



## Glossary of terms used for externally-assessed units

The following table shows the key terms that will be used consistently by Pearson in our assessments to ensure learners are rewarded for demonstrating the necessary skills. Please note: the list below will not necessarily be used in every paper/session and is provided for guidance only.

Command word	
Article	The pre-released account of a piece of recent research relating to an aspect of health or social care. Could be based on a longer research report.
By how many	Learners calculate an item in relation to another. For example, 'By how many times has the probability of...'
Compare and contrast	Learners can identify the main factors relating to two or more items/situations or aspects of a subject that is extended to explain the similarities, differences, advantages and disadvantages. For example, 'Compare and contrast the procedures used in...'
Complete	Learners provide all items. For example, 'Complete the diagram...'
Deduce	Learners reach a conclusion about something by reasoning. For example, 'Deduce the probability of...'
Define	Learners state or describe the nature, scope or meaning of a subject as objective facts. For example, 'Define the term inherited condition'.
Describe	Learners give a clear, objective account in their own words showing recall, and in some cases application, of the relevant features and information about a subject. For example, 'Describe gross and fine motor skills in relation to...'
Discuss	Learners consider different aspects of a topic, how they interrelate and the extent to which they are important. For example, 'Discuss how both the environment and genetic factors may account for...'
Ethical issue	Ethically related aspects that may have affected how the research was carried out.
Evaluate	Learners draw on varied information, themes or concepts to consider aspects such as strengths or weaknesses, advantages or disadvantages, alternative



Command word	
	actions, and relevance or significance. For example, 'Evaluate possible explanations for the development of...'
Explain	Learners show they understand the origins, functions and objectives of a subject and its suitability for purpose. They give reasons to support an opinion, view or argument, with clear details. For example, 'Explain two possible features of the development of...'
Health and social care practice	Used in relation to how health and social care professionals carry out their work or job roles.
Health and social care services	May be used in relation to how services are provided and/or made available to the individuals that need them.
Identify	Learners indicate the main features or purpose of something, and/or are able to discern and understand facts or qualities. For example, 'Identify the services that might be available to...'
In which	Learners specify a particular item. For example, 'In which trimester is the woman likely to...'
Issue	May be used on its own to describe the subject of the research that the article is describing.
Justify	Learners give reasons or evidence to support an opinion or prove something right or reasonable. For example, 'Justify how overcoming...'
Literature review	An assessment of existing research around a particular issue or area of study.
Outline	Learners provide a summary or overview or a brief description of something. For example, 'Outline ways in which this might affect their physical health.'
Primary research	Research compiled directly from the original source, which may not have been compiled before. Learners are not expected to carry out primary research, but they are expected to understand the advantages and disadvantages of different primary research methods.
Provide a key	Learners correspond an item to another. For example, 'Provide a key for Graph...'
Qualitative research	Descriptive data, such as data drawn from open-ended questions in questionnaires, interviews or focus groups.



Command word	
Quantitative research	Data in numerical form that can be categorised and used to construct graphs or tables of raw data, such as data drawn from results of experiments, hospital data showing admissions of individuals with certain health conditions, closed questions in questionnaires.
Research methods	Refers to how the research described in the article was carried out, for example through quantitative methods such as analysis of figures drawn from hospitals or GP surgeries; or qualitative based on focus groups, questionnaires.
Secondary sources/research	Published research reports and data, likely to be based on analysis of primary research.
State	Learners express facts about something definitely or clearly. For example, 'State the names of the...'
To what extent	Learners show clear details and give reasons and/or evidence to support an opinion, view or argument. It could show how conclusions are drawn (arrived at). For example, 'To what extent might recent...'
What	Learners specify one or more items from a definite set. For example, 'What is the percentage of...'
Which	Learners specify one or more items from a definite set. For example, 'Which body part...'