

Home Economics Food Nutrition & Health

Advanced Subsidiary AS **G001**

Society & Health

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
1 (a) (i)	<p>State the percentage of one person households in 1971.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">18</p>	[1]	
1 (a) (ii)	<p>State the percentage of four people households in 2007.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">13</p>	[1]	
1 (a) (iii)	<p>State the trend in six or more people households between 1971 and 2007.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Decreased/gone down</p>	[1]	
1 (b)	<p>Define the term households and give one example.</p> <p>One mark for the definition and one mark for the example.</p> <p>A household is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one person living alone • a group of people/family who share the same address and living arrangements. <p>Example of a household are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one person/single person • couple/lone parent with or without children • student house household 	[2]	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
1 (c)	<p>Define the term family</p> <p>A family is defined as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a group or social unit • connected by blood,/marriage/adoption 	<p>[1] [1]</p>	
1 (d)	<p>State <u>four</u> functions of the family.</p> <p>One mark given for each correctly stated function.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place where relationships are formed • Love/comfort/emotional support • Security • Stabilises sexual and reproductive functions • Provides a secure place for children to be born and raised • Socialisation • Cultural identity • Establishes values and beliefs • Shelter and protection • Safety • Care • support • financial resources • Guidance • Sense of belonging <p>Credit will be given for all valid points.</p>	<p>[4]</p>	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
1 (e)	<p>There are many different types of family structures. Describe <u>three</u> different types of family structures.</p> <p>One mark for each family structure (maximum three marks) One mark for each description.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nuclear family – two generations living together e.g. parents and children• Extended family – three generations living together or living very close to one another• Reconstituted (step) family – one or both parents have children from a previous relationship.• Lone /single parent family – a single parent with a child/children• Gay and lesbian family – a same sex couple living together as a family <p>Credit will be given for all valid points.</p>	<p>[6]</p>	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
1 (f)	<p>The aim of a community is to satisfy the needs of all households and family groups. Identify four needs of households and family groups and explain how they are being met within a community. One mark for each correctly identified need (maximum 4 marks) One mark for each explanation. Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An identity and be included – opportunities for everyone to take part in community activities. People feel part of the community. • Structure and organisation –provide security, responsibility and confidence e.g. legislation against anti social behaviour. Local government support services. • Safe places to live – a range of housing must be available. Housing should be appropriately designed. • Income – community must have opportunities for work. Financial needs can then be met. • Access to health – surgeries/social services and access to hospital facilities • Access to education – schools, colleges etc • Access to leisure - The environment should balance public and private spaces. Provide services such as libraries, cinema, etc • Access to facilities – a transport system to reach work, schools, shops, relatives, friends and leisure facilities. • Access to retail outlets – to provide food, clothing etc 		
1 (f)	Credit will be given for all valid points.	[8]	
	Section A Total	[25]	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
2 (a)	<p>There are a considerable number of homeless people in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Describe the causes of homelessness.</p> <p>High 8–10 The candidate is able to fully and clearly describe at least two causes of homelessness. The information will be expressed clearly and fluently with specific detail and relevant examples used to illustrate the answer. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 4–7 The candidate is able to satisfactorily describe at least two causes of homelessness. The information will be expressed clearly, though the ideas may not be fully developed, and examples may not be used to illustrate the answer. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0–3 The candidate is able to give a limited description of causes of homelessness. The information may be generalised and simplistic and may be expressed awkwardly. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p>	[10]	<p>Max – 5 marks for one cause of homelessness described fully and clearly</p>

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
2 (a)	<p>Answers may include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eviction – arrears, property being sold, or repossessed, anti social behaviour, accumulation of debts. • Unemployment – redundancy, the house may have come with the job • Health problems – deteriorating mental or physical health problems not able to remain in their own home • Breakdown of family relationships – divorce or separation , family tensions, children leaving home, lack of space. • Leaving an institution e.g. hospitals, prisons or residential home , difficulties when re entering the housing market • Emergency – fire or flooding makes homes uninhabitable • Limited housing supplies –national shortage of suitable housing, housing may not be in the right place or at the right price • Entering the UK with little support e.g. asylum seekers and refugees. who enter the country with little or no means of support <p>Credit will be given for all valid points.</p>		

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
2 (b)	<p>Explain the effects of homelessness on an individual.</p> <p>High 12-15 The candidate is able to fully and clearly explain at least two the effects of homelessness on an individual. Information will be expressed clearly and fluently and will be supported by the use of appropriate examples. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 6-11 The candidate is able to satisfactorily explain at least two of the effects of homelessness on an individual. Information will be well expressed though ideas may not be fully developed and examples may not be used to illustrate the answer. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-5 The candidate is able to give a limited explanation of the effects of homelessness on an individual. Information given may be general and superficial and ideas will be poorly expressed with little supporting evidence. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p>	[15]	<p>Max – 8 marks for one effect of homelessness explained fully and clearly</p>

