



ADDITIONAL READING AND ACTIVITIES LIST

SOCIAL SCIENCES

BTEC Health and Social Care (Double)



Here are some tasks that you can have a go at to help you prepare for starting the BTEC Diploma in Health and Social Care at Blackpool Sixth.

Unit 1: Human Lifespan Development

Watch the following videos on Piaget's stages of cognitive development and summarise the activities for each stage.

Sensorimotor stage (0-2 years): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NCdLNuP7OA8>

Pre-operational stage (2-7 years): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDJ0qJTL0hM>

Concrete operational (7-11 years): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gA04ew6OigM>

Formal operational stage (11+): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lw36PpYPPZM>

Practical prediction tasks

Conservation of mass:

1. Take two equally sized pieces of modelling clay. Roll each into an equal sized ball
2. Take one of the balls and roll it into a long sausage shape.

Questions: Imagine that you ask each child which piece has the most modelling clay; the ball, the sausage or both the same:

What will the 4-year-old probably say? Why?

What will the 7-year-old probably say? Why?

Conservation of Number:

1. Take ten pennies and line them up into two rows of five equally spaced.
2. Leave the top row of five exactly as it is. Space out the pennies in the bottom row so that it appears longer.

Questions: Imagine that you ask each child which line has the most pennies; the top row, the bottom row or both the same:

What will the 4-year-old probably say? Why?

What will the 7-year-old probably say? Why?

Conservation of volume:

1. Pour the bottle of water into each of the two equally sized containers (equal amount in each).
2. Pour the water from one container into another tall thin container (so that the amount looks higher). Leave the water in the other container.

Questions: Imagine that you ask each child which container has the most water; the small/wide one, the tall/thin one or both the same:

What will the 4-year-old probably say? Why?

What will the 7-year-old probably say? Why?

Unit 14: Physiological disorders

Complete the diabetes word search below:

C	A	E	D	Y	L	I	T	Y	P	E	S	U	F
G	L	O	W	F	O	O	D	G	R	I	T	S	D
E	I	I	I	N	S	U	L	I	N	G	I	V	I
S	G	E	V	E	E	E	I	S	U	G	A	R	Z
I	T	H	G	I	E	W	R	E	V	O	E	O	Z
C	G	S	C	E	S	O	C	U	L	G	S	E	Y
R	S	U	E	E	N	L	G	E	W	O	E	I	G
E	R	F	H	A	L	E	H	E	G	T	T	R	F
X	R	C	R	G	H	L	T	E	H	I	E	C	H
E	E	C	T	R	I	O	S	I	H	L	B	H	U
L	Y	T	T	N	L	H	G	O	C	D	A	Z	N
H	Z	C	G	E	R	H	M	O	W	S	I	Y	G
T	R	E	M	B	L	I	N	G	R	S	D	G	R
C	T	A	C	H	Y	C	A	R	D	I	A	O	Y

CELLS
DIABETES
FOOD
SUGAR
INSULIN
GLUCOSE
TREMBLING
GENETICS
TACHYCARDIA
HUNGRY
TYPES
EXERCISE
DIZZY
HIGH
OVERWEIGHT
LOW



SOCIAL SCIENCES

BTEC Health and Social Care (Triple)



Here are some tasks that you can have a go at to help you prepare for starting the BTEC Extended Diploma in Health and Social Care at Blackpool Sixth.

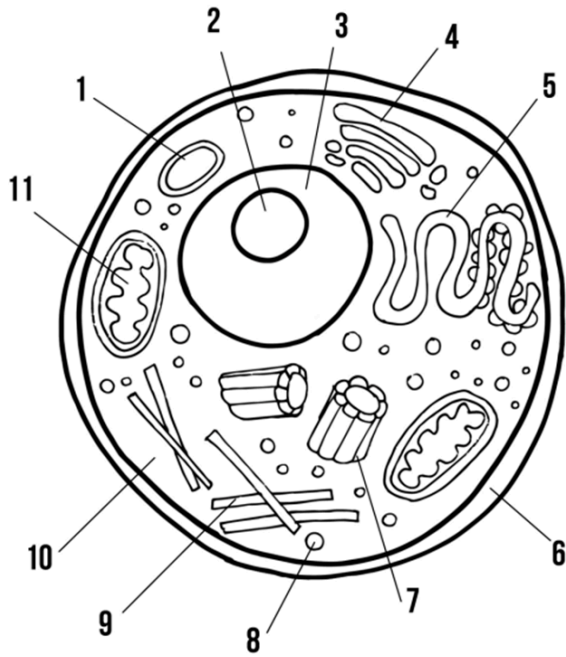
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Unit 3: Anatomy and Physiology

Label the cell below:

