

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE
HOME ECONOMICS (FOOD, NUTRITION
AND HEALTH)**

G001

Unit G001: Society and Health

Specimen Paper

Morning/Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Additional answer paper may be required



Candidate Name

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Answer **all** the questions.
 - Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces provided

There are two sections in this paper.

Section A 25 marks

Answer question 1

Section B 50 marks

Answer **two** questions only

Write your answers, in blue or black ink in the spaces on the question paper.

Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part of question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 75.
- **You will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication in your answers to the questions in Section B.**

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Section A

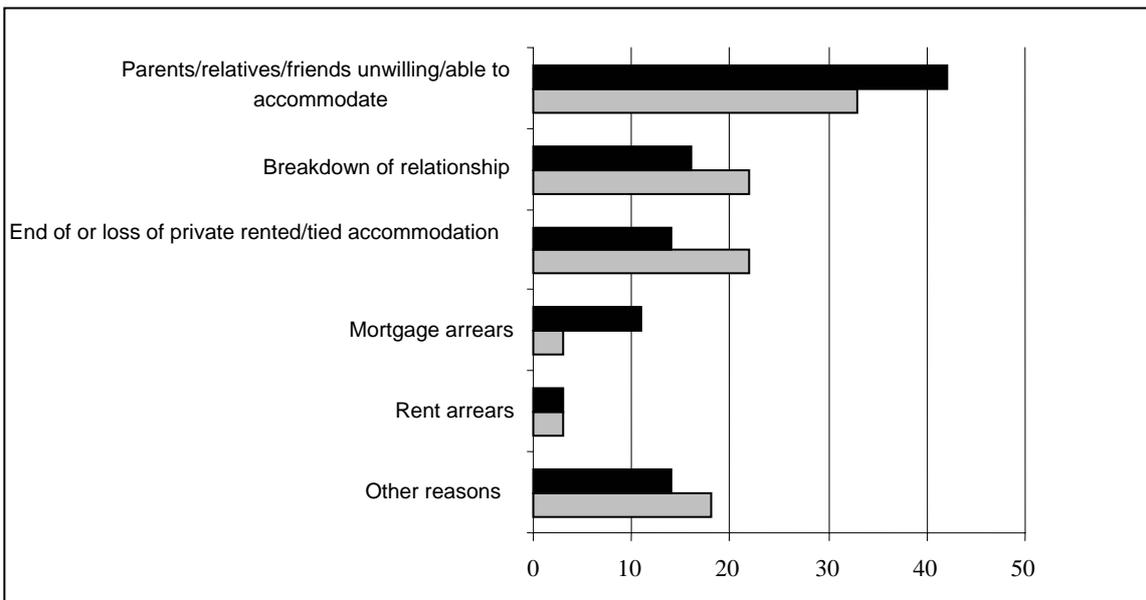
Answer all questions.

SOURCE 1

Causes of homelessness in 1991 and 2001 (percentage).

Black – 1991

Grey – 2001



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

- 1 (a) (i) What percentage of people were made homeless in 2001 due to the breakdown of a relationship?
.....[1]
- (ii) What percentage of people were made homeless in 2001 due to mortgage arrears?
.....[1]
- (iii) What was the most common cause of homelessness in 2001?
.....[1]
- (iv) Identify **two** other causes of homelessness which may account for the "other reasons".
.....
.....
.....
.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** effects of homelessness on an individual.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..... [4]

(c) Explain **two** housing options available to a single working person.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..... [4]

(d) Describe **three** ways in which the design of a house can help reduce household energy consumption.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..... [6]

Section B

Answer **two** out of **three** questions.

The quality of your written communication will be assessed in your answers to the questions in Section B.

- 2** Since the 1980s the family has changed. The image of the nuclear family with two biological parents and two or three children is no longer the norm.
- (a)** Explain the reasons why family group composition has changed over the last 20 years. **[10]**
- (b)** Discuss the impact of these changes on individuals and society. **[15]**
- 3** We are now creating more waste than ever before. The rubbish we produce is rising by 3% a year nationally. This situation cannot go on without impacting on the quality of our environment.
- (a)** Explain why recycling in the home is a crucial factor in sustaining our environment. **[10]**
- (b)** Discuss how a household can reduce, re-use and recycle waste effectively. **[15]**
- 4** Cardiovascular disease, which includes heart disease and strokes, is one of the main causes of death and ill health in the UK. Many people are putting themselves at risk because of their diet and lifestyle.
- (a)** Explain the causes of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). **[10]**
- (b)** Discuss the role of diet and lifestyle in the prevention of coronary heart disease. **[15]**

