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Summary of Topics

	Topic Title	Spec Reference
1	Origins and aims of public health policy	A1
2	Strategies for developing public health policy	A2
3	Monitoring the health status of the population	A3
4	Groups that influence public health policy	A4
5	Factors affecting health; the socio-economic impact of improving health	B1/B2
6	The role of health promoters	C1
7	Approaches to promoting public health and well-being	C2
8	Approaches to protecting public health and well-being	C3
9	Disease prevention and control methods	C4
10	Features of health promotion campaigns; barriers to campaigns	D1/D2
11	Behaviour change models/theories and increasing public awareness	D3/D4

Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the BTEC Nationals in Health and Social Care specification, Unit 8. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for the topic:

Learning Aim A:

- Origins and aims of public health policy
- Strategies for developing public health policy
- Monitoring the health status of the population
- Groups that influence public health policy

Learning Aim B:

- Factors affecting health; the socio-economic impact of improving health

Learning Aim C:

- The role of health promoters
- Approaches to promoting public health and well-being
- Approaches to protecting public health and well-being
- Disease prevention and control methods

Learning Aim D:

- Features of health promotion campaigns; barriers to campaigns
- Behaviour change models/theories and increasing public awareness

For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the **Crosswords** as homework for one topic, and the **Match-up** as a starter for another.

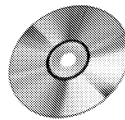
Alternatively, differentiate the activity for a given topic; for example, you might want to give your stronger students the **Crosswords** early on while you start weaker learners on the **Match-up** (where terms and definitions are both available).

Domino and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement, as well as potential for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision and the **Table Fill** and **Write Your Own Glossary** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in keywords or definitions.

For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD need to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



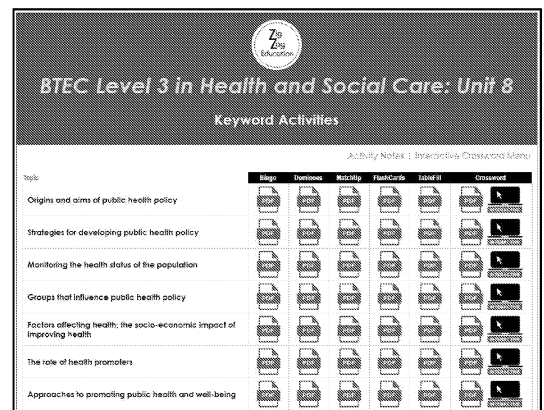
Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

1. Access All Menu

Location: [index.html](#)

This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

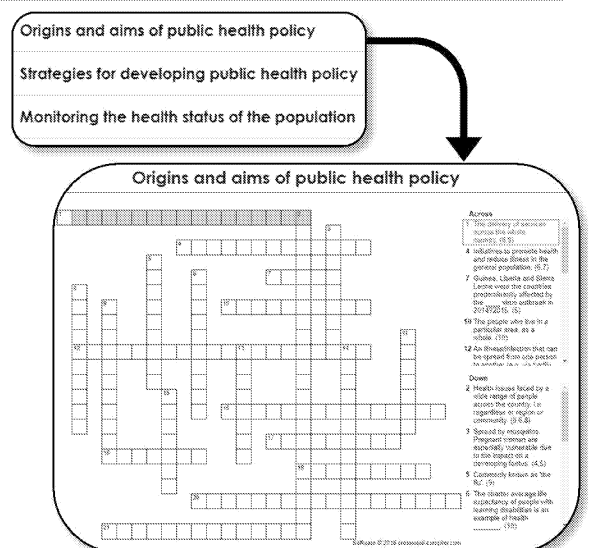
If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.



2. Interactive Crossword Menu

Location: [interactive-crosswords/index.html](#)

This menu, which can be accessed via the *Access All* Menu, is included to allow learners access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).



Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Health and Social Care resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates

Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your school's internal network or VLE. In addition, each of the single-page activities (*crosswords*, *match-up* and *table fill*), as well as the solutions, are provided on paper too.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the set. The teacher reads the definitions using the Keyword Answers and the student must match the definitions to the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card. The bingo activity is available for sets with 12 or more words.

