

# 1

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## Level 1 Health, 2018

### 90975 Demonstrate understanding of issues to make health-enhancing decisions in drug-related situations

2.00 p.m. Monday 26 November 2018  
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of issues to make health-enhancing decisions in drug-related situations.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of issues to make health-enhancing decisions in drug-related situations.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of issues to make health-enhancing decisions in drug-related situations.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.**

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**TOTAL**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Refer to the resources and the scenario, as well as your own knowledge, to demonstrate your understanding when answering (a) to (e).

## QUESTION

Refer to **Resources A and B** when answering (a).

### Resource A: Facts and Figures on Tobacco

- Tobacco is the leading cause of preventable death and disease in New Zealand.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- The social cost of drug-related harms and intervention in 2014 / 15 was \$1.8 billion, which included harm to health, as well as to family, friends, and the wider community.

Source (adapted): <https://www.smokefree.org.nz/smoking-its-effects/health-effects>, <https://www.smokefree.org.nz/smoking-its-effects/facts-figures>, and <https://www.drugfoundation.org.nz/policy-and-advocacy/drugs-in-nz>.

### Resource B: The University of Otago's Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS)

*The University of Otago's Christchurch Health and Development Study (CHDS)*, part of a wider study combining data to examine the associations between cannabis use in adolescence and later life outcomes, has found a strong connection between the extent of the use of cannabis before the age of 17, and a number of outcomes assessed up to the age of 30.

- [REDACTED]
  - [REDACTED]
  - [REDACTED]
  - [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Professor Fergusson says the findings reinforce the message that cannabis use in adolescence is not without harm.

Source (adapted): <https://www.otago.ac.nz/news/news/otago078888.html>.



Refer to the **scenario and Resource C** when answering (b), (c), (d), and (e).

### Riley's Scenario

Riley is 17 years old and a Year 13 student, who is counting down the days until he completes his final year of secondary school. He has an exciting year ahead, as he has already gained University Entrance, which will enable him to follow his career pathway of becoming an engineer.

In the last week of Term 4, Riley's school hosts a graduation dinner to celebrate the success of the Year 13 students. This is an alcohol-free event. Riley has decided to attend the dinner with his close friends: Mark, Stephen, Katherine, and Maria.

It has become a tradition for the students to continue the celebrations at someone's house after the dinner, and this year, it is going to be at Mark's place. Riley is unsure if he wants to go because he doesn't enjoy drinking alcohol, or the behaviour of his friends when they drink. On their way to Mark's place, the friends decide to go to a liquor store that always has cheap specials on RTDs (ready to drink beverages). Maria, who is 18, has agreed to buy the group some alcohol for the night. Riley doesn't like this idea and knows that if he goes to Mark's house, his friends will all get very drunk and try to peer pressure him into drinking too. None of the friends have permission from their parents or guardians to consume alcohol.

### Resource C: Alcohol and the Law

## What does the law say?

**The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 controls the sale and supply of alcohol in New Zealand.**



\*You could be fined up to \$2,000 if you don't follow this law.

Source: Health Promotion Agency, 'Alcohol & Your Kids. What Can You Do?', found on [https://www.alcohol.org.nz/sites/default/files/field/file\\_attachment/AL801%20March2015\\_%20update\\_Online%20LR.pdf](https://www.alcohol.org.nz/sites/default/files/field/file_attachment/AL801%20March2015_%20update_Online%20LR.pdf), p. 15.

(b) Identify a law that Maria will break if she buys the alcohol for the group.

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(c) Explain ONE personal, interpersonal, and societal factor that could influence Maria to break the law.

Personal factor: \_\_\_\_\_

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How this factor could influence Maria to break the law:

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Interpersonal factor: \_\_\_\_\_

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How this factor could influence Maria to break the law:

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Societal factor: \_\_\_\_\_

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How this factor could influence Maria to break the law:

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(e) (i) Identify three different decisions that Riley could make after the group leave the liquor store.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Explain which decision is the most health enhancing for Riley's **overall** well-being.

In your answer:

- consider ALL four dimensions of well-being
- justify why your decision is the most health enhancing.

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**Part (e) (ii) continues on the next page**











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