

2016 HSC Community and Family Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I, Part A

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	D
13	B
14	D
15	A
16	C
17	D
18	C
19	C
20	D

Section I, Part B

Question 21

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a judgement on how case studies can be used to research family types Provides detailed information on case studies and how they could be used to research family types 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to provide a judgement on how case studies can be used to research family types Provides information on case studies and how they could be used to research family types 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on case studies or how they could be used to research family types 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point about case studies and/or family types 	1

Sample answer:

Case studies are an in-depth primary research technique. They usually use more than one research technique such as interviews, observations and questionnaires. This technique could be suitable to investigate family types in the local community, as it would provide significant detail on the range of family types and their prevalence. Case studies can provide qualitative data; however, quantitative data would be limited due to the nature of the research. It is important that the researcher remains impartial and respects the privacy of the families. Case studies can be time-consuming and may present issues when the researcher is analysing the findings.

This technique could be suitable to investigate family types in the local community, as it would provide significant detail on the range, prevalence and variety of family structures. Case studies can provide qualitative data; however, quantitative data may be limited due to the nature of the research. Case studies can be time-consuming and may present issues when the researcher is analysing the findings due to the changing nature and diversity of families.

Question 22

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides accurate and detailed information about the importance of confidentiality when researching sensitive topics using appropriate terminology • Provides many relevant examples 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides detailed information about confidentiality when researching sensitive topics • Provides relevant examples 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information about confidentiality and/or sensitive topics • Provides relevant example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about confidentiality and/or sensitive topics • Provides an example(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one point about confidentiality and/or sensitive topics 	1

Sample answer:

Maintaining confidentiality shows respect for the participants and ensures the integrity of the researcher. Privacy is an important ethical consideration. The researcher should protect the identity of individuals involved in the research. Any individual has the right to be anonymous and to feel no risk to their wellbeing. Confidentiality can be ensured by seeking permission to record data using equipment such as a smart phone, selecting numbers to label research responses, ensuring data and opinions are not revealed to others, carefully storing information during the research process and shredding data collected prior to disposal.

The researcher should be aware of the wellbeing of all participants to reduce risks involved. The participants should be made aware of the nature of the study, what is involved in the study and offered the opportunity to see the final reports. The researcher should ensure participants' anonymity with all topics.

This is particularly relevant for sensitive topics such as abortion, so as to ensure ethical behaviour by the researcher.

Question 23

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information on how culture, customs and traditions influence parenting Provides relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on how culture, customs and traditions influence parenting Provides an example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on culture and/or customs and/or traditions influencing parenting 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point about culture or customs or parenting 	1

Sample answer:

Culture refers to the ideas, beliefs and social behaviours of a group; customs refers to the usual behaviour; and traditions refer to beliefs or behaviours passed from one generation to the next. Parenting involves satisfying the needs, building relationships and promoting wellbeing of the dependant. When fulfilling these roles, parents may be influenced by their culture, customs and traditions.

Parents may be influenced in their parenting practices due to culture as there are expected beliefs and behaviours they must follow in order to be a member of the cultural group. For example, some cultures expect parents to follow authoritarian parenting practices. Following the expectations means the family will be accepted in the cultural community giving them a sense of belonging.

Similarly, customs can influence parenting practices as a family may follow the usual behaviours of their community so the children learn the socially acceptable rules and are comfortable following those. Parents would therefore set limits of behaviour that are in keeping with customs. For example, it might be the custom to go to church every week and so the parents will insist on this with their children. In some families, it can be customary for the extended family to live in the same home and care for grandchildren which influences parenting as the grandparents take on caring roles.

Traditions can also play a part in parenting as they can impact on parenting roles taken. For example, a father's traditional responsibility was to provide financial support and discipline the child while the mother raised the child and was responsible for domestic duties which is a clear impact on parenting. Alternatively, parents who have immigrated may wish to retain ethnic traditions such as language and food choices meaning they would follow parenting practices that promote these traditions.

