

# Hedingham School Student Handbook

## BTEC Level 3 Subsidiary Diploma (BTEC Level 3 Certificate) **Health and Social Care**

Qualification number: 500/9316/2



## BTEC Level 3 Subsidiary Diploma in Health and Social Care (DWA77)

The Level 3 Subsidiary Diploma is studied over two years and is the equivalent of an A level. It carries UCAS points to support entry to university. The Subsidiary Diploma is made up of six equally weighted units.

You will study three of them in year 12 and three of them in year 13.

Students who take this course for only one year will take the three year 12 units and, if successful, will gain a BTEC Level 3 Certificate in Health and Social Care. (The equivalent of an AS)

### Units

All of the six units are assessed by coursework. There are no examinations.

Unit	Year 12	Code
1	Developing Effective Communication in Health and Social Care	21999C
2	Equality, Diversity and Rights in Health and Social Care	22000C
5	Anatomy and Physiology for Health and Social Care	22003C

	Year 13	
3	Health, Safety and Security in Health and Social Care	22001C
14	Physiological Disorders	22012C
21	Nutrition for Health and Social Care	22019C

### Points.

As you complete each unit your work will be assessed and you will gain a grade for each of the units.

Each grade is worth a certain number of points. These points are added together to determine the final grade.

This means that if you find one of the units more suited to your style of working then you can do well and this may offset a unit that you find more difficult.

### Points for each unit:

U	Pass	Merit	Distinction
0	70	80	90
Equivalent to A level grades:	E-D	C	B-A

## Final Grade

If a student successfully completes all **six units** over the two years they claim a **BTEC Level 3 Subsidiary Diploma** in Health and Social Care.

The **BTEC Level 3 Subsidiary Diploma** has 540 points available from the six units taken over the two years. The total number of points that a student achieves will determine their final grade.

These are the determining points range for the final grade;

Points	Grade	Possible combination of unit grades
420-459	Pass	PPPPPP
460-499	Merit	PPMMMM
500-519	Distinction	MMMMDD
520+	Distinction Plus	MMDDDD

- You will notice that you would not need to gain Merit in all of the units to gain a Merit in the final grade.
- To gain Distinction in the final grade you would not need to achieve Distinction in all of the units.
- Distinction Plus is equivalent to grade A – A\* at A level. You would not need to achieve Distinction in all of the units to gain Distinction Plus in the final grade.

If a student successfully completes **three units** and claims a **BTEC level 3 Certificate** in Health and Social Care, then these are the determining points ranges;

Points	Grade	Possible combination of unit grades
210-229	Pass	PPP
230-249	Merit	MMP
250-259	Distinction	DMM
260+	Distinction Plus	DDM

### Hand in dates.

You will have set hand in dates for your work which you **MUST** meet.

Your work will be assessed and if appropriate you may be offered an opportunity to improve your work. This is called a 'Referral'.

Only the Lead teacher for the subject can allow you a referral. In this subject the Lead teacher is Mrs. Trim.

Failure to meet the hand in date for your work will mean that you cannot have a referral for that piece of work. (Exceptions would apply for extenuating circumstances.)

This could lead to you failing the whole course as you must pass all of the units to be successful and claim a final grade.

## **Making your work your own**

It is vital that the coursework that you hand in is your own work. However, you may use information from other places or other people to help you present ideas. You may interview someone and include their information or you may find an interesting piece of information in a leaflet or on the internet.

If you use a diagram or a piece of written text as part of your work then you **MUST** declare where this came from. If you don't, then you are suggesting that this is your work, which would not be true.

If you are including a quotation from a book, magazine, person, internet or other source, you should indent the quotation and italicize the text. Put the link under this text and then explain the quotation in your own words. The quotation alone is not enough!

Here is an example;

*One of the ingredients in tobacco is a mood-altering drug called nicotine. Nicotine reaches your brain in mere seconds. It's a central nervous system stimulant, so it makes you feel more energized for a little while. As that effect subsides, you feel tired and crave more. Nicotine is habit forming.*

***<http://www.healthline.com/health/smoking/effects-on-body>***

Nicotine is inhaled when you smoke cigarettes. It makes you feel as if you have a lot of energy, but this feeling only lasts for a short while. Afterwards you feel more tired and crave more nicotine so that you develop a tobacco smoking habit.

