

Health and Social Care Level 3 – Starter for Year 12

Key Terms

Act- A bill that creates or changes a law

Legislation- laws

Service user- A generic term for a person who uses health and/or social care services

Service provider- an organisation which gives health and/or social care

Development- complex changes including an increase in skills, abilities and capabilities.

12 July 2021 marks the 73rd anniversary of the NHS. The last two years have this one of the biggest tests of our NHS and because health and social care could potentially lead you to working in the NHS, it is important for you to learn about its history and how it is made up today. These are your tasks:

1. Create a timeline of the start of the NHS. Include the following information;

- What global events happened just before the NHS was created
- Reasons why the NHS was created
- Correct dates
- Acts and legislations that were put in place

2. Research the following health legislations:

- The Children Acts (1989) and (2004)
- The Age Discrimination Act
- The Mental Health Acts (1983) and (2007)



Explain how each act affects both **service users** and the **service providers**.

Think about what the acts mean, how they influence health and social care settings and the way service providers must act.

3. The NHS is one of the biggest employers in the UK and there are hundreds of different jobs available. Pick TWO of the following NHS careers to research:

- Occupational Therapist
- Intensive care nurse
- Speech and Language therapist
- Prison nurse
- Health visitor
- Maternity Support worker

You must find out the following about each role:

- The qualifications needed for the role



- The daily activities of the role
- The salary
- The health and social care settings that they work in e.g. hospital, clinics, care homes etc.

Human development goes through six life stages:

1. Birth and Infancy 0-2 years
2. Early Childhood 2-8 years
3. Adolescence 9-18 years
4. Early Adulthood 19-45 years
5. Adulthood 45-65 years
6. Later Adulthood 65 years +

There are also four main areas of development:

- Physical Development - includes both growth and the ability to use muscles and body parts for particular skills
- Intellectual Development –growth and ability to think, reason and learn
- Emotional Development – learning what emotions are, recognising, understanding and managing them
- Social Development – learning how to interact with other individuals and develop relationships.

4. Research ONE milestone/developmental norm/ what typically happens for each area of development at each life stage.

Here is an example of how you could do it:

	Physical Development	Intellectual Development	Emotional Development	Social Development
Birth and Infancy 0-2 years				
Early Childhood 2-8 years				
Adolescence 9-18 years				
Early Adulthood 19-45 years				
Adulthood 45-65 years				
Later Adulthood 65 years +				

