

CAMBRIDGE TECHNICALS LEVEL 3 (2016)

Examiners' report

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE



05830-05833, 05871

Unit 4 January 2020 series

Version 1

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Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates. The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report. A full copy of the question paper can be downloaded from OCR.

You can now find the results awarded in 2018/19 for your Cambridge Technical subject area

As a centre approved to offer our Cambridge Technicals qualifications, we wanted to let you know we have now published the <u>results awarded</u> for 2018/19 Level 2 and 3 Cambridge Technicals (2016 suite). This information is helpful in allowing you to compare your centre achievements alongside national outcomes.

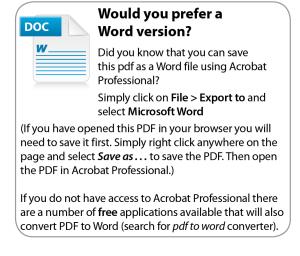
To browse to the document, log in to <u>Interchange</u>, click on 'Resources and materials>Past papers and mark schemes' in the left-hand menu and select 'Cambridge Technicals (2016) Results Awarded 2018/2019' from the drop down list.

ExamBuilder

Remember to keep your eye on ExamBuilder as we continue to update the bank of questions post exam series in line with our past paper policy. Therefore, you can be assured that new assessment material will continually be fed into ExamBuilder on an annual basis.

Online post series external feedback

Keep an eye out for feedback for our post series feedback on Exams for Cambridge Technicals Webinars available in the autumn term.





Paper Unit 4 series overview

The performance of the candidates in this exam series was very good. The vast majority of candidates were able to provide high quality responses for all of the questions and complete the paper within the allocated time. Many candidates made use of the additional pages to further develop their response to good effect.

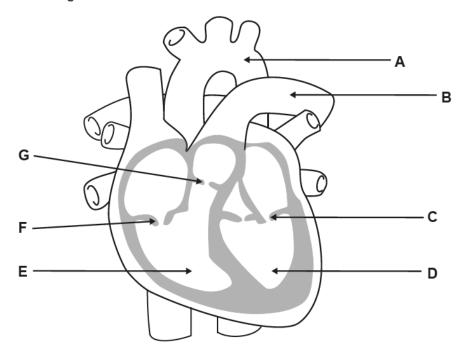
Most candidates were able to access all parts of the unit, achieving good credit in all areas. Only a small number of candidates either left questions or provided responses that did not gain any marks. An increased number of candidates demonstrated advanced knowledge and understanding throughout the entire paper. Furthermore, they were able to analyse and evaluate to a high standard than in previous examination series. With a not insignificant number achieving Level 3 responses in both question types. A small number of candidates remain challenged by the levelled response questions, and were frequently limited to Level 1 responses. Candidates should make sure they are addressing all aspects of the questions and are providing more detailed responses where required.

A common issue remains when discussing the effects of different conditions. The effects refer to the biology of what is happening in the body for example multiple sclerosis results in the destruction of myelin sheath and the development of scar tissue, which disrupts nerve impulses. Many candidates discuss the impact on well-being or daily life, which only receives very limited credit. Questions will use the terms 'well-being' or 'daily life', if these issues need addressing in the candidate's response.

Candidates continue to show some improvement on previous exam series in both knowledge and ability to answer questions.

Question 1 (a)

1 The diagram below shows the internal structure of the heart.



(a) Complete the table using letters from the diagram.
The first one has been done for you.

Structure	Letter
bicuspid valve	С
left ventricle	
semilunar valve	
a pulmonary artery	

[3]

Most candidates were able to identify all parts of the heart correctly. Semilunar valve was the structure that was most commonly incorrectly identified.

Question 1 (b) (i)

(b)	Ans	erent structures in the heart help wer the following questions about structures from the list.	-	cardiac cycle.
	You	can use each structure once, m	ore than once, or not at all.	
	sine	oatrial node (SAN) atriov	entricular node (AVN)	Purkyne Fibres
	(i)	Identify which structure is locate	ed in the upper wall of the rig	ght atrium of the heart.
				[1]
Question	1 (k	o) (ii)		
	(ii)	Identify which structure is responsible.	onsible for delaying the trans	smission of electrical
				[1]
Question	1 (k	o) (iii)		
	(iii)	Identify which structure can be	described as the 'pacemake	r'.
				[1]
Question	1 (k	o) (iv)		
	(iv)	Identify which structure ensures ventricles.	s that impulses are spread r	apidly through the
				[1]
	some	s were able to identify all four strestructures correctly. A common ar nodes.		• •
Question	1 (0	c) (i)		
(c)	The	e heart is part of the cardiovascu	ar system.	
	Co	ronary Heart Disease (CHD) is a	common malfunction of the	cardiovascular system.
	(i)	Identify one other malfunction	of the cardiovascular system	1.
				[1]

This question was well answered, with the correct term 'hypertension' being used and spelt correctly. A few candidates did respond with the diseases of angina and heart attack. As these are forms of Coronary Heart Disease, this was not credited.