Question 24

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides detailed information on the legal rights of dependants • Demonstrates a clear relationship between the legal rights of dependants and the wellbeing of biological parents • Provides relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on the legal rights of dependants • Provides a link between the legal rights of dependants and the wellbeing of biological parents • Provides example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on legal rights of dependants and/or the wellbeing of biological parents • Provides an example 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one point about legal rights of dependants or the wellbeing of biological parents 	1

Sample answer:

Dependants have rights due to legislation, for example access to medical treatment. These rights can have either a positive or negative effect on the parents. The parents' emotional wellbeing may be affected in a negative way if they have to provide expensive medical treatments leading to potential conflict and disharmony within the family, particularly if the parents do not agree on the suggested medical treatment. On the other hand, the wellbeing of the parents could be enhanced knowing that they have provided all the basic needs for their child, leading to a safe and secure environment, where self-esteem and self-worth are improved.

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides detailed information about how carers fulfil their responsibilities in a way that builds a positive relationship with their dependants • Provides a clear link between the responsibilities of carers and building positive relationships with their dependants • Provides relevant example(s) 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information about how carers fulfil their responsibilities in a way that builds a positive relationship with their dependants • Provides a link between the responsibilities of carers and building positive relationships with their dependants • Provides examples 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about responsibilities and/or carers and/or positive dependant relationships • Provides an example(s) 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one point about responsibilities or carers or positive relationships or dependants 	1

Sample answer:

Carers include primary, formal and informal carers. A carer's responsibility is to provide ongoing assistance, personal care, support and assistance to their dependants for example taking their dependants to the shops to purchase personal items. Carers can best build a positive relationship with dependants by providing assistance where it is needed while, still allowing opportunities for independence, thereby enhancing self-esteem and self-confidence.

Question 26

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides detailed information on the advantages and limitations of print and electronic sources of data when conducting research Provides relevant example(s) 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on the advantages and limitations of print and electronic sources of data when conducting research Provides an example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information on print and/or electronic sources of data when conducting research 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one point about print or electronic sources of data 	1

Sample answer:

Electronic sources of data include the internet, computer programs, podcasts, webcasts, television and radio programs. Electronic sources are cheap, fast and easy to access, can be located readily and allow data to be collected quickly by the researcher therefore saving time. The effectiveness of electronic sources of data can be poor as it can be difficult for the researcher to validate sources as information can be uploaded readily without any form of verification required. Researchers should avoid user-created websites such as Wikipedia, blogs and forums as these sites can be edited by anyone at any time, which can make them unreliable.

Print sources of data can include books, magazines, journals, newspaper articles and pamphlets. Print sources can add depth and detail when conducting research, however, the date of publication needs to be checked as print sources can become out of date quickly. Researchers should also check the author of the information being presented as it can be biased and only contain one point of view. Print sources can be more time-consuming for the researcher to locate.

Question 27

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides detailed information on how the community uses both positive and negative terminology to describe the group • Provides a detailed explanation of the effect terminology has on individuals within the group • Provides many relevant examples 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides information on how the community uses both positive and negative terminology to describe the group • Provides an explanation of the effect terminology has on individuals within the group • Provides relevant examples 	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides some information on how the community uses positive and/or negative terminology to describe the group • Attempts to provide an explanation of the effect terminology has on individuals within the group • Provides example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group • Provides some information on how the community uses positive or negative terminology to describe the group 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one point about terminology or a group 	1

Sample answer:

People with disabilities

A range of terminology can be used to describe the group. For example positive terminology used to describe the disabled includes using the word ‘accessible’ rather than ‘disabled’, when referring to parking spaces or bathrooms. Negative terminology often stereotypes the individual for example ‘stuck in a wheelchair’ as opposed to a person ‘using a wheelchair’ and can impact on an individual’s self-esteem and sense of identity. Sometimes the community uses negative terminology, which can focus on the disability rather than the person, for example saying ‘disabled person’ instead of saying ‘person with a disability’. Another example could include labelling a person with a disability as ‘retarded’ which decreases their sense of worth and sense of belonging. Terminology will have a positive or negative effect on people with disabilities.

