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| Surname | Centre Number | Candidate Number |
| Other Names | | 0 |



GCSE

4723/01

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

UNIT 3: Maintaining Health and Well-being

AM. TUESDAY, 29 January 2013

1¼ hours

| For Examiner's use only | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Section A | 1 | |
| | 2 | |
| | 3 | |
| | 4 | |
| | 5 | |
| | 6 | |
| Section B | 7 | |
| | 8 | |
| | 9 | |
| Total | 80 | |

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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.



SECTION A (30 marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

- 1. Terry encouraged Derek to attack and hurt Brian.
Both Terry and Derek were prosecuted and sent to prison for their actions.

Tick (✓) the law that was used to imprison Terry. [1]

| Law | Tick ✓ |
|------------------|--------|
| Just enterprise | |
| Joint enterprise | |
| Joint entry | |

- 2. (a) There is no national screening programme for men for prostate cancer.

Circle whether the above statement is **true** or **false**. [1]

- (b) Describe the purpose of health screening. [3]

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- (c) State why screening and immunisation for tuberculosis (TB) is no longer routinely provided. [1]

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3. Bibi has two children. She takes them to the child health clinic when necessary.

(a) Identify **three** checks that health professionals may carry out at a child health clinic. [3]

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(b) Identify **two** issues which Bibi may need advice about from the health professionals at the clinic regarding bringing up her children. [2]

(i)

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(ii)

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(c) Walking is good for children's health but they must understand how to be safe near roads.

The Green Cross Code is a step-by-step guide to crossing the road safely.

Describe the following three actions in the Green Cross Code. [3]

(i) STOP

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(ii) LOOK

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(iii) LISTEN

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4. Lucy has bumped into another child in the playground and had a nose bleed. Mrs Smith, a teacher who is trained in first aid, treated Lucy.

(a) Give reasons why Mrs Smith carried out the following first aid actions.

(i) She tilted Lucy's head forward. [1]

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(ii) She told Lucy to breathe through her mouth. [1]

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(iii) She pinched the soft part of Lucy's nose. [1]

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(b) Explain why Mrs Smith did **not** put Lucy's head back. [2]

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5. To be effective, health campaigns are aimed at specific target groups.

Describe what is meant by the term 'target group'. [2]

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6. (a) (i) State whether obesity is considered to be preventable or non-preventable. [1]

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(ii) Suggest **one** way an individual can maintain a healthy weight. [1]

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(b) The government recommends we eat healthily.

(i) Give **two** guidelines for healthy eating that the government suggests individuals follow. [2]

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(ii) Explain the aims of the government guidelines for eating healthily. [3]

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(c) Identify **two** ways in which food companies can help reduce obesity. [2]

(i)

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(ii)

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SECTION B (50 marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

7. Gwen has been out with friends celebrating her 18th birthday. She started binge drinking alcohol at 6 pm and continued through the evening. At about midnight she collapsed on the floor. Luckily a St John Ambulance officer was nearby. He treated Gwen and called for an ambulance because she was drunk and he suspected she was suffering from alcohol poisoning.

(a) Describe what is meant by 'binge drinking'. [2]

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(b) Other than alcohol poisoning, explain **two** risks to Gwen of binge drinking. [4]

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(c) Describe the actions a first aider should take for alcohol poisoning when an individual is conscious and unconscious.

(i) Conscious [4]

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(ii) Unconscious [5]

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8. The World Health Organisation (WHO) suggests that immunisation is the most effective public health measure to save lives and promote good health.

Measles is a highly infectious disease that can cause dangerous illnesses in children under 5 years of age.

(a) (i) Name the vaccination that protects individuals against contracting measles. [1]

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(ii) Name **one** other disease this vaccination protects against. [1]

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Individuals who have a reduced/lowered immune system are also at risk from contracting measles.

(b) Identify **two** other vulnerable groups at risk from contracting measles and explain why they have a reduced/lowered immune system.

(i) Vulnerable group [1]

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Explanation [1]

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(ii) Vulnerable group [1]

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Explanation [1]

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(c) 92% of children under the age of 5 years old in the UK have been vaccinated against measles.

Health Protection Agency (HPA)

(i) State the government target for immunising the population against measles. [1]

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(ii) Explain the best action a government can take when there is an outbreak of measles. [2]

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(d) Explain why some children have not been vaccinated and why this may be a risk to the whole population. [6]

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9. Treatment for diseases related to smoking is costing the NHS about £2.7 billion per year.

ASH report October 2008.

(a) (i) Describe why diseases related to smoking are preventable. [1]

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(ii) Identify **two** diseases caused by smoking and explain how they are caused. [4]

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(b) Explain why passive smoking also causes diseases and what the government has done to reduce the effect on the general public. [5]

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