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Question			, ,	- 11 1
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(ii)* Discuss the options available to monitor and treat CHD.	
You should include medical treatments and lifestyle changes in your answer.	
6	1

This was a generally well answered question, with a high percentage of candidates achieving a Level 2 response. However, only a minority were credited with a Level 3 response. The main reason for this was due to not all aspects of the question being addressed. To achieve a Level 3 response, candidates needed to cover monitoring methods, medical treatments and lifestyle changes. It is important that candidates make sure that they read the question carefully and take care to cover all aspects in their response. Furthermore, some candidates did address all parts, but were inconsistent in the depth of their discussion. Many individuals discussed medical treatments extremely well, but often gave list like responses when covering monitoring and lifestyle changes. When discussing lifestyle changes candidates should be clear on how the change helps treat CHD, for example stopping smoking reduces the formation of atheroma as the endothelium on the inside of blood vessels is no longer being damaged by the toxins with cigarettes.

Question 1 (d)

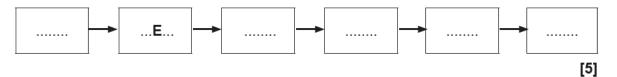
(d) As we breathe, air travels into and out of the body through the organs of the respiratory system.

Letters A-F represent the organs of the respiratory system.

- A trachea
- **B** bronchi
- C lungs
- **D** mouth
- E bronchioles
- F larynx

Write the **letters** in the boxes to give the correct order for the passage of air after **breathing out** (expiration).

The second one has been done for you.



This was a well answered question, with a high percentage of candidates achieving full marks.

Question 1 (e)

(e)	Intercostal muscles and the diaphragm are structures of the respiratory system that have a role in breathing in (inspiration) and out (expiration).
	Describe the role of one of these structures in breathing in.
	[4]

The question directed candidates to describe the role of either the intercostal muscles or the diaphragm in breathing in. The responses of a significant number of candidates covered both the intercostal muscles and the diaphragm and/or breathing in and out. Any responses relating to breathing out were not credited, and only the first structure named (intercostal muscles or the diaphragm) was credited. The majority of candidates identified that the intercostal muscles lifted the ribs up and out and that the diaphragm contracted and flattened in the case of the diaphragm when breathing in. Very few individuals went on to describe that this causes an increase in the volume of the thoracic cavity and a reduction in pressure.

Question 2 (a)

2	Components of the nervous system work together to form the control and communication
	centre of the body.

(a) Complete the table using components from the	(a)	Complete	the table	using	components	from	the	list
--	-----	----------	-----------	-------	------------	------	-----	------

spinal cord central nervous system sensory neurone motor neurone autonomic nervous system cerebral cortex

Function	Component
Controls and regulates heart rate	
Allows transmission of information to and from the brain	
Transmits impulses from the brain to muscles	

[3]

Candidates either scored full marks or 1 or 0 marks on this question. Spinal Cord was the most common correct response and central nervous system was often incorrectly given as a response for the autonomic nervous system.

Question 2 (b) (i)

(b)	 Multiple sclerosi 	s (MS) is a malfun	ction of the nervous syster	n.
-----	---------------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------	----

(i)	Identify one symptom of multiple sclerosis. Tick (✓) one box.	
	High blood pressure	
	Unexplained weight loss	
	Problems with balance and co-ordination	
	Swelling of hands and feet	

[1]

The overwhelming majority of candidates correctly identified that problems with balance and coordination is a common symptom of Multiple Sclerosis.

Question 2 (b) (ii)

	(ii)* Discuss the possible causes of multiple sclerosis.
	You should include biological causes and risk factors in your answer.
	[6]
	ates discussed the biological causes of multiple sclerosis to a high standard, and the highes
	onses went on to discuss the impaired transmission of nerve impulses. In some instances and listed the risk factors. For example 'smoking doubles the risk of developing multiple
sclerosis', w verb. Finally fault within y	hen they should have discussed them. It is important that candidates follow the command , when discussing genetic predisposition many candidates incorrectly stated that there is a rour genes and you are born with this disease. Candidates should be clear on the difference netic diseases and genetic predisposition.
sclerosis', w verb. Finally fault within y between ger	, when discussing genetic predisposition many candidates incorrectly stated that there is a vour genes and you are born with this disease. Candidates should be clear on the difference netic diseases and genetic predisposition.
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sclerosis', w verb. Finally fault within y between ger	when discussing genetic predisposition many candidates incorrectly stated that there is a four genes and you are born with this disease. Candidates should be clear on the difference netic diseases and genetic predisposition. 2 (c) Eve has had cystic fibrosis since she was born. It was inherited from her parents due to a faulty gene.
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This was a well answered question, with numerous candidates achieving a Level 2/Level 3 mark. Some individuals were limited by the fact that they didn't explain the symptom. In order to achieve a Level 2/Level 3 response you were required to explain the cause of the symptom, for example constant cough in order to help move the thick stick mucus out of the lungs.