An individual with a disability will experience a range of terms (both positive and negative) and this will shape the way they see the world and interact with others, impacting on their sense of security and wellbeing. Misused, outdated or negative terminology is inappropriate and hurtful. For example, using terms such as ‘special needs’ or ‘crippled’ to describe a person with a disability could be condescending as well as derogatory. These insensitive terms may make an individual feel unsafe and could impact on their ability to meet their needs and participate actively and positively in the community.

Question 28 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides detailed information on how community organisations advocate for the group • Provides relevant example(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides information on how community organisations advocate for the group • Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group • Provides some information about community organisations and/or advocacy 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one point about community organisations and/or advocacy 	1

Sample answer:**GLBTI communities**

Advocacy is about drawing attention to specific needs and concerns of the group with the intention of creating a positive change. Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (GLBTI) people have a number of ways they can advocate for their group, including raising awareness within the community, educating the community and promoting the rights of the group. The GLBTI group engages in lobbying the government to try and create political and legal change. This can occur through face-to-face lobbying, position paper writing, report and letter writing and working with decision-making bodies. Public education and awareness can occur through creating posters and leaflets, organising non-violent protests, demonstrations, organising conferences and workshops.

Question 28 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides detailed information about how advocacy can have a positive influence on community attitudes • Provides relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group from the list provided • Provides information about how advocacy can have a positive influence on community attitudes • Provides an example(s) 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly identifies a group • Provides some information about advocacy and/or community attitudes 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one point about advocacy and/or community attitudes 	1

Sample answer:

Effective advocacy for the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (GLBTI) group can have a positive influence on community attitudes by increasing the awareness of the group and breaking down the barriers between the group and the wider community. If the wider community is made more aware and has a better understanding of the issues of concern for the GLBTI group through effective advocacy such as lobbying the government and community education, it will hopefully put pressure on the government to change laws and policy and to close the gap on the issues of concern for the group. For example, legalising same sex marriage.

Section II

Question 29 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of the services provided by ONE children's community support organisation Provides a clear link between the impact of a community support organisation and the wellbeing of children Provides relevant examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the services provided by ONE children's community support organisation Provides a link between the impact of a community support organisation and the wellbeing of children Provides examples 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about the services provided by ONE children's community support organisation Attempts to provide a link between the impact of a community support organisation and the wellbeing of children Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about the service(s) provided by a children's community support organisation and/or the wellbeing of children 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one relevant point about one children's community/support organisation or wellbeing of children 	1

Sample answer:

Kidsafe is a non-government, not for profit charitable organisation that aims to prevent unintentional childhood injuries. They also aim to reduce the number of deaths and disabilities associated with injuries in children under the age of 15. Kidsafe provide education on topics such as water safety and child accident prevention. They also work with the Australian Standards Committee to ensure the provision of safer products and environments for children, for example, playground equipment, prams and strollers, swimming pools and children's toys. This helps to ensure children's physical wellbeing as it helps to reduce the likelihood of physical injuries.

Other suitable community support organisations include: PCYC, sporting organisations, Headspace, Beyond Blue, Meals on Wheels, after school care, Smith Family, Kids Helpline, Kidsafe, Black Dog Institute.

