

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2009

GCE

GCE Health and Social Care (6949)

6949/01: Understanding Human Behaviour

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	<p>Possible reason (1 mark) e.g. father left when he was young</p> <p>Amplification (1 mark) feels resentful of twins/new partner taking up his mother's time</p>	2 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may identify a factor but not give much further detail or explanation</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates should give a clear description and explanation (of how the factor chosen might have its effect)</p> <p>Examples: not able to form relationships due to lack of role model/not enough attention paid idea of gaining control e.g. bullies other people at school</p>	4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 2 marks Candidates will probably just get basic descriptions with little or no explanation e.g. reference to rewards for good behaviour / observing behaviour</p> <p>Level 2 : 3 - 4 marks Candidates should give descriptions accompanied by some explanation. It should be clear what the principles of a behavioural approach are e.g. our behaviour is learned/unlearned, behaviour that is rewarded is repeated</p> <p>Level 3 : 5 - 6 marks Candidates should give detailed descriptions with appropriate explanations. There should be some reference to the reasons for an initial assessment e.g. idea that changes seen during / after the programme cannot be known unless there is a baseline against which they can be measured</p>	6 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 3 marks Candidates will make a few statements about advantages or disadvantages of a behavioural approach, but they may not relate specifically to teenagers. Explanations will be missing.</p> <p>Level 2 : 4 - 6 marks At the bottom end of the range, candidates should give advantages and disadvantages with some explanation, but these may be unclear. At the top end of the range, there should be consideration of advantages and disadvantages, and some evidence of basic discussion.</p> <p>Level 3 : 7 - 8 marks Candidates should give clear advantages and disadvantages accompanied by explanations. The material should all be relevant to teenagers. There will be clear evidence of discussion skills.</p> <p>Advantages of a behavioural approach with teenagers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easy to put into practice • simple idea to understand • relatively quick results • used to shape behaviour • based on principle that reinforced behaviour will be repeated/non-reinforced behaviour will not • the idea that it is objective - can be measured. <p>Disadvantages of a behavioural approach with teenagers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not always easy to get teenagers to change their mind • may rebel against authority/being told what to do • does not consider what people think/feel • may be seen as punishment • could be seen as de-humanising - reducing behaviour to simply responses to things that give/reduce pleasure. 	8 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 3 marks Candidates identify some advantages or disadvantages of a humanistic or person-centred approach but these are not linked to the circumstances of the people in the case study. Conversely, there may just be a description of the theory and a link to the behaviour, but no advantages/disadvantages.</p> <p>Level 2 : 4 - 7 marks Candidates identify advantages and disadvantages of the approach. They may have some idea of the principles behind a humanistic or person-centred approach, but they may not be clear. Credit should be given to candidates who make good links but who may not fully consider the advantages or disadvantages of the approach. Candidates at the higher end of the mark band make links to the case study and consider advantages and disadvantages of the approach.</p> <p>Level 3 : 8 - 10 marks Candidates give relevant advantages and disadvantages of the approach and these are linked to the behaviour. It should be very clear that the principles of the approach are understood. At the top end, must be a conclusion.</p> <p>Principles of a person-centred approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • works on the principle of letting a person talk • in a completely unthreatening environment <p>Advantages of a person-centred approach to manage behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counsellor is not intrusive - non-directive • thus client is given the opportunity to talk • easier to talk to someone who is not close • counsellor meets client as an equal • counsellor does not 'show' expertise • counsellor is not judgemental • thus client does not feel threatened • promotes Care Value Base (or descriptions given) • ensures clients feel they are considered 	

