



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



ATAR course examination, 2024

Question/Answer booklet

HEALTH STUDIES

Place one of your candidate identification labels in this box.
Ensure the label is straight and within the lines of this box.

WA student number: In figures

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In words

Time allowed for this paper

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

Number of additional
answer booklets used
(if applicable):

Materials required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

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 examination
Section One Multiple-choice	20	20	30	20	20
Section Two Short answer	7	7	90	62	50
Section Three Extended answer	4	2	60	30	30
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

- The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2024: Part II Examinations*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.

- 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. 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.

Section Two: Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens. 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 preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens.

- 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.
- Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are 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.

See next page

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.

1. Dentist wait times of up to 10 months are currently occurring in the Gascoyne area of Western Australia. This indicates a high demand for the service and the need for dental services to be expanded. Which type of need does this scenario reflect?
 - (a) expressed
 - (b) comparative
 - (c) normative
 - (d) felt

2. The Reserve Bank of Australia has increased interest rates regularly since May 2022 in response to the conditions of the economy. This has caused financial strain and hardship for many families, leaving little for essentials, including health care. Families can **not** move beyond which level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs due to financial hardship?
 - (a) security
 - (b) physiological
 - (c) safety
 - (d) self-actualisation

3. A social determinant of health that is **most** likely to increase the risk of an individual developing depression is
 - (a) experiencing ongoing social exclusion.
 - (b) having access to healthy and nutritious food.
 - (c) having adequate social support networks.
 - (d) lacking access to reliable transport.

4. Homebirth is on the rise in Australia, as more women feel empowered to take control of their birthing experience, rather than giving birth in a hospital, where many feel they have little choice. This shift demonstrates a change in which norm?
 - (a) majority
 - (b) prescriptive
 - (c) popular
 - (d) cultural

Question 5 refers to the table below.

Proportion of overweight or obese Australian's aged 18 and over, by age group, 2022

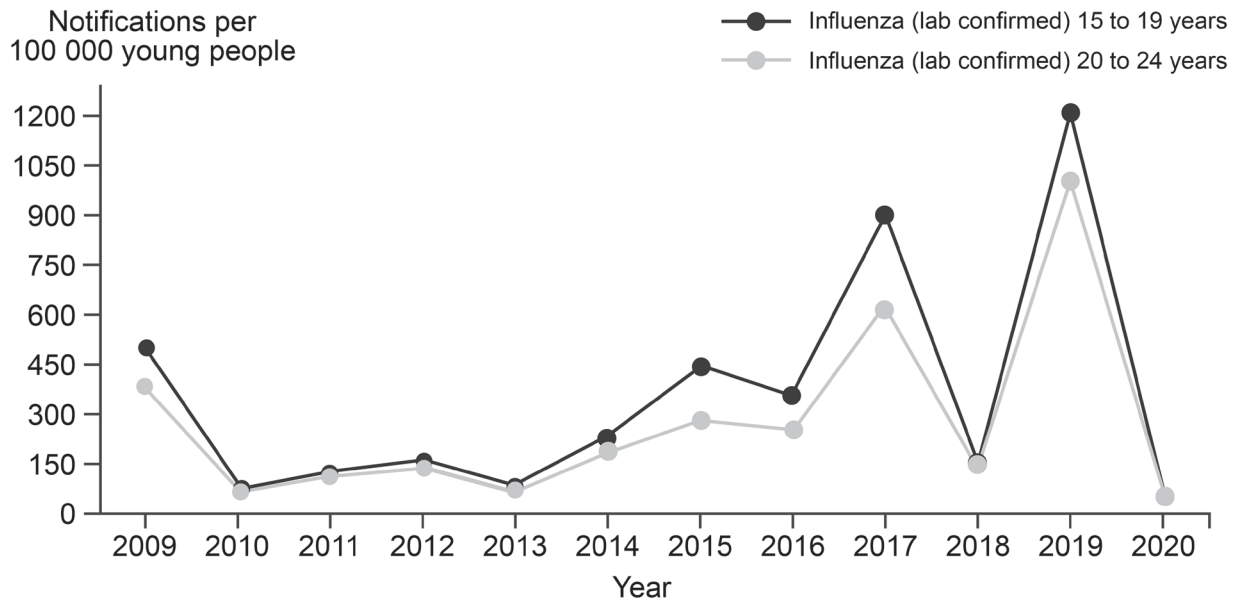
Age group (years)	% overweight but not obese	% obese	% overweight or obese
18–24	27.3	14.3	42.1
25–34	30.8	28.2	58.8
35–44	34.9	31.6	66.7
45–54	36.8	35.8	72.5
55–64	36.0	37.7	73.6
65–74	36.5	38.5	75.1
75 and over	36.7	33.0	69.1
Total 18 and over	34.0	31.7	65.8

5. The information in the table indicates that people
- (a) aged 75 and over have the highest percentage of obese people.
 - (b) aged 18–24 years have a lower incidence of obesity than people aged 75 and over.
 - (c) aged 25–34 have a higher incidence of overweight and obesity than people aged 45–54.
 - (d) aged 65–74 have the lowest percentage of obese people.
6. Long-term risks of a low birth weight baby may include
- (a) cerebral palsy and developmental delay.
 - (b) neurological disorders and asthma.
 - (c) chronic fatigue and diabetes.
 - (d) heart disease and osteoporosis.

