

Trial Examination 2023

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>
16	16	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 26 pages

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

Instructions

Write your **name** and your **teacher's name** in the space provided above on this page, and on the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.

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 2023 VCE Health and Human Development Units 3&4 Written Examination.

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Instructions

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

Question 1 (3 marks)

- a.** Describe the social dimension of health and wellbeing. 1 mark

- b.** The concept of health and wellbeing is said to be ‘subjective’.
Using **one** example from the social dimension, explain the subjective nature of health and wellbeing. 2 marks

Question 2 (2 marks)

Outline **two** advantages of the Human Development Index (HDI).

1 _____

2 _____

Question 3 (6 marks)

- a.** List **two** major food sources of fibre. 2 marks

- b.** There are two types of fibre: soluble and insoluble.
Describe **two** functions of soluble fibre. 2 marks

1 _____

2 _____

- c.** Explain **two** ways in which low dietary intake of fibre could impact an individual's health and wellbeing. 2 marks

Question 4 (6 marks)

Country	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (2020)	Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) (per 1000 live births) (2020)	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) (2020)	Measles vaccination by recommended age (%) (2021)
Australia	3.14	3.70	99.9	94
Malawi	29.02	38.58	26.55	74
Sweden	2.15	2.64	99.29	92
Thailand	7.41	8.65	98.71	87

Source: Reproduced from World Health Organization, 'Global Health Observatory data, Countries'. WHO website. Data. Copyright (n.d). Accessed 13 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/countries>.

- a. Identify **one** country from the table above that would be considered 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 achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, 'Clean water and sanitation', could impact on the achievement of SDG 3, 'Good health and wellbeing'. 4 marks

- b.** Identify **one** principle of the social model of health and explain how it is reflected in the Awabakal program. 3 marks

- c.** Outline the importance of optimal Indigenous health and wellbeing as a resource nationally. 2 marks

Question 6 (5 marks)

Uncommon cancers account for about a third of all cancer diagnoses in Australia. However, compared to more common cancers such as melanoma, the out-of-pocket cost of treating uncommon cancers can be thousands of dollars more per treatment. The disparity in cost is simply because there are not enough patients to trial drugs used to treat uncommon types of cancer. Consequently, lack of evidence prevents the approval of drugs to treat uncommon cancers under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

- a.** What is the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme? 1 mark

- b.** Using the information provided above, discuss the role of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme in promoting health in relation to access and equity. 4 marks

Access _____

Equity _____

Question 7 (4 marks)

The system of classifying countries as high-, middle- and low-income was developed by the World Bank.

- a.** Outline **two** differences between the characteristics of high- and middle-income countries. 2 marks

1 _____

2 _____

- b.** Select **one** of the differences outlined in **part a.** and compare the possible impact this may have on the health status of the population of high- and middle-income countries. 2 marks

Question 8 (9 marks)

Consider the following case study regarding Australia's aid program in Timor-Leste.

Coffee, clothes and democracy: supporting Timor-Leste through trade

Australian volunteers* worked with the TradeInvest Timor-Leste (TITL) agency, the Timorese Government's Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as well as the Market Development Facility (MDF)** to help boost Timor-Leste's economy by supporting small businesses to grow and expand their markets.

In a country where jobs are scarce and more than 70 per cent of the population relies on subsistence farming, the aim of the program was to make it easier for foreign investors and exporters to do business in Timor-Leste.

In 2019, Cooperativa Cafe Timor (CCT) received an award for its work in coordinating the activities of small coffee and other agricultural growers to form a cooperative to sell their products locally and overseas. An award was also given to a start-up called 'Mahanaim', which has a high-end fashion brand called 'Ita Nia' establishing a presence in the Australian market.

Mahanaim created job opportunities for local women in a new industry and enabled its staff to develop transferable technical skills through exposure to dressmakers and designers. The company also supported its workers with health and welfare issues, including family planning and maternal health.

*The Australian Volunteers for International Development program is an initiative of the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**The MDF is a multi-company, private sector development program funded by the Australian Government.

Source: Adapted from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 'Coffee, clothes and democracy: supporting Timor-Leste through trade'. *Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade* website – www.dfat.gov.au. Text. (2019). Accessed 16 September 2022. Licenced under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

- a. Identify **two** priorities of Australia's aid program that this initiative represents. 2 marks

- b. Using examples from the case study above, evaluate how the work of volunteers in Timor-Leste reflects **two** features of Australia's aid program. 4 marks

- c.** Social justice is considered to be a prerequisite for health under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion.

