



ATAR course examination, 2023

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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	64	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 2023: 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. Norms that exist among individuals, groups, or organisations that can proscribe or prescribe health behaviours are an example of which level of the socio-ecological model?
 - (a) individual
 - (b) organisational
 - (c) community
 - (d) society

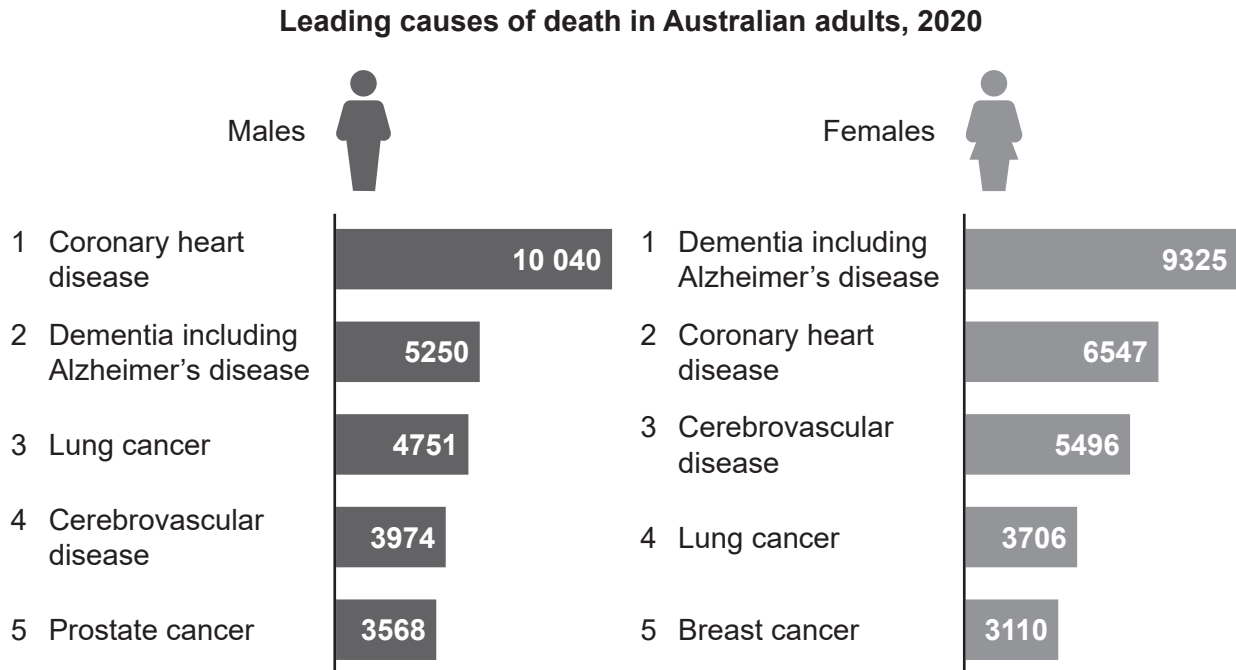
2. Being fulfilled and doing all a person is capable of is an example of which level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs?
 - (a) self-actualisation
 - (b) safety
 - (c) love and belonging
 - (d) physiological

3. Robert is 15 years old and injured himself playing Australian Football League (AFL) two games out from finals. His parents want to take him to the physiotherapist to be treated. However, Robert is being uncooperative, as he doesn't want to be told he can't play. Which communication and collaboration skill would be the **most** effective for Robert's parents to use to try and resolve the conflict?
 - (a) facilitation
 - (b) mediation
 - (c) leadership
 - (d) compromise

4. When planning and conducting a health inquiry, the first step involves identification and analysis of the health issue, as well as the
 - (a) development of focus questions to research the issue.
 - (b) identification of a range of reliable information sources.
 - (c) identification of trends and patterns in data to explain the health issue.
 - (d) prioritisation of the most urgent issues on which to focus the inquiry.

