

Sample examination style questions

Question 1

FACTBOX: Australia's Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative in Indonesia

Aim: to increase incomes for Indonesia's rural poor and improve food security in sustainable ways.

Where: The program works in Indonesia's South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara provinces.

When: The four-year program is due to finish in mid-2010.

Achievements

- The program's cattle projects are boosting farmers' profits through new management techniques including better breeding, improved cattle stall facilities and feeding of forages.
- 36 cattle stalls across central Lombok have achieved calving rates of over 85 per cent compared to the regional average of 50-65 per cent; calf mortality has halved; and the growth rate of calves among participating farmers has nearly doubled.
- These results have increased income for more than 1,105 families
- The Initiative is also focusing on peanut growers by introducing new varieties, better management practices and creating better links between growers and buyers.
- For example, Australia's support has helped leverage efforts by Garuda Foods and peanut farmers in West Nusa Tenggara, which has increased farmer household income by more than 36 per cent. By 2009 more than 7,500 farmers were using the new farming model.

- a. Above is an example of an AusAID program. Explain how this program reflects two of AusAID's aims. (4 marks)

- b. Outline the role of AusAID via program such as this, in promoting health and Sustainable Human Development globally. (6 marks)

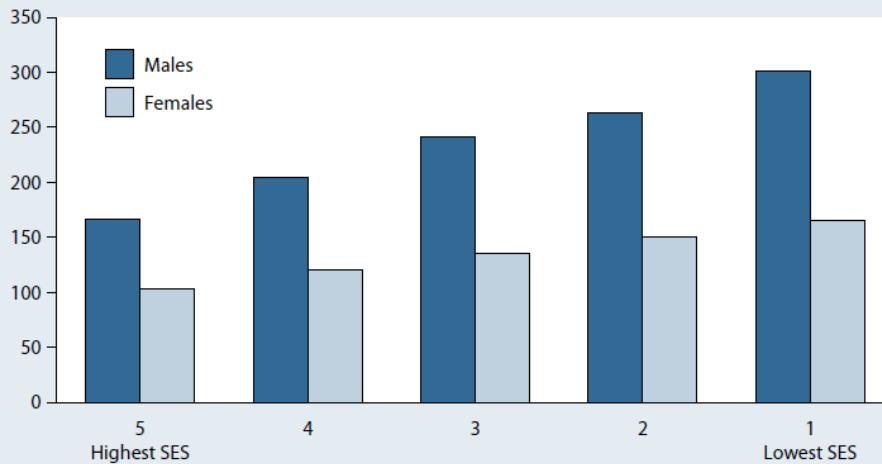
- c. AusAID provides a mix of emergency relief aid, bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Explain the difference between these types of aid and explain the contribution of each to achieving health and sustainable human development. (6 marks)

Question 2

Whose health? How population groups vary

5

Deaths per 100,000 population



SES Socioeconomic status.

Note: See Box 5.5 for an explanation of the SES measure used here.

Source: Public Health Information Development Unit 2009.