Question 29 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of how community organisations interact with government to support and protect individuals and families Provides a clear link between how community organisations interact with government and the support and protection of individuals and families Provides relevant examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how community organisations interact with government to support and protect individuals and families Provides a link between how community organisations interact with government and the support and protection of individuals and families Provides examples 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on how community organisation(s) interact with government Attempts to provide a link between how community organisations interact with government and the support and/or protection of an individuals and families Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about community organisation(s) and/or government and/or support and/or protection of individuals and/or families 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one relevant point about community organisation(s) and/or government and/or support and/or protection of individuals and/or families 	1

Sample answer:

Community support organisations include counselling services, health services, refuges and other support groups, for example Relationships Australia. Based on government-led initiatives, including the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022, the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments worked with the community to develop this plan to reduce violence against women and their children. Relationships Australia provides a range of counselling services for individuals and families to support this initiative. They offer specific counselling programs to address family violence, and provide courses for people who have experienced violence and abuse and want to be safe and overcome the impact of the trauma.

Question 29 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of the current Family Law Act • Provides a valid judgement about the effectiveness of the current Family Law Act in supporting and protecting adults and families • Provides a clear link to the impact on the wellbeing of adults and families • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive answer 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of the current Family Law Act • Provides a judgement about the effectiveness of the current Family Law Act in supporting and protecting adults and families • Provides a link to the impact on the wellbeing of adults and families • Communicates ideas and information using some relevant examples • Presents a cohesive answer 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge and understanding of the current Family Law Act • Attempts to provide a link about the effectiveness of the current Family Law Act in supporting and/or protecting adults and families • Communicates ideas and information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some information about the current Family Law Act • Uses examples that rely on personal experience • Communicates ideas in a basic form 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one relevant point about the Family Law Act and/or some information on support and/or protection for adults and families 	1–3

Sample answer:

The current Family Law Act (1975) encourages shared and cooperative parenting after separation and a shift in focus from post separation dispute resolution to private mediated methods. The current Act encourages shared parental responsibility ensuring children have the benefit of both parents having a meaningful involvement in the children's lives. This can enhance the social and emotional wellbeing of the child and can reduce conflict and stress between parents allowing for positive dynamics between all family members. The current Act encourages parents to share duties and responsibilities for all family members and to help parents agree on what is best for the children. The Act also recognises and acknowledges the importance of children spending time with grandparents and other relatives provided this does not put the children at risk.

Overall, the Family Law Act is effective as it provides for counselling and mediation to help people resolve their problems and make their own decisions about the care of their children. This can enhance social–emotional wellbeing as it can provide the opportunity for family members to resolve differences in an effective manner by making decisions together. However, some individuals' social–emotional wellbeing may be negatively impacted as this process can be time-consuming, costly and frustrating, leading to conflict and disharmony.

Question 30 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of how recent technology affects workplace safety Provides relevant examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how recent technology affects workplace safety Provides example(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on how recent technology affects workplace safety Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about recent technology and/or workplace safety 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one relevant point about recent technology or workplace safety 	1

Sample answer:

Workplace safety has improved as a result of technological advancements. In relation to security, workplaces have more sophisticated security systems and alarm systems ensuring safety of employees and employers. Technological improvements have led to increased safety such as emergency shutdown on equipment, which activates when sensors detect changes in conditions and heavy machinery being automated. Safety clothing is worn by employees using high visibility, reflective materials which enable employees to be clearly seen from distances for example on construction sites.

Question 30 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a detailed description of how the nature and use of information and communication technologies have evolved • Provides relevant examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a description of how the nature and use of information and communication technologies have evolved • Provides example(s) 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on how the nature and/or use of information and communication technologies have evolved • Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about information and/or communication technologies 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one relevant point about information or communication technologies 	1

Sample answer:

Information and communication technologies have evolved from primitive through to complex technologies. Primitive communication technologies such as smoke signals and morse code have progressed to satellite and other wireless networks, as well as high speed digital technologies across the world. This technology is accepted worldwide and is utilised to communicate daily. Primitive information technology included cave paintings, writing letters while current complex technology includes the internet and online social networks. These allow for individuals to communicate and search for information on an infinite number of topics.