Using examples from the case study, describe how the program could promote social justice.

3 marks

Question 9 (5 marks)

Consider the following information regarding the rates of overweight and obesity in Australia.

In 2017–18, 2 in 3 (67%) Australians aged 18 and over were overweight or obese (36% were overweight but not obese, and 31% were obese). That’s around 12.5 million adults.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. ‘Overweight and obesity’. *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) website*. Text. (2022). Accessed 17 September 2022. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-health/overweight-and-obesity>. Licenced under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

- a.** Outline **one** way the *Australian Dietary Guidelines* promotes healthy eating in order to address the prevalence of obesity in Australia. 3 marks

- b.** Describe **two** challenges in bringing about dietary change in relation to obesity. 2 marks

1 _____

2 _____

Question 10 (12 marks)

Consider the following report regarding the Basa Exchange Program in Fiji.

Fiji Broadcasting Corporation (FBC) report, October 2021
NGO helps ensure food security

Thousands of Fijian households have been able to access fresh food and produce thanks to the Basa Exchange Program, run by Rise Beyond the Reef.

The Fiji Water Foundation supports the program by facilitating the purchasing of 135 tonnes of fresh crops, and five tonnes of fresh fish from 1,709 rural remote households.

These households may have otherwise been unable to sell their products due to the impacts of lockdowns earlier this year.

Rise Beyond the Reef works to ensure the food supplies reach the most vulnerable and marginalized communities throughout Fiji.

With the support of FIJI Water Foundation and other partners, the equivalent of \$143,000 worth of food and produce has been purchased from rural and remote communities.

These were then distributed to 2,514 households and 749 individuals from Nadi to Ba, Nausori, Suva and Labasa.

The Basa Exchange program also helps empower women living in remote rural communities to become leaders in the pandemic response by giving them the opportunity to coordinate their community’s supply of fresh crops.

This ensures food security for the entirety of the communities through both urban and peri urban areas of Fiji.

Source: Reproduced from Fiji Broadcasting Corporation (FBC). ‘NGO helps ensure food security’. *Fiji Broadcasting Corporation (FBC) website*. Report. (13 October 2021). Accessed 11 September 2022. <https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/business/ngo-helps-ensure-food-security-2/>.

- a. Explain how the Basa Exchange Program represents the type of aid provided by non-government organisations. 2 marks

- b.** Identify and describe how **two** features of effective aid are represented in the Basa Exchange Program. 4 marks

1 _____

2 _____

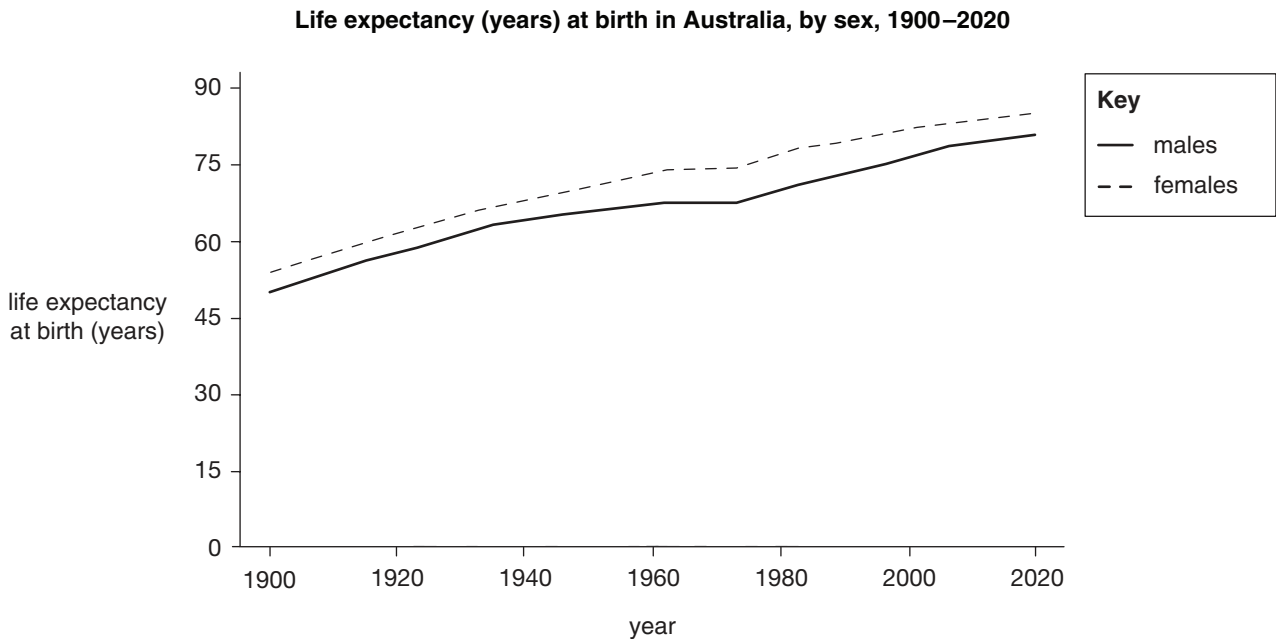
- c. i.** Apart from Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, 'Zero hunger', name the other SDG the program directly aims to achieve. Justify your choice. 2 marks

