

Trial Examination 2022

VCE Health and Human Development Units 3&4

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Structure of booklet

<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
14	14	100

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.

Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.

No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

Question and answer booklet of 22 pages

Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra space to complete an answer.

Instructions

Write your **name** and your **teacher's name** in the space provided above on this page.

All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Students are advised that this is a trial examination only and cannot in any way guarantee the content or the format of the 2022 VCE Health and Human Development Units 3&4 Written Examination.

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Instructions

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (4 marks)

Megan is a 19-year-old student and keen basketballer who recently moved to a city 300 kilometres from her home to attend university. She has moved into a share house with two friends who are attending the same university. To help cover her living costs, Megan has started working at a part-time job. Due to working at her job and studying, she can no longer play in her basketball team or spend as much time with her friends and family as she would like.

- a. Using information from the case study above, explain why the concept of health and wellbeing is considered to be dynamic. 2 marks

- b. Using information from the case study above, explain how social health and wellbeing can interrelate with **one** other dimension of health and wellbeing. 2 marks

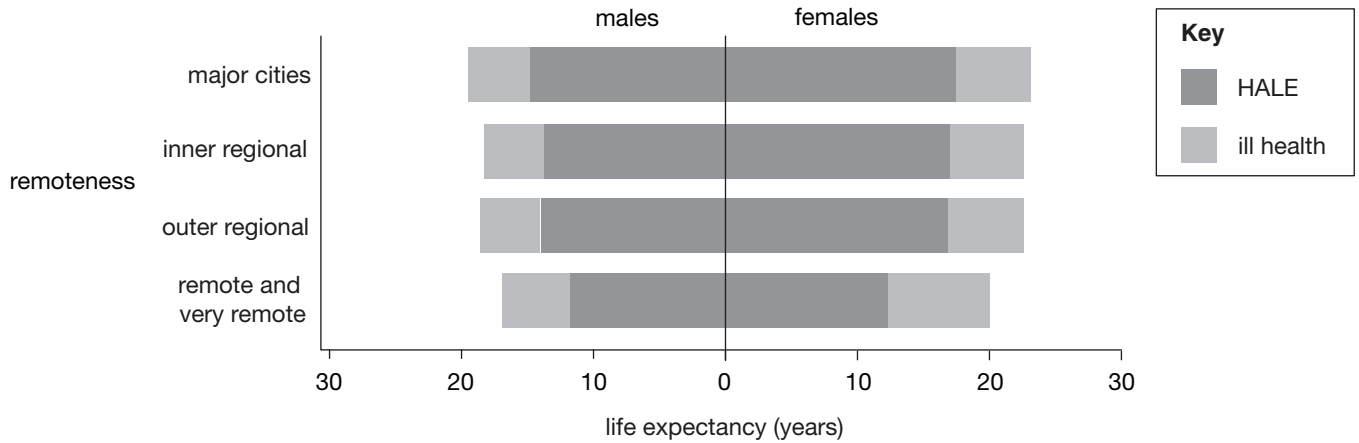
Question 2 (3 marks)

Describe economic sustainability and briefly explain the role it plays in promoting health and wellbeing.

Question 3 (11 marks)

The graph below shows the life expectancy of Australians aged 65 in full health, using health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE), and ill health for both males and females by remoteness area in 2011.

Life expectancy at age 65 in full health (HALE) and ill health, males and females, by remoteness area, 2011



Source: Adapted from Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2017) 'Health-adjusted life expectancy in Australia: expected years lived in full health 2011'. *Australian Burden of Disease Study series* no.16. BOD 17. Canberra: AIHW, p.8. Accessed 23 August 2021. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/1b740ed7-ed95-4ed6-a262-e624b4122940/aihw-bod-17.pdf.aspx?inline=true>. Licensed under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

a. Compare the HALE for males and females evident in the graph above. 1 mark

b. Explain how **one** biological factor could contribute to variations in HALE for males and females. 2 marks

- c.** Using data from the graph on page 3, outline the relationship between HALE and the level of remoteness. 2 marks

- d.** Identify **two** sociocultural factors and explain how each factor could contribute to the relationship described in **part c.** 6 marks

Sociocultural factor 1 _____

Explanation _____

Sociocultural factor 2 _____

Explanation _____

Question 4 (5 marks)

- a.** Explain how the under-consumption of vegetables could impact health status and burden of disease in Australia. 2 marks

- b.** Name the Australian Dietary Guideline that relates to the consumption of fruit and vegetables. 1 mark

- c.** Explain **one** challenge that may influence an individual's ability to consume adequate proportions of fruit and vegetables. 2 marks

Question 5 (5 marks)

A stable ecosystem and sustainable resources are two World Health Organization (WHO) prerequisites for health.