See next page

Question 7 refers to the graph below.

Rate of notifications for influenza among young people aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24, 2009 to 2020



7. On the basis of the information in the graph, which statement is correct?
- The highest rate of notifications of influenza was among 15 to 19 year olds in 2020.
 - Notifications of influenza was at its lowest in the 20 to 24 years age group in 2013.
 - Both 15 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds demonstrated the lowest rate of influenza in 2020.
 - According to the trend in the graph, there was likely to be a peak in influenza notifications in 2021.
8. Genevieve has been experiencing pain in her foot for several months but has avoided going to the podiatrist because the closest one is 150 km away. Her decision to avoid the podiatrist is **most** likely due to which socioeconomic determinant of health?
- transport
 - income
 - housing/neighbourhood
 - access to services
9. The provision of anti-bullying programs, training for teachers on cultural sensitivity and school policies on anti-discrimination **most** closely align to which social justice principle?
- diversity
 - supportive environments
 - access and equity
 - enabling

10. Vaping rates have recently increased significantly. It is illegal to vape in places where tobacco is banned. This is an example of which norm?
- (a) popular
 - (b) majority
 - (c) prescriptive
 - (d) proscriptive
11. Facilitation can be **best** described as a process
- (a) whereby a person assists a group of people to work together toward a common goal while remaining neutral.
 - (b) through which two or more parties use a third party to resolve a dispute.
 - (c) for achieving agreement through discussion used to resolve disputes.
 - (d) whereby an impartial party member intervenes for the purpose of bringing about a settlement during conflict.
12. Immigrants and refugees entering Australia are eligible to participate in a nationwide Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP). A component of the AMEP includes the subject of Health. Topics such as 'going to the doctor' and 'naming body parts' are addressed. The AMEP links with which strategy to reduce health inequities?
- (a) mediating
 - (b) advocating
 - (c) enabling
 - (d) *Ottawa Charter*
13. A high life expectancy in a country indicates
- (a) lower morbidity rates for communicable diseases.
 - (b) lower infant and child mortality rates.
 - (c) an increase in burden of disease for chronic conditions.
 - (d) higher prevalence but lower incidence of diseases.
14. The integration of highly-connected neighbourhoods to enable and promote walking, cycling and other forms of mobility and the use of public transport are examples of
- (a) strengthening community action.
 - (b) building healthy public policy.
 - (c) creating supportive environments.
 - (d) reorienting health services.
15. In Australia, the private health insurance rebate is income-tested. This means that
- (a) low-income earners are not eligible for the rebate.
 - (b) the lower the income, the lower the rebate percentage.
 - (c) high-income earners are not eligible for the rebate.
 - (d) the higher the income, the lower the rebate percentage.

16. A report by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) found devastating levels of food insecurity in war-torn countries. They suggested that the populations of these countries are at crisis levels of acute food insecurity. Which social determinant, and which barrier to addressing this determinant, are listed below?
- (a) food and poverty
 - (b) food and famine
 - (c) stress and conflict
 - (d) food and war
17. An example of how an Australian aid program addresses gender equality and the empowering of women and girls is
- (a) training police officers to respond appropriately to gender-based violence.
 - (b) reducing the number of positions available to men in political occupations.
 - (c) providing humanitarian assistance in response to conflict and war.
 - (d) investing in education, disease prevention and child health.
18. Adversity is an inevitable part of life. Which skills can support positive health behaviours to overcome life challenges?
- (a) assertion and arbitration
 - (b) assertiveness and conflict resolution
 - (c) resilience and stress management
 - (d) time management and resilience
19. Investment in national mass media campaigns to increase awareness of skin cancer risk is an example of
- (a) health promotion campaigns that inform health behaviour.
 - (b) a public health investment that aims to restrict unhealthy behaviour.
 - (c) reducing costs associated with skin cancer prevention and treatment.
 - (d) the government encouraging prescriptive norms around sun safety.
20. The physical aspects of communities are usually defined by boundaries. These boundaries create inequities between and within communities and influence their ability to access health and social services. This is an example of health being affected by
- (a) family networks.
 - (b) social networks.
 - (c) environmental location.
 - (d) geographical location.