SPECIMEN

SPECIMEN

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© OCR 2007

The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

SPECIMEN

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)(i)	<p>What percentage of people were made homeless in 2001 due to the break down of a relationship?</p> <p>22</p>	[1]
(ii)	<p>What percentage of people were made homeless in 2001 due to mortgage arrears?</p> <p>4</p>	[1]
(iii)	<p>What was the most common cause of homelessness in 2001?</p> <p>Parents/relative/friends/unwilling/able to accommodate.</p>	[1]
(iv)	<p>Identify <u>two</u> other causes of homelessness which may account for the “other reasons”.</p> <p>Answers may include any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coming out of an institution such as hospital, prison, residential home. • Returning from abroad. • Sleeping rough or in hostels. • Made homeless by an emergency such as fire or flooding. • Becoming unemployed. • Shortage of rented accommodation at a reasonable price. • Refugees entering the country with very little means of support. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[2]
1(b)	<p>Describe <u>two</u> effects of homelessness on an individual.</p> <p>Answers may include any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No home – no address to obtain a job. • Low self esteem – mental break down. • Difficult to claim benefits as no fixed address. • Hygiene difficult to maintain with regard to access to toilets and hot running water. • Diet may be inappropriate as no facilities to prepare food. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[4]

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(c)	<p>Identify <u>two</u> housing options available to a single working person.</p> <p>Answers may include any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renting – room in a house, flat – private landlord. • Shared ownership. • Buying – starter home. • Council property. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[4]
1(d)	<p>Describe <u>three</u> ways in which the design of a house can help reduce household energy consumption.</p> <p>Answers may include any three from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double or triple glazing which will stop draughts. • Cavity wall insulation which will fill the air gaps in walls to insulate. • Lined curtains will form an extra layer against the window to stop any draughts. • Carpets keep warmth in a room. • Loft insulation will stop warmth that rises escaping out of the roof. • Showers use less water and electricity than a bath. • Thermostatic radiators will cut out when the room is warm enough. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[6]
1(e)	<p>Identify and explain <u>three</u> factors important to a family purchasing a property in a new location.</p> <p>Answers may include three from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property located off a main road if small children. • Local secondary and primary schools. • Transport network if there is a need to commute for work. • Amenities such as parks, pubs, restaurants, crèche, nursery facilities if there are young children in the family. • Proximity of the neighbours. • Size of garden. • Privacy of house/garden. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[6]
Section A Total		[25]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(a)	<p>Explain the reasons why family group composition has changed over the last 20 years.</p> <p>High 8-10 The candidates are able to fully explain the reasons why family group composition has changed over the last 20 years. There will be few, if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 4-7 The candidates are able to explain satisfactorily the reasons why family group composition has changed .There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-3 The candidates are able to briefly explain why family group composition has changes over the last 20 years. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage less popular/no stigma attached to living together. • Increased divorce rates. • Social acceptance of single parents and reconstituted families. • The reduction in the numbers of children born because of the increased cost of children and the changing role of women. • The increase in couples with no children. • Less likelihood of extended families – people move away often for career purposes. • Single sex marriages now recognised and have the same rights as heterosexual couples. • The increasing number of students means that more young people are likely to become independent and to live separately from their parents before finding a partner. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[10]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(b)	<p>Discuss the impact of these changes on individuals and society.</p> <p>High 12-15 The candidates are able to discuss clearly the consequences of the changes. There will be few, if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 6-11 The candidates are able to discuss satisfactorily the consequences of the changes. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-5 The candidates are able to demonstrate a superficial understanding of changes. The discussion will be generalised. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorce could lead to stress and possibly depression. However, for some people release from an unhappy marriage could relieve stress. • Financial hardship for single parent families. • Less children being born has long term implications - no family to care for them in old age, reduction in the work force. Therefore fewer workers paying income tax to generate income with which to fund the greater demands for welfare. • The increased need for benefits for single parents, who cannot work because of the lack of (or high costs of) child care; and by a greater need for increased provision for health care particularly in old age. • With the reduction in household and family size there is an increased need for single unit housing, particularly low cost housing for lone parents and single person households. Appropriate housing is also necessary for the increasing numbers of elderly people – sheltered housing, bungalows and residential care. • With the increasing number of students it means that, with potentially improved earning power, and more employment mobility, they are less likely to return to the family home but will live independently and seek to own their own homes. • Increased need for more child care facilities. • Possible effects on reconstituted family on all family members. • One parent – lack of role model either mother or father. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[15]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(a)	<p>Explain why recycling in the home is a crucial factor in sustaining our environment.</p> <p>High 8-10 The candidates are able to fully explain the reason why recycling in the home is a crucial factor in sustaining our environment. There will be few, if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 4-7 The candidates are able to explain satisfactorily the reason why recycling in the home is a crucial factor in sustaining our environment. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-3 The candidates are able to briefly explain the reason why recycling in the home is a crucial factor in sustaining our environment. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are now creating more waste then ever before – impacting on the ever increasing size of landfill sites. • There is less than 10 years of landfill space left in some areas of the country. • 30% of energy is used in the home; it should not be wasted because fossil fuels are not going to last forever. • By creating less waste you create less pollution. • Minimising waste and reducing energy bills improves the economy. • By creating too much waste and consequently pollution, and by wasting fossil fuels you add to problems such as global warming and acid rain. • Global warming could result in more extreme and unpredictable weather conditions. • Having too many cars on roads has an impact on our air quality – poor air can contribute to asthma and breathing difficulties. • Water is scarcer – hosepipe bans, could have an effect on crop production and quality. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[10]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(b)	<p>Discuss how a household can reduce, re-use and recycle waste effectively.</p> <p>High 12-15 The candidates are able to discuss clearly how a household can recycle effectively. There will be few, if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 6-11 The candidates are able to discuss satisfactorily how a household can recycle effectively. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-5 The candidates are able to demonstrate a superficial understanding of how a household can recycle effectively. The discussion will be generalised. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <p>Reduce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy products with no or small amounts of packaging. • Buy concentrated products which use less packaging. • Cut down waste we produce. <p>Re-use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy rechargeable batteries instead of disposable ones. • Buy items in refillable containers. • Re-use plastic carrier bags from the supermarket. • Repair items where possible not replace. <p>Recycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take any unwanted items to a charity shop or sell them at a car boot sale. • Separate waste in to glass, paper and card, plastic and cans and take to a recycling bank, or your local council may operate a collection scheme – in the Midlands – clear bags for cans and plastic, purple for paper and card. • Compost organic waste. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[15]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(a)	<p>Explain the causes of CHD.</p> <p>High 8-10 The candidates are able to fully explain the causes of CHD. There will be few, if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 4-7 The candidates are able to explain satisfactorily the causes of CHD. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-3 The candidates are able to briefly explain the causes of CHD. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high cholesterol level. • High blood pressure . • Type 2 diabetes. • Stress. • Narrowing of the arteries thus restricting blood flow to the heart. • Some people may be at increased risk of CHD and in this case the causes might be being male, older, family history of the disease and possibly being a low weight baby. • High fat diet. • High salt diet. • Insufficient exercise. • Inappropriate diet for the amount of energy expended. • Smoking. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[10]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(b)	<p>Discuss the role of diet and lifestyle in the prevention of coronary heart disease.</p> <p>High 12-15 The candidates are able to discuss clearly the role of diet and lifestyle in the prevention of CHD. There will be few, if any errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Middle 6-11 The candidates are able to discuss satisfactorily the role of diet and lifestyle in the prevention of CHD. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.</p> <p>Low 0-5 The candidates are able to demonstrate a superficial understanding of the role of diet and lifestyle in the prevention of CHD. Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHD is common, frequently fatal and, as a premature cause of ill-health, largely preventable. • It is still the major cause of premature death (i.e. before the age of 65 years) in the UK, accounting for 35% of premature deaths in men and 27% in women in 2002. • It is also a major cause of ill-health and the British Heart Foundation estimates that over 1.5 million men and 1.2 million women in the UK have suffered from angina or have had a heart attack. <p>It is preventable by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eating a healthy diet. Practical food-based advice to reduce the risk of this disease remains consistent with general 'healthy eating' guidelines. • Eating plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables – follow the Eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day. • Reducing intake of fat (particularly saturates), use oil instead. • Reducing salt intake. Choose low-salt products and use less salt in cooking. • Eating at least two portions of fish, of which one should be oil-rich fish, each week. • Being physically active. • Reducing stress – reduce work load, get more sleep, increase leisure activities to relax. • Not smoking. 	