Question 30 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of the impact of emerging technologies on the environment, education and learning • Provides a valid judgement about the impact of emerging technologies on the environment, education and learning • Provides a clear link to the impact on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive answer 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of the impact of emerging technologies on the environment, education and learning • Provides a judgement about the impact of emerging technologies on the environment, education and learning • Provides a link to the impact on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using some relevant examples • Presents a cohesive answer 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge and understanding of the impact of emerging technologies on the environment, education and learning • Attempts to provide a link about the impact of emerging technologies on the environment, and/or education and learning • Communicates ideas and information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some information about emerging technologies and/or the environment and/or education and learning • Uses examples that rely on personal experience • Communicates ideas in a basic form 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one relevant point about emerging technologies and/or the environment and/or education and learning 	1–3

Sample answer:

Emerging technologies play a significant role in shaping society as they connect individuals and communities, enhance wellbeing of individuals, provide protective and defence strategies and enhance learning opportunities. There are many emerging technologies that play a role in supporting and preserving the environment. For example, forecast systems to track weather patterns allow communities to prepare for weather implications such as storms and flooding. Desalination is another example of an emerging technology that could provide an answer to the reduced availability of fresh water as it allows equitable access for communities. Hydroponics can assist as an emerging technology by providing food sources to communities that are in marginal land areas, creating equitable access to food sources. Some emerging technologies can have a negative impact on the environment. By-products, waste and the need for fossil fuels to utilise machinery cost the community and impact negatively on the environment. Emerging technologies have had many advantages for those engaged in education and learning. Many of these technologies such as hardware, software, the internet and computer enhanced teaching tools for example SMART boards, have assisted individuals in the learning environment. The Global Classroom has also improved and enhanced learning opportunities in education, creating equitable access to learning and creating positive social environments. Personal tablets for example iPads, have provided self-directed learning platforms and, with the speed of internet access, allow individuals to develop an understanding of a wide variety of information and research systems. Unfortunately, the cost and accessibility of these technologies may cause inequity for individuals who cannot afford the technology. Living in a remote location with no internet access may increase the education gap for individuals; this could potentially have a negative impact on the education and learning of individuals and communities, affecting an individual's wellbeing.

Question 31 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed explanation of how the value and status of work impact on how a person perceives work Provides relevant examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how the value and status of work impact on how a person perceives work Provides examples 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on how the value and status of work impact on how a person perceives work Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about value and/or status of work and/or perception of work 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides one relevant point about value or status of work and/or perception of work 	1

Sample answer:

Work is valued in two different ways: firstly, the community benefits as people pay income tax and these taxes are used to build eg roads and hospitals. Secondly, the individual may benefit as work provides an income to the individual so they can meet needs for example purchase food, clothing, shelter. Work can also provide personal satisfaction and increase self-esteem for the individual.

The status of work is a societal based rank or judgement based on many different factors. For example level of education required to obtain the job, how much the individual earns, level of responsibility, the level of integrity and contribution to the greater good, for example a fire fighter compared to the paparazzi.

Everyone perceives and judges work in different ways based on its value and status. The personal perceptions and judgements of work are based on a person's personal experiences and beliefs and will lead them to judge or value one job/profession as more important or significant than another for example an environmental lawyer being more highly regarded based on a high level of education and income and contribution to the community.

Question 31 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides detailed information on the current trends in the labour force in regard to age and gender • Provides a clear link between the labour force and the impact of age and gender • Provides relevant examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on the current trends in the labour force in regard to age and gender • Provides a link between the labour force and the impact of age and gender • Provides examples 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on the current trends in the labour force in regard to age and gender • Attempts to provide a link between the labour force and the impact of age and gender • Provides an example(s) 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some information about the labour force and age or gender 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides one relevant point about the labour force and/or age and/or gender 	1

Sample answer:

Australia continues to show a strong growth in labour force participation, while unemployment has remained stable. The Australian economy and family incomes are projected to continue to grow. Female employment is projected to increase following the current trends. However, male labour force participation is higher than females due to child-rearing responsibilities. More females are working part time compared to males, again due to family commitments. As life expectancy increases, more people are remaining in the workforce for longer. The average age of people in the labour force is increasing. This is due to youth remaining in education longer, delaying when they enter the labour force.