- a.** Describe the relationship between these two prerequisites. 2 marks

- b.** Using an example of sustainable resources, explain how this prerequisite could contribute to health as a resource nationally. 3 marks

Question 6 (14 marks)

Consider the following information regarding the work of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Uganda: support from Republic of Korea and WHO for reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health

16 July 2020

The Republic of Korea and the World Health Organization have extended support worth US \$10 million towards the improvement of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services in five districts in Busoga sub-region in Uganda.

The support is aimed at improving RMNCAH service delivery to the communities and strengthening the capacity of health systems in the five districts. The collaboration comes at a time when delivery of essential health services has been derailed by the COVID-19 outbreak.

The five-year project will involve the procurement of ambulances, training of health workers, improving cold chain systems and refurbishment of 30 health facilities in the five districts.

Some 562 000 pregnant women and 500 000 newborn babies will benefit from the support.

The project is expected to unlock some of the systematic challenges faced in the Busoga sub-region and develop a responsive health care system that will benefit mothers and children in need of RMNCAH services.

Source: Reproduced from WHO website, 'Uganda: support from Republic of Korea and WHO for reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health'. Copyright (16 July 2020). Accessed 10 September 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/uganda-support-from-south-korea-and-who-for-reproductive-maternal-child-and-adolescent-health>

- a. Identify the type of aid represented in the project above. 1 mark

- b. Identify and describe **two** WHO strategic priorities that are evident in the project. For each strategic priority identified, provide **one** example of how it is reflected in the project above. 6 marks

Strategic priority 1 _____

Strategic priority 2 _____

c. Identify the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) this project is targeting. 1 mark

d. Provide **two** examples of how collaborative actions to achieve the SDG identified in **part c.** are linked to the achievement of SDG 2 'Zero hunger'. 4 marks

1

2

e. Explain how the project could promote human development for children in Uganda. 2 marks

Question 7 (9 marks)

Peter is 29 years of age, has a business degree and is employed full-time in a management position. He recently completed a population survey that included a question on his self-assessed health status. Peter considers himself to be in very good health, since he rarely has to visit the doctor. He does, however, feel he is approaching an age when he might benefit from taking out private health insurance.

- a.** Describe what is meant by ‘self-assessed health status’ and outline the factors that may influence Peter’s self-assessed health status rating. 2 marks

- b.** What is private health insurance? 1 mark

- c.** Outline **two** incentives introduced by the Australian Government that may encourage Peter to take out private health insurance. 4 marks

1 _____

2 _____

- d.** Identify **two** health services covered by Medicare that Peter could access if he were to become ill. 2 marks

Question 8 (10 marks)

Consider the following three sources relating to global trends, global rates and other factors of diabetes.

Source 1

At a televised press conference during the 2020 European Championship soccer tournament, world famous soccer player and captain for the Portugal national team, Cristiano Ronaldo, deliberately moved two bottles of Coca-Cola soft drink (an official sponsor of the tournament) from view and held up a bottle of water saying 'Beba água!' ('drink water!' in Portuguese). Instead of the expected boost to sales generated by Ronaldo's high social media profile in publicly endorsing Cola-Cola, his action reportedly cost the soft drink company billions of dollars.

Source 2

Source: Reproduced from WHO website, '422 million people worldwide have diabetes, particularly in low- and middle-income countries'. Image. Copyright (n.d). Accessed 10 September 2021. https://www.who.int/health-topics/diabetes#tab=tab_1

Source 3

Mexico is among the world's top consumers of sugary drinks. However, in some of the poorer rural Mexican communities, there are several reasons why residents prefer to consume soft drinks such as Coca-Cola instead of water. For example, sanitation infrastructure has deteriorated to such a degree that raw sewage flows into waterways, limiting access to clean water supplies. Climate change also plays a role: water levels in artesian wells that were once kept full by consistent rainfall are increasingly unpredictable. Safe, running water is only available a few times a week, forcing households to buy bottled water, which is often harder to access and more expensive than Coca-Cola.

Question 9 (4 marks)

- a.** Outline **two** strengths of the social model of health. 2 marks

1 _____

2 _____

- b.** Using an example, evaluate how the biomedical model of health has brought about improvements in health status in Australia. 2 marks

Question 10 (2 marks)

Using examples, explain why policy and practice to improve housing conditions were included as part of 'old' public health.

Question 11 (9 marks)

The following information relates to initiatives put in place to support Aboriginal communities in regional New South Wales (NSW) during a COVID-19 outbreak in August 2021.

With the spread of COVID-19 to regional NSW in August 2021, the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) has reactivated its partnership with the NSW Government to provide emergency food hampers to Aboriginal communities in lockdown.

