ATAR course examination, 2020

Question/Answer booklet

YEAR 12
HEALTH STUDIES

Student Name: _____

Number of additional answer booklets used (if applicable):	

Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes
Working time: three hours

Materials required/recommended for this paper

This Question/Answer booklet

Multiple-choice answer sheet

To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special Items: nil

Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of written examination
Section One Multiple-choice	20	20	30	20	20
Section Two Short answer	9	9	90	50	50
Section Three Extended answer	4	2	60	30	30
				Total	100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2020* Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.

2. Answer the questions according to the following instructions.

    Section One: Answer all questions on the separate Multiple-choice answer sheet provided. For each question, shade the box to indicate your answer. Use only a blue or black pen to shade the boxes. If you make a mistake, place a cross through that square, then shade your new answer. Do not erase or use correction fluid/tape. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.
    Section Two: Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet. Wherever possible, confine your answers to the line spaces provided.
    Section Three: Consists of four questions. You must answer two questions. Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet.

3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.

4. Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued. give the page number.

Section One: Multiple-choice 20% (20 Marks)

This section has **20** questions. Answer **all** questions on the separate Multiple-choice answer sheet provided. For each question, shade the box to indicate your answer. Use only a blue or black pen to shade the boxes. Do not use erasable or gel pens. If you make a mistake, place a cross through that square, then shade your new answer. Do not erase or use correction fluid/tape. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Suggested working time: 30 minutes.

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1. The Australian Government, Department of Health; developed the "COVIDSafe" App. This is a contact tracing app that can help the Australian Government and health department to:
    a) track individual's movements and whereabouts
    b) identify links with infectious people, to determine disease origin and transfer
    c) know if people have moved outside of specified boundaries during hard boarder enforcements
    d) track individual's placed in quarantine, ensuring that their quarantine restrictions have not been breached.
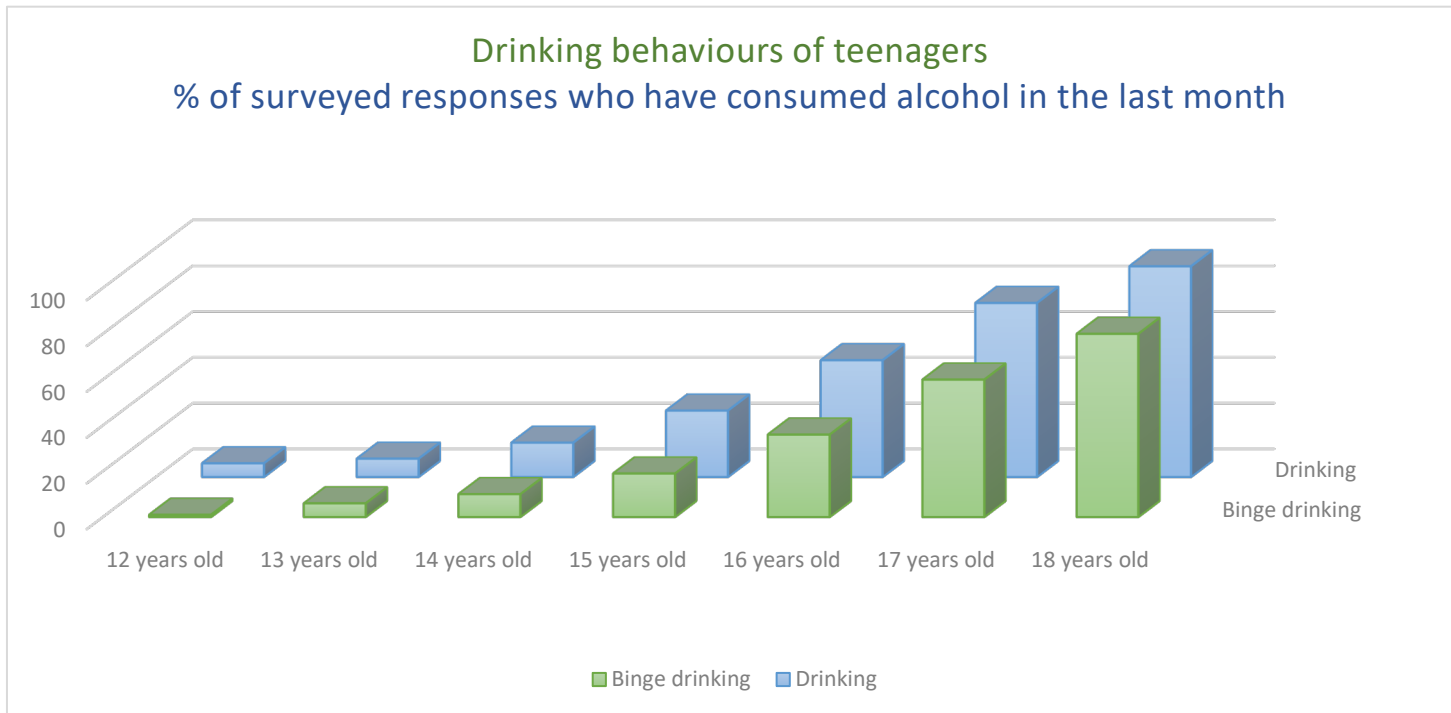
2. Which statement best identifies the relationship between populations living in rural and remote areas, and health status?
    a) Those living in rural areas experience the burden of disease and health inequalities.
    b) Morbidity and mortality rates increase for those living in rural and remote areas.
    c) Health status generally decreases with increasing remoteness.
    d) Morbidity, as reflected by chronic disease is perpetuated by living in rural and remote locations.