If you are including diagrams in your work, these too need to be referenced, showing where you got that diagram from. You would then write about what this diagram shows.

A list of all the references you have used should be included as a list at the end of your work as a bibliography. It is best to make that list as you go.

## **Plagiarism**

Plagiarism involves taking someone else's words, thoughts or ideas and trying to pass them off as your own. **It is a form of cheating which is taken very seriously.**

## **Penalties for breaking the regulations**

If your work is submitted and it is discovered that you have broken the regulations, one of the following penalties will be applied:

- The piece of work will be awarded zero marks
- You will be disqualified from that unit for the examination series in question
- You will be disqualified from the whole subject for that examination series
- You will be disqualified from all subjects and barred from entering again for a period of time.

**REMEMBER – IT IS YOUR QUALIFICATION SO IT NEEDS TO BE YOUR OWN WORK.**

## **Units for year 12**

### **Developing Effective Communication in Health and Social Care**

**This is a unit combining learning and practical skills within a Health and Social Care setting.**

In this unit you will not only study the way that people communicate, but you will demonstrate and be assessed on how well you communicate by preparing appropriate activities for children in a local primary school and working with the children to develop their learning.

Witness statements from these sessions would reflect how well you used your skills and could make a very useful contribution to applying for employment or university, especially where you may work with others.

You will think about what might stop someone (or a group) from being able to communicate effectively and how the factors which impact on communication can be adapted to suit the individual's needs.

### **Equality, Diversity and Rights in Health and Social Care**

**This is a unit relying on good research skills.**

Differences between people can bring real benefits to businesses and communities, but sometimes people find it difficult to understand why people are different and what their specific needs might be. All people deserve to be treated with dignity, confidentiality and in a safe, supportive way. Without the knowledge or understanding of the differences these rights may not be upheld.

To reduce examples of prejudice and discrimination, legislations aim to promote action by health practitioners that is fair and reasonable, in addition to being non – discriminatory. However, putting these legislations into practice in health care settings is not always straightforward. You will be researching a health or social care organization of your choice, to find out how this organisation works towards fairness for all.

### **Anatomy and Physiology for Health and Social Care**

**This unit links closely with Human Biology.**

Understanding how the body is made and how it works helps health care practitioners support individuals in improving their health and wellbeing. Focusing on the way the body metabolises energy, this unit also links closely with topics studied in BTEC Level 3 Sport and in A level Biology.. As the body works it changes its chemical balance and this must be held within certain tolerances to maintain optimum working. You will study these changes in an individual as you monitor their body measurements during a session of aerobic exercise.

## **Units for year 13**

### **Health, Safety and Security in Health and Social Care**

**This unit links learning with visiting places where specific groups may be at risk.**

Playgrounds and hospitals are both places where health, safety and security might need addressing. You will consider the design of a local playground, carrying out a risk assessment to highlight its weaknesses and considering how these might be improved.

Patients, visitors and staff in hospitals may also be at risk. You will find out about the hazards in such a setting and research how legislation, policies and procedures aim to promote good practice.

### **Physiological Disorders**

**This unit relies on good research skills.**

In this unit you will choose and study two contrasting disorders. These are illnesses that are not contagious. Examples include diabetes and Crohn's disease. You will consider the changes these disorders bring to the body and the effect these changes have on the way the individual can live their lives.

Having well trained practitioners to support individuals with disorders will help to provide appropriate care. However, informal carers and charities have a role to play to help these individuals, too. You will consider how multi agency and multi disciplinary care can support people with a wide range of difficulties.

### **Nutrition for Health and Social Care**

**This unit links well with Biology. If you are interested in the food you eat then this will help you do well!**

In this unit you will learn about the different ways of designating food as 'healthy' or 'unhealthy'. You will consider how people with unhealthy diets can be helped to improve their nutritional health. In order to make these decisions you would learn about what food is made from, how it helps your body and how it provides you with energy.

You will study in detail the diet of one individual (which could be you!) and make suggestions about how this diet could be improved.

**Good Luck! We hope you all do really well.**

**The BTEC staff at Hedingham School.**