5. The *Ottawa Charter* for health promotion is a framework for addressing priority health issues. Strengthening community action is one of the action areas and can be **best** described as
- (a) mobilising groups within the community to raise awareness of the health issue.
 - (b) advocating for education and behaviour modifications to improve health outcomes.
 - (c) providing appropriate and accessible services for all affected by the health issue.
 - (d) empowering all community members to advocate and take control of their health.
6. Which of the actions in the Rio Declaration on Social Determinants of Health focuses on accessibility, availability, acceptability, affordability, and quality of health care being fundamental rights of every human being?
- (a) adopt better governance for health development
 - (b) further reorient the health sector towards reducing health inequities
 - (c) strengthen global governance and collaboration
 - (d) monitor progress and increase accountability
7. One of the objectives of the National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions is to provide efficient, effective and appropriate care to support people with chronic conditions to optimise quality of life. Success in this objective will result in
- (a) Australians with chronic conditions receiving timely interventions to achieve optimal health.
 - (b) priority populations having reduced risk of developing chronic conditions.
 - (c) Australians experiencing fewer complications and multiple morbidities associated with chronic conditions.
 - (d) prevention being key to improving the health of all Australians.
8. When dealing with a relationship breakdown, which self-management skill would be **most** appropriate to use?
- (a) conflict resolution
 - (b) resilience
 - (c) mediation
 - (d) assertiveness
9. Which of the following is **not** essential in a criterion for selecting information sources?
- (a) reputation of the publication and author
 - (b) publication date and recency of information
 - (c) chance of personal gain for the author
 - (d) location of publication in Australia

Question 10 refers to the infographic below.



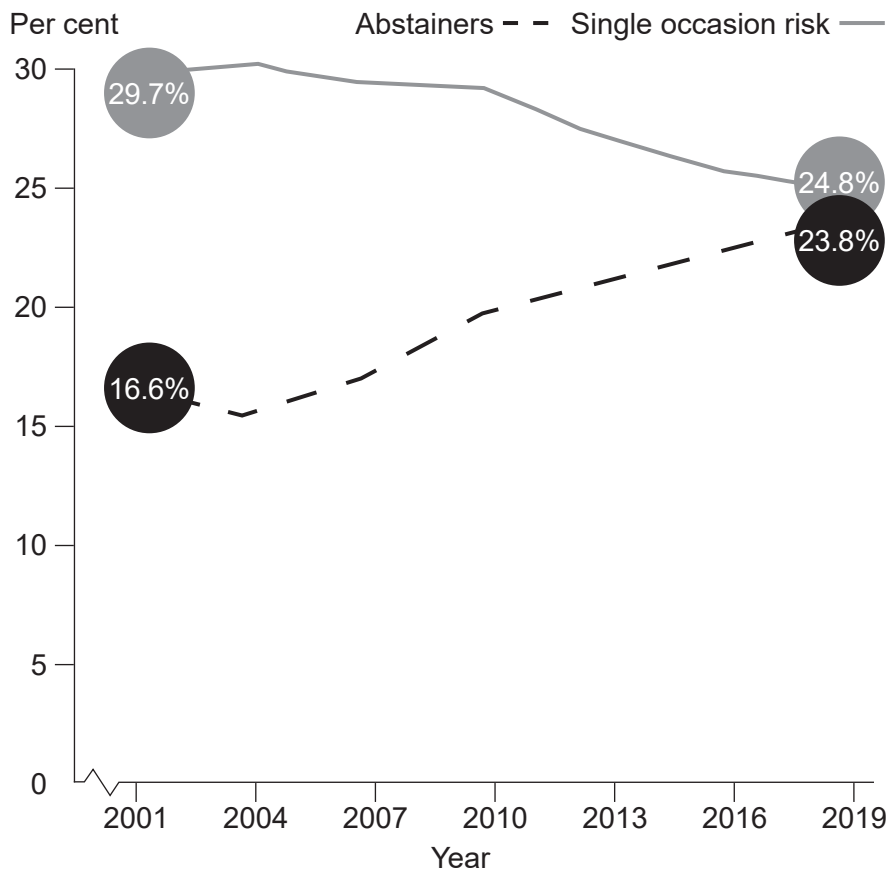
10. The data in the infographic indicates that
- the total number of deaths due to cancer is less than the total number of deaths due to dementia and Alzheimer's disease.
 - females are twice as likely to die from dementia and Alzheimer's disease than males.
 - the total number of deaths due to cancer is greater than the total number of deaths due to dementia and Alzheimer's disease.
 - males are twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease than females.
11. Which of the following is the **most** accurate statement on the impact of social networks on health?
- social networks always provide a connection between groups of people and avoid social isolation
 - social networks always provide social support in the form of physical and emotional comfort
 - elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas have less access to social networks
 - some people may have sufficient access to social networks and still suffer from social isolation

