

Introduction to Level 3 BTEC (Diploma – 2 A level equivalent)

The level 3 BTEC qualification in Health and Social Care is designed to provide knowledge of a variety of topics linked to the vocational area. The course contains a variety of units that are assessed both internally and externally. It is an ideal qualification for students who want a broad background in health, social care and children and young people.

The exam board for the qualification offered is Pearson, edexcel. You might find it useful to familiarise yourself with the information on the exam boards website.

<http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/btec-nationals/health-and-social-care-2016.html>

The course can be undertaken by candidates who have not studied Health and Social Care before.

Where can this course take me?

Students can progress onto higher education degrees or apprenticeships.

Getting Started

When you arrive at King Edward VII in September you will receive an induction to the course and begin your units of study. The first unit of study will be **Unit 1: Human Lifespan Development**. This unit looks at the development across all life stages from birth to later adulthood. The types of development include physical, intellectual, social and Emotional development. In preparation for this you are required to complete the following tasks.

Task 1 – Physical Development

During Infancy and childhood many physical ‘milestones’ are recorded in order to monitor development. For your assessment you will be required to know the main milestones and the approximate age that these occur. You should also be able to identify whether these skills are ‘gross motor skills’ or ‘fine motor skills’.

The definition of each of the skills is attached as well as the milestones. Your task is to learn the definitions, milestones and approximate age that they should develop. You will be tested on this during the second week.

Skill	Definition	Example
Gross Motor Skill	Gross motor skills are movements that involve using the large muscles of the body.	Muscles in the leg to walk.
Fine Motor Skill	Fine motor skills are actions that require the use of smaller muscles in hands, fingers and toes.	Writing

Infancy 0-2 years	
Gross Motor skill milestones	Approximate age skill will be developed
Rolls over and can sit up for a short time without support	6 months
Crawls and begins to cruise (walk while holding onto objects for support)	9-10 months
Stands alone and walks unaided	12-13 months
Early Childhood – 3-8 years	
Gross Motor skill milestones	Approximate age skill will be developed
Use pedals to ride a tricycle	By the age of 3 years
Kick and throw a large ball	By the age of 4 years
Can walk forwards and backwards	By 15 months
Hopping on one foot separately	By the age of 5 years
Hops, skips and jumps confidently	By the age of 6/7 years

Task 2 – Intellectual Development

A major part of intellectual development is how children acquire the ability to think. Piaget developed 4 stages of cognitive development in children. Your task is to complete the table below describing the stage, age and the key points for the stage. The table should be completed and brought with you during the first week. Present your work using Word, PowerPoint or Publisher etc, it can be A4 or A3 size. The main events should be completed in as much detail as you can find.

Stage	Age	Main events occurring
Sensorimotor		
	2-7 years	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract thinking develops allowing adolescents to develop reasoning skills to solve problems.....

Extension Task

What are the criticisms/arguments against Piaget’s model? Write a report that includes references showing where you found your information.

Task 3 – Public Health

The first unit of study for your double award will be Unit 8: Public Health. This unit will aim to help you understand the topic of how public health is promoted throughout the world, but especially in the UK. In preparation for this you are required to complete the following tasks.

1. Find a brief definition of public health.
2. Briefly summarise each of these public health movements into small paragraphs.
 - John Snow (1813-1858)
 - Edwin Chadwick (1800 – 1890)
 - Sanitary Movement & Florence Nightingale
 - Poor law Act (1834)
 - First Public Health Act (1848)
 - Beveridge Report (1942)
 - National Health Service (1948)
 - Acheson Report (1998)
 - Our Healthier Nation (1999)
 - Choosing Health (2004)

Remember to make a note of where you found your information (books, websites, journal articles etc).