Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



## **GCSE**

4723/01

# **HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

UNIT 3: Maintaining Health and Well-being

P.M. TUESDAY, 26 June 2012  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours

For Examiner's use only			
Section A	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Section B	6		
	7		
	8		
Total	80		

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Section A: 30 marks
Section B: 50 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.



## SECTION A (30 marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

1.	In the table below tick () the correct reason why women under 25 are not routinely	screened
	for cervical cancer.	[1]

The reason why women under 25 are not routinely screened for cervical cancer	Tick (✓)
They will never get cervical cancer	
No woman under 25 is sexually active	
The changes in the young cervix are normal	

3	Arrive Alive		1	~ ~ C~1~ ·				~ ~ 4 1 ~ ~ 4	. 16 10
Z.	Arrive Alive	18 a C	iriving	saieiv	course to	r voiing i	neonie a	gea nerweer	1 10-19

In the table below state whether the statements are **true** or **false**.

[4]

Arriv	ve Alive statements	True/False
(i)	Young drivers are not likely to drive dangerously.	
(ii)	Exceeding the speed limit is dangerous.	
(iii)	There are advantages to drinking and taking drugs when driving.	
(iv)	The theory and practical driving test must be passed to qualify as a driver.	

3.	(a)	Explain the term 'emergency contraception'.	[2]
	•••••		
	•••••		
	************		
	(b)	Identify <b>two</b> places where emergency contraception is available.	[2]
		(i)	



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4.	(a)	Iden (i)	tify <b>two</b> diseases the childhood immunisation programme protects against.	[2]			
		(ii)					
	(b)	Iden grou	ntify <b>one</b> vaccination that is part of the immunisation programme for the following ups of individuals and explain why it is offered.				
		(i)	Teenage girls				
			Vaccination				
			Explanation	[2]			
		(ii)	Later adulthood	[1]			
			Vaccination				
			Explanation	[2]			



5. (a) Label the food safety thermometer using the following temperature zones.

[5]

Warming	Freezing		Cooking	Danger zone	Cold
		°C			
		100°	) (i)		
		74° —			<u> </u>
		60°	(ii)		
Temperature Zon	nes		(iii)		
		5°			
		0°	(iv)		
		-17°	\[ (v)		

(b)	Describe what happens to the bacteria in <b>any four</b> temperature zones.	[2,2,2,2]
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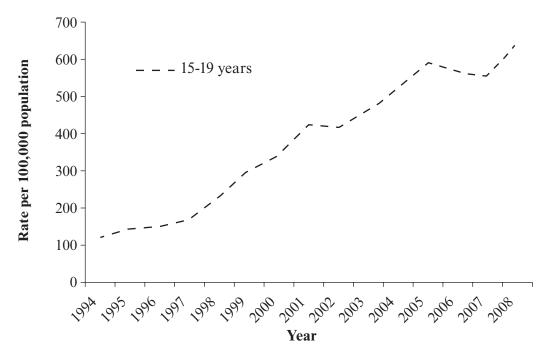


#### **SECTION B (50 marks)**

Answer all questions from this section.

**6.** Chlamydia is a serious sexually transmitted infection (STI).

The graph shows the number of incidences of Chlamydia in teenagers.



- (a) (i) Study the graph and state what is happening to the number of cases of Chlamydia in teenagers. [1]
  - (ii) Identify **one** lifestyle factor that increases the risk of being infected with Chlamydia. [1]
- (b) The government provides Chlamydia testing through the National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP).
  - (i) Identify the target group of NCSP. [1]
  - (ii) Name **one** care setting where testing for Chlamydia takes place. [1]
  - (iii) State the treatment for Chlamydia. [1]



(c)	<b>Fact:</b> 1 in 10 sexually active young females have a chance of being infected by Chlamydia.			
	Explain how young females can protect themselves against Chlamydia and other STIs. [10]			
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7.	Lian	Liam is nine years old.				
	His parents like to go out with friends once a week so a relative, Amy, babysits. His parents ask Liam why he is anxious and badly behaved when Amy comes round to babysit Liam says that Amy has been ill treating him over a period of time.					
	(a)	Explain why Liam's parents might find it difficult to believe what he says.	[2]			
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	•••••					
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	•••••					
	(b)	Name an organisation Liam could contact and describe the support they can offer.				
		(i) Organisation	[1]			
		(ii) Support	[2]			
	(c)	Liam tells the organisation that Amy shouts at him and shakes him for no reason. She continuously tells Liam he is no good and clumsy.				
		Identify the <b>two</b> types of ill treatment that Liam is experiencing.	[2]			
		(i)				
		(ii)				



(d)	Assess the effects ill-treatment could have on Liam's health and well-being.	[8]
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He w	ants advice on how to treat himself instead of visiting his GP.	
The I	National Health Service (NHS) offers alternatives to Simon. They are:	
NHS NHS	choices walk-in centres (WICs) direct (England and Wales) 24 (Scotland).	
(a)	Identify the purpose of NHS choices.	
(b)	Discuss the service offered by NHS walk-in centres (WICs).	
<u></u>		



	(c)	Evaluate how NHS direct/NHS24 supports health care professionals to give a more effective service to individuals. [10]
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