



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2022

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Health and Social Care

Assessment Unit AS 3

assessing

Health and Well-being



[SHC31]

SHC31

MONDAY 23 MAY, AFTERNOON

TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.

Complete in black ink only. **Do not write with a gel pen.**

Answer **all three** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in questions **1(e)**, **2(c)** and **3(d)**.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.



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20SHC3102



1 The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) explains health promotion as “Giving people the information or resources they need to improve their health. As well as improving people’s skills and capabilities, it can also involve changing the social and environmental conditions and systems that affect health” (www.nice.org.uk, 2020). In Northern Ireland, the Public Health Agency (PHA) runs health promotion campaigns that aim to improve both physical and mental health.

(a) Give a definition of mental health.

[2]

(b) Other than running health promotion campaigns, explain **two** ways the PHA contributes to health and well-being.

1.

[2]

2.

[2]

[Turn over



- (c) Describe and evaluate the social change approach to health promotion by completing the table below.

Describe the social change approach.

[3]

Explain **two** strengths of this approach.

1.

[2]

2.

[2]





Explain **two** weaknesses of this approach.

1.

[2]

2.

[2]

[Turn over



- (d) Individuals can take responsibility for their own health and well-being in a number of ways, including accessing health and social care services and self-advocacy. Explain **two** examples of each below.

Accessing health and social care services

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

Self-advocacy

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]





2 (a) Define the following terms:

Prejudice

[2]

Discrimination

[2]

[Turn over



(b) Anti-discriminatory practice is a core value of care that must underlie the work of all practitioners in health, social care and early years. Managers must actively promote anti-discriminatory practice in their workplaces.

(i) Describe examples of anti-discriminatory practice relevant to race and mental health in the day-to-day work of staff in health, social care or early years settings.

One example of anti-discriminatory practice relevant to race

[3]

One example of anti-discriminatory practice relevant to mental health

[3]



(ii) Race and mental health are just two examples of the bases on which discrimination could occur and on which anti-discriminatory practice should focus. Write down **two** other examples.

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

(iii) Anti-discriminatory practice can impact on the physical, social and psychological health and well-being of service users. Use the following subheadings to explain **one** example of each.

Impact on physical health and well-being

[2]

Impact on social health and well-being

[2]

Impact on psychological health and well-being

[2]

[Turn over





3 A wide range of factors affect the health and well-being of people in Northern Ireland. As well as statutory organisations, a range of private and voluntary organisations, referred to as the independent sector, contribute to the health and well-being of the population.

(a) (i) A socio-economic factor that can affect health and well-being is culture and ethnicity. Explain **two** examples of how this factor could impact on physical health.

1. _____

_____ [2]

2. _____

_____ [2]

(ii) Name **two** other socio-economic factors that can affect health and well-being.

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

[Turn over



- (b) One example of an environmental factor that can affect health and well-being is geographical location. Describe how this factor could negatively affect both physical and social health and well-being.

Effect on physical health and well-being

[3]

Effect on social health and well-being

[3]



(c) Describe how the following private organisations contribute to health and well-being.

Home care providers

[3]

One example of a private practitioner

[3]

[Turn over





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Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	

Total Marks	
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Examiner Number

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