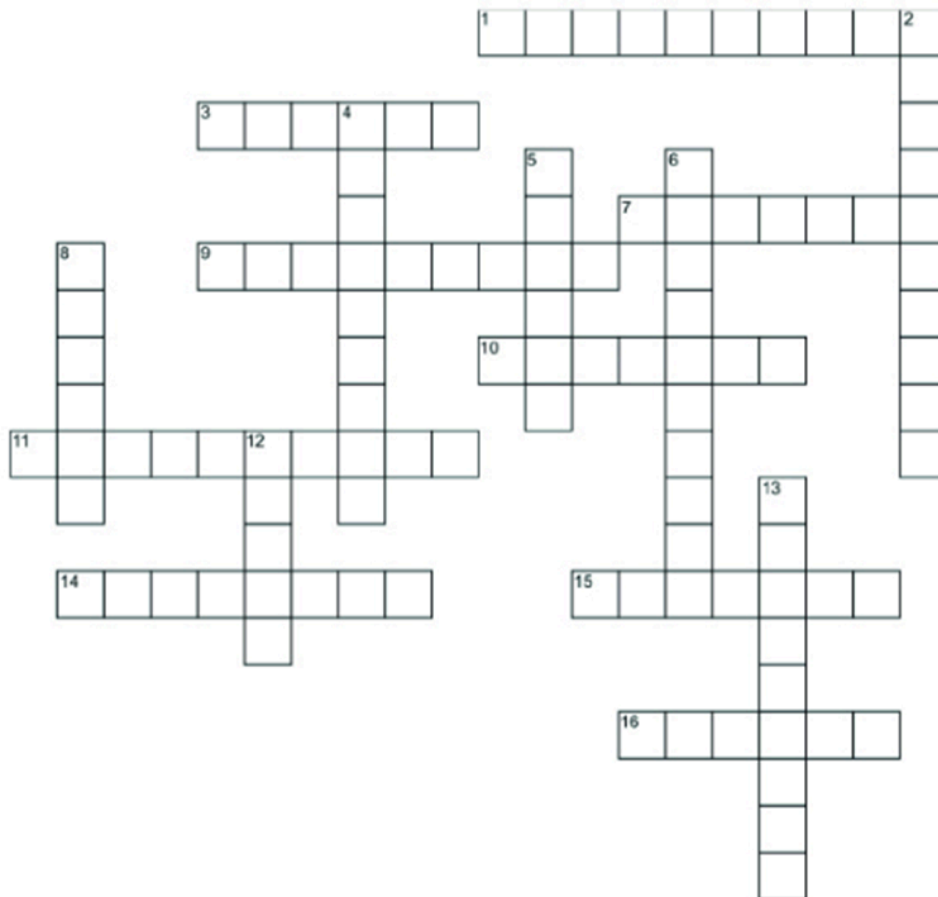


Word bank:

Cytoplasm, Endoplasmic reticulum,
Ribosome, Nucleolus, Cell membrane,
Golgi body, Lysosome, Centrioles,
Mitochondria, Nucleus, Microtubules

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Nervous system crossword



Across

1. Inflammation of the membranes surrounding brain and spinal cord
3. Most simple structural component of the nervous system
7. Controls breathing, heartbeats, and other involuntary activities
9. Muscles and glands, for example
10. Largest portion of the brain; where conscious thinking occurs
11. Term for nerves that are not part of the central nervous system
14. Unlearned and involuntary complex behaviors
15. Nervous system which controls the voluntary skeletal muscles
16. When a muscle is constantly used is becomes ____ (i.e., not weak)

Down

2. Major nerve bundle connecting the brain to other parts of the body
4. Term for sense organs
5. Smaller bundles of neurons for transmission of impulses over long distances
6. Portion of the brain that coordinates balance and voluntary movement
8. Involuntary, unconscious, and immediate response to a particular stimulus
12. A response repeated constantly to the point at which it becomes automatic
13. The internal organs are controlled by this aspect of the nervous system

Unit 14: Physiological disorders

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E	I	I	I	N	S	U	L	I	N	G	I	V	I
S	G	E	V	E	E	E	I	S	U	G	A	R	Z
I	T	H	G	I	E	W	R	E	V	O	E	O	Z
C	G	S	C	E	S	O	C	U	L	G	S	E	Y
R	S	U	E	E	N	L	G	E	W	O	E	I	G
E	R	F	H	A	L	E	H	E	G	T	T	R	F
X	R	C	R	G	H	L	T	E	H	I	E	C	H
E	E	C	T	R	I	O	S	I	H	L	B	H	U
L	Y	T	T	N	L	H	G	O	C	D	A	Z	N
H	Z	C	G	E	R	H	M	O	W	S	I	Y	G
T	R	E	M	B	L	I	N	G	R	S	D	G	R
C	T	A	C	H	Y	C	A	R	D	I	A	O	Y

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