There will be little if any attempt made to suggest ways the services could support. OR candidates describe way(s) community care services could support without identifying a specific community care service. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  • health-care services eg GP, Community Nurse Prescribe medication, monitor health, give advice/guidance  • social-care services eg social worker, care manager Assess needs, provide specialist aids/adaptations, ensure needs are met  • day care services eg day centre, respite care Provide social support, encourage her to go out, provide activities  • domiciliary services eg home care assistant Support with daily living tasks, support with personal hygiene  • private services eg equipment suppliers Provide specialist continence aids/equipment  • voluntary services eg support groups, transport Give her advice/guidance, meet others in similar situation, share experiences, take her to hospital

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
4 (a)	One mark for ONE from	1x1	[1]
	heart attack		
	heart disease		
	heart dysfunction		
	• sclerosis		
(b)	One mark for each, FOUR required	4x1	[4]
	poor mobility		
	pain in the chest/ left arm		
	decreased energy levels		
	suffers from breathlessness		
	<ul> <li>cold/blue lips/fingers/toes</li> </ul>		
	dependent on others		
	increased health needs		
	increased care needs		
	emotional effects		
	social effects		
	lack of exercising		
	high/low blood pressure		
	g.,,		

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
4 (c)	Level 3 [8-10 marks] Candidates will clearly analyse how the staff in the residential home should apply at least <b>two</b> of the <b>three</b> aspects of the care values when supporting George. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[10]
	Level 2 [5-7 marks] Candidates will basically analyse how the staff in the residential home should apply at least two of the three aspects of the care values when supporting George. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. (Submax 5 marks for one aspect analysed very well)		
	Level 1 [0-4 marks] Candidates will identify ways the staff in the residential home should apply the care values in their day-to-day tasks. Candidates may give minimal description and show limited understanding of different aspects of the care values. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
	<ul> <li>Maintain confidentiality:</li> <li>c1 respect George's wishes for information to be kept private</li> <li>c2 do not talk about his care to those who do not need to know</li> <li>c3 do not leave notes lying around for others to read</li> <li>c4 ask permission to share information</li> <li>c5 explain who will have access to his information</li> <li>c6 do not give information over the telephone unless identity of caller can be proven</li> <li>c7 not leaving personal notes on the computer screen so that others can read them</li> <li>c8 having a password to access computer records</li> <li>c9 not talking about George by name at home so that he can be identified</li> <li>c10 keep personal records/information in a locked filing cabinet/cupboard</li> </ul>		
	Promote equality and diversity:  e1 never stereotype individuals  e2 identify and fight their own prejudices  e3 use language that George can understand  e4 provide care according to his needs  e5 challenge others who may discriminate against him  e6 check George has understood what is said  e7 listen carefully to George		

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
	e8 use appropriate body language		
	e9 not labelling people		
	e10 respecting George's sexuality		
	e11 not verbally abusing George		
	e12 not physically abusing George		
	e13 providing information in chosen language		
	e14 providing meals according to his preferences		
	e15 not having favourites		
	Promote individual rights and beliefs:		
	r1 encourage George to be independent		
	r2 allow George to have choices about his care and		
	treatment		
	r3 ask George what he needs and wishes		
	r4 provide equipment so that George can do more for himself		
	r5 make sure all care is carried out safely		
	r6 provide a safe environment		
	r7 treat George with dignity and respect		
	r8 recognise George's beliefs/practice religion		
	r9 enable George to maintain his identity		
	r10 encourage George to express his preferences		
	r11 raise awareness of how to complain		
	r12 being aware of George's cultural needs		
	r13 addressing George correctly/calling him by the		
	name he prefers		

Que	stion	Answer	Mark	Total
5	(a)	One mark for each, THREE required	3x1	[3]
		more dependent on others		
		able to do less for herself		
		need reassurance		
		may find it hard to adjust		
		decreased confidence		
		decreased self-esteem		
		have difficulty communicating		
		increased likelihood of potential dangers		
		possibility of learned helplessness		
		may need more formal support		
		help with daily living tasks		
		rely on aids and adaptations (accept examples)		
	(b)	One mark for identification, TWO required	2x1	[4]
		One mark for explanation, TWO required	2x1	
		Answers must link directly.		
		have an assessment of her needs by an occupational therapist/social services – to ensure she remains		
		independent/safe/receives the care she is entitled to		
		<ul> <li>use aids/adaptations – to enable her to remain</li> </ul>		
		independent		
		have a guide/hearing/disability assist dog – to enable her		
		to go out		
		keep things in certain places – so they are easy to find when she needs them		
		• join a support group – to share experiences with		
		others/raise her confidence/self-esteem		
		have an alarm system installed – so that she can get help in an emergency		
		have meals-on-wheels – to ensure she has nutritious		
		meals/safety		
		talk to medical professionals – to gather advice and		
		guidance which she can follow		
		research her condition – so that she understands how it		
		will progress/sen be prepared for future development	1	1
		<ul> <li>will progress/can be prepared for future development</li> <li>learn sign language – to help her communicate with others</li> </ul>		

Answer	Mark	Total
Level 3 [7-8 marks] Candidates will clearly analyse at least two ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[8]
Level 2 [4-6 marks] Candidates will basically analyse at least two different ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  (Submax 4 marks for one analysed very well)		
Level 1 [0-3 marks] Candidates will identify one or two ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. Candidates may give minimal description and show limited understanding. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
<ul> <li>(a) the right to have her needs assessed</li> <li>(b) right to have services provided in accordance with published criteria</li> <li>(c) enables her to stay in her own home for as long as possible</li> <li>(d) she has the right to complain if the service is not provided</li> <li>(e) care plan will be written to make sure her needs are met</li> <li>(f) multi-disciplinary team will care for her individual needs</li> <li>(g) professionals work together to provide care</li> <li>(h) information given about services available</li> <li>(i) allow her to have maximum independence</li> <li>(j) consistent approach will be given by all her carers</li> <li>(k) Sheree fully involved in the assessment of her needs</li> <li>(l) choices will be offered</li> <li>(m) health and social services working together</li> <li>(n) services delivered in a seamless manner</li> <li>(o) high standards of care</li> </ul>		
Level 3 [8-10 marks] Candidates will thoroughly evaluate at least two effects on Peter of his wife's death taking into consideration a range of Peter's particular care needs. An understanding of both positive and negative factors relating to Peter will be demonstrated. A conclusion will be drawn for full marks. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 [5-7 marks] Candidates will basically evaluate at least two effects on Peter of his wife's death taking into consideration his particular care needs. Some understanding of both positive and negative factors will be demonstrated for higher marks in this band. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate.		[10]
	Candidates will clearly analyse at least two ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 [4-6 marks] Candidates will basically analyse at least two different ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  (Submax 4 marks for one analysed very well)  Level 1 [0-3 marks] Candidates will identify one or two ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. Candidates may give minimal description and show limited understanding. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  (a) the right to have her needs assessed  (b) right to have services provided in accordance with published criteria  (c) enables her to stay in her own home for as long as possible  (d) she has the right to complain if the service is not provided  (e) care plan will be written to make sure her needs are met  (f) multi-disciplinary team will care for her individual needs  (g) professionals work together to provide care  (h) information given about services available  (i) allow her to have maximum independence  (j) consistent approach will be given by all her carers  (k) Sheree fully involved in the assessment of her needs  (l) choices will be offered  (m) health and social services working together  (n) services delivered in a seamless manner  (o) high standards of care  Level 3 [8-10 marks]  Candidates will thoroughly evaluate at least two effects on Peter of his wife's death taking into consideration a range of Peter's particular care needs.  North of the provided o	Candidates will clearly analyse at least two ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. There will be evidence of synthesis within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 [4-6 marks]  Candidates will basically analyse at least two different ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Csubmax 4 marks for one analysed very well)  Level 1 [0-3 marks]  Candidates will identify one or two ways the NHS and Community Care Act would ensure Sheree's needs are met at this time. Candidates may give minimal description and show limited understanding. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  (a) the right to have her needs assessed  (b) right to have services provided in accordance with published criteria  (c) enables her to stay in her own home for as long as possible  (d) she has the right to complain if the service is not provided  (e) care plan will be written to make sure her needs are met  (f) multi-disciplinary team will care for her individual needs  (g) professionals work together to provide care  (h) information given about services available  (i) allow her to have maximum independence  (j) consistent approach will be given by all her carers  (k) Sheree fully involved in the assessment of her needs  (l) choices will be offered  (m) health and social services working together  n) services delivered in a seamless manner  (o) high standards of care  Level 3 [8-10 marks]  Candidates will thoroughly evaluate at least two effects on Peter of his wife's death taking into consideration a range of Peter's particular care needs. An understanding of bot