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
<p>2 (b)</p>	<p>Answers may include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in obtaining mainstream services – with no address it is difficult to obtain a job, open a bank account claim benefits or register with a doctor. May not be able to access social or private rented housing • Low self esteem – lose the ability to care for self / children. • Limited access to health and hygiene – no access to washing or toilet facilities / could cause a range of diseases including respiratory and hyperthermia / diet may suffer. • Boredom – may increase chances of entering criminal justice system / increase chances of substance or alcohol abuse. • Difficulties with relationships – stress/ putting strain on relationships / can cause emotional problems and people become aggressive / relationships can break down • Increased dangers – sleeping in visible places puts the homeless at risk / women may be at more risk . • Being placed in poor quality temporary housing - Lack of privacy. The stress of living in one room can increase chances of non accidental injury. Children may develop behavioural problems. • Social exclusion. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points.</p>		

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
3 (a)	<p>People are becoming more aware of the need to sustain the environment.</p> <p>Describe the range of recycling options available to households and individuals.</p> <p>High 8–10 The candidate is able to fully and clearly describe at least two recycling options available to households and individuals. The information will be expressed clearly and fluently with specific detail and relevant examples used to illustrate the answer. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 4–7 The candidate is able to satisfactorily describe at least two recycling options available to households and individuals. The information will be expressed clearly, though the ideas may not be fully developed, and examples may not be used to illustrate the answer. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0–3 The candidate is able to give a limited description of recycling options available to households and/or individuals. The information may be generalised and simplistic and may be expressed awkwardly. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p>	[10]	<p>Max – 5 marks for one recycling option described fully and clearly</p>

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
3 (a)	<p>Answers may include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside collections for the recycling of different waste products eg household plastic bottles, paper, metal and glass containers/local authority wheelie bins. • Take waste materials to local recycling banks eg Automotive recycling including batteries, oil and scrap cars/bikes, books, shoes, clothes. Found in supermarkets, household recycling depots, village halls. • Composting kitchen and garden waste. Use local authority subsidies for the purchase of composting bins, wormeries and food digesters. • Take unused clothes, computers, paint and furniture to a charity or other organisations or collection can be arranged. • Many supermarkets offer schemes where specialised items can be recycled eg printer cartridges, mobile phones. Green points for reusing/recycling bags. • Use of the 'Freecycle' website where people can give unused items away to others for free <p>Credit will be given for all valid points.</p>		

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
3 (b)	<p>Explain how housing design can ensure effective management of energy.</p> <p>High 12-15 The candidate is able to clearly explain how housing design can ensure effective management of energy. Information will be expressed clearly and fluently and will be supported by the use of appropriate examples. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 6-11 The candidate is able to satisfactorily explain how housing design can ensure effective management of energy. Information will be well expressed though ideas may not be fully developed and examples may not be used to illustrate the answer. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-5 The candidate is able to give a limited explanation how housing design can ensure effective management of energy. Information given may be general and superficial and ideas will be poorly expressed with little supporting evidence. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p>	[15]	<p>The candidate must focus on the design of housing and not generalised methods of saving energy</p>

	<p>Answers may include</p> <p>Cavity wall insulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves filling the cavity between the house walls with insulation material to prevent heat loss <p>Floor insulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of silicone sealants around skirting boards. • Heat reflect underlay can be used under laminate, wood and carpet floors • Insulating boards can be put on top of the concrete floor. <p>Loft insulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traps rising heat in the house • Insulation materials can be wool, fibre glass or recycled materials such as paper and clothing. Loose fill loft insulation such as foam or polystyrene beads are suitable for lofts with restricted access • The thicker the loft insulation the more heat it can retain / should be at least 270mm <p>Draught proofing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foam or rubber strips can be used to fill gaps in window and door frames • Nylon brush strips can cover keyholes, letterboxes and the bottom of doors <p>Glazing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install double or triple glazing windows • The air gap between the glass sheets creates an insulating barrier. • Argon gas filled glazing can be used as the gas transmits heat less readily • Some glazing has special heat reflective coatings • Secondary glazing involves adding an additional window and frame on the rooms side of the existing window <p>Heating and hot water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By law new boilers in England and Wales must be the high efficiency condensing type • Combination boilers can be used as this removes the need for a hot water tank / hot water is supplied on demand 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Independent room thermostats could be used on radiators to control heat output• Solar water heating systems are becoming more popular on new build housing <p>Saving electrical energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatic light switches can be installed in houses that turn off lights after a set time or when the room is not in use• The use of solar powered external house lighting fixtures instead of mains powered• Any lighting fixtures in the house should be installed with energy saving bulbs or low voltage LED lighting		
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Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
4 (a)	<p>Diet and lifestyle have an impact upon the life expectancy and health of an individual.</p> <p>Describe the causes of coronary heart disease.</p> <p>High 8–10 The candidate is able to fully and clearly describe at least two causes of coronary heart disease. The information will be expressed clearly and fluently with specific detail and relevant examples used to illustrate the answer. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 4–7 The candidate is able to satisfactorily describe at least two causes of coronary heart disease. The information will be expressed clearly, though the ideas may not be fully developed, and examples may not be used to illustrate the answer. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0–3 The candidate is able to a limited description of the causes of coronary heart disease. The information may be generalised and simplistic and may be expressed awkwardly. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p>	[10]	<p>Max – 5 marks for one cause described in detail</p>

