

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Health and Social Care

Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Monday 17 June 2013 – 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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PEARSON

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

1

Lynda and Tim have two children, Finlay who is three years of age and Josie who is two months. Finlay goes to playgroup three mornings a week. Lynda likes these mornings as she feels that she can give Josie all her attention. When Finlay is at home Lynda is always very careful to give him lots of attention and let him 'help' with Josie. When Tim comes home from work, he spends lots of time with Finlay and he always reads him a bedtime story.

The playgroup manager tells Lynda and Tim that she is really pleased at how well Finlay interacts with the other children. He often lets them share the toys he is playing with.

- (a) Using information from the text, identify **two** possible reasons why Finlay is unlikely to be jealous of his younger sibling.

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- (b) Explain the term 'early socialisation' using an example from the case study.

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(c) Lynda and Tim are worried about Finlay because he does not like cleaning his teeth. Finlay tries to go to bed each night without cleaning his teeth. He believes that his teeth will fall out if they are brushed too often!

(i) Explain how Finlay might be said to have dysfunctional beliefs.

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* (ii) Some therapists use cognitive (cognitive-behavioural) therapy when trying to change the behaviour of a person who has dysfunctional beliefs.

Evaluate the use of cognitive (cognitive-behavioural) therapy with children.

(10)

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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



*(d) Finlay has attached securely to both of his parents.

Examine the influence of early relationships on adult relationships and behaviour.

(10)

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)



2 (a)

Hugh is 85 years of age and has lived on his own since his wife died eight years ago. He is very independent and likes to cook, something that previously only his wife did. Hugh manages to go for a short walk every day and says: 'It keeps me fit'. He enjoys playing dominoes with his friends at the local day centre where he goes twice a week. Nowadays, he does not see or hear so well, but he says that he is pleased that he has been healthy for most of his life.

(i) Explain how the information from the text shows that Hugh has a positive outlook on life.

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(ii) Some of Hugh's friends at the day centre do not have such a positive outlook on life.

Explain how Hugh might influence his friends to have a more positive outlook on life.

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(b)

Many people go into residential care homes when they are unable to manage on their own. This may apply both to the elderly and to people who have learning disabilities. It is important that service users in residential care homes are looked after well and that the principles of the care value base are upheld.

One of the principles of the care value base is dignity.

Explain, using an example, how dignity may be promoted in a residential care home.

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(c) Standards of practice in residential care homes are promoted through the care value base. To ensure these standards are maintained inspections are undertaken regularly.

The data shows the results of recent inspections for 80 care homes for the elderly and 80 care homes for people who have learning disabilities. The homes are graded as excellent, good, adequate or poor for each of the following criteria:

- Individual needs and choices
- Lifestyle
- Personal and healthcare support

Inspection Criteria			
	Individual needs and choices	Lifestyle	Personal and healthcare support
Care homes for the elderly			
% poor	0	0	1.3
% adequate	8.8	9.1	8.8
% good	82.5	72.7	66.3
% excellent	8.8	18.2	23.8
Care homes for people with learning disabilities			
% poor	1.1	2.3	0
% adequate	14.9	15.1	8
% good	75.9	67.4	69
% excellent	8.0	15.1	23



Using only the information in the table, discuss the claim that care homes for the elderly give a better quality of care compared to care homes for people with learning disabilities.

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*d) One approach to treating any problems that the elderly or people with learning disabilities might have is to use a humanistic (person-centred) approach.

Evaluate using a humanistic (person-centred) approach with elderly people to using it with people who have learning disabilities.

(10)

Dotted lines for writing.



(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)



P 4 1 5 9 9 A 0 1 5 2 0

- 3** (a) Patrick is 47 years of age and lives with his partner Brenda, who is 43. They have been together for about five years and their relationship has always had its ups and downs. Recently, things have got more difficult than usual and Brenda wants them to go to counselling together. It emerges that Patrick was bullied persistently at school.

Explain why Patrick may be having difficulties in his relationship with Brenda.

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(b) Therapists often use a psychodynamic approach when helping people who have problems with relationships. This work was pioneered by Sigmund Freud, who believed that the mind consisted of three interrelated systems, the id, the ego and the superego. Eric Berne, an American psychiatrist, extended the work to include an approach called Transactional Analysis.

(i) Complete the table below to show features of the id, the ego and the superego.

(4)

	Id	Ego	Superego
Conscious?	No		Yes
Concerned with?		Enables us to cope with life	Conscience and moral values
Operates according to	Pleasure principle		Perfection principle
If not controlled, may lead to	Immoral behaviour	An overpowering id or superego	

(ii) Explain how Transactional Analysis could be used to treat relationship problems.

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* (iii) Discuss the use of a psychodynamic approach when treating someone who has relationship problems.

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(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