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
	evaluated well)		
	Level 1 [0-4 marks]		
	Candidates will identify <b>one</b> or <b>two</b> effects on Peter of his wife's		
	death. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little		
	knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and		
	spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
	Negative effects on Peter:		
	n1 lost his lifetime partner		
	n2 feel angry that she has gone		
	n3 lonely/isolated/withdrawn		
	n4 stress/depression		
	n5 may feel confused		
	n6 no one to share experiences with		
	n7 may feel guilty it was not him that died		
	n8 feel bereaved/sad/unhappy		
	n9 his health get worse		
	n10 could pine for her		
	n11 low self-esteem/feel worthless n12 lack of confidence		
	n13 could give up on life/become suicidal		
	n14 may not bother to cook for himself/poorer diet		
	n15 dependent on others		
	n16 poor social life		
	The poor social inc		
	Positive effects on Peter:		
	p1 feel relieved she is not suffering any more		
	p2 able to concentrate on looking after himself		
	p3 feel reassured he did everything he could to help her		
	p4 take up new hobbies/interests		
	p5 spend more time with friends		
	p6 visit his family more		
	p7 able to go on holiday		
	p8 less stress/pressure		
	p9 more freedom/can enjoy doing the things he wants to		
		ļ	

Question	Answer	Mark	Total
6 (b)	Level 3 [8-10 marks] Candidates will thoroughly discuss at least <b>two</b> ways the Health Act 1999 has affected provision of services for older people. Answers will be factually accurate, using appropriate terminology. There will be evidence of synthesis within the work. There will be few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[10]
	Level 2 [5-7 marks] Candidates will make a limited discussion of at least <b>two</b> ways the Health Act 1999 has affected provision of services for older people. Answers will be factually accurate. There will be evidence of coherence within the answers. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1 [0-4 marks] Candidates will identify ways the Health Act 1999 has affected provision of services for older people. Understanding will be superficial. Answers are likely to be muddled, demonstrating little knowledge or understanding. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
	<ul> <li>(a) established Primary Care Trusts</li> <li>(b) improved quality of care</li> <li>(c) established commission for Health Improvement</li> <li>(d) improved co-operation within the NHS</li> <li>(e) improved co-operation between the NHS and health related services</li> <li>(f) improved flexibility between the NHS and health related services</li> <li>(g) improved monitoring of the quality of health care</li> <li>(h) increased flexibility of provision</li> <li>(i) seamless provision of care</li> <li>(j) single provider can deliver both health and local authority services</li> <li>(k) packages of care can be developed to suit individual's needs</li> </ul>		

# F920 Understanding human behaviour

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
1 (a)	One mark for each correct response, FIVE required from	5x1	[5]
	Freud/Erikson		
	Maslow/Rogers		
	Piaget/Vygotsky		
	Pavlov/Skinner		
	Taifel/Latane/Bandura		
	rajio, Ediano, Bandara		
	Accept any other appropriate theorist		
(b)	Level 3 response: 8-10 marks		[10]
	Candidates can give a detailed outline of the theory		
	indicating a clear understanding across broad aspects of		
	the theory. The answer is in a planned and logical		
	sequence, using appropriate health, social care and early		
	years terminology accurately. Sentences and paragraphs		
	are for the most part relevant, with the material presented in		
	a balanced, logical and coherent manner. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	occasional errors of grantinar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 2 response: 4-7 marks		
	Candidates can give a brief outline of the theory. The		
	candidate has shown limited ability to organise the relevant		
	material, using some appropriate health, social care and		
	early year's terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are		
	not always relevant, with the material presented in a way		
	that does not always address the question. There may be		
	noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1 response: 0-3 marks		
	Candidates identify one or two aspects of the theory. <i>The</i>		
	candidate has used little, if any, appropriate health, social		
	care and early years terminology. Sentences and		
	paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, often being of doubtful relevance to the main focus of the		
	question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may		
	be noticeable and intrusive.		
	Eysenck/Cattell		
	✓ identified traits – may name		
	✓ born with/cannot change/genes		
	✓ can be measured with personality tests, etc		
	✓ predict future behaviours of people – basis for		
	psychometric testing		
	Accept any other appropriate theorist		
			<u> </u>