12. The first 'A' in PABCAR stands for
- (a) acceptability of proposed measures.
 - (b) availability of resources.
 - (c) amenability to change.
 - (d) affordability of proposed measures.
13. People with low health literacy are at
- (a) higher risk of worse health outcomes and poorer health behaviours.
 - (b) lower risk of worse health outcomes and poorer health behaviours.
 - (c) higher chance of better health outcomes due to seeking medical advice.
 - (d) lower risk of developing mental illness due to a lack of knowledge.
14. Investing in universal health coverage for persons with disabilities will benefit not only individuals but also communities. Which role of the World Health Organisation (WHO) does this **best** represent?
- (a) provide leadership
 - (b) set norms and standards
 - (c) humanitarian policy and partnerships
 - (d) provide technical support
- 15.
- For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document
16. The target to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the internationally-agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, is from which Sustainable Development Goal?
- (a) ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
 - (b) ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - (c) end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
 - (d) ensure increased access to services and reduce inequality within and among countries

17. The provision of a secure foundation in a supportive environment, access to information, life skills and opportunities for making healthy choices is **best** defined as
- (a) mediating.
 - (b) enabling.
 - (c) advocacy.
 - (d) health promotion.
18. Health promotion advocacy is **best** defined as
- (a) a combination of individual and social actions designed to gain political commitment, policy support and social acceptance for a particular health goal.
 - (b) using influential people to plead for a support or cause and empowering individuals to take control over their health.
 - (c) a method utilised for tackling health inequities on a global scale through mediating between governments and non-government organisations.
 - (d) a strategy designed to influence people's beliefs, attitudes and values in order to empower communities unable to speak up on their own behalf.
19. Socioeconomic determinants of health include
- (a) work, education, housing/neighbourhood and income.
 - (b) income, employment, access to services and food security.
 - (c) socioeconomic status, income, education and employment.
 - (d) food security, social support, income and education.

Question 20 refers to the graph below.

In 2019, around three-quarters (77%) of the Australian population aged 14 and over had consumed a full serve of alcohol in the previous 12 months.



20. The data in this graph indicates that

- (a) the level of single occasion risk of alcohol consumption in Australia is increasing.
- (b) there is a 7.2% difference between single occasion risk of drinking and abstainers.
- (c) seventy seven per cent of the population regularly consume alcohol.
- (d) the level of single occasion risk of alcohol consumption in Australia is declining.

End of Section One

See next page

Section Two: Short answer

50% (64 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

(9 marks)

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, there were over 7.6 million migrants living in Australia in 2020, 29.8% of Australia’s population were born overseas, and Australia’s population increased by 194 400 people due to overseas migration. As a result, Australia is a very multicultural country and celebrates cultural diversity.

- (a) Outline **three** language and/or cultural influences on relationship building between health professionals and migrant patients in health settings. (3 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

- (b) Describe **three** ways in which culture may affect health decision making with respect to blood transfusions. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

See next page

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

Question 22

(13 marks)

- (a) Define quantitative and qualitative measures and include **one** example of each. (4 marks)

Quantitative: _____

Qualitative: _____

- (b) Explain why both quantitative and qualitative measures are required when detecting health inequities. (3 marks)

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

Ben and Kate, live in a small Wheatbelt town in Western Australia. They have been trying to conceive a child for several years with no success. They have recently been diagnosed with fertility issues that require treatment to assist them to have a baby. Treatment will need to take place in Perth, as there are no fertility clinics available in their town.