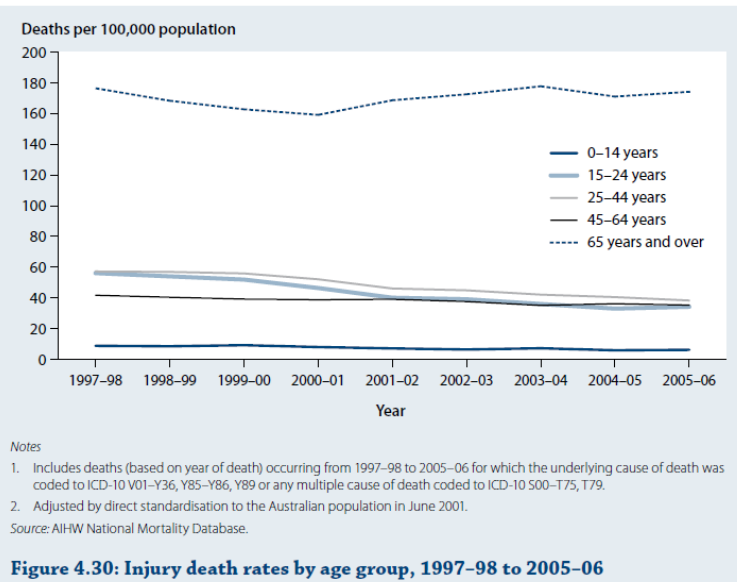
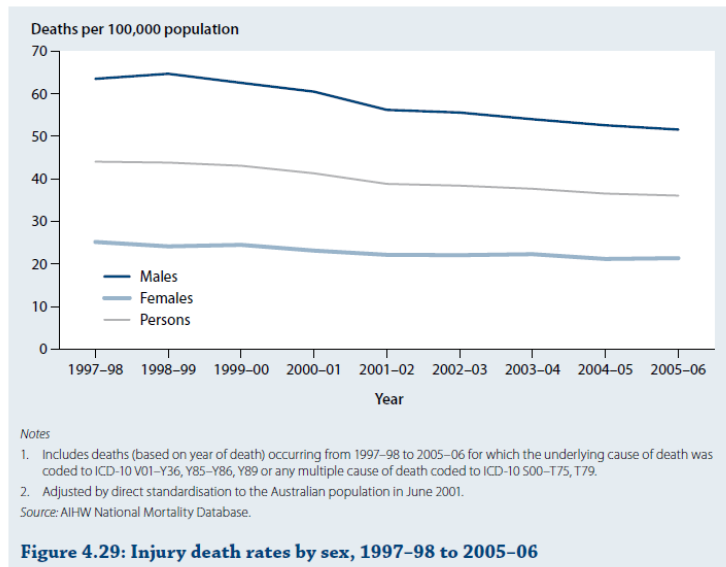
Figure 5.6 Premature deaths at ages 15–64 years, by sex and socioeconomic status, 2002–2006

- a. Identify two trends in the data. (2 marks)

- b. Outline two differences in the leading causes of **disease burden** that might contribute to the data above. (2 marks)

- c. Identify two determinants of health and explain how they might contribute to the data above. (4 marks)

Question 3



a. Identify 2 trends from the data above. (2 marks)

b. Name the NHPA represented by the data above (1 mark)

c. Outline two reasons why this was selected as one of the NHPA's (2 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

d. Identify 2 determinants of health and explain the role of each as a risk factor for this NHPA. (4 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

e. Identify one direct, indirect and intangible cost of this NHPA to the individual (3 marks)

Direct _____
Indirect _____
Intangible _____

f. Identify one direct cost of this NHPA to the community. (1 mark)

g. Name and outline one health promotion program that aims to address the NHPA identified in part b. (4 marks)

Question 5

The Parents Learning Actively with Youngsters (P.L.A.Y) – Never too young

The Parents Learning Actively with Youngsters (P.L.A.Y) – Never too young program is run by Glastonbury Child and Family Services, an independent, not-for-profit organisation in consultation with Deakin University and Leisure networks. The program focuses on building the parent-child relationship while developing the child’s fundamental movement skills. It provides the opportunity for parents and children from isolated area’s to meet with other families and access resources that they would otherwise not have the opportunity to use. This program is one of more than 60 that Vic Health funds across Victoria under the Participation in Community Sport and Active Recreation (PICSAR) program.

The Glastonbury play van and a number of parents and their children from surrounding rural communities visit Barwon Downs (a small rural community in South West Victoria) every Friday.

P.L.A.Y promotes healthier child and parent relationships by providing fun games and activities to share which help the development of children aged six months to four years. A mentor visits once a week to discuss a program of activities. The program is designed to get kids active and teach parents activities that they can do at home. Active play helps to develop movement skills and maintain a healthy weight. If small children enjoy being active then they are more likely to enjoy an active lifestyle as they grow. The sessions provide an early introduction to learning as well as a method of creating opportunities for parents and children to spend valuable time together, and for parents to interact with other parents.

The program also offers training and employment pathways for parents. Parents participating in the program are eligible to apply for mentor positions as they arise.

- a. The program above is an example of a Vic health program. Explain how this program reflects one of Vic Health’s values. (2 marks)

- b. Vic Health, have identified 6 priorities.

- i. Name three of these priorities.(3 marks)

- ii. Outline how this program addresses one of these priorities. (2 marks)

- c. Outline 2 potential health outcomes for mothers and/or their children of this Vic health funded project. (4 marks)

- d. Name two key principles of the social model of health and explain how they are reflected in this project. (4 marks)
