

**CAMBRIDGE TECHNICALS LEVEL 3 (2016)** 

**Examiners' report** 

# HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

05830-05833, 05871

Unit 25 January 2022 series

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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 and the mark scheme can be downloaded from OCR.

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#### Unit 25 series overview

For this series most centres chose either source A: childhood attachment to pets or source B: the impact of housing problems on mental health. Candidates had investigated a vast array of secondary sources; candidates had clearly carried out significant research. There has been a significant number of 'no responses' and within Question 1 candidates had misunderstood some questions; some responses did not relate to the question. However there were some in-depth responses and candidates were able to demonstrate their considerable knowledge in both Question 1 and 2.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally did the following:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally did the following:
Were explicit in what aspect they were referring to within the level of response quastions	<ul> <li>Wrote in a disjointed way when developing answers for level of response questions.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>questions.</li> <li>Showed a line of reasoning within level of response questions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No line of reasoning was evident in the development of level of response questions.</li> <li>Interpreted the question incorrectly and</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Deconstructed questions and so were able to maintain the required focus within answers provided.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interpreted the question incorrectly and provided answers that did not address the question.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Addressed the command words.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Did not address the command words.</li> </ul>

#### Question 1 (a)

- 1 A local charity is carrying out a review of its day care centre for older people with long-term health conditions. This review will research the effects of the day care centre's interventions.
  - (a)\* Discuss the purposes of this review when researching the effects of interventions:
    - · on individuals using the day care centre
    - on services/provision offered by the day care centre.

Many candidates picked up on the key word '<u>purpose</u> of this review'. This links to 1.2 within the specification. We saw some very focused responses and many candidates were able to access marks within Level 2 and 3. Many candidates provided the effects for both individuals and for the services / provision offered by the day care centre. The most common responses for both were:

Effects on individuals	Effects on services / provision
<ul> <li>Improve outcomes</li> <li>The effectiveness of the interventions / linked to meeting needs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To improve practice</li> <li>To identify gaps in provision</li> <li>To increase knowledge and understanding</li> </ul>

#### Question 1 (b) (i)

- (b) Action research is the primary method being used for this review and data is being gathered using multi-methodology.
  - (i) Identify the features of action research.

Very few candidates were able to identify two features of action research. The most common error was in providing answers linked to process, e.g., being quick and easy to conduct, using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Some candidates were not conversant with the term 'feature'. Some candidates did show an understanding of the features of action research with the most common responses being centred around being actively involved in the research, problem solving, review of data collected and to improve practice.

AfL	Action research is one of the primary research methods identified within the specification:
	2.2 Research methods, i.e.
	<ul> <li>primary methods, i.e.</li> <li>experimental method (Randomised Controlled Trial)</li> <li>survey/questionnaire</li> <li>observation, i.e. formal and informal</li> <li>interviews, i.e. structured, semi-structured, unstructured, focus groups</li> <li>case study</li> <li>action research</li> </ul>
	A good idea would be for candidates to develop a chart for all the primary research methods identifying features. This would help with a greater understanding of the word 'feature'.

#### Question 1 (b) (ii)

(ii) Identify two advantages of using multi-methodology.

1	 
•••	 
2	 
	 [2]

Many varied answers were seen to this question. The most common responses were:

- Using both qualitative and quantitative data
- Using both primary and secondary research
- More accurate results
- Gaining a holistic understanding.

The main error was in candidates relating this to their own secondary research; they had seemingly misread the question. Question 1 questions will always link to LO1 and LO2 and will not be applied to the pre-release. Centres could reinforce this fact.

#### Question 1 (c)

(c) The table below shows some of the other research methods that could be used during this review.

Complete the table by deciding whether each is a primary or secondary research method.

Method	Primary or Secondary
Case Study	
Census Data	
Randomised Controlled Trial	

[3]

Generally this was answered well. The one that candidates tended to get wrong was census data; many cited that this was primary.

AfL Census data comes under secondary methods within the specific uses primary research reports, academic literature, other docum published statistics, in order to answer a research question or finis known about a particular issue.
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#### Question 1 (d)

- (d)\* Explain the importance of considering ethics when undertaking this review with reference to:
  - Human Rights Act 1998
  - Data Protection Act 2018.

[8]

Generally this was a well answered question. Candidates were able to demonstrate their knowledge of both pieces of legislation and were able to link these to ethical considerations. Those candidates who were awarded Level 3 developed two separate paragraphs and took each piece of legislation as a separate entity; their answers were logically structured and they had a well-developed line of reasoning. Repetition of key aspects, e.g., will not cause harm was only credited once even though they could be applied to both pieces of legislation.

	AfL	When confronted with a level of response question that has two distinct aspects to cover candidates should develop two paragraphs and clearly state, at the start of each paragraph, which aspect they are covering.
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Where candidates fared less well their answers tended to revolve around ethical considerations without making links to either the Human Rights Act or the Data protection Act. The most common responses were:

The Human Rights Act	The Data Protection Act
Providing consent – respect for correspondence	Recording data – confidentiality
The right to withdraw – freedom of thought	Using data – not to cause harm

#### Question 2 (a)

- 2 This question relates to the pre-release material and your secondary research.
  - (a)\* In response to your chosen article, analyse how your secondary sources enable good research questions or hypotheses to be written.