- (c) Describe **three** factors that may create health inequities for Ben and Kate on their fertility journey. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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

Question 23

(7 marks)

The National Immunisation Program (NIP) is a collaborative program involving the Australian, State and Territory governments.

- (a) Outline **two** reasons why the NIP is provided for free to eligible Australians. (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (b) Explain the purpose of public screening and identify **two** public screening programs available in Australia. (5 marks)

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

Question 24

(8 marks)

The City of Vincent, which is within the Perth metropolitan area, is currently introducing a new no-smoking policy as part of its overall Public Health Plan; Smoke-Free Town Centres by 2025. The project aims to reduce community exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and create healthy environments for people to live, work and play. This means that all open public spaces will now be smoke-free.

- (a) Describe how this policy aims to influence people’s beliefs, attitudes and values with regard to smoke-free town centres. (2 marks)

- (b) Describe how this policy influences the relationship between health behaviours and the formation of the **three** types of norms studied in this course. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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

Question 25

(12 marks)

Australia is committed to providing effective aid to countries in the Indo-Pacific region. In many of these countries, people live in extreme poverty.

- (a) Two areas of the Australian aid program include education and health and gender equality and empowering women and girls. Summarise how Australia provides aid in each of these areas. (6 marks)

Education and health: _____

Gender equality and empowering women and girls: _____

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

Many populations, within the Indo-Pacific region, experience food crisis. Although they receive aid from Australia, some struggle to implement the resources provided, due to barriers outside their control.

- (b) Describe **three** global and/or local barriers that prevent countries from addressing food crises. (6 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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

Question 26

(6 marks)

Recent studies suggest that life expectancy in Australia will fall for the first time in history due to an increase in preventable chronic conditions in young people, including cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

Select **three** action areas from the *Ottawa Charter* and describe how each could be implemented to help address the rising rates of cardiovascular disease and diabetes in young Australians.

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

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

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

This page has been left blank intentionally

See next page

Question 27

(9 marks)

(a) Define the following health indicators.

(3 marks)

Mortality: _____

Morbidity: _____

Life expectancy: _____

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

- (b) Consider the data in the table below. Select **two** health indicators from part (a) on page 18, and suggest possible reasons for the significant differences between Australia and Cambodia. (6 marks)

Comparison of health indicators, Australia and Cambodia

Health indicator	Australia	Cambodia
Population	25 688 000	17 352 832
Life expectancy	Male 81 years Female 85 years	Male 68 years Female 73 years
Average income	\$83 095.91 Australian dollars/year	\$1462.64 Australian dollars/year
Obese morbidity rates	29% adults are obese	6.0% adults are obese
Expenditure on healthcare	9.9% of gross domestic product	6.9% of gross domestic product
Infant mortality rate	3/1000 live births	19.28/1000 live births

One: _____

Two: _____

End of Section Two

See next page

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

Section Three: Extended answer

30% (30 Marks)

This section contains **four** questions. You must answer **two** 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: 60 minutes.

Question 28

(15 marks)

In March 2022, a weather event caused significant flooding in the Hawkesbury-Nepean River catchment area. This caused serious damage to the surrounding communities, including the loss of livestock, crops and properties. Many residents were dislocated from their homes with significant property damage, and many suffered a tremendous loss of belongings.

- (a) Outline **one** type of need that would provide useful information for prioritising issues in the Hawkesbury-Nepean area. (1 mark)

- (b) Describe the **seven** steps in a needs assessment process that would need to be conducted in the Hawkesbury-Nepean community. (14 marks)

See next page

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

Question 29

(15 marks)

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, women over the age of 55 are the fastest-growing population group to experience homelessness.

Define **five** health promotion advocacy strategies, and for each describe how it could be used to address this issue.

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

Question 30

(15 marks)

Important foundations for adult health are laid down in prenatal life and early childhood. Poor social and economic circumstances present the greatest threat to a child's growth and launch the child on a low social and educational trajectory.