Question 3 (a) (i)

- 3 (a) Control and regulatory systems are responsible for maintaining a constant internal environment in the body.
 - (i) Name the term that means 'maintaining a constant internal environment'.

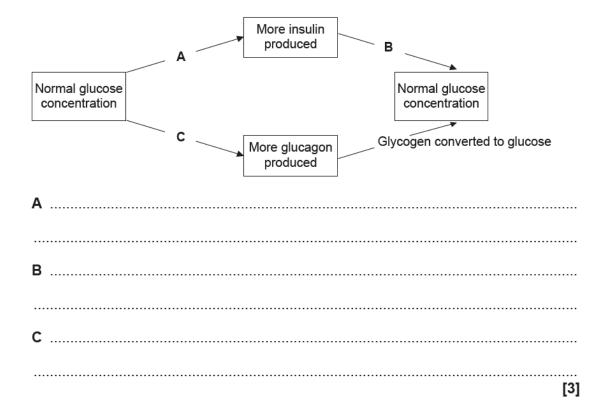
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111

The majority of candidates correctly identify this as homeostasis. The most common incorrect response was optimum conditions.

Question 3 (a) (ii)

(ii) The concentration of glucose in the blood is maintained by a feedback mechanism.

Identify what is happening with glucose at each of the stages in the diagram.



A number of candidates struggled with this question and often repeated a lot of the information provided in the diagram. A common misconception was that the body produces glucose and insulin breaks it down.

Question 3 (b)

(b)	The kidney is part of the regulatory system.
	Complete the sentences about the structure and function of the kidney.

Use words from the list.

You can use each word once, more than once, or not at all.

on detoxifi	cation	excretion	ureter	
ltrafiltration	reabsorpt	ion u	rea p	orotein
ain functions:			which mainta	ins the
r and ions in the b	lood, and			which
aste from the body	/.			
	is	formed in the	liver and trans	sported in
ys where it forms	urine. Urine is	carried from	each kidney, t	hrough a
	to the	bladder, wher	e it is stored.	
ances, such as gl	ucose, back i	nto the blood	by the process	S
				[5]
	Itrafiltration ain functions: r and ions in the baste from the body ys where it forms tances, such as gl	Itrafiltration reabsorpt ain functions: r and ions in the blood, and aste from the body.	Itrafiltration reabsorption under a sin functions: It and ions in the blood, and	r and ions in the blood, and

Most candidates provided the correct responses, with 4 or 5 being by far the most common marks given. The most common incorrect response was saying ultrafiltration instead of excretion. Only a few candidates achieved 5 out of 5 marks.

Question 3 (c)

(c)* Li is five years old and has recently been diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome.

He has the following symptoms:

- Frequent need to urinate
- · Constant infections
- Blood clots
- Swelling caused by increased fluid in his body tissues
- · Protein found in his urine

Evaluate two possible treatments for these symptoms of nephrotic syndrome.		
	ro1	

There was a marked improvement in the quality of evaluative responses when compared to previous examination series. Many candidates attempted to provide both positives and negatives for the treatment methods they selected. The question indicated individuals were required to evaluate two treatments. Some candidates took care to provide a high quality response in which they fully evaluated two treatments, linking well to the symptoms. However, many candidates covered numerous treatments less well. As the question directed them to evaluate two, only the first two treatments received credit. This limited the grade achieved by a number of candidates.

Question 4 (a)

4	Mia has b	een diagnosed	l with osteoarthr	itis.
---	-----------	---------------	-------------------	-------

(a)*	Explain the possible causes of Mia's osteoarthritis and the effects it is likely to have on her.
	91

Most candidates explained the causes of osteoarthritis well, covering the loss of cartilage through wear and tear and bone rubbing on bone resulting in pain. A minority of candidates were able to explain the impact of risk factors like obesity on the development of the condition. Most candidates simply listed factors like obesity and age without saying how they caused the condition. A number of candidates confused this condition with osteoporosis, and thus did not gain many marks.

Question 4 (b)

(b) Identify which statements about possible treatments for osteoarthritis are true, and which are false.

Tick (✓) one box in each row.