Supplies of disposable face masks and hand sanitiser have been provided to all Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) in recent weeks, and NSWALC will provide additional supplies to LALCs in areas impacted by lockdown.

In Walgett, NSW Police Youth Liaison Officers (YLOs) have delivered food hampers received from charity organisations. The Dharriwaa Elders Group is also assisting with delivery of fresh fruit and vegetables to the vulnerable members of the community as well as checking in and conducting welfare checks with the community.

Sources: Adapted from New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council (12 August 2021) 'An Update on COVID-19 Outbreaks in Regional NSW'. Accessed 01 October 2021. <https://alc.org.au/newsroom/network-messages/an-update-on-covid-19-outbreaks-in-regional-nsw/>; adapted from 'Community Action Plan Walgett Local Emergency Management Committee' (31 December 2020). Accessed 23 August 2021. <https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-10/community-action-plan-walgett.pdf>. Licensed under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

- a. Identify and describe **two** action areas of the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion that are reflected in the information above. In each answer, provide **one** example of how the action area is evident. 6 marks

Action area 1 _____

Action area 2 _____

- b.** Using the information on page 14, evaluate how effective the initiatives might be in promoting health and wellbeing for Aboriginal communities in regional NSW. 3 marks

Question 12 (13 marks)

The following information relates to an Australian Government assistance project in Fiji.

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston caused widespread damage in Fiji from 20 to 21 February 2016. It was the strongest cyclone ever recorded in the southern hemisphere, causing 44 deaths and affecting more than 60% of the population of Fiji. Working closely with the Fiji Government, Australia provided \$15 million in immediate assistance to Fiji with relief supplies such as shelter, water, food, hygiene items, emergency health care and access to education. \$4 million of this amount was allocated to support the response in the education sector.

Following the cyclone, damage to school infrastructure was extensive. School supplies were rendered unusable. Returning children in Fiji to school as quickly and safely as possible was a major priority of the Fiji Government and was aligned with Australia’s key area of bilateral development assistance.

Australia’s education support was predominantly provided by two partners: the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children Australia in cooperation with Save the Children Fiji. It was also supported through Australia’s ongoing bilateral education program, the Access to Quality Education Program (AQEP). Through AQEP, the Australian Government worked with school management and communities throughout the rebuilding process to ensure each school’s individual needs were met. Immediate assistance included:

- temporary learning centres
- education materials
- school feeding programs
- psychosocial support to students and teachers
- water and sanitation support in schools.

Source: Adapted from ‘Tropical Cyclone Winston Education Response Evaluation’ (October 2017) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. p. 3. Accessed 23 August 2021. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/tropical-cyclone-winston-education-response-evaluation.pdf>. Licensed under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

a. Identify **two** priority areas of Australia’s aid program reflected in the Fiji assistance project. 2 marks

b. Explain how **two** features of effective aid are evident in the project. 4 marks

1 _____

2 _____

- c. Identify the type of aid provided by Save the Children and explain why the Australian Government would work with Save the Children. 3 marks

Type of aid _____

Explanation _____

- d. Evaluate how the Fiji assistance project could contribute to the achievement of SDG 4 'Quality education'. 2 marks

- e. Explain how the Fiji assistance project could promote health and wellbeing and human development. 2 marks

Question 13 (2 marks)

Outline **two** examples of why dairy products are important for health and wellbeing.

1 _____

2 _____

Question 14 (9 marks)

The following table shows data related to health status and human development for a range of countries.

Country	Human Development Index 2019 [^]	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)*	Life expectancy (years) [^]	Population using basic sanitation services (%) [*]
Australia	0.944	3.6	83.4	99.9
Namibia	0.645	42.36	63.7	35.26
Chad	0.398	113.8	54.2	12.06

Sources: [^]Adapted from ‘Human Development Index and its components’ (2020) *United Nations Development Programme*. Accessed 23 August 2021. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>

*Reproduced from WHO website, ‘Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)’ and ‘Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)’. Data. Copyright (n.d). Accessed 10 September 2021. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/countries/country-details/GHO/australia?countryProfileId=635aa3a8-7b75-4602-acbf-35d55d19138f>; <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/countries/country-details/GHO/chad?countryProfileId=253f0deb-d37d-4b6b-95b6-f6b8963578c1>; <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/countries/country-details/GHO/namibia?countryProfileId=9f0ec461-71f3-46b8-a835-6ab9c551a16f>

- a.** Identify **one** country from the table above that would be classified as a low-income country. Use data from the table to justify your choice. 2 marks

Low-income country _____

Justification _____

- b.** Using data from the table above, explain how actions to improve public health could reduce the differences in health status between Australia and Namibia. 3 marks

- c.** Describe the Human Development Index (HDI). 2 marks

d. Outline **two** limitations of the HDI.

2 marks

1 _____

2 _____

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