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
2 (a)	Level 3: 5 marks Accurately named condition and a full explanation of impact on physical and intellectual development which clearly indicates a high level of understanding. The answer is in a planned and logical sequence, using appropriate health, social care and early years terminology accurately. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant, with the material presented in a balanced, logical and coherent manner. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[5]
	Level 2: 3-4 marks Named condition showing some understanding. Links made to both physical and intellectual effects identified, but lacking in detail. The candidate has shown limited ability to organise the relevant material, using some appropriate health, social care and early year's terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are not always relevant, with the material presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1: 0-2 marks Identify either physical or intellectual effects. Basic comments made lacks clarity and coherence. The candidate has used little if any appropriate health, social care and early years terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, often being of doubtful relevance to the main focus of the question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.		
	P – Physical p unable to take part in physical activity p appearance eg those specific to condition p visual/hearing impairment p physical tics p coughing/breathing difficulties p any other suitable response		
	I – Intellectual i missing school i literacy/numeracy problems i SEN i inability to concentrate i employment issues i any other suitable response		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
2 (b)	Level 3: 12-15 marks Candidate clearly assesses (both positive and negative) at least two environmental and socio-economic factors in a planned and logical sequence using appropriate health, social care and early terminology accurately. Clear links to physical and intellectual development. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant, with the material presented in a balanced and coherent manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[15]
	Level 2 response: 7-11 marks Candidate describes at least two socio-economic and environmental factors and attempts to assess their effects on physical and intellectual development. Answer is organised and uses some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs may contain irrelevancies. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Note: sub-max of 8 for one factor assessed well or only physical or intellectual or only positive or negative.		
	Level 1 response: 0-6 marks Candidate has identified at least one way in which one or more factors could effect physical and/or intellectual development using little, if any, appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with limited relevance to the main focus of question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.		
	Use positive (+) and negative (-) annotations, along with the appropriate letter.		
	Water pollution w may mention rivers and canals polluted by chemicals etc w impact could include physical health w impact on physical development may be knock on effects of being ill and missing school therefore intellectual		
	Air pollution a motor vehicles, factories, chimneys eg asthma/ respiratory infections and consequences on physical development a ill health and premature death a positive factors – good environment – playing out in clean, safe community – physical development		
	Noise pollution  n concentration n intellectual n emotional strain etc n may link to inside the home or external noises		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	Family/socialisation f can develop any area of skill through teaching, opportunities acting as role models etc eg swimming lessons etc		
	Education e EPPE – effective provision of pre school education e allows for development of physical/intellectual skills, wider range of resources, trained practitioners etc		
	<ul> <li>Housing</li> <li>h space for development, damp affecting health, cramped conditions</li> <li>h in poor area affect playing outside – affecting physical skills</li> <li>h study areas</li> </ul>		
	Culture c beliefs would become their own thus affecting skills due to participation in sports, academic focus and achievements etc		
	Access to Health s preventative measures to impact on physical development s health promotion to impact on mainly physical development		
	Diet/nutrition d links to good diet and physical health, growth and development also aids concentration		
	Income i family income to impact on resources to aid physical development/intellectual i could be associated to social class – expectations and achievements		
	Accept any other suitable response. Annotate P – Physical, I - Intellectual		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
3 (a)	One mark for each, FIVE required from  ✓ children are influenced by their environment such as type of parenting ✓ culture and ethnicity such as traditions and beliefs ✓ children are initially influenced by primary socialisation ✓ the way in which people react to us influences our self concept (self fulfilling prophecy) ✓ by comparing ourselves to others ✓ education – interactions with others and feedback from others ✓ awareness of own physical appearance/attributes – age, gender, body image, etc ✓ as we get older our self concept becomes more complex and so is influenced by a wider variety of factors – beliefs, likes and dislikes, relationships etc ✓ influenced by role models  Accept any other suitable response	5x1	[5]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
3 (b)	Level 3: 12-15 marks Candidate assesses impact on the individual showing a detailed understanding of self-concept. Impact on at least three areas of PIES clearly identified and developed. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant, with the material presented in a balanced and coherent manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.		[10]
	Level 2: 7-11 marks Candidate describes impact of a negative self concept on the individual; these effects show some understanding and consider at least two areas of PIES. Answer is organised and uses some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs may contain some irrelevancies there may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1: 0-6 marks Candidate has identified at least one way in which one or more influences could impact on the individual using little, if any, appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with limited relevance to main focus of question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.		
	Physical p self harming p poor posture p over reliance on make up/hairstyle/lack of self interest/ poor hygiene p avoiding eye contact p any other suitable response		
	Intellectual i not contribute in class i fear of failure i not trying i not wanting to stand out i any other suitable response		
	Emotional e sad, depressed, withdrawn, tearful, upset, bullied/bullying others e any other suitable response		
	Social s not mixing s no friends s withdrawn s not liked s any other suitable response		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
euestion (a)	Level 3: 8-10 marks Accurately named and detailed outline of the theory which clearly indicates high level of understanding. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant, with the material presented in a balanced and coherent manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.  Level 2: 5-7 marks Basic outline of theory. Answer is organised and uses some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs may contain some irrelevancies there may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 1: 0-4 marks Basic comments which lack clarity and coherence. Likely to appear list like and muddled. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with limited relevance to main focus of question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.  Freud  founder of modern psycho analytical theory - a mix of biological and some learning motivating social and emotional development/personality  psycho sexual - early years follows 3 phases, often overlapping - oral, anal and phallic. followed by latency and genital  mind consisted of conscious, pre conscious and unconscious  emotions and behaviour driven by id, ego and super ego – biological drives to be influenced/balanced by social pressures  early experiences within first 4 years of family life greatly influence personality development  as basic needs are satisfied (influence of carer) pleasure occurs and so becomes basic principle of life  suppression/too much focus can be dangerous to healthy development of personality  may explain any of following terms –	Mark	Total [10]
	unconscious  ✓ emotions and behaviour driven by id, ego and super ego  – biological drives to be influenced/balanced by social pressures  ✓ early experiences within first 4 years of family life greatly influence personality development  ✓ as basic needs are satisfied (influence of carer) pleasure occurs and so becomes basic principle of life		
	<ul> <li>healthy development of personality</li> <li>✓ may explain any of following terms –</li> <li>✓ repression – forcing unpleasant memories into subconscious</li> <li>✓ regressions – reverting to earlier times when faced with threat</li> <li>✓ denial – refusing to accept reality</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>✓ displacement – redirecting feelings to substitute object/person</li> <li>✓ projection – attributing own unacceptable feelings to someone else</li> <li>✓ sublimation – positive way of redirecting feelings/behaviours</li> <li>✓ rationalisation – justifying guilty feelings</li> </ul>		

Question	Expecte	d Answer		Mark	Total
	on se ✓ must are lir	I and personality development bu exual drives more focus on psychotake on and resolve stages/crisenked to changing social demands describe any of following stages:	o social s/dilemmas which		
	AGE	CRISIS & OUTCOMES	INFLUENCES		
	0-1	Trust v mistrust Hope v insecurity	Main carer		
	1-2	Autonomy v shame/doubt Willpower/self esteem v shame/ doubt	Parents		
	3-5	Initiative v guilt Sense of purpose v guilt over feelings	Family		
	6 - pubei	rty Industry v inferiority Confidence/competence v inadequacy	Neighbourhood/ school		
	Adolesce	ence - 18 Identity v role confusion Trustworthy/reliable v insecure/suspicious	Peers		
	20's	Intimacy v isolation Feeling loved v loneliness	Sexual partners		
	20-50's	Generativity v stagnation Care/compassion v boredom/ self obsess	Household/ society		
	50+	Integrity v despair wisdom/ satisfaction/ acceptance of death v regret/fear of death	Mankind		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
4 (b)	Level 3: 8-10 marks Candidates give a detailed explanation of aspects of the theory which relate to feelings of despair in older people. The answer is in a planned and logical sequence, using appropriate health, social care and early years terminology accurately. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant, with the material presented in a balanced and coherent manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.		[10]
	Level 2: 5-7 marks Candidates give a description of aspects of the theory which attempts to relate to feelings of despair in older people. The candidate has shown limited ability to organise the relevant material, using some appropriate health, social care and early years terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are not always relevant, with the material presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1: 0-4 marks Candidates identify aspects of the theory which may or may not relate to feelings of despair in older people. Has used limited, if any, appropriate health, social care and early years terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with limited relevance to main focus of question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.		
	Freud  ✓ fixation in early years  ✓ feelings of unhappy childhood re-emerge as people are again dependent on others, leading to feelings of despair/depression  ✓ defence mechanism		
	Erikson  ✓ dissatisfaction with life  ✓ not achieved what they wanted, hence despair  ✓ links with childhood and coming through stages/dilemmas with a negative approach that affects later life		
	Accept any other suitable response		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
5	Level 4: 20-25 marks  Candidates give a clear outline of a relevant theory.  Detailed evaluation with positive and negative application of the theory, clearly linked to the focus of the question.  Conclusion will be drawn for full marks. The answer has a clearly defined structure, using appropriate health, social care and early years terminology confidently and accurately. Sentences and paragraphs, consistently relevant, are well structured in a way that addresses the question. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 3: 14-19 marks Candidates give a clear outline of theory with some evaluation, including positive and negative application of the theory. The answer is relevant in a well-planned and logical sequence, using some appropriate health, social care and early years terminology accurately. Sentences and paragraphs are used to address the question. There may be occasional errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.		
	Level 2: 7-13 marks A brief outline of an appropriate theory. Identification of either positive and/or negative applications of the theory. There is a limited ability to organise relevant material, using some appropriate health, social care and early years terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are not always relevant, with the material presented in a way that does not fully address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Note: sub-max of 10 for theory only.		
	Level 1: 0-6 marks A brief outline of a relevant theory. Little, if any, attempt to apply or link theory to practice. Positive and/or negative applications of theory may be attempted, using some appropriate health, social care and early years terminology. May not have related it to the question. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure often being doubtful in relevance to the main focus of question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	Tajfel		
	✓ may mention observation linked to group identity – the		
	impact of the early years workers as members of the		
	primary GROUP		
	✓ may discuss the fact that parents will be members of		
	primary GROUP and so importance of working with parents to raise their awareness of issues		
	✓ when identifying with this group the child is likely to be		
	influenced by the actions of those within the group and		
	so their personal identity will be influenced by		
	'observing' group behaviours. Examples should be		
	linked to social norms associated to groups eg gender		
	roles – example may be copying the skills of the primary		
	carer which may be influenced by their gender or if		
	belonging to a 'social class' may be restricted to		
	expectations associated with the social norms of this class		
	✓ may discuss importance of grouping children so will		
	have positive identities to associate with		
	Latane		
	✓ humans often copy others – therefore discuss		
	importance of ensuring all role models are behaving		
	acceptably (including parents and siblings)		
	✓ children wishing to conform to fit expectations of primary carer – any example of any skill to develop to please/fit		
	expectation of carer. how carer can therefore influence		
	development of desired skills/behaviours. could discuss		
	relevant play activities which allows carers to		
	demonstrate desired positive behaviours		
	✓ moral values are usually learnt in this way		
	Bandura		
	✓ role model - they will be a more effective role model if		
	the child sees them as		
	- someone with similar values		
	- more powerful		
	<ul><li>warm and loving</li><li>liked and respected</li></ul>		
	✓ The child is then more likely to copy behaviours which -		
	are rewarded		
	- are noticeable		
	- can be easily copied		
	✓ therefore would expect candidates to suggest ways in		
	which the likely role models are demonstrating positive		
	behaviours and values - important that these can be		
	easily noticed and copied		
	✓ ways to ensure children experience noticeable rewards		
	Accept any other suitable response		
	Annotate + positive and - negative		