Statement	True	False
Taking vitamin D and calcium supplements.		
Taking steroids to reduce inflammation and swelling.		
Surgery to replace a joint.		
Physiotherapy to strengthen muscles.		

[4]

The responses to this question was incredibly varied, with an even distribution of marks from 0 to 4.

Question 4 (c)

Х

Υ

Image removed due to copyright restrictions.

Z

(c) The diagram shows a transverse section of bone.
Complete the table using letters from the diagram.

Structure	Letter
Haversian canals	
Bone cells (osteocytes)	
Canaliculi	

[3]

Haversian canal was the feature that was correctly identified by the most individuals. Many candidates struggled to differentiate between osteocytes and canaliculi.

Question 4 (d)

(d)	Nutrients are needed for healthy bones.	
	These nutrients enter the blood from the digestive system by the process of absorption in the small intestine.	
	Explain how the wall of the small intestine is adapted for the absorption of nutrients.	
	[4]	
increases sur	of candidates correctly identified that the small intestine is lined with villi and that this face area. However, only a small percentage went on to explain a second feature. This e majority of candidates achieving only 2 marks on this question.	
Question 4	(e) (i)	
(e)	Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a malfunction of the digestive system.	
	(i) Identify two symptoms of IBS.	
	1	
	2[2]	
	[2]	
This was a w	ell answered question, with nearly all candidates achieving full marks.	
Question 4	ł (e) (ii)	
	(ii) State two possible causes of IBS.	
	1	
	2	
	[2]	

The most common correct response was genetic predisposal/family history, but the majority of candidates struggled to identify a second cause. Smoking, alcohol and poor diet were all common incorrect responses.

Questi

cornea

ciliary

Question 4	(f)
	/arious techniques and treaments are available to monitor and treat malfunctions of the digestive system, including:
•	Ultrasound
	Endoscopy
	Lithotripsy
,	Analyse the various techniques and treatments listed above.
	[8]
them to condit Some individu ultrasound dis	tes answered this question exceptionally well. They analysed each technique well, linking ions they are associated with and making qualitative judgements on their effectiveness. als simply described techniques, without linking to treatments and in the case of cussed its use in foetal scans. Linking to digestive malfunctions was required within the estion, so not doing this limited candidates to a lower mark.
Question 5	(a) (i)
5 The e	eye is part of the sensory system.
. ,	Answer the following questions about the eye. Jse words from the list.
`	ou can use each word once, more than once, or not at all.

humour

conjunctiva

(i) Identify a type of fluid that fills the eye and helps to keep its shape.

retina

iris

pupil

lens

Question 5 (a) (ii)

(ii)	Identify the inner lining of the eye that contains rod and cone cells.	
	[1]
Question 5 (a)) (iii)	
(iii)	Identify a muscle that helps to change the shape of the lens.	
	[1]
Question 5 (a)) (iv)	
(iv)	Identify the clear covering at the front of the eye.	
	·	41

Responses to this question were mixed. A reasonable number of candidates were able to correctly identify all four structures of the eye. However, most individuals only correctly identified one or two structures correctly. The most common error was mistaking the lens for the clear covering at the front of the eye.

Question 5 (b)

b)* Jack has recently been diagnosed with age-related macular degeneration (AMD).
Describe the possible effects of AMD on Jack's vision, and also how the AMD could be monitored.
[6]

Very few candidates produced a Level 3 response for this question. Some individuals provided detailed description on the causes of this condition. However, this was not required and thus received no credit. In terms of the effects on vision the most common response was that it caused blurred vision. Very few candidates described the loss of central vision, which is a key characteristic of this condition. Many individuals discussed the use of eye tests performed by an optician. Candidates should be aware that tests for this condition would be performed by an ophthalmologist. Finally, a number of candidates described in detail the impact on daily life. The question did not require this and thus this received no credit.

[5]

Question 5 (c)

(c) The brain is responsible for coordinating messages throughout the boo	(0	c)	The brain is re	sponsible for	coordinating	messages	throughout	the bod
---	----	----	-----------------	---------------	--------------	----------	------------	---------

Complete the sentences about the brain.

Use terms from the list.

You can use each term once, more than once, or not at all.

medulla oblongata	meninges	frontal lobes	thinking						
balance	hypothalamus	temperature	corpus callosum						
The brain is protected by the skull and tough membranes called									
connected by a bridge called the									
The outermost layer of the brain is called the cerebral cortex, which is responsible for and decision-making.									
Important functions, such as breathing and swallowing, are controlled by									
the which is found at the base of the brain where it meets									
the spinal cord.									
The cerebellum has a role in coordinating muscle activity and in maintaining									

Most candidates answered this question correctly, with 5 marks being the most common mark given.

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