

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Health and Social Care

Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Wednesday 25 January 2012 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
6949/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

1

Billy is four years of age and has been attending nursery for four months. He finds it difficult to do as he is told and he has started hitting some of the other children. Laura, the nursery leader, discusses Billy's behaviour with his father, Tom.

Tom says, 'Billy has always been a difficult child, especially since his Mum died two years ago. I simply don't know what to do with him. He never seems to do anything right and I have to tell him off all the time, especially when he comes home after visiting his grandmother. She lets him do what he wants all the time.'

Laura suggests to Tom that they might try a behavioural approach in trying to change Billy's behaviour. She thinks that Billy has low self-esteem.

(a) Using information from the text, identify **two** reasons why Billy might have low self-esteem.

(2)

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(b) State **two** principles of a behavioural approach to modify behaviour.

(2)

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(c) Laura will need to carry out an initial assessment of Billy's behaviour.

Explain why an initial assessment is necessary.

(4)

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(d) Laura decides to use positive reinforcement and 'time out' as part of Billy's behaviour modification programme.

(i) Explain, using an example, what is meant by positive reinforcement.

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*(ii) Discuss the use of 'time out' with children, such as Billy.

(8)

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***(e)** Laura decides to use family therapy with Billy and his family.

Evaluate the use of family therapy with families such as Billy's.

(10)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

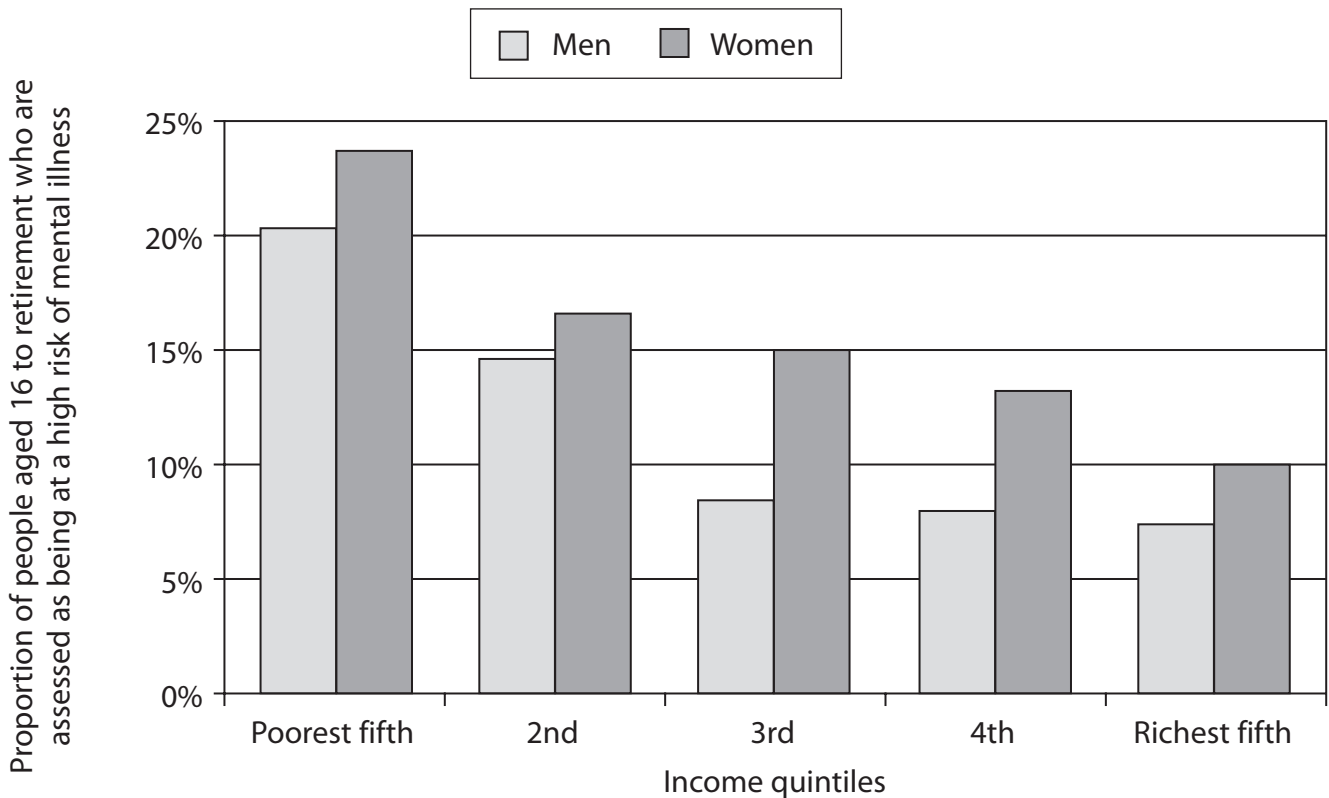


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- 2 (a) Many people believe that there is a relationship between poverty and mental health.

The graph shows the proportion of both men and women aged 16 to retirement who are assessed as being at a high risk of mental illness. This proportion is shown for people of different incomes, ranging from the poorest fifth to the richest fifth.



(Source: Health Survey for England, DH; the data is the average for 2006 and 2008; England; updated March 2010.)

- (i) Describe the results shown in the graph.

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*(ii) Poverty may affect a person's mental health by increasing levels of depression.

Discuss how depression may be affected by factors other than poverty.

(8)

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(b)

Andrea is 50 years of age and is depressed. Her hearing is not as good as it used to be and she finds it difficult to communicate with people. She believes that no one likes her or wants to talk to her. Some people, like Andrea, are referred to a therapist who may use a cognitive (cognitive-behavioural) approach when working with them.

(i) Using the information above, explain why Andrea may be described as having dysfunctional beliefs.

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(ii) Outline the principles of a cognitive (cognitive-behavioural) approach.

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*(iii) Evaluate the effectiveness of using a cognitive approach with people who have dysfunctional beliefs.

(10)

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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)



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3

Maria is 77 years of age and lives in residential care. She has a fear of being in confined spaces and exhibits compulsive behaviour, such as frequent hand washing. The manager of the care home, Mita, is worried about Maria as her behaviour is becoming more extreme. Mita knows the importance of effective communication. However, she decides not to talk to Maria about this, but instead discusses Maria's situation with her doctor.

(a) Explain why effective communication is important when working with the residents.

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*(b) Discuss whether Mita has followed the correct course of action by talking only to Maria's doctor.

(8)

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(c) Maria's doctor decides to refer her to a therapist who uses a psychodynamic approach.

Define what is meant by a psychodynamic approach.

(2)

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(d) Another form of therapy for Maria could be using the humanistic approach. This involves using techniques such as:

- unconditional regard
- genuineness
- empathy.

Explain the importance of **two** of these techniques.

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***(e)** Evaluate the relative advantages of psychodynamic and humanistic approaches for someone like Maria who has compulsive behaviour.

(10)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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