# F921 Anatomy & physiology in practice

Que	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
1	(a)	One mark for each identification and one mark for function  1 Urethra	7x1 7x1	[14]
		Conveys ejaculate in the reproduction process		
		Structure through which urine passes		
		2 Penis		
		Carries the urethra to allow urine to exit the body		
		Used in copulation to transfer sperm/ejaculate		
		3 Testicle		
		Production of sperm		
		Produce hormones		
		Produce fluid to transport sperm		
		Storage f sperm		
		4 Seminal vesicle / Accessory gland		
		Secrete a solution used to neutralise acids that might kill sperm. It is also a nutrient fluid.		
		5 Prostrate		
		Provides a nutrient fluid for sperm (which they use in		
		energy production)		
		Production of prostaglandin		
		6 Vas Deferens		
		Stores sperm		
		Conveys sperm to the epididymis		
		7 Epididymis		
		Helps to improve sperm motility		
		Used for storage of up to a month		
		Maturation of sperm		
	(b)	One mark for either of	1x1	[1]
		sperm have to remain cool to survive		
		<ul> <li>internal body temperature too high for sperm to survive</li> </ul>		
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

Quest	tion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
2 (a	a)	One mark for each difference, THREE required	3x1	[3]
		<ul> <li>veins are low pressure vessels, arteries are high pressure</li> <li>veins carry deoxygenated blood, arteries carry oxygenated blood</li> <li>veins have valves, arteries do not</li> <li>wall of a vein is two layers of tissue, arteries have three layers</li> <li>veins carry blood back to the heart, arteries carry blood away</li> <li>Arteries can be deeper and not superficial</li> <li>Arteries have a pulse, veins do not</li> </ul>		
(b	) - -	Level 3 [10-12 marks] Candidates will describe the possible causes of the dysfunction and explain how the effects may be reduced. They will demonstrate the ability to present their answer in a planned and logical sequence using appropriate and accurate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant and material will be presented in a balanced, logical and coherent manner that addresses the question. There may be occasional errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 [5-9 marks] Candidates will describe the possible causes of the dysfunction and describe how the effects may be reduced. They will demonstrate limited ability to organise their answer, using some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs will not always be relevant and material will be presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 1 [0-4 marks] Candidates will identify the possible causes of the dysfunction and explain how the effects may be reduced. The description will be limited with little evidence of the use of appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with little relevance to the main focus of the question. Errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and obtrusive.  Dysfunctions:  • heart attacks • high blood pressure (hypertension) • CAD • hereditary conditions	12	[12]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	Causes of the Dysfunctions:		
	alcohol		
	smoking		
	poor diet		
	lack of exercise		
	stress		
	hypertension		
	hereditary causes		
	plaque formation		
	1		
	recreational drugs		
	Hypertension (preventative measures)  (a) every adult near or past middle age should 'know their height, weight, blood pressure and cholesterol levels  (b) and have regular blood pressure tests if there is a family		
	tendency for hypertension		
	(c) this way, treatment can be started before any		
	complications arise		
	Change their lifestyle:		
	stop smoking		
	Land Control of		
	exercise regularly		
	• cut down on alcohol		
	eat a varied diet e.g. five a day, omega 3 rich foods,		
	more fibre, low fat (LDL)		
	<ul> <li>reduce stress by trying different relaxation techniques, or by avoiding stressful situations.</li> </ul>		
	CAD		
	(a) don't smoke - nicotine raises the blood pressure		
	because it causes the body to release adrenaline		
	(b) which makes your blood vessels constrict and your		
	heart beat faster and blood thickens		
	(c) after 2 or 3 years of not smoking the risk of CHD will be		
	as low as the risk of a person who never smoked		
	Control blood prossure		
	Control blood pressure (a) exercise - regular exercise can make the heart stronger		
	and reduce the risk of heart disease		
	(b) exercise can also help high blood pressure		
	(c) exercise at least 4 to 6 times a week for at least 30		
	minutes each time		
	(d) low dose of aspirin each day		
	(e) aspirin helps prevent CHD by thinning the blood		
	(f) vitamin supplements - some studies have shown that		
	vitamin E may lower a person's risk of having a heart		
	attack - other vitamins may also help protect against		
	CHD		
	(g) eat a healthy diet - add foods to your diet that are low in		
	cholesterol and saturated fats, because the body turns saturated fats into cholesterol		
	Saturated rats into difficultiesteror		
<u> </u>	1		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	Hereditary conditions		
	(a) regular health checks		
	(b) genetic screening		
	(c) all of the above mentioned prevention methods		
	Drinking		
	(a) reduce intake to an acceptable level 21/28 units		
	(b) avoid binge drinking		
	(c) drink products with antioxidants in them eg red wine		
	Smoking		
	(a) reduce/give up		
	(b) avoid smoky confined places		
	(c) regular health checks		
	Surgical Interventions to reduce		
	• CABG		
	Stenting		
	<ul> <li>Coronary artery dilatation</li> </ul>		
	Pace maker (if applicable)		
	Drug therapy		
	Aspirin		
	Statins		
	Thrombolytic drugs		
	Warfrin (anti-coagulants)		
	,		
	Some of the above actions will be interchangeable.		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
3 (a)	One mark for each, FIVE required	5x1	[5]
	<ul> <li>liver</li> <li>gall bladder</li> <li>appendix/vermiform appendix</li> <li>stomach</li> <li>pancreas / pancreatic duct</li> </ul>		
(b)	Candidate will describe the process of digestion in the stomach and the first third of the small bowel.  Level 2 [4-5 marks] Candidates will provide a fully developed description that includes accurate terminology. Description of effects will be accurate.  Level 1 [0-3 marks] Candidate will provide a simple description. Their use of appropriate terminology will be limited. Description of effects may be limited.  Process  Stomach: (a) stomach fluid is very acidic this stops the action of salivary amylase (b) and is harmful to bacteria reducing the chance of infection (c) food remains in stomach for 1-4 hours constant rhythmic contractions of the muscles in the stomach wall continually churns the food and mixes it with gastric juice. This is produced by the gastric glands of the stomach wall  Gastric juice comprises:  water  hydrochloric acid proteases (which can work in the low pH)  mucus  the resulting mixture of partially digested foods in an acidic fluid is called chime.  note that the mucus provides a protective layer over the wall of the stomach reducing the amount of damage to the wall as a result of the peptidases and the acid.  however the cells lining the wall of the stomach have a very high turnover rate	5x1	[5]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	<ul> <li>the small intestine is divided into the duodenum and ileum these are the site of the remainder of chemical digestion and the beginning of absorption</li> <li>the duodenum receives secretions from the liver and the pancreas</li> <li>the liver produces bile</li> <li>this is an alkaline solution (so neutralises the stomach acid) containing bile salts</li> <li>bile salts emulsify lipids (break large lipid droplets into many smaller ones) increasing the surface area for digestion</li> <li>bile is stored in the gall bladder until it is required.</li> <li>the pancreas produces pancreatic juice</li> <li>this is an alkaline solution of enzymes: amylase and peptidases and lipases</li> <li>bile and pancreatic juice and both released into the bile duct which leads to the pancreas</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>the results of the action of pancreatic juice and bile are: <ul> <li>fatty acids and glycerol, amino acids, disaccharides</li> </ul> </li> <li>the disaccharides are then converted to monosaccharides by enzymes embedded in the wall of the small intestine.</li> </ul>		