	<p>Disadvantages of a person-centred approach to manage behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• requires client to be motivated• may not be motivated as they are depressed• may not believe that they have a problem• requires the client to be able to communicate• client may expect advice• they may not feel they are being helped• approach's key terms are difficult to understand	<p>10 marks</p>
<p>Total 30 marks</p>		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	1 mark for each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • male increases by 0.2% • female decreases by 0.2% 	2 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	1 mark for each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obsessive compulsive disorder • panic disorder 	2 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	1 mark for each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true for females/decrease • not true for men/increase • not true for all/decrease • correct reference to agreeing with statement or not 	4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	Any two of the following for one mark each: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idea of irrational • not based on facts • example of dysfunctional belief 	2 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(ii)	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may describe rationale but not give much further detail or explanation e.g. to do with thinking, trying to get people to change their thinking/what they believe</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates should give a clear description and explanation e.g. how we feel and how we behave are determined by what we think and what we believe, emotional problems are the result of negative and distorted thinking - they arise out of dysfunctional beliefs, if we can change this negative and distorted thinking, we will help people to overcome their emotional and behavioural problems, this can be done by getting people to talk about and 're-examine' their own beliefs</p>	4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(iii)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 2 marks Candidates will probably just get basic descriptions with little or no explanation. e.g. clients might not co-operate, they might not be able to talk about what they feel</p> <p>Level 2 : 3 - 4 marks Candidates should give descriptions accompanied by some explanation. It should be clear what the principles of a cognitive approach are e.g. they might not co-operate because they feel depressed/may not like the counsellor, they may not be able to talk because they have learning difficulties/may not have the language to express how they feel</p> <p>Level 3 : 5 - 6 marks Candidates should give detailed descriptions with appropriate explanations e.g. expansion on the above explanations, case studies to illustrate these explanations</p>	6 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 3 marks Candidates identify some advantages or disadvantages of the approach but these are not linked to people with mental health problems e.g. it takes a lot of time, people might not want to listen or people might get well quicker in an institution, where their health can be checked more easily</p> <p>Level 2 : 4 - 7 marks Candidates identify advantages and disadvantages of the approach. Candidates at the higher end of the mark band make some links to people with mental health problems. Credit should be given to candidates who make good links but who may not fully consider the advantages or disadvantages of the approach.</p> <p>Level 3 : 8 - 10 marks Candidates give relevant advantages and disadvantages of the approach and these are linked to the circumstances of people with mental health problems. It should be very clear that the principles of the approach are understood, e.g. quicker integration into society/people taking control of their lives or health etc.</p> <p>Advantages of treating in community using an assertive care management approach: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structured, with clear goals and measurable outcomes • appeals to people who find being in an institution threatening • keeps people with their families • basic ideas are simple to understand • gives people the strategies to help themselves • works well with stress, anxiety and depression <p>Disadvantages of treating in community using an assertive care management approach: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a “quick fix” which deals with symptoms and not underlying causes • requires the client to be able to understand and think through causes and effects, to problem solve and have insight • would not be suitable where clients have significant learning disabilities • does not work as well where clients have severe mental disturbance • clients may not want to talk about problems • less costly 	10 marks
		Total 30 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Full explanation (3 - 4 marks)</p> <p>The following points will be covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idea of reward • for good behaviour • behaviour is likely to be repeated • further detail e.g. example of reward 	4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) Candidates may explain negative reinforcement but not relate to the case study. Conversely, they may relate to the case study, but not make it clear they understand the concept of negative reinforcement. Equally, they may give a partial explanation of negative reinforcement and a partial example.</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) Candidates will make it clear that they understand the concept of negative reinforcement. They will also relate their answer to the case study.</p> <p>Negative reinforcement: Idea of reward after something unpleasant stops happening</p> <p>Relating to case study: idea that Rami is too young, cannot understand that things will get better if she behaves better, example - she might start to enjoy school</p>	4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 2 marks Candidates will probably just get basic descriptions with little or no explanation e.g. talks about Bowlby or about Rami losing parents so young</p> <p>Level 2 : 3 - 4 marks Candidates should give descriptions accompanied by some explanation e.g. give description of Bowlby's theory of attachment and begin to relate to Rami's situation or describe Rami's situation but do not relate fully to Bowlby.</p> <p>Level 3 : 5 - 6 marks Candidates should give detailed descriptions with appropriate explanations</p> <p>For example: Explanation of Bowlby's theory of attachment and about how this relates to emotional/social attachments in the future Clear link to Rami's situation such as unable to make attachments to peers/teachers at school, worry that she may lose links to grandparents if she does not see them (when at school)</p>	6 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(i)	<p>Any two of the following for 1 mark each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we are influenced by things we are not aware of/unconscious • we have three states of mind - id/ego/superego • uses techniques to reach repressed thoughts • bring repressed thoughts into consciousness so they can be discussed 	2 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(ii)	<p>Partial explanation (1 - 2 marks) e.g. idea of controlling ourselves, idea of the real world or example</p> <p>Full explanation (3 - 4 marks) e.g. keeps id/basic instincts in control, balance between id and superego/conscience</p>	4 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(iii)	<p>Level 1 : 1 - 3 marks Candidates identify some advantages or disadvantages of the approach but these are not necessarily linked to young children</p> <p>Level 2 : 4 - 7 marks Candidates identify advantages and disadvantages of the approach. They may have some idea of the principles behind a psychodynamic approach, but they may not be clear. Candidates at the higher end of the mark band make clear links to young children. Credit should be given to candidates who make good links but who may not fully consider the advantages or disadvantages of the approach.</p> <p>Level 3 : 8 - 10 marks Candidates give relevant advantages and disadvantages of the approach and these are clearly linked to young children. It should be very clear that the principles of the approach are understood. There should be a conclusion drawn.</p> <p>Principles of a psychoanalytical approach: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child may not be aware why they behave badly • could be the id following the pleasure principle of attention seeking • the id is not controlled by the ego • psychotherapist uses interpretation / analysis of dreams / free association to understand child's unconscious thoughts • provides child with insight to allow them to change behaviour 	

	<p>Advantages of psychoanalytical approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approach relevant to the problem e.g. oral gratification / pleasure principle • may uncover unconscious reasons for poor behaviour • deals with underlying causes, not surface behaviour <p>Disadvantages of psychoanalytical approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • highly specialised approach / needs qualified psychotherapist • child must want to change their behaviour • they must to be able to discuss their feelings and behaviour - a young child may be unable to do this • may be long and expensive • underlying ideas are complex and difficult for others to understand • method has no scientific basis 	<p>10 marks</p>
<p>Total 30 marks</p>		
<p>Paper total 90 marks</p>		