- (a) Explain how the social determinant of health 'early life' contributes to the health equity of infants and young children born in Australia. (3 marks)

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

Around 7 million people – or 28% of the Australian population – live in rural and remote areas, which encompass many diverse locations and communities.

- (b) With the exception of early life, choose **three** other social determinants of health and discuss how they influence the health of rural and remote populations in Australia. (12 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

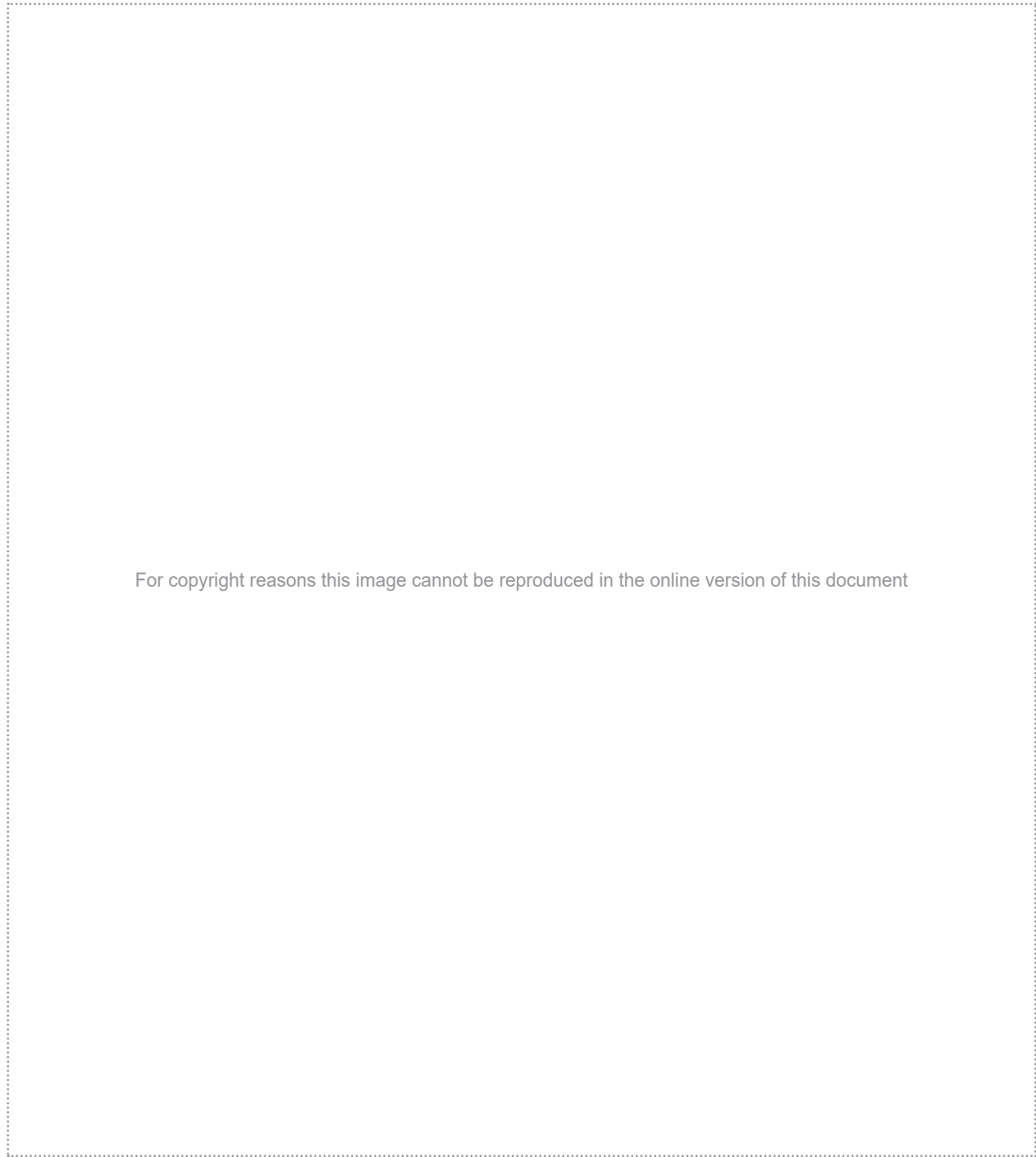
Three: _____

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

Question 31

(15 marks)

Gender equality is one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as many, if not all, countries suffer from some degree of gender inequality.