Expected Answer	Mark	Total
One mark for identifying ONE dysfunction from:	1x1 4x1	[5]
Level 2 [3-4 marks] Candidates will provide a fully developed description of appropriate treatment that includes accurate terminology. Description of effects will be accurate.		
Level 1 [0-2 marks] Candidate will provide a simple description. Their use of appropriate terminology will be limited. Description of effects may be limited.		
<ul><li>IBS</li><li>stomach ulcers</li><li>gall stones</li><li>coeliac disease</li></ul>		
• cancer		
<ul> <li>(a) people whose main symptom is diarrhoea should avoid potential irritants such as tea, coffee, alcohol, spicy food and the artificial sweetener sorbitol, often found in sugar-free gum. For people with constipation, it is important to eat plenty of fibre, such as fruit and vegetables. If bloating or wind is a problem, cutting out gas-producing foods such as beans can help</li> <li>(b) to find out if any foods are triggers for IBS, it may help to cut out certain foods to see if symptoms improve, then reintroduce them one at a time, to see if symptoms return</li> <li>(c) it's important to drink sufficient fluids, (around six to eight glasses of water a day or so that your urine is no darker than straw coloured). For people with constipation this helps the fibre to work; for people with diarrhoea it replaces lost fluids</li> <li>(d) taking regular, moderate exercise helps maintain bowel habit</li> <li>(e) some people find complementary treatments such as acupuncture help, although there is little scientific proof of their effectiveness</li> </ul>		
tress management techniques may be beneficial. It may help to keep a diary comparing symptoms with life events. If certain events are identified as triggers, it may be easier to deal with the stress of them. Regular exercise may also help reduce stress  (g) for people with diarrhoea, using anti-diarrhoea medicines such as loperamide (eg Imodium) may help in the short term. They should be taken as needed, not on a regular basis  (h) for constipation, a bulk-forming laxative, such as bran or ispaghula husk (eg Fybogel), can be helpful if it is hard to get enough fibre. Lactulose is an alternative to bulk-forming agents. It increases the amount of water		
	Candidates will provide a fully developed description of appropriate treatment that includes accurate terminology. Description of effects will be accurate.  Level 1 [0-2 marks] Candidate will provide a simple description. Their use of appropriate terminology will be limited. Description of effects may be limited.  IBS  Stomach ulcers  gall stones  cancer  Treatment  IBS  (a) people whose main symptom is diarrhoea should avoid potential irritants such as tea, coffee, alcohol, spicy food and the artificial sweetener sorbitol, often found in sugar-free gum. For people with constipation, it is important to eat plenty of fibre, such as fruit and vegetables. If bloating or wind is a problem, cutting out gas-producing foods such as beans can help  (b) to find out if any foods are triggers for IBS, it may help to cut out certain foods to see if symptoms improve, then reintroduce them one at a time, to see if symptoms return  (c) it's important to drink sufficient fluids, (around six to eight glasses of water a day or so that your urine is no darker than straw coloured). For people with constipation this helps the fibre to work; for people with diarrhoea it replaces lost fluids  (d) taking regular, moderate exercise helps maintain bowel habit  (e) some people find complementary treatments such as acupuncture help, although there is little scientific proof of their effectiveness  (f) if stress triggers IBS, psychological treatment or learning tress management techniques may be beneficial. It may help to keep a diary comparing symptoms with life events. If certain events are identified as triggers, it may be easier to deal with the stress of them. Regular exercise may also help reduce stress  (g) for people with diarrhoea, using anti-diarrhoea medicines such as loperamide (eg Imodium) may help in the short term. They should be taken as needed, not on a regular basis  (h) for constipitation, a bulk-forming laxative, such as bran or ispaghula husk (eg Fybogel), can be helpful if it is hard to get enough fibre. Lactulose is	One mark for identifying ONE dysfunction from:  Level 2 [3-4 marks]  Candidates will provide a fully developed description of appropriate treatment that includes accurate terminology.  Description of effects will be accurate.  Level 1 [0-2 marks]  Candidate will provide a simple description. Their use of appropriate terminology will be limited. Description of effects may be limited.  IBS  stomach ulcers  gall stones  coeliac disease  cancer  Treatment  IBS  (a) people whose main symptom is diarrhoea should avoid potential irritants such as tea, coffee, alcohol, spicy food and the artificial sweetener sorbitol, often found in sugar-free gum. For people with constipation, it is important to eat plenty of fibre, such as fruit and vegetables. If bloating or wind is a problem, cutting out gas-producing foods such as beans can help  (b) to find out if any foods are triggers for IBS, it may help to cut out certain foods to see if symptoms improve, then reintroduce them one at a time, to see if symptoms return  (c) it's important to drink sufficient fluids, (around six to eight glasses of water a day or so that your urine is no darker than straw coloured). For people with constipation this helps the fibre to work; for people with diarrhoea it replaces lost fluids  (d) taking regular, moderate exercise helps maintain bowel habit  (e) some people find complementary treatments such as acupuncture help, although there is little scientific proof of their effectiveness  (f) if stress triggers IBS, psychological treatment or learning tress management techniques may be beneficial. It may help to keep a diary comparing symptoms with life events. If certain events are identified as triggers, it may be easier to deal with the stress of them. Regular exercise may also help reduce stress  (g) for people with diarrhoea, using anti-diarrhoea medicines such as loperamide (eg Imodium) may help in the short term. They should be taken as needed, not on a regular basis  (h) for constipation, a bulk-forming laxative, such as bran or ispagh

- week at a time, because they can cause constipation in the long term
- (i) antispasmodic medicines, such as mebeverine hydrochloride (eg Colofac) and peppermint oil capsules, may help with pain and wind

#### Stomach Ulcers

- (a) a number of lifestyle changes may reduce the symptoms of a peptic ulcer, and speed up healing.
- (b) avoid food and drink that seems to cause more severe symptoms such as spicy foods, coffee and possibly alcohol
- (c) stop smoking
- (d) lose excess weight if overweight
- (e) stop taking NSAIDs and use paracetamol instead. If this is not possible, contact your GP for advice. For people with ulcers, a type of NSAID called a cyclo-oxygenase-2 selective inhibitor (cox-2-inhibitor, eg rofecoxib) may cause less stomach irritation
- (f) in addition to recommending lifestyle changes, if applicable, your doctor may prescribe a course of tablets to reduce the amount of acid produced by the stomach
- (g) two main groups of medicine are available to do this. The first of these are called H2-antagonists. Examples include ranitidine (eg Zantac) and cimetidine (eg Tagamet). The second group are known as proton pump inhibitors, and tend to have a more powerful effect in reducing the production of stomach acid. Examples include omeprazole (eg Losec) and lansoprazole (Zoton)
- (h) finally surgery as a last resort in the form of partial gastrectomy

#### **Gall Stones**

- (a) conventional treatment of gallstones is dependant on the size, associated symptoms, and likelihood of developing complications
- (b) if individuals are asymptomatic, then no treatment is recommended
- (c) if the individual is experiencing symptoms, then surgery is the likely recommendation, especially if complications have the possibility of developing
- (d) laparoscopic cholecystectomy has become a very common and routine medical procedure
- (e) to avoid surgery, bile acids can be prescribed
- (f) treatment with bile acids has been shown to reduce or dissolve the stones if administered for long periods of time, though side effects are present
- (g) past treatment option, such as shock wave lithotripsy and methyl-tert-butyl ether, are not utilised as often due to the use of laparoscopic surgery

Any other appropriate treatment.