[10]

Candidates did not give strong responses to this question. While the question did not specify that candidates provided either their research question or hypothesis it would have been a good idea if they had provided this; they could then link this more specifically to their secondary research. Many answers were seen that continually used the phrase 'this links to my research question / hypothesis'; candidates did not specify **how**. Some candidates made reference to their secondary sources being relevant and some picked up on sources having clarity. Those candidates that did specify their research question or hypothesis were able to link their comments more effectively.

Many candidates mis-read the question and they answered by providing results from their secondary research.

	AfL	'How your secondary sources enable good research questions or hypotheses to be written' comes directly from the specification:
$\bigcirc$		3.3 Using sources, i.e.
		<ul> <li>developing a focus/theme/topic for research</li> <li>writing good research questions/hypotheses, i.e.         <ul> <li>relevant</li> <li>manageable in scope</li> <li>original/interesting</li> <li>answerable</li> <li>clear</li> </ul> </li> <li>The following exercise could be completed to reinforce the aspects provided in the specification:</li> </ul>
		RQ or Hypotheses:
		How <b>relevant</b> were your secondary sources in developing your RQ / H
		How manageable in scope were your secondary sources
		How original / interesting were your secondary sources
		How <b>answerable</b> were your secondary sources
		How <b>clear</b> were your secondary sources

#### Question 2 (b)

(b) Describe how you used key terms for locating your secondary sources.

 [2]

Very few candidates achieved full marks for this question. The most common response was in providing some of the key terms that they used and that they had linked this to content provided in the pre-release material. The most common error was in candidates stating where they had used their key terms, e.g., through google scholar.

writing their response; they should circle the command word and underline the key focus of the question (how – in this instance). By doing this it may focus their response.	focus their response.		AfL	the key focus of the question (how – in this instance). By doing this it may
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#### Question 2 (c)

(c) Relevance and appropriateness are factors that need to be taken into account when selecting sources for secondary research.

Identify **one** other factor that must be taken into account when selecting sources and explain why.

factor	 	 	 
explanation	 	 	 
	 		[2]

Very few candidates provided a correct factor to this question. Many provided factors linked to evaluating research validity, reliability and generalisability; the focus for this question was on selection.

Those candidates who did provide a correct factor the most common one provided was trustworthiness / trustworthy. For the explanation candidates gave responses linked to sources being unbiased.

#### Question 2 (d)

(d)\* Describe three aspects of formal writing that must be taken into account when presenting your secondary research.

[6]

Very few candidates were able to fully describe three aspects of formal writing. The most common responses were linked to:

- referencing with many candidates describing how plagiarism should be avoided
- being well-structured, with candidates describing the use of an introduction, a conclusion and the use of sub headings
- having clear expression citing that slang should be avoided.

Many provided answers that clearly linked to their secondary research. A significant number of candidates left this question blank; seemingly not understanding the term 'formal writing'.

AfL	<ul><li>The different aspects of formal writing come directly from the specification:</li><li>4.1 Presenting research, i.e.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>formal writing, i.e.</li> <li>well-structured, with introduction and conclusion</li> <li>build an argument</li> <li>clear expression</li> <li>justify appropriateness of research methods</li> </ul> Candidates need to be taught all the different aspects.

#### Question 2 (e)

- (e)\* In response to your chosen article, present your conclusions with reference to:
  - · research question or hypothesis
  - judgements on findings.

[8]

This was a well answered question and candidates were able to showcase the conclusions they had drawn from their research question or hypothesis. Many answers were written in a well-constructed format and many were able to make comparisons between the different secondary sources that they had accessed. Facts were presented and these were specifically referenced to their secondary sources.

Many candidates gave pertinent points on the limitations within their secondary sources and were able to provide sound suggestions on further research.

#### Question 2 (f)

(f) In response to your chosen article and your secondary research:

Give one comparison and one contrast of the methods used.

Comparison
Contrast
[4]

The main error seen within this question was in candidates making comparisons and contrasts linked to their findings; they did not pick up on the phrase 'methods used'. Those candidates that did address the question correctly provided evidence of different / the same research method being adopted and evidence of different / the same methodology for data gathered, i.e., qualitative and quantitative.

#### Question 2 (g)

- (g)\* In response to your chosen article and your secondary research, discuss the implications of your findings for two of the following:
  - individuals / groups
  - · practitioners / professionals
  - practice.

[8]

This question was not answered well by most candidates. The most common error seen was in candidates providing the results of their findings rather than the implications. Many candidates did not attempt this question. Those that did pick up on the word 'implications' were able to pick up some marks but, only a small number of answers could be awarded Level 3. The most common answers seen were:

Individuals / groups	Practitioners / professionals	Practice
Empowerment	Training / increase in knowledge	Policy development
Access to different services / provision	Further research	Funding

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