✓ PDF

Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are equally effective as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to ease students into their revision programme.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER



In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and PDF, the crosswords are provided in interactive format on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML5) and will run straight from your Internet browser.

Dominoes

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more active way to engage students. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

✓ PDF

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning that if any cards are left outside of the chain, then students have gone wrong somewhere.

Match-up

Students match descriptions to their keywords by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd mistake while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with! By eliminating the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones that they are less confident with.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition on the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table. Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched-up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

✓ PDF

Table Fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, without any other help. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of each topic or during revision. This then acts as a check that students have grasped the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, it could be given to students at the beginning of the topic, to see what they already know.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Write Your Own Glossary

Like the Table Fill, this activity can be used to test pupils before learning a topic, or as a revision tool after learning a topic. Students are given a list of the keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated for all levels of learner.

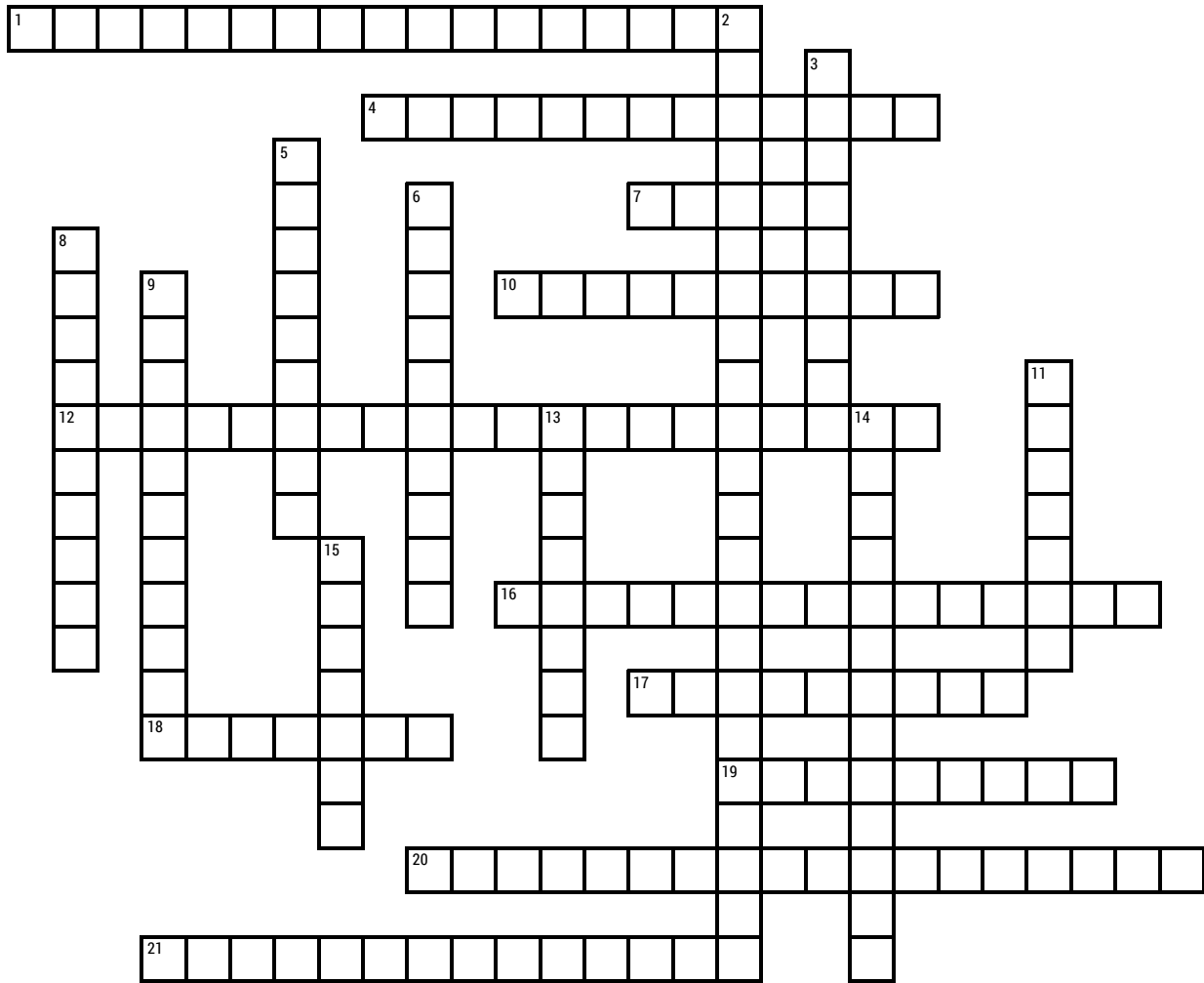
✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 80 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 11 topics.