Question 31 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates extensive knowledge and understanding of the implications of the relationship between social factors and changing work patterns • Provides a clear link to the impact on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive answer 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of the relationship between social factors and changing work patterns • Provides a link to the impact on the wellbeing of individuals • Communicates ideas and information using some relevant examples • Presents a cohesive answer 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound knowledge and understanding of the relationship between social factors and work patterns • Communicates ideas and information using examples 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some information about social factor(s) and/or work pattern(s) • Uses example(s) that rely on personal experience • Communicates ideas in a basic form 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides relevant point(s) about social factors and/or work patterns 	1–3

Answers could include:*Social factors include:*

- Technology
 - computers
 - automation/robotics
 - research and development
- Education/retraining
- Employment/unemployment
- Perceptions of gender
- Family circumstances including structural change
- Government policy
- Economics

Patterns of work include:

- Full time, part time, job share, casual
- Permanent, temporary/contract
- Self employment
- Shift work
- Voluntary
- Seasonal
- Working remotely
- Others

2016 HSC Community and Family Studies Mapping Grid

Section I Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Groups in Context – satisfaction of needs	H5.1
2	1	Parenting and Caring – styles of parenting	H2.1
3	1	Research Methodology – types of data	H4.1
4	1	Research Methodology – research process	H4.2
5	1	Parenting and Caring – types of parents and carers	H2.1
6	1	Parenting and Caring – preparations for becoming a parent or carer	H2.2
7	1	Research Methodology – research process	H4.1
8	1	Groups in Context – satisfaction of needs	H5.1
9	1	Parenting and Caring – types of support	H3.2
10	1	Research Methodology – research fundamentals	H4.1
11	1	Parenting and Caring – rights and responsibilities in parenting and caring	H2.3
12	1	Groups in Context – factors affecting access to services	H5.1
13	1	Parenting and Caring – influences on parents and carers	H5.2
14	1	Research Methodology – research fundamentals	H4.1
15	1	Groups in Context – exploring four specific groups within the community	H4.1
16	1	Groups in Context – satisfaction of needs	H3.1
17	1	Research Methodology – research methods	H4.1
18	1	Parenting and Caring – influences on parents and carers	H3.4
19	1	Groups in Context – exploring four specific groups within the community	H3.1
20	1	Research Methodology – research fundamentals	H4.1

Section I Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21	5	Research Methodology – research methods	H4.1
22	8	Research Methodology – research fundamentals	H4.2
23	6	Parenting and Caring – influences on parents and carers	H2.1
24	6	Parenting and Caring – rights and responsibilities in parenting and caring	H3.4
25	6	Parenting and Caring – roles of parents and carers	H2.3
26	6	Research Methodology – research fundamentals	H4.1
27	8	Groups in Context – exploring four specific groups within the community	H2.2
28 (a)	4	Groups in Context – positive influences of community attitudes	H6.2
28 (b)	6	Groups in Context – positive influences of community attitudes	H6.2

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
29 (a)	5	Family and Societal Interactions – the community’s role in providing for the wellbeing of children	H3.2
29 (b)	5	Family and Societal Interactions – the role of community organisations and agencies	H3.2
29 (c)	15	Family and Societal Interactions – the government’s role in supporting adults and families	H3.4
30 (a)	5	Social Impact of Technology – technologies and the workplace	H3.4
30 (b)	5	Social Impact of Technology – historical perspectives	H3.4
30 (c)	15	Social Impact of Technology – impact of emerging technologies	H3.4
31 (a)	5	Individuals and Work – the nature of work	H2.2
31 (b)	5	Individuals and Work – the nature of work	H6.1
31 (c)	15	Individuals and Work – social factors leading to changing work patterns	H3.4