3. Maslow's hierarchy of needs states that:
    a) individuals require all five levels to be met to achieve a positive health status across all dimensions of health
    b) individuals are motivated by their need to attain essential health standards
    c) behaviour is motivated by certain needs and basic life needs are prepotent to other needs on the hierarchy
    d) if lower level needs are not met, higher level needs are not desirable nor attainable.

4. The *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) were a United Nations initiative and pursued until 2015. Since this time, a new program, The *Global Goals for Sustainable Development* (SDGs); has been established and put into effect. This has come about because the:
    a) MDGs were not viewed as a successful program and required replacement
    b) goals and targets of the MDG had been met and new targets needed to be established
    c) introduction of the SDGs provides continuance for the MDGs, which had reached the targeted end of the program
    d) funding for the MDGs was no longer viable and a new program was created to attract new investors.

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5. Burden of disease:
   a) considers the impact of both mortality and morbidity
   b) is represented by the number of years of life lost by an individual
   c) can be calculated as a financial cost to the health care system
   d) has increased more recently in Australia due to the ageing population.

The following graph relates to questions 6 and 7.

The *National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre* commissioned a series of study surveys over a 5 years, to investigate the drinking behaviours of teenagers. Some of the results from the study are represented in the above graph.

6. The graph concludes that:
   a) early initiation into drinking leads to increased likelihood of binge drinking
   b) teenagers do not usually drink in moderation, but engage in binge drinking
   c) 18 year-olds consume alcohol 92% of the time, while 12 year-olds only consume alcohol 6% of the time
   d) frequency of consumption increases with age.

7. Which statement best describes the emerging trends represented by the graph?
   a) There is an inverse relationship between alcohol consumption and binge drinking.
   b) Alcohol consumption and binge drinking rates diverge as age increases.
   c) There exists a linear relationship between the age-related rates of drinking and binge drinking.
   d) As the level of education increases, so does the consumption of alcohol.

8. Facilitation is best explained as
   a) finding a solution through compromise, resulting in mutual agreement
   b) assisting to improve or progress an idea or situation
   c) moving an idea forward. To put a concept into action
   d) arriving at an inclusive solution that considers and harmonises different perspectives.

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9. A deceased person was identified as an organ donor on the organ donor register. Her siblings wanted to honour the wish, however, her parents did not. Which of the following approaches would be most suitable to help resolve the situation?
   a) Negotiation
   b) Arbitration
   c) Collaboration
   d) Mediation

10. Proscriptive norms are best described as:
    a) norms that are specific to a specific group
    b) group norms that conflict with majority norms
    c) norms that discourage or stop you from doing something
    d) norms that encourage or enforce a particular behaviour.

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the main purposes of the United Nations?
    a) To promote peace throughout the world.
    b) To foster cooperative and friendly relationships between nations.
    c) To support harmonization between nations to improve lives and health; particularly for people low on the social gradient.
    d) To respond to directives of the World Health Organisation, particularly at times of crises.

12. When conducting a needs assessment, different needs may be identified. Which of the following descriptions best represents an expressed need?
    a) Demand for services and/or long waiting lists.
    b) Feedback from community members via opinion surveys.
    c) Identified health service deficits, following comparisons of similar population groups.
    d) Government recommendations for action that are not being met.

13. The *Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion* recommends which strategies for addressing inequities of specific population groups?
    a) Advocating, mediating and enabling
    b) Identify the issue, gather evidence, develop an action plan and evaluate outcomes
    c) Reorient health services, build healthy public policy and create supportive environments
    d) Identify the issue, analyse the problem, prioritise the issues and develop action plans

14. The primary focus and purpose of Australia's aid program is to provide aid that helps to:
    a) promote Australia's interests and develop multilateral partnerships
    b) contribute to sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty
    c) reduce health inequities and establish goals for sustainable development
    d) foster peace and justice as well as to achieve zero hunger.

15. NGOs are Non-Government Organisations that:
    a) are utilised for on the ground delivery of Australian aid
    b) counteract the efforts and intentions of the Australian aid program
    c) help to effect reach and implementation of Australian aid
    d) often duplicate efforts of the Australian aid program, making the program superfluous.

See next page

16. Recently in England the laws regarding organ donation were changed to an opt out system. This means that unless specified otherwise, residents of England are registered as organ donors. Identify the process that facilitated this change?
    a) A needs assessment that identified a shortage of available organ donors.
    b) Parliamentary vote following a referendum.
    c) Advocacy strategies intended to bring about the change in policy.
    d) Enabling, mediating and advocacy.