The resource covers 197 key terms.

Origins and aims of public health policy



Across

- 1 The delivery of services across the whole country. (8,9)
- 4 Initiatives to promote health and reduce illness in the general population. (6,7)
- 7 Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone were the countries predominantly affected by the ___ virus outbreak in 2014-2015. (5)
- 10 The people who live in a particular area, as a whole. (10)
- 12 An illness/infection that can be spread from one person to another (e.g. via bodily fluids or coughing). (12,8)
- 16 Health and well-being services which are required, e.g. what are common illnesses in this population, and which services are required? (10,5)
- 17 Cervical ___ programmes are designed to detect high-risk factors for cervical cancer, or early stages of the disease. (9)
- 18 The organisation of a group of people and the systems in place which order the way they live together. (7)
- 19 The 1942 ___ Report led proposed reforms to social welfare and healthcare. (9)
- 20 Official guidelines for the promotion of health and prevention of illness in the general population. (6,6,6)
- 21 Discovering signs of a disease in its initial stages. Often leads to a better prognosis or higher likelihood of successful treatment. (5,9)

Down

- 2 Health issues faced by a wide range of people across the country, i.e. regardless of region or community. (8,6,8)
- 3 Spread by mosquitos. Pregnant women are especially vulnerable due to the impact on a developing foetus. (4,5)
- 5 Commonly known as 'the flu'. (9)
- 6 The shorter average life expectancy of people with learning disabilities is an example of health _____. (10)
- 8 A piece of legislation which brought the National Health Service into existence. Includes an acronym. (3,3,4)
- 9 Groups of people that share a common characteristic - e.g. live in the same place or share the same culture. (11)
- 11 A viral infection that causes a rash. Spread has been reduced due to high vaccination rates. (7)
- 13 When an infectious disease affects a high number of people at one specific time. (8)
- 14 ___ hazards include pollution and radioactivity. (13)
- 15 A bacterial infection, usually picked up by being in contact with unclean water. Causes severe diarrhoea. (7)

Origins and aims of public health policy

<i>Target setting</i>	Initiatives to promote health and reduce illness in the general population.
<i>Public health policy</i>	Official guidelines for the promotion of health and prevention of illness in the general population.
<i>Beveridge Report 1942</i>	A publication which led to the establishment of social security measures and the National Health Service.
<i>NHS Act 1946</i>	A piece of legislation which brought the National Health Service into existence. Includes an acronym.
<i>Epidemic</i>	When an infectious disease affects a high number of people at one specific time.
<i>Ebola</i>	A potentially deadly virus causing fever and major haemorrhage. There was a large outbreak in West Africa in 2014-2015.
<i>Zika virus</i>	Spread by mosquitos. Pregnant women are especially vulnerable due to the impact on a developing foetus.
<i>Cholera</i>	A bacterial infection, usually picked up by being in contact with unclean water. Causes severe diarrhoea.
<i>Influenza</i>	A viral infection; common symptoms include fever, muscle pain, sore throat. Older people are particularly at risk from complications.
<i>Measles</i>	A viral infection that causes a rash. Spread has been reduced due to high vaccination rates.
<i>National provision</i>	The delivery of services across the whole country.
<i>Healthcare needs</i>	Health and well-being services which are required, e.g. what are common illnesses in this population, and which services are required?
<i>Population</i>	The people who live in a particular area, as a whole.
<i>Communities</i>	Groups of people that share a common characteristic - e.g. live in the same place or share the same culture.
<i>Society</i>	The organisation of a group of people and the systems in place which order the way they live together.
<i>Inequality</i>	When a particular group of people are likely to face worse outcomes than others or other systematic disadvantages.
<i>Environmental hazards</i>	Risks to health present in the physical surroundings, such as pollution.
<i>Communicable diseases</i>	An illness/infection that can be spread from one person to another (e.g. via bodily fluids or coughing).
<i>National health problems</i>	Health issues faced by a wide range of people across the country, i.e. regardless of region or community.
<i>Screening programmes</i>	Initiatives designed to detect health problems, ideally at an early stage.
<i>Early diagnosis</i>	Discovering signs of a disease in its initial stages. Often leads to a better prognosis or higher likelihood of successful treatment.