End of Section One

See next page

Section Two: Short answer

50% (62 Marks)

This section has **seven** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are 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

(10 marks)

Older people (persons aged 65 and over) is a population group that continues to grow in Australia. Supporting the health and wellbeing of older people is becoming even more important for health and welfare sectors.

- (a) Outline **two** access and **two** equity issues older people may experience with regard to health care. (4 marks)

Access

One: _____

Two: _____

Equity

One: _____

Two: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

- (b) Define the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and describe how the PBS safety net supports older people to achieve better health. (3 marks)

- (c) Propose **three** actions, using the self-management skill of assertiveness, older people could take to achieve better support in the health care system. (3 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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Question 22

(9 marks)

Throughout 2023 there were several measles outbreaks across Australia. Measles is a highly contagious illness, which can lead to serious health complications and even death. Thanks to high vaccination rates, measles has been eliminated from Australia for around 25 years, however; small outbreaks are beginning to occur more frequently.

- (a) Explain how the norms of specific populations may conflict with the majority norms of Australians and contribute to these new outbreaks. (3 marks)

- (b) Excluding the *Ottawa Charter* action areas, explain **two** actions that could be used to reduce the occurrence of measles outbreaks. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

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Question 23

(7 marks)

- (a) Explain the purpose of Goal 2 in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

(3 marks)

- (b) Identify **one** other Sustainable Development Goal studied in this course. Explain the progress towards achieving this goal.

(4 marks)

Sustainable Development Goal: _____

Explanation: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

Question 24

(10 marks)

The health inquiry process allows exploration of significant health issues by gathering data and information, developing conclusions and making recommendations to improve the health and wellbeing of a population or community.

Outline each of the following **five** steps from the health inquiry process and state how you would apply each in a health inquiry about illegal drug use in Australia.

Development of focus questions to research a health issue

Identification and application of criteria for selecting information sources

Identification and analysis of trends and patterns in data

Development of evidence-based conclusions

Presentation of findings in an appropriate format to suit an audience

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Question 25

(7 marks)

Natural disasters have a major effect on communities, destroying homes, workplaces and cultural sites, all of which are important to a person’s identity. A 2004 earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia had a devastating impact on the local and wider community, with a death toll of over a quarter of a million people from 14 countries in the surrounding area. It is considered to be one of the deadliest natural disasters in history.

- (a) Explain how this event could have impacted the cultural identity of the people in the Indonesian community. (3 marks)

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is responsible for supporting countries by providing direction and authority for health within the United Nations system.

- (b) Describe how **two** of the roles of the WHO would support a community during a natural disaster, such as the 2004 earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia. (4 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

Question 26

(10 marks)

Australia is one of the most multicultural countries in the world, with many culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people. CALD people face greater challenges when dealing with the healthcare system.

- (a) Identify **two** factors that create health inequity and describe how each factor could affect the health status of CALD people in Australia. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Suyash, a 52-year-old CALD man, recently attended a doctor’s appointment and became very agitated and angry toward the doctor after they explained his diagnoses using lots of medical jargon. The doctor was dismissive of his wishes to explore different options for treatment. Suyash was confused, embarrassed and overwhelmed and stormed out of the office.

- (b) Describe how the use of **two** key communication and collaboration skills would reduce the risk of this situation occurring at future appointments. (4 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

Question 27

(9 marks)

Recent studies indicate there has been a rise in the number of people cutting back on alcohol, however; one in four young Australians aged 16–24 are still consuming alcohol at a risky level.

- (a) Describe how **three** levels of the socio-ecological model could be used to understand why the rate of risky alcohol consumption is still high in young people. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

Young people, school-aged and early school leavers, are recognised as a priority population for alcohol and other drug prevention programs including strengths-based education.

- (b) Outline how the **three** levels of the socio-ecological model you described in part (a) could be used to reduce the rate of risky alcohol consumption in young people aged 16–24. (3 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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End of Section Two

See next page

Question 29

(15 marks)

- (a) Define 'health promotion advocacy' and list **two** examples of when it is best used. (3 marks)

Definition: _____

One: _____

Two: _____

One in every seven Australian women is diagnosed with endometriosis by the age of 49. Endometriosis is a historically under-recognised chronic condition which can affect fertility and lead to reduced participation in work and social activities.

- (b) Describe how **three** advocacy strategies could be implemented to address the issue of endometriosis. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

Chloe is a 28-year-old woman who was recently diagnosed with endometriosis.

- (c) Explain how **two** guiding principles of the National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions should be implemented to manage Chloe's condition effectively. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA AS IT WILL BE CUT OFF

Question 31

(15 marks)

Drought is a prolonged dry period in the natural climate cycle that can occur anywhere in the world. An estimated 55 million people globally are affected by droughts every year, causing a serious hazard to health.