The infographic relates to questions 17 and 18.

17. Which of the following summations is represented in the infographic?
    a) 159 million people have access to suitable drinking water from streams.
    b) 263 million people can achieve recommended physical activity targets by walking to collect water.
    c) Diarrhea is not a serious illness for most people.
    d) People consuming contaminated water experience magnified health risk and subsequent health inequity.

18. Universal and equitable access to safe water for everyone will help to:
    a) increase burden of disease outcomes
    b) decrease associated mortality and morbidity
    c) foster solutions for chronic illness
    d) substantially alleviate pressure on the Australian health care system.

See next page

19. Education can help to reduce health inequities by:
   a) increasing levels of health literacy and influencing subsequent health related decisions
   b) providing individuals with the skills to be able to read and keep up to date with current affairs
   c) decreasing their level on the social gradient
   d) improving food security and family status.

20. The WHO document that addresses health inequities and the need to promote health equity for all, is the:
   a) Rio Political Declaration on Social Determinants of Health
   b) Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion
   c) Global Goals for Sustainable Development
   d) Millennium Development Goals.

End of Section One

Section Two: Short answer   **50% (50 Marks)**

This section has **nine (9)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 90 minutes.

Question 21   **(3 marks)**

The relationship between health status and position on the social gradient is well documented. Research has gone on to identify that while the socioeconomically disadvantaged record more visits to doctors and hospital outpatient and accident emergency services; they are less likely to use preventative health services.

Identify the socioeconomic determinant of health that is most likely to contribute to this outcome and explain your response.   (3 marks)

Question 22   **(8 marks)**

According to the WHO, diarrhoeal related disease kills around 525,000 children under five every year and has emerged as the second leading cause of death for this population group. Total deaths attributable to diarrhoeal disease are as high as 1.5million per year, globally.

     a) Outline three (3) key preventative measures that are effective in reducing the incidence of communicable and infectious illnesses such as diarrhoea, in developing countries.   (6 marks)

b) Discuss why the situation is different in developed countries such as Australia? (2 marks)

Question 23 **(8 marks)**

a) Define the term "health promotion advocacy" and explain when this is best used. (2 marks)

b) Explain two (2) strategies for health promotion advocacy. Support your response with a suitable example. (6 marks)

Question 24 **(5 marks)**

Despite efforts of health awareness campaigns, the number of reported cases of STIs has recently resurged. Some STIs in particular, that had been considered rare, are making a strong come-back, particularly amongst some population sub-groups.

a) Outline 3 criteria that help to guide how to write effective focus questions as a part of a health inquiry. (3 marks)

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b) Create 2 focus questions that would help to investigate the above topic, as a part of a health inquiry process. (2 marks)

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Question 25 **(7 marks)**

Health reform has included the introduction of public screening and public health vaccination programs.

a) Explain how these reforms are intended to improve the health status of the Australian population. (4 marks)

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b) How does the implementation of these reforms have the potential to maximise financial, human and physical resources for the Australian health-care system? (3 marks)

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Question 26 **(6 marks)**

a) Healthcare reform in Australia has taken on a social justice approach. What does this mean? (2 marks)

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b) Explain how healthcare reform in Australia has helped to promote equality. Support your response with an example. (2 marks)

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c) Explain how healthcare reform in Australia has adapted to promote equity amongst citizens seeking health services. Support your response with an example. (2 marks)

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Question 27 **(5 marks)**

The _Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Interagency Strategy 2018-2022_ identified that 14% of students aged 12-17 consume alcohol weekly and 1 in 3 of those drink at harmful levels.

How could a needs assessment help to address these findings and work towards improving health outcomes for this group? (5 marks)

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Question 28 **(4 marks)**

Early in the year (2020) major bushfires decimated large areas of bushland and residential areas in Australia. Hundreds of residents experienced the loss of their homes and were subsequently displaced from their place of residence.

Explain how this event may have impacted individuals' sense of identity. Within your response, refer to two aspects of identity that have been impacted. (4 marks)

Question 29 **(4 marks)**

Explain the benefits of the PABCAR public health decision-making model. (4 marks)

End of Section Two

See next page

Section Three: Extended answer 30% (30 Marks)

This section contains **four (4)** questions. You must answer **two (2)** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 60 minutes.

Question 30 (15 marks)

Explain three (3) global and local barriers to addressing social determinants of health. Support your response with appropriate examples.

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Question 31 **(15 marks)**

The World Health Organisation (WHO) have declared obesity to be evident in epidemic proportions, particularly in developed countries. This health crisis is further reflected in Australia, where obesity has been selected as a National Hath Priority Area (NHPA).

Explain how the socio-ecological model can be used to guide and improve effectiveness of health promotion efforts for this health concern.

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Question 32   **(15 marks)**

Outline the purpose of and progress made by the five (5) United Nations Goals for Sustainable development.

Question 33 **(15 marks)**

Explain how the factors of health literacy, access to healthcare and socioeconomic status contribute to creating health inequities.

End of questions

Supplementary page

Question number: _____

Supplementary page

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Supplementary page

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