Origins and aims of public health policy *(Table Fill)*

Initiatives to promote health and reduce illness in the general population.	
Official guidelines for the promotion of health and prevention of illness in the general population.	
A publication which led to the establishment of social security measures and the National Health Service.	
A piece of legislation which brought the National Health Service into existence. Includes an acronym.	
When an infectious disease affects a high number of people at one specific time.	
A potentially deadly virus causing fever and major haemorrhage. There was a large outbreak in West Africa in 2014-2015.	
Spread by mosquitos. Pregnant women are especially vulnerable due to the impact on a developing foetus.	
A bacterial infection, usually picked up by being in contact with unclean water. Causes severe diarrhoea.	
A viral infection; common symptoms include fever, muscle pain, sore throat. Older people are particularly at risk from complications.	
A viral infection that causes a rash. Spread has been reduced due to high vaccination rates.	
The delivery of services across the whole country.	
Health and well-being services which are required, e.g. what are common illnesses in this population, and which services are required?	
The people who live in a particular area, as a whole.	
Groups of people that share a common characteristic - e.g. live in the same place or share the same culture.	
The organisation of a group of people and the systems in place which order the way they live together.	
When a particular group of people are likely to face worse outcomes than others or other systematic disadvantages.	
Risks to health present in the physical surroundings, such as pollution.	
An illness/infection that can be spread from one person to another (e.g. via bodily fluids or coughing).	
Health issues faced by a wide range of people across the country, i.e. regardless or region or community.	
Initiatives designed to detect health problems, ideally at an early stage.	
Discovering signs of a disease in its initial stages. Often leads to a better prognosis or higher likelihood of successful treatment.	

Origins and aims of public health policy *(Match Up)*

1	A bacterial infection, usually picked up by being in contact with unclean water. Causes severe diarrhoea.
2	A piece of legislation which brought the National Health Service into existence. Includes an acronym.
3	A potentially deadly virus causing fever and major haemorrhage. There was a large outbreak in West Africa in 2014-2015.
4	A publication which led to the establishment of social security measures and the National Health Service.
5	A viral infection that causes a rash. Spread has been reduced due to high vaccination rates.
6	A viral infection; common symptoms include fever, muscle pain, sore throat. Older people are particularly at risk from complications.
7	An illness/infection that can be spread from one person to another (e.g. via bodily fluids or coughing).
8	Discovering signs of a disease in its initial stages. Often leads to a better prognosis or higher likelihood of successful treatment.
9	Groups of people that share a common characteristic - e.g. live in the same place or share the same culture.
10	Health and well-being services which are required, e.g. what are common illnesses in this population, and which services are required?
11	Health issues faced by a wide range of people across the country, i.e. regardless of region or community.
12	Initiatives designed to detect health problems, ideally at an early stage.
13	Initiatives to promote health and reduce illness in the general population.
14	Official guidelines for the promotion of health and prevention of illness in the general population.
15	Risks to health present in the physical surroundings, such as pollution.
16	Spread by mosquitos. Pregnant women are especially vulnerable due to the impact on a developing foetus.
17	The delivery of services across the whole country.
18	The organisation of a group of people and the systems in place which order the way they live together.
19	The people who live in a particular area, as a whole.
20	When a particular group of people are likely to face worse outcomes than others or other systematic disadvantages.
21	When an infectious disease affects a high number of people at one specific time.

Target setting	
Public health policy	
Beveridge Report 1942	
NHS Act 1946	
Epidemic	
Ebola	
Zika virus	
Cholera	
Influenza	
Measles	
National provision	
Healthcare needs	
Population	
Communities	
Society	
Inequality	
Environmental hazards	
Communicable diseases	
National health problems	
Screening programmes	
Early diagnosis	

Origins and aims of public health policy

