Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4723/01

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE UNIT 3: Maintaining Health and Well-being

A.M. TUESDAY, 25 June 2013

For Examin	er's use only
Section A	1
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	7
Section B	8
	9
	10
Total	80

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Section A: 30 marks Section B: 50 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.



		Answer an questions from inis section.	
1.	Circle		able
	(a)	A patient hits a nurse because they are angry.	[1]
		Circle reasonable or unreasonable force.	
	(b)	A nurse restrains a patient because they might hurt themselves.	[1]
		Circle reasonable or unreasonable force.	
2.		e table below identify the frequency with which women are screened for cervical careen the ages of 25-49 and 50-64 years.	ncer [1,1]
	Tick -	✓ the correct answer.	

Frequency with which individuals are screened for cervical cancer	25-49 years Tick ✓	50-64 years Tick ✓
Every 5 years		
Every year		
Every 3 years		



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State	e what is meant by the terms 'antenatal' and 'postnatal'.	
(i)	Antenatal	[1]
(ii)	Postnatal	[1]
Iden	tify two symptoms a first aider would recognise as signs of an individual being	diabetic. [1,1]
Iden:	tify two symptoms a first aider would recognise as signs of an individual being Symptom 1	
(i)	Symptom 1	



Turn over.

5.	An epidemic of obesity has occurred in the United Kingdom since the Second World War.



In 1980, 14% of women and men were obese; by 2004, 24% of women and men were obese.

BBC.co.uk/news (2007)

- State what has happened to the percentage of obese women and men since 1980. (a)
- (b) Individuals become obese because they take in more calories than they use that is, the 'energy in' is greater than the 'energy out'.

Using the words provided, complete the table:

[3]

[3]

Lose weight

Maintain weight

Gain weight

'Energy in' related to 'energy out'	Result in terms of weight
'Energy in' equals 'energy out'.	(i)
'Energy in' is less than 'energy out'.	(ii)
'Energy in' is greater than 'energy out'.	(iii)

(c)	Explain why more individuals are obese now than in the past.	[3]
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		
•••••		



(d)	Give the government guidelin	es for the following:	
	(i) Eating fruit and vegetal	oles	
	(ii) The amount of exercise	an adult should do in a week	
Mary She t	went to the toilet and forgot to hen handled lettuce and tomato	o wash her hands. Des while preparing her salad.	
(a)	Describe the meaning of cross	s-contamination, giving one example from the	e text abov
<i>(b)</i>	Identify three other ways that	food can become contaminated.	
	(i)		
	(i)		



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(a)	Give two symptoms of sunburn.	
	(i)	
	(ii)	
(b)	Describe the treatment that Delyth should have for her sunburn.	



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SECTION B (50 MARKS)

Answer all questions from this section.

8. A health campaign targeting the general public to prevent the spread of influenza (flu) included the following message:



BIN IT

Germs can live for several hours on tissues. Dispose of your tissue as soon as possible.



Hands can transfer germs to every surface you touch. Clean your hands as soon as you can.





(a) 	State how influenza is passed on from one person to another.	[2]
•••••		
(b)	Explain the message of the 'Catch it, Bin it, Kill it' campaign.	[3]
•••••		
•••••		
••••••		



(i)	State how vulnerable individuals can be protected against influenza.
(ii)	Explain why individuals in later adulthood are offered protection again pneumonia.
(iii)	Explain why children and pregnant women are considered to be vulnerable contracting influenza.

Des	cribe the effectiveness of the 'Catch it, Bin it, Kill it' campaign poster.
	cribe the effectiveness of the 'Catch it, Bin it, Kill it' campaign poster. [



		cure'
(a)	Describe what is meant by the phrase 'prevention is better than cure'.	[3
(b)	At the well-man clinic they will carry out a number of tests and measurements.	•••••
	They will also ask Jack questions about his lifestyle.	
	Explain the purpose of the measurements, tests and questions with reference t benefits to Jack.	o th [5
•••••		•••••



Discuss other preventative health services available to adults.	[7]



10.	Ben i A var	s 10 ye riety o	ears old and attends primary school. of outside agencies visit schools to make sure the children are safe and healthy.
	(a)		week a nurse is coming into school to take the pupils' measurements as part of The onal Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).
		(i)	Describe the advice that the NCMP may give to parents to encourage their children to be a healthy weight for their age. [4]
			Evaloin the immentence of the NCMD to the National Health Convice (NHS) [9]
		(ii) 	Explain the importance of the NCMP to the National Health Service (NHS). [8]
		•••••	



		Ex
(b)	Next week the police liaison officer will be coming into the school to talk about road safety.	
	Discuss the issues she is likely to include in her talk. [8]	
		1



ו	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.	
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