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
4 (a)	One mark for each, FOUR required  1 kidney 2 ureter 3 urethra 4 bladder	4x1	[4]
(b)	Candidates will provide a detailed outline of the process of urine production in the kidney that includes accurate terminology. Responses are likely to be well developed and follow a logical process.  Level 1 [0-3 marks]  Candidate will provide an accurate outline at the upper end, with a more basic outline at the lower end. Their use of appropriate terminology will be limited, with responses tending to be muddled.  (a) high pressure blood enters the kidney (b) where it is filtered under pressure in the nephrons (c) it then enters the renal tubule (1) and the loop of Henle (d) where useful substances are absorbed (e) and other waste is secreted (f) into it by a network of blood vessels (g) excess water is absorbed at this point (h) about 99% percent of the filtrate is absorbed in this way (i) the remainder drains into the pelvis of the kidney (j) and exits via the ureter		[6]

Question		Mark	Total
4 (c)	Level 3 [11-15 marks] Candidates will identify one dysfunction of the renal system and describe in detail how the dysfunction could be diagnosed and treated. They will demonstrate the ability to present their answer in a planned and logical sequence using appropriate and accurate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant and material will be presented in a balanced, logical and coherent manner that addresses the question. There may be occasional errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[15]
	Level 2 [6-10 marks] Candidates will identify one dysfunction of the renal system and give a basic outline of how the dysfunction could be diagnosed and/or treated. They will demonstrate limited ability to organise their answer, using some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs will not always be relevant and material will be presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1 [0-5 marks] Candidates will identify one dysfunction of the renal system and identify how the dysfunction could be diagnosed and/or treated. They The description will be limited with little evidence of the use of appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with little relevance to the main focus of the question. Errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and obtrusive.		
	<ul> <li>Dysfunctions:</li> <li>renal failure or impaired function due to external influences or neoplasm</li> <li>renal infection/urinary infection</li> <li>renal calculi/stones</li> <li>prostate dysfunction</li> <li>poly-cystic kidney disease</li> <li>Diagnosis (candidate will provide a description of):</li> <li>physical examination</li> <li>plain x-rays</li> <li>IVP/IVU</li> <li>renal biopsy</li> <li>ultrasound</li> <li>CAT scan</li> <li>MRI scan</li> <li>nuclear med scan</li> <li>blood test</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>urine test</li> <li>uroscopy</li> <li>Candidate will provide a basic description of how the test works.</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	Treatment		
	Renal Transplant		
	<ul><li>(a) the operation lasts about four hours</li><li>(b) and is carried out under a general anaesthetic</li></ul>		
	(c) a donor kidney that has been cross match for		
	acceptability is removed from the donor		
	(d) the surgeon will make an incision in the abdomen		
	either on the right or left side depending on where to		
	insert the kidney		
	(e) they do not usually remove failed kidneys unless they		
	are causing problems		
	(f) the new kidney will be placed above the pelvic brim		
	and connected to the iliac vessels so that the kidney is		
	supplied with blood (g) the ureter is then connected to the bladder so that		
	urine can drain away		
	(h) a stent (plastic tube) may be inserted to stop the ureter		
	blocking		
	(i) the kidney usually starts functioning immediately		
	(j) anti rejection drugs are taken by the patient to reduce		
	the risk of rejection		
	Disharia (hasana disharia and maritana al)		
	Dialysis (haemodialysis and peritoneal) Hemodialysis		
	(a) in a patient suffering from temporary or permanent		
	kidney failure, cleansing of the blood can be done with		
	an artificial kidney machine; this is known as		
	haemodialysis		
	(b) two plastic tubes, one connected to an artery and one		
	to a vein, are implanted in the patient's arm or leg		
	(c) during dialysis, which can take three to five hours per		
	treatment, blood from the artery tube enters the		
	machine and comes into contact with a thin membrane (d) wastes from the blood pass through the membrane		
	into circulating fluid on the other side of the membrane		
	(e) the blood cells themselves cannot cross the		
	membrane		
	(f) the cleaned blood is then piped back into the patient		
	through the vein tube		
	Paritancel Dialysis		
	Peritoneal Dialysis (a) in peritoneal dialysis, the patient's own peritoneum		
	(lining of the abdominal cavity) is used as the dialysis		
	membrane		
	(b) a sterile plastic catheter (tube) is passed into the		
	abdominal cavity, and a solution of glucose (a form of		
	sugar) and mineral salts is periodically injected into		
	and withdrawn from the cavity		
	(c) the fluid comes into contact with delicate blood vessels		
	in the peritoneum		
	(d) because of the different in concentration of certain		
	chemical elements in the blood and the dialysis solution, wastes from the blood are forced through the		
	membrane of the peritoneal wall		
	s.ns.and of the politorious wall		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	(e) the dialysis liquid is periodically withdrawn and replaced with a fresh solution		
	Lithotrypsy		
	(a) the use of sound waves to destroy renal calculi		
	(b) can be done by immersing the patient in a tank of water as the acoustic couple		
	(c) surgically an ultrasound probe is used to blast the calculi in situ		
	(d) uroscopic removal off stones is done by using a snare or basket in theatre and under anaesthetic		
	(e) surgical removal of stones under x-ray or ultrasound control either using a fibre optic laparoscope		
	(f) diet and fluids can be controlled; reducing protein helps reduce the problems in renal failure as does reducing fluids		
	(g) increasing fluids can help in the flushing out of small renal calculi		
	<ul><li>(h) drugs, diuretics antibiotics, anti inflammatory drugs to:</li><li>- increase urine production to move stones</li></ul>		
	(i) treat infections		
	(j) reduce inflammation.		
	Any other appropriate treatment.		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
5	Level 4 [24-30 marks] Candidates will evaluate at least three from the physical, intellectual, emotional and social effects of a cardiac procedure or surgery on the health and well being of the recipient. They will demonstrate the ability to present their answer in a well-planned and logical manner, with a clearly defined structure. They will use appropriate terminology confidently and accurately. Sentences and paragraphs will directly address the question in a consistent, relevant and well-structured way. There will be few, if any, errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.	30	30
	Level 3 [16-23 marks] Candidates will evaluate at least two from the physical, intellectual, emotional and social effects of a cardiac procedure or surgery on the health and well being of the recipient They will demonstrate the ability to present their answer in a planned and logical sequence using appropriate and accurate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are for the most part relevant and material will be presented in a balanced, logical and coherent manner that addresses the question. There may be occasional errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 2 [8-15 marks] Candidates will explain/describe at least two from the physical, intellectual, emotional and social effects of a cardiac procedure or surgery on the health and well being of the recipient. They will demonstrate limited ability to organise their answer, using some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs will not always be relevant and material will be presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1 [0-7 marks] Candidates will identify/describe effects of a cardiac procedure or surgery on the health and well being of the recipient. The description will be limited with little evidence of the use of appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure, with little relevance to the main focus of the question. Errors in the use of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be noticeable and obtrusive.		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	Physical Effects		
	p1 excessive perspiration, especially at night, may be		
	experienced		
	p2 blurring of vision may be experienced whilst in hospital		
	p3 a combination of surgery, medication, loss of appetite		
	and decreased mobility may cause constipation		
	p4 loss of appetite is often experienced following surgery		
	and, in the early stages of recovery, nausea commonly		
	relates to the side effects of anaesthetic agents and		
	medications		
	p5 for one or two weeks following surgery, probably be		
	more aware of heart beat		
	p6 in valvular surgery, this awareness may be more		
	prominent in regards to the clicking mechanism of the		
	valve		
	p7 some patients experience palpitations in the early		
	phase post-cardiac surgery		
	p8 generally such occurrences are treated with		
	medication		
	p9 mini strokes are also possible		
	p10 in angiography, a bruise may form under the skin		
	where the catheter was inserted, wound becomes		
	infected, short angina-type pain during angiography		
	p11 if dye is used to get x-ray pictures (angiogram) a hot,		
	flushing feeling when the dye is injected, a warm		
	feeling in the groin when the dye is injected – as if they		
	have "wet themselves"		
	p12 rarely an allergic reaction to the dye. A heart attack		
	occurring during the procedure		
	p13 the catheter may damage a coronary artery. If this		
	occurs, the artery may be repaired by emergency heart		
	surgery		
	p14 a stroke is another rare complication		
	p15 rarely some people (about 1 in 500) die during the		
	procedure as a consequence of one of these serious		
	complications		
	p16 Improvements to mobility / physical performance		
	p17 Improved immune system		
	p18 Improved sex drive		
	Intellectual Effects		
	i1 after surgery concentration span is reduced it is a		
	common occurrence following heart surgery and it		
	usually will resolve within six weeks		
	i2 occasional loss of memory		
	i3 general lack of understanding of procedure, events		
	and severity		
	i4 improved ability to access education / long term concentration		
	Corroctitiation		
	Emotional Effects		
	e1 major surgery causes worry, stress, high emotions,		
	physical tiredness and sometimes loss of confidence		
	e2 mild depression is very common following discharge		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
	home and may occur quite unexpectedly e3 strange or disturbing dreams whilst in hospital and after discharge are also possible e4 feels that the transplant does not belong to them e5 feeling devalued e6 loss of self esteem / self worth / self concept e7 frustration e8 isolated e9 disempowered e10 long term improvements to the above		
	Social Effects s1 improved and increased socialisation s2 ability to become more active s3 will be able to return to a more normal social life style s4 resume working activities without feeling inadequate  Above comments can often be positively or negatively reflected over the short or long term.  Accept any other reasonable response.		