- ii.** Explain why actions towards achieving the SDG identified in **part c.i.** could contribute to the achievement of SDG 3, 'Good health and wellbeing'. 2 marks

- d.** Explain how the Basa Exchange Program promotes **two** aspects of human development. 2 marks

Question 11 (7 marks)

The graph below shows the life expectancy of Australians at birth for both males and females from the years 1900–2020.



Source: Based on Australian Institute of Health and Welfare material. 'Deaths in Australia'. *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)* website. Report. (9 June 2022). Accessed 17 September 2022. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/life-expectancy-death/deaths-in-australia/contents/life-expectancy>. Licenced under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

- a. Identify the trend in life expectancy for both males and females in the graph above. 1 mark

- b. Outline **one** way in which 'old' public health policy may have contributed to the trend identified in **part a**. 2 marks

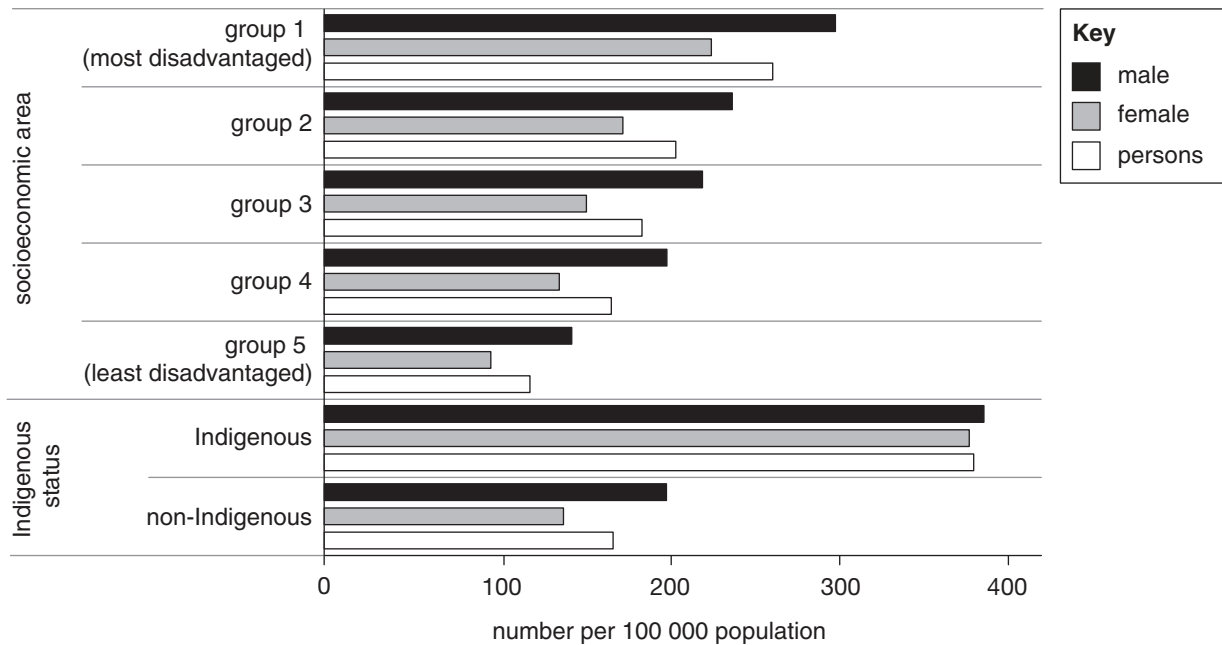
- c.** Discuss the relationship between the biomedical and social models of health in relation to changes in life expectancy in Australia over time. 4 marks

Question 12 (10 marks)

Consider the following three sources relating to variations in the health status of different population groups in Australia.

