

Draft- subject to accreditation and change

Paper Reference(s)

**XXXX/XX**

# **Edexcel GCSE**

## **Health and Social Care**

### **Unit 1**

Sample Assessment Material

Time: 1 hour

**Materials required for examination**

Nil

**Items included with question papers**

Nil

### **Instructions to Candidates**

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Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer **ALL** the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink

### **Information for Candidates**

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The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 17 questions - 15 multiple choice questions and 2 medium/long questions . The total mark for this paper is 50.

For questions 1 – 15, you will need to put an **X** in the correct box.

There are 11 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

### **Advice to Candidates**

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Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of your responses to Questions 16(e)\* and 17(e)\*. Quality of written communication includes clarity of expression, the structure and presentation of ideas and grammar, punctuation and spelling.

**NXXXXXX**

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**Answer all questions**

**Section One**

1. What is the name given to humans from the 8th week of pregnancy until birth?

- A. neonate
- B. embryo
- C. foetus
- D. baby

**(1)**

2. Which life stage is referred to as infancy?

- A. the first six months of life
- B. the first 2 years of life
- C. the first year of life
- D. the first 9 months of life

**(1)**

3. What is the name of the hormone responsible for the development of sexual changes during puberty in males?

- A. oestrogen
- B. testosterone
- C. thyroxine
- D. growth hormone

**(1)**

4. What name is given to the time during middle adulthood when a woman's monthly bleeding cycle stops?

- A. menstruation
- B. menopause
- C. menstrual
- D. maturation

**(1)**

5. In which life stage is losing skin elasticity a physical characteristic?

- A. early adulthood
- B. later adulthood
- C. early childhood
- D. adolescence

(1)

6. At which of Piaget's stages of development would a child be able to understand logical arguments and think in an abstract way?

- A. sensori-motor
- B. pre-operational
- C. concrete operational
- D. formal operational

(1)

7. Which **two** of the following are unexpected life events?

- A. sudden disability
- B. birth of a baby
- C. starting school
- D. serious illness

- A and B
- B and C
- C and D
- A and D

(1)

8. What term is given to the process where people learn behaviour during their early years within their family?

- A. primary socialisation
- B. infancy
- C. early learning
- D. personal development

(1)

9. Which **two** of the following would be considered economic factors in relation to human growth and development?

- A. social class
  - B. illness
  - C. stress
  - D. wealth
- A and B
  - B and C
  - C and D
  - A and D

(1)

10. The expected forms of behaviour we learn through socialisation are called

- A. codes
- B. laws
- C. religious beliefs
- D. norms

(1)

11. A peer group refers to

- A. a friendship group
- B. a religious group
- C. a family group
- D. an intimate sexual relationship

(1)

12. Which **two** of the following activities are examples of gross motor skills?

- A. knitting
- B. running
- C. jumping
- D. using a computer keyboard

- A and B
- B and C
- C and D
- A and D

(1)

13. In which life stage does the process of attachment normally occur?

- A. childhood
- B. infancy
- C. later adulthood
- D. adolescence

(1)

14. Babbling is a feature of which area of development

- A. social
- B. emotional
- C. language
- D. intellectual

(1)

15. A life event which is planned and welcomed is referred to as a

- A. expected life event
- B. unexpected life event
- C. emotional reaction
- D. unpredictable life event

(1)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION 1: 15 MARKS**

**Section 2**  
**Answer BOTH questions**

16. Read the following Case Study and answer all the questions that follow

Pauline works in a health centre. Her work involves assessing the development of babies and young children up to the age of eight years. Pauline also organises a parenting class for teenage mums on a Tuesday afternoon. She provides support for these mums who are having difficulty coping with parenthood.

Natalie, who is 17 years of age, attends this class with her 16 month-old son Dylan. They currently live in a damp flat with little furniture. Natalie is concerned that living in such poor conditions may affect Dylan’s development. As she has limited income, Dylan has few toys.

(a) Identify **two** fine motor skills that Dylan may have developed in his current life stage.

(1) .....

(2) .....

**(2)**

(b) Identify **two** areas of Dylan’s development which may be negatively affected by his present living conditions.

(1) .....

(2) .....

**(2)**

(c) Identify and explain **one** life event that may affect Natalie’s development.

Life Event.....

Explanation.....

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**(3)**

(d) Explain how Natalie's self concept may have changed as a result of becoming a mother.

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**(4)**

(e)\* Discuss the effect Pauline's support may have on helping Natalie cope with parenthood.

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**(6)**

**(Total 17 marks)**

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17. Read another of Pauline’s case studies and answer all the questions that follow.

Two of Pauline’s service users are Stephen and his mother Teresa. Stephen is 3 years of age and has Down’s Syndrome. Pauline advises Teresa on different areas of Stephen’s health and well-being such as:

- his diet
- physical exercise
- language development
- cognitive development.

Teresa hopes to send Stephen to a special needs unit in the local primary school. This will support his development. Stephen has a tendency to put on weight so his mum takes him to the swimming pool twice a week to get some exercise. Each Tuesday afternoon Stephen attends a local play group where he can play and interact with other children. Teresa feels that this is good for his social development .

(a) Identify from the background information above **two** factors which may affect Stephen’s growth and development.

(1) .....

(2) .....

(2)

(b) Identify **two** ways in which exercise can improve health and wellbeing

(1) .....

(2) .....

(2)

(c) Explain the difference between growth and development.

1.....

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2.....

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(4)

(d) Describe **two** ways in which attending a local primary school may benefit Stephen's development.

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(4)

(e)\* Discuss the importance of primary socialisation in childhood

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**(6)**

**(Total 18 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION 2: 35 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 50 Marks**

**END**