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(b) cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not drinking alcohol excessively. The guidelines for safe intakes are no more than 3-4 units per day for men and 2-3 units per day for women. • Maintaining a healthy body weight. BMI 20-25 kg/m²). • Eating cholesterol-lowering spreads such as Benecol that contain plant stanols/sterols. These can help to reduce the level of blood cholesterol if used as a part of a healthy balanced diet. • Eating plenty of whole-grain cereals such as whole-wheat cereals, wholemeal bread and brown rice. These contain a number of components that may contribute to a reduced risk of heart disease, such as vitamin E and dietary fibre. • Choose lean meat, poultry, beans and alternatives instead of fatty meat or meat products. • Choose low-fat dairy foods, like skimmed and semi-skimmed milk or low-fat yoghurt. <p>Credit will be given for all valid points</p>	[15]
Section B Total		[50]
Paper Total		[75]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
Section A				
1(a)(i)	1	0	0	1
1(a)(ii)	1	0	0	1
1(a)(iii)	1	0	0	1
1(a)(iv)	2	0	0	2
1(b)	4	0	0	4
1(c)	2	2	0	4
1(d)	0	6	0	6
1(e)	3	3	0	6
Section B*				
2(a)/3(a)/4(a)	3 x 2*	7 x 2*	0	20
2(b)/3(b)/4(b)	0	7 x 2*	8 x 2*	30
Totals	20	39	16	75

*Candidates answer two out of three questions from Section B

[BLANK PAGE]

SPECIMEN