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
	<p>Answers may include :</p> <p>Diet</p> <p>Fats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High saturated fat intake can increase the levels of LDL cholesterol in the blood • Processed foods can contain high levels of trans fatty acids and when consumed can raise LDL cholesterol levels in the blood <p>Salt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High salt intake causes High blood pressure which increases the risk of atherosclerosis. <p>Fruit and vegetable consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low intake of fruit and veg results in low levels of antioxidant ,vitamins and minerals which increases the risk of atherosclerosis. <p>Lifestyle</p> <p>Alcohol consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results in a risk of high blood pressure. • Alcohol is high in calories and can contribute to excessive weight gain. <p>Balance of energy intake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk of heart disease increases in people who are obese. • Imbalance of energy intake and energy expenditure increases risk of heart disease. <p>Smoking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises blood pressure and narrows arteries • Arteries that supply the heart with oxygen and blood becoming narrow caused by a build up of arterial plaque called atherosclerosis. <p>Other causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family history/gender/age/stress/diabetes/south asian decent/low birth weight <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>		

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
4 (b)	<p>Explain the current advice given by the government to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease.</p> <p>High 12-15 The candidate is able to clearly explain the current advice given by the government to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease. Information will be clearly and fluently expressed with relevant examples and appropriate detail given to illustrate the points made. There will be few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 6-11 The candidate is able to satisfactorily explain some of the current advice given by the government to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease. Information will be well expressed and some detail will be included with some examples given to illustrate the points made. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-5 The candidate is able to give a limited explanation of the advice given by the government to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease. Information may be simplistic with few examples given to illustrate the points made. Ideas may be expressed awkwardly. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p>	[15]	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
4 (b)	<p>Answers may include :</p> <p>Choosing a Better Diet: A Food and Health Action Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the average total intake of fat at 35% of food energy • Reduce the level of saturated fat in the diet to 11% • Increase the consumption of a variety of fruits and vegetables to at least five portions a day • To increase the intake of dietary fibre to 18 grams per day • To reduce the intake of sugar to 11% of food energy to maintain energy balance. • To reduce the intake of salt to 6 grams per day by 2010 <p>Eatwell plate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eatwell plate makes healthy eating easier to understand by showing the types and proportions of foods needed to have a healthy and well balanced diet. • The Eatwell plate shows how much of what is eaten should come from each food group. <p>5 a Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit and vegetables are low fat, low calorie, can help maintain a healthier lifestyle and weight. • A source of vitamins and minerals. • A good source of fibre and antioxidants as many are naturally high in folic acid, vitamin C and potassium <p>Healthy Start Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables people who claim benefits to have vouchers that can be swapped for fresh fruit and vegetables. <p>Eight tips for healthy eating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base your meals on starchy foods 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing Health - This may be mentioned but not directly relevant to CHD. • <i>improve sexual and mental health</i> <p>Eight Tips for healthy Eating -These may be mentioned but are not directly relevant to CHD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drink plenty of water</i> • <i>Don't skip breakfast</i>

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat lots of fruit and veg • Eat more fish • Cut down on saturated fat and sugar • Try to eat less salt – no more than 6g per day • Get active and try to be a healthy weight <p>Choosing Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the number of people who smoke • reduce obesity and improve diet and nutrition • increase exercise • encourage and support sensible drinking • improve sexual and mental health <p>Change 4 life/ Personal advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice and support on improving lifestyles and healthy eating. <p>Giving up smoking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations are available to support stopping smoking. <p>Reduce alcohol consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • don't exceed 1-2 units of alcohol a day linked to obesity/heart disease. <p>Healthy schools initiatives</p> <p>Credit will be given for all valid points.</p>		
	Section B Total	[75]	

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