For copyright reasons this image cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document

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

- (a) Demonstrate, with reference to **three** patterns or trends in the infographic on page 26, how women experience gender inequality. (6 marks)

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

Supplementary page

Question number: _____

Lined area for writing an answer, consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

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

Supplementary page

Question number: _____

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Question 7** Adapted from: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2022). *National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions: Reporting Framework* (p. 1). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/9a91142b-6207-4535-9c02-2f4bafcc5ca5/aihw-phe-298.pdf.aspx?inline=true>
- Question 10** Adapted from: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2022). *Australia's Health 2022: In Brief* [Graph] (p. 26). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/c6c5dda9-4020-43b0-8ed6-a567cd660eaa/aihw-aus-241.pdf.aspx>
- Question 13** Adapted from: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2022). *Australia's Health Topic Summaries* (p. 251). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/cbe8210c-df93-4314-ad06-3798462a11e4/Australia-s-health-topic-summaries-2022.pdf.aspx>
- Question 14** World Health Organization. (2023). *Disability*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health>
- Question 15** Adapted from: Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council. (2017). *National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions* (p. 14). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2019/09/national-strategic-framework-for-chronic-conditions.pdf>
- Question 16** United Nations. (n.d.). *Goal 2: [...]*. Retrieved May, 2023, from [https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/...](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/)
- Question 17** World Health Organization. (1986). *The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion* (p. 1). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/349652>
- Question 18** World Health Organization. (1992). *Advocacy Strategies for Health and Development: Development Communication in Action* (p. 2). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/70051>
- Question 20** Adapted from: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2022). *Australia's Health 2022: In Brief* [Graph] (p. 37). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/c6c5dda9-4020-43b0-8ed6-a567cd660eaa/aihw-aus-241.pdf.aspx>
- Question 21** Adapted from: Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Migration, Australia*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/migration-australia/2019-20>

- Question 23** Department of Health and Aged Care. (2022). *National Immunisation Program*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.health.gov.au/our-work/national-immunisation-program>
- Question 24** City of Vincent. (2023). *Smoke-Free Town Centres*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://imagine.vincent.wa.gov.au/smoke-free-town-centres>
- Question 27(b)** Information from: My Life Elsewhere. (n.d.). *Quality of Life Comparison*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.mylifeelsewhere.com/compare/australia/cambodia>
Information from: eglitis-media. (n.d.). *Country Comparison*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.worlddata.info/country-comparison.php?country1=AUS&country2=KHM>
- Question 29** Information from: Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Estimating Homelessness: Census*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/housing/estimating-homelessness-census/latest-release>
- Question 30(a)** World Health Organization. (1998). *Social Determinants of Health: The Solid Facts* (p. 12). Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/108082/e59555.pdf?sequence=1>
- Question 30(b)** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2022). *Rural and Remote Health*. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/rural-remote-australians/rural-and-remote-health>
- Question 31** Adapted from: Australian Human Rights Commission. (n.d.). *Face the Facts: Gender Equality 2018* [Infographic]. Retrieved May, 2023, from <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/education/face-facts-gender-equality-2018>

This document – apart from any third party copyright material contained in it – may be freely copied, or communicated on an intranet, for non-commercial purposes in educational institutions, provided that it is not changed and that the School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the Authority) is acknowledged as the copyright owner, and that the Authority's moral rights are not infringed.

Copying or communication for any other purpose can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with prior written permission of the Authority. Copying or communication of any third party copyright material can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with permission of the copyright owners.

Any content in this document that has been derived from the Australian Curriculum may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons [Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) licence.

An *Acknowledgements variation* document is available on the Authority website.