The 'Horn of Africa', which includes countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia, is experiencing the longest and most severe drought on record. Drought is also a recurring feature of the Australian landscape.

Data and statistics on recent droughts in the Horn of Africa and Australia

Measure	Horn of Africa drought	Australian drought
Food insecurity	at least 36 million people (<26%)	less than 35 000 people (4–13%)
Mortality	43 000 people	0 people
Monetary assistance, provided by	\$120 million insurance scheme, World Bank	\$5 billion Future Drought Fund, Australian Government
Gross farm product reduction due to climate changes over past 50 years	↓ 36%	↓ 27.5%
Children malnourished	22%	2%

- (a) Compare the **five** measures between the Horn of Africa and Australia. (5 marks)

See next page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Question 1** Information from: Mills, C. & Murphy, R. (2023, December 6). *Public Dental Wait Times Blow Out to More Than 10 Months for Gascoyne Residents*. ABC News. Retrieved May, 2024, from <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-12-06/gascoyne-residents-wait-10-months-dental-services/103115034>
- Question 5** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024, June 17). *Table S2: Proportion of Overweight or Obese Persons Aged 18 and Over, by Age Group and Sex(a), 2022*. Retrieved July, 2024, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/overweight-obesity/overweight-and-obesity/data>
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- Question 7** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2021, June 25). Figure 1: Rate of Notifications for Influenza Among Young People Aged 15–19 and 20–24, 2009–2020 [Graph]. *Australia's Youth: Infectious Diseases*. Retrieved May, 2024, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/children-youth/infectious-diseases#technical-notes>
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- Question 14** Adapted from: World Health Organization. (2018). *Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018–2030: More Active People for a Healthier World. Strategic Objective Action 2.1* (p. 32). Retrieved May, 2024, from <https://activerworking.com/pdfs/who-guidelines.pdf>
- Question 16** Adapted from: World Health Organization. (2024, January 15). *Preventing [...] and Deadly Disease Outbreak in [...] Requires Faster, Safer Aid Access and More Supply Routes*. Retrieved May, 2024, from [https://www.who.int/news/item/15-01-2024-preventing-\[...\]and-deadly-disease-outbreak-in-\[...\]requires-faster--safer-aid-access-and-more-supply-routes](https://www.who.int/news/item/15-01-2024-preventing-[...]and-deadly-disease-outbreak-in-[...]requires-faster--safer-aid-access-and-more-supply-routes)
- Question 22** Adapted from: Department of Health. (2023, September 13). *State-wide Measles Alert for Western Australians*. Retrieved May, 2024, from <https://www.health.wa.gov.au/Media-releases/2023/September/State-wide-measles-alert-for-Western-Australians>
- Question 28** Adapted from: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023, January 24). *Health of Veterans: Who are Veterans?* Retrieved May, 2024, from <https://pp.aihw.gov.au/reports/veterans/health-of-veterans/contents/who-are-veterans>
Used under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.
- Question 29** Adapted from: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023, September 20). *1 in 7 Australian Women Aged 44–49 Have Endometriosis*. AIHWA Media Release. Retrieved May, 2024, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/2023/2023-september/1-in-7-australian-women-aged-44-49-have-endometriosis>
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Question 31

Paragraph 1 from: World Health Organization. (n.d.). *Drought*. Retrieved May, 2024, from https://www.who.int/health-topics/drought/#tab=tab_1

Information from:

The World Bank Group. (2024, January 4). *Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in the Sahel and Horn of Africa*. Retrieved June, 2024, from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2024/01/04/enhancing-food-and-nutrition-security-in-the-sahel-and-horn-of-africa#:~:text=At%20least%2036%20million%20people,worst%20drought%20in%2040%20years>

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Australian Institute of Family Studies. (2020, September). *Understanding food insecurity in Australia*. Retrieved June, 2024, from <https://aifs.gov.au/resources/policy-and-practice-papers/understanding-food-insecurity-australia>

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Horn of Africa Drought (2020–present). (2024, June 3). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June, 2024, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Horn_of_Africa_drought_\(2020%E2%80%93present\)&oldid=1227042306](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Horn_of_Africa_drought_(2020%E2%80%93present)&oldid=1227042306)

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National Drought and North Queensland Flood Response and Recovery Agency. (n.d.). *Review of Australian Government Drought Response*. Retrieved June, 2024, from https://nema.gov.au/sites/default/files/attachments/review-australian-government-drought-response_0.pdf

Global Nutrition Report. (n.d.). *Australia: The Burden of Malnutrition at a Glance*. Retrieved June, 2024, from <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/oceania/australia-and-new-zealand/australia/>

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