



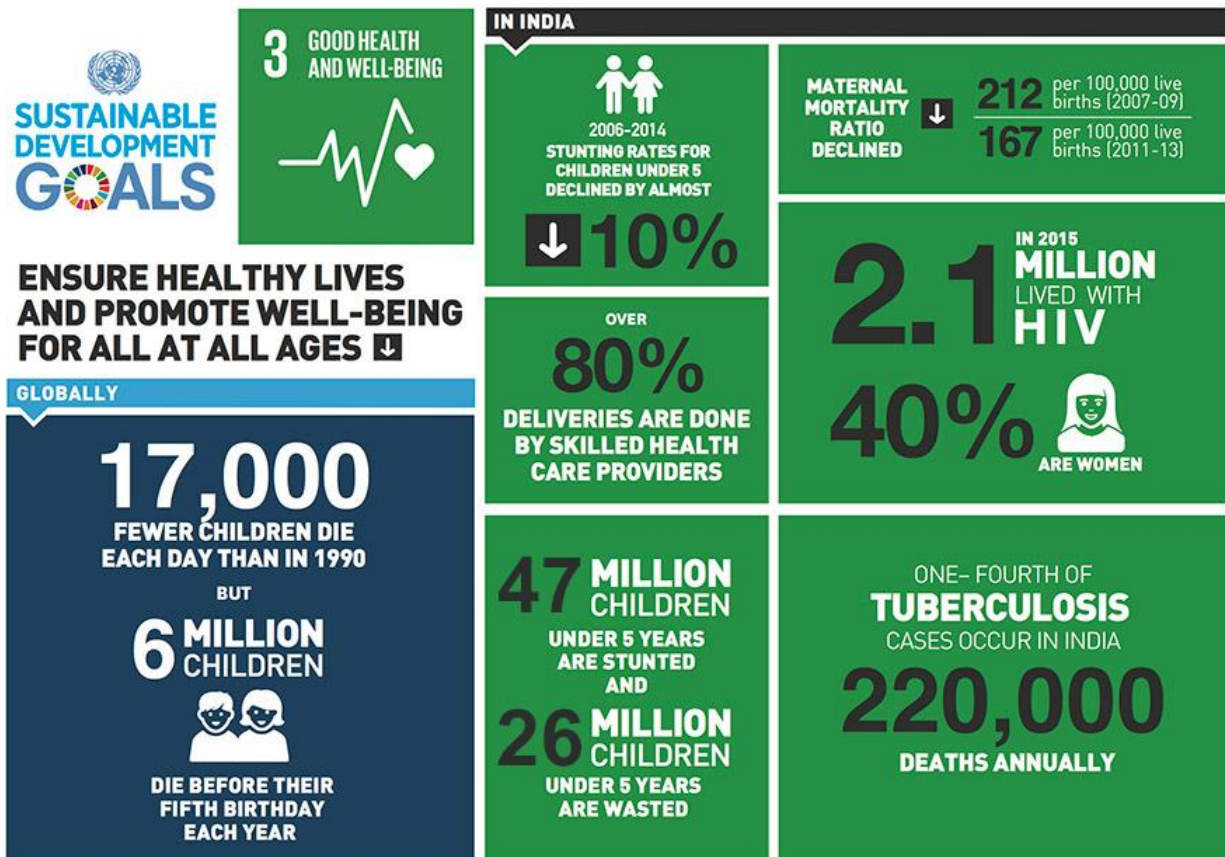
PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR VCE

HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Unit 4: Area of Study 2
Health and the
Sustainable
Development Goals

SET 1

Question 1 (10 marks)



Source: United Nations in India, 2018, <http://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-3-2/>

a. Who is responsible for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

1 mark

b. State the objectives of the SDGs.

3 marks

- c. Explain the relationship between the following SDGs in collaborative approaches to improving health and wellbeing, and human development, globally.

6 marks

SDGs 3 and 1 _____

SDGs 3 and 4 _____

Question 2 (2 marks)

Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Australia: a broad and enduring partnership

- 560 Australia Award Scholarships 2018, 60% of which were awarded to women
- 3000 legal and support officers trained
- \$6 billion worth of two-way trade in 2017
- Around 5000 Australian businesses operate in PNG investing over \$16 billion into PNG economy

Adapted from: <https://dfat.gov.au/geo/papua-new-guinea/development-assistance/Documents/papua-new-guinea-and-australia-a-broad-and-enduring-partnership-infographic.pdf>

Explain **one** way in which the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) could complement any of the programs listed above.

ANSWERS

Question 1a.

Sample response

the United Nations (UN)

Mark allocation: 1 mark

- 1 mark for the correct answer

Question 1b.

Sample response

The objectives include:

- ending extreme poverty
- fighting inequality and injustice
- addressing climate change.

Mark allocation: 3 marks

- 1 mark for each objective listed (up to 3 marks)

Question 1c.

Sample response

SDGs 3 and 1: Achieving SDG 3 is important in achieving SDG 1 because if people are in good health they can attend school and go to work to develop skills and earn an income. This can help prevent the poverty cycle. By ending poverty more people globally will have access to safe water, sanitation and housing, which may decrease the risk of waterborne diseases and increase global life expectancy.

By achieving SDG 3 and being healthy enough to work, go to school and avoid poverty, more people worldwide may be able to develop skills and capacities in order to achieve a decent standard of living, thereby increasing human development.

SDGs 3 and 4: If we can achieve a greater quality of education globally, more people will be aware of important health messages and prevention strategies (e.g. the importance of contraception). This may help decrease the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) and maternal mortality rate globally.

By increasing the quality of education globally, more people may be able to gain a well-paid job. This may assist them in having a decent standard of living, allowing them to lead creative and productive lives in jobs they choose, thereby increasing human development.

Mark allocation: 6 marks

SDGs 3 and 1

- 1 mark for showing an understanding of the relationship between the SDGs (good health and wellbeing and no poverty)
- 1 mark for linking these SDGs to global health and wellbeing
- 1 mark for linking these SDGs to global human development

SDGs 3 and 4

- 1 mark for showing an understanding of the relationship between the SDGs (good health and wellbeing and quality education)
- 1 mark for linking these SDGs to global health and wellbeing
- 1 mark for linking these SDGs to global human development

Question 2

Sample response

In addition to Australia training legal and support officers, the WHO could provide technical support to help build sustainable health systems. This could include training health sector workers and making information available about preventative health and the identification of health risks (e.g. around malaria).

Mark allocation: 2 marks

- 1 mark for showing one of six ways the WHO carries out its work
- 1 mark for a clear link to one of the programs listed in the question