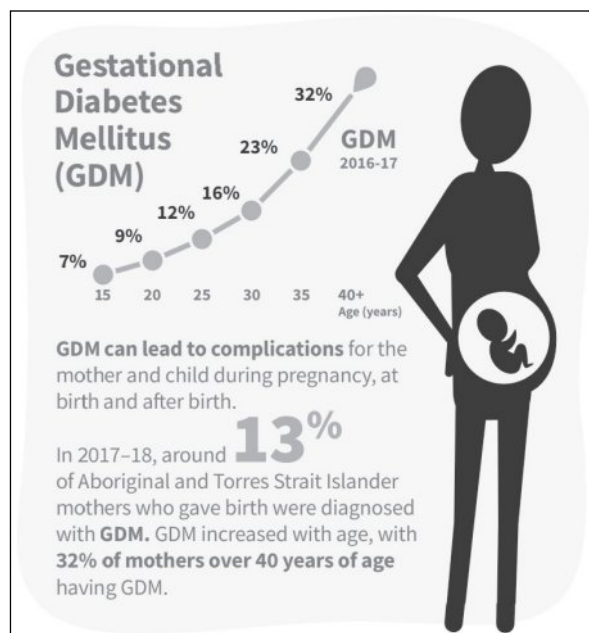
Source 1

Incidence of diabetes, by selected population group and sex, 2020



Source: Based on Australian Institute of Health and Welfare material. ‘Diabetes: Australian facts, Figure 8: Incidence of diabetes, by selected population group and sex, 2020’. *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)* website. Report. (2022). Accessed 15 September 2022. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/diabetes/diabetes-australian-facts/contents/how-common-is-diabetes/all-diabetes>. Licenced under CC BY 4.0, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>.

Source 2



Source: Reproduced from Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet. (2022). https://healthinonet.ecu.edu.au/healthinonet/getContent.php?linkid=679993&title=Diabetes+among+Aboriginal+and+Torres+Strait+Islander+people&contentid=45075_1. Based on Ride, K., & Burrow, S. ‘Review of diabetes among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’. *Journal of the Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet*, 3(2). (2022). Accessed 15 September 2022. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14221/aihjournal.v3n2.1>

Question 13 (3 marks)

- a.** Identify the Human Development Index (HDI) indicator that is used to classify countries as low-, middle-, or high-income countries. 1 mark

- b.** Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using the indicator identified in **part a.** to classify countries. 2 marks

Advantage _____

Disadvantage _____

Question 14 (5marks)

Consider the following information regarding the World Health Organization's (WHO) COVID-19 response in Sudan.

WHO and ECHO support of Sudan for COVID-19

As part of the COVID-19 response, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), is working with WHO to support rapid response teams working for the Ministry of Health in Khartoum. The teams are provided with training, testing kits and PPE, supportive supervision and 14 vehicles to help them respond to alerts quickly.

As for case management, WHO support was enabled by the ECHO project, providing essential medications, intensive care equipment and consumables, and capacity-building for more than 400 clinical staff at isolation centres in 6 of Sudan's states.

Source: Reproduced from World Health Organization, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, Media Centre. 'WHO and ECHO support of Sudan for COVID-19 helped scale up local response to further health emergencies'. WHO website. 21 July 2022. Accessed 16 September 2022. <https://www.emro.who.int/media/news/who-and-echo-support-of-sudan-for-covid-19-helped-scale-up-local-response-to-further-health-emergencies.html>.

- a. Identify **one** example of the work of the WHO in the information above and explain how the example could promote health and wellbeing. 2 marks

- b. Identify and describe **one** strategic priority of the WHO, and discuss how the strategic priority is reflected in the information above. 3 marks

Question 15 (9 marks)

Consider the following information regarding the use of digital technologies to market alcohol.

The transmission of alcohol marketing messages across national borders and jurisdictions on channels such as satellite television and the Internet, and sponsorship of sports and cultural events is emerging as a serious concern in some countries.

Source: Reproduced from World Health Organization. 'Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol', p. 15. WHO website. (2010). Accessed 16 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/teams/mental-health-and-substance-use/alcohol-drugs-and-addictive-behaviours/alcohol/governance/global-alcohol-strategy>.

- a.** Discuss the reasons why the use of digital technologies to transmit alcohol marketing messages across national borders and jurisdictions is emerging as a serious concern in some countries. 3 marks

- b.** Explain **three** implications for human health and wellbeing of using digital technologies to market alcohol. 6 marks

Question 16 (3 marks)

Explain the importance of social sustainability in the promotion of health and wellbeing in a global context.

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