## **F924 Social trends**

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
1 (a)	<ul> <li>One mark for correct trend for marriage only. TWO required from</li> <li>similar pattern for all marriages and first marriages – slight increase until early 1970's then steep decline with slight increase recently – do not award both</li> <li>increase in remarriages until early 1970's since then the trend has been fairly stable</li> <li>the number of first marriages and remarriages has become much more equal</li> <li>overall decline in marriage rates throughout the period</li> <li>overall decline in all marriages following an increase between 1950 and 1970</li> <li>increase in remarriages particularly after 1970 but a levelling off since 1980</li> <li>large decrease in first marriages since the late 1960's following a slight increase between 1950 and the mid 1960's</li> </ul>	2x1	[2]
(b)	<ul> <li>One mark for correct identification and one mark for explanation. TWO required from</li> <li>does not include separations – some of which may not lead to divorce but represent relationship breakdown</li> <li>does not include empty shell marriages or marriages where the relationship is no longer close or intimate – difficult to measure such a qualitative aspect</li> <li>does not include breakdowns in cohabiting relationships – increasingly important due to the rise in the number of people cohabitating</li> <li>only represents the official registered number of breakdowns – unofficial numbers just as significant</li> <li>does not include the quality of relationships in marriage – again a qualitative measurement difficulty</li> <li>may reflect higher expectations of marriage and not an increase in breakdown of relationships- evidence of higher expectations today than in the past</li> </ul>	2x1 2x1	[4]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
1 (c)	Level 3 response: 7 – 9 marks Candidates will explain at least one reason in addition to legislation which link to the increase in divorce. They will address the issue of extent by indicating that legislation tends to follow from changes within society and not lead those changes. They will be able to present relevant material in a planned and logical sequence using appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are relevant with the material presented in a balanced and logical manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.		[9]
	Level 2 response: 4 - 6 marks Candidates will describe at least one reason in addition to legislation which links closely to the increase in divorce, or they will describe in depth the relevant legislation. At the upper end they will show an awareness that legislation offers the opportunity to divorce rather than be the cause of the rise. There will be limited ability to organise relevant material using some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are not always relevant with the material presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		
	Level 1 response: 0 – 3 marks Candidates are likely to identify divorce in general terms without focusing upon the question. The answer is likely to read as a list form and is unlikely to be structured towards the specific question. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure often being of doubtful relevance to the question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.		
	<ul> <li>reference to some of the following points is required to place alongside the changes in divorce legislation</li> <li>secularisation of marriage: A</li> <li>changes in the economic status of women: B</li> <li>changes in women's expectations of marriage: C</li> <li>social acceptance of divorce: D</li> <li>longer life expectancy means couples have more time to grow apart: E</li> <li>the rise of individualism: F</li> <li>the decline of the extended family leads to isolation and less emotional support from the wider family: G</li> </ul>		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
2 (a)	<ul> <li>One mark for identification and one mark for explanation, TWO required</li> <li>children are more likely to be placed by courts with divorced mother than father- thus leading to higher numbers</li> <li>society expects women to have more responsibility for their children than their ex partner – pressure from society norms</li> <li>women's employment is likely to be more flexible so that children can be placed with them- women work more part time and in jobs which fit in around childcare arrangements</li> <li>men are less likely to be willing or able to take full responsibility for their children in a relationship breakdown – male socialisation has led to this situation</li> </ul>	2x2	[4]
(b)	One mark for correct answer	1x1	[1]
	Accept reconstituted or re – ordered family or blended		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
2 (c)	Level 3 response 8 – 10 marks Candidates will outline at least two advantages and disadvantages in depth. Candidates will suggest that the situation is likely to be linked to the age of the children and their relationship with the parent they are moving from. They will be able to present material in a planned and logical sequence using appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs will be presented in a balanced and logical manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.		[10]
	Level 2 response 5 – 7 marks Candidates will outline at least one advantage and disadvantage but there is likely to be an imbalance. There will be limited ability to organise relevant material using some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are not always relevant with the material presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of punctuation, grammar and spelling.		
	Level 1 response 0 – 4 marks Candidates are likely to <b>describe</b> step-families without directly referring to the question or they may identify one or two points but not specifically refer to advantages and disadvantages. Sentences and paragraphs will have limited coherence and structure, often being of doubtful relevance to the question. Errors of punctuation, grammar and spelling may be noticeable and intrusive.		
	Advantages: p1 a more stable environment to develop in p2 possibly a move away from a relationship based upon mistrust and unhappiness p3 with a more contented parent who is in a happier relationship p4 opportunity to develop new relationships with other children and other step relatives p5 greater potential for cultural diversity and experiences p6 may have escaped an abusive relationship – physical and/or psychological p7 possible materialistic advantages – 2 x Christmas presents etc p8 2 role models rather than single parent role model		
	Disadvantages:  n1 may be pulled in two directions n2 may be tense relationships with step parent n3 may be complicated if the new couple decide to have children of their own n4 complications may arise with the new family of their other natural parent n5 children may have to move to a new geographical location n6 settling in to a new school		

Que	estion	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
3	(a)	<ul> <li>One mark for each pattern, TWO required</li> <li>male unemployment rates highest among Black Caribbeans</li> <li>rates for men in Black African, Bangladeshi and mixed ethnic groups are almost three times the rate for white British</li> <li>Indian men have the lowest rate for non white ethnic groups</li> <li>unemployment rates for women from the Black African, and mixed ethnic groups are around three times the rate for white women</li> <li>Accept any response which shows a pattern linked to ethnicity and/or gender.</li> </ul>	2x1	[2]
	(b)	<ul> <li>One mark for identification and one mark for explanation, TWO required:</li> <li>people may not be registered as unemployed – may be a student, homeless illegal immigrants etc</li> <li>people may be moving between jobs – more likely now with grater workforce mobility</li> <li>many women are not registered because they are housewives or looking after children – hides a lot of actual unrecognised unemployment</li> <li>the basis for calculating the figures has frequently changed – political interference in the calculations</li> <li>some people who claim unemployment benefits may be working – part of the black economy</li> <li>Fails to look at the reasons why people are unemployed-lacks qualitative data</li> </ul>	2x1 2x1	[4]
	(c)	Level 1: 0-3 Identifies in a list format at least one characteristic Level 2: 4 – 6 Basic outline of at least two characteristics Level 3: 7 – 8 Clear outline which shows a clear understanding of at least two characteristics  The following characteristics are likely to be outlined:  identifying aims/hypotheses  defining concepts and terms  choosing an appropriate sample  piloting  response rates  administering the survey  analysing the data/interpretation  type of questions  access  sample size  Ethics		[8]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 3 (d)	Expected Answer  Level 3 response 11 – 14 marks  Candidates will discuss all four issues and explicit reference will be made to research into the impact of unemployment upon the family. Candidates will present the material in a well planned and logical sequence with a clearly defined structure using appropriate terminology confidently and accurately. Sentences and paragraphs consistently relevant and well structured in a way that directly addresses the question. There will be few if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 2 response 6 – 10 marks  Candidates will discuss at least three of the issues and the points made at the higher end of the band (8-10) must be explicitly related to unemployment and the family. Ability to present relevant material in a planned and logical sequence, using appropriate and logical terminology accurately. Sentences and paragraphs, for the most part relevant, with the material presented in a balanced, logical and coherent manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 1 response 0 – 5 marks  Candidates will present one or two points relating to the issues but the answer may read like a series of bullet points that do not relate to research into unemployment and the family. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure often being of doubtful relevance to the main focus of the question. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.	Mark	Total [14]

Question 4 (a)		on	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
4	(a)		Accept 6,129,000 or 6,129 thousand	1x1	[1]
	(b)	(i)	Under 16	1x1	[1]
		(ii)	<ul> <li>One mark for identification and one mark for explanation, TWO required</li> <li>women's control of fertility – use of birth control and wider availability/acceptance</li> <li>cost of children – increase in length of childhood and longer dependency</li> <li>change in women's attitudes towards work and education – more women working full time and not having large families</li> <li>changes in fashion – small families the norm today compared with Victorian society</li> <li>societies acceptance of smaller families- no stigma against small families and childless women</li> <li>increase in terminations – legalisation and social acceptance of abortion</li> <li>People starting serious relationships later – leads to a smaller family size</li> </ul>	2x2	[4]
	(c)		<ul> <li>One mark for identification and one mark for explanation, TWO required</li> <li>more women drinking excessively at younger age- linked to gender equality</li> <li>more women working in stressful occupations – more women working full time in professional jobs</li> <li>more women not eating healthily and suffering eating disorders, anorexia, bulimia etc- linked to media pressure on young women</li> <li>all projections for population figures are provisional – based upon current trends which are vulnerable to change</li> <li>accept any explanation linked to possible changes in lifestyle and the difficulty of making population predictions</li> </ul>	2x1 2x1	[4]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 4 (d)	Expected Answer  Level 3 response 8 – 10 marks  Candidates will be able to assess at least two ways the statutory services will need to adapt. They will explicitly show an understanding of what is meant by statutory and show in depth that a reallocation of services will be required and the impact this may have on other services and the tax payer. Discussion will be developed logically and there will be evidence of synthesis within the work. There will be few errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.  Level 2 response 5 – 7 marks  Candidates will be able to describe at least two ways the services will need to adapt but there is unlikely to be very much assessment. Discussion will be developed coherently. There will be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level 1 response 0 – 4 marks  Candidates will identify at least one way services will need to adapt but there is likely to be confusion as to what statutory means. The answer is likely to read as a common sense answer possibly in a bullet point format. There will be no attempt to put the answer in a wider context. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  (a) redirection of resources and services from early years to late adulthood  (b) consideration of retirement ages  (c) expansion of Social Services towards late adulthood – home care, occupational therapy, nursing care etc  (d) government action required on taxation policy and the impact of a relatively declining work force  (e) resources required to look after the large increase in the 75+ population particularly males  (f) significant decline in the 16 – 24 age group will release resources from education to health and social care	Mark	Total [10]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
5 (a)	<ul> <li>One mark for each, TWO required</li> <li>students</li> <li>divorced men/women</li> <li>career minded women</li> <li>widows/widowers</li> <li>singletons by choice</li> </ul>	2x1	[2]
(b)	<ul> <li>One mark for each, TWO required</li> <li>decline in average household size</li> <li>increase in one person households until 2001 and then levelling off</li> <li>increase in all households until 2001 and then levelling off</li> </ul> Accept any accurate trend linked to size of household and dates	2x1	[2]
(c)	<ul> <li>One mark for each, TWO required</li> <li>more women than men living alone</li> <li>overall increase in numbers living alone</li> <li>more elderly than young living alone</li> <li>decline in the number of 65 – 74 living alone</li> <li>large increase in 25 – 44 living alone</li> <li>any accurate pattern comparing the two years for any age group or gender</li> </ul>	2x1	[2]
(d) (i)	<ul> <li>One mark for each function, one mark for explanation, TWO required</li> <li>they offer help directly to people who need it eg special needs groups</li> <li>they raise public awareness of groups with particular needs eg the homeless</li> <li>they offer help to welfare state institutions for example hospitals and schools</li> <li>they fill gaps in welfare provision eg less popular issues</li> <li>they provide help for services which do not get political support or are seen as less essential</li> <li>work opportunities for the elderly</li> <li>Fund raising to support service provision</li> </ul> The explanation may be linked to specific examples of voluntary help eg voluntary work in hospitals	2x1 2x1	[4]

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Total
Question 5 (d) (ii)	Level Three response 8 – 10 marks Candidates will refer to at least two examples of voluntary support and will analyse the ways their support can be directed specifically towards the increase in the number of people living alone. A conclusion will be drawn. The answer will be planned and logical using appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs will be presented in a balanced and logical manner which addresses the question. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level two response 5 – 7 marks Candidates will refer to at least two examples of voluntary support but may not specifically direct their answer to the context of the question. Limited analysis will be evident at the lower end. There will be limited ability to organise material using some appropriate terminology. Sentences and paragraphs are not always relevant with the material presented in a way that does not always address the question. There may be noticeable errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.  Level One response 0 – 4 marks Candidates will describe the role of at least one voluntary group but it is unlikely to be linked to the question. The answer is likely to be generic and in a list format. Sentences and paragraphs have limited coherence and structure. Errors of punctuation, grammar and spelling will be noticeable and intrusive.  Candidates are likely to refer examples such as (a) Relate (b) Age Concern (c) the Samaritans (d) Mencap (e) Shelter (f) reward any relevant national or local examples  Or candidates will use PIES to address the work of the voluntary services At least two for level 3 in depth At least two for level 3 in depth At least two outlined for level 2 Identify one for level 1  Candidates:  Show an understanding of the work of the organisations as they apply to people living alone or independently and how	Mark	Total [10]

## **Grade Thresholds**

# Advanced GCE (Subject) (Aggregation Code(s)) June 2008 Examination Series

### **Unit Threshold Marks**

U	nit	Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	Е	U
F910	Raw	100	82	72	62	52	43	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F911	Raw	50	41	36	31	26	22s	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F912	Raw	50	41	36	31	26	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F913	Raw	100	77	67	57	47	37	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F914	Raw	50	41	36	31	26	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F915	Raw	50	42	37	32	27	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F916	Raw	50	41	36	31	26	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F917	Raw	50	41	36	31	26	21	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F918	Raw	100	82	73	64	56	48	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F919	Raw	50	42	37	32	27	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F920	Raw	100	80	71	62	53	44	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F921	Raw	100	81	70	60	50	40	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F922	Raw	50	42	37	32	27	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F923	Raw	50	42	37	32	27	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F924	Raw	100	80	71	62	53	44	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F925	Raw	50	42	37	32	27	22	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0

### **Specification Aggregation Results**

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

AS Single Award (H103)

-	Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	E	U
H103	300	240	210	180	150	120	0
% in grade		9.0	25.7	49.1	70.6	86.4	100

<sup>3005</sup> candidates aggregated this series

AS Double Award (H303)

H303	AA	AB	BB	ВС	CC	CD	DD	DE	EE
UMS (max 600)	480	450	420	390	360	330	300	270	240
% in grade	4.6	11.0	19.8	32.0	44.6	57.1	71.4	82.3	90.5

<sup>1449</sup> candidates aggregated this series

GCE Single Award (H503)

	Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	E	U
H503	600	480	420	360	300	240	0
% in grade		7.7	29.4	57.6	80.9	96.1	100

<sup>2150</sup> candidates aggregated this series

GCE Double Award (H703)

H703	AA	AB	BB	ВС	CC	CD	DD	DE	EE	U
Max 1200	960	900	840	780	720	660	600	540	480	0
% in grade	5.1	10.6	18.8	34.0	49.0	63.6	77.2	89.0	96.4	100

<sup>1451</sup> candidates aggregated this series

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see: <a href="http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums\_results.html">http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums\_results.html</a>

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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