

Assignment brief

Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria 2019-20



Sample number: Two

Unit Title: Study Skills HC7/2/AA/09U

Overview of assessment task

Task 1

Write a short piece of text of approximately 400 words, describing three different models of note taking. You should include listed/linear notes, spider diagram/mind map, and Cornell notes.

Task 2

Select a text which is identified on the reading list for one of your level 3 subjects. This may be an article from a book or a website. The text must be at least 50 words. Produce a summary of its contents. Your summary should be around 100 words and should include all the main points from the original text. Identify who may words you have written in your summary. Your summary must be word processed.

Task 3

You will find an article on Moodle on organ donation. Read the article and together with our own independent research on this topic answer the following questions. Your answers must be in full sentences. All questions must be answered.

1. Explain in your own words what the current system in England of 'opt in' involves. (30 words)
2. How can an individual opt in to the organ donation register? (30 words)
3. Explain how the ideas and theories of an 'opt-out' system compare to those of an 'opt-in' system. (50 words)
4. In your own words, explain what his change is policy is intended to achieve (50 words)
5. Undertake some independent research on the impact in Wales following the introduction of the opt-out system in December 2015. Write a paragraph of around 100 words where you draw conclusions from the text to explain the impact of this policy. You could include statistical information. Identify the source of the information you find.
6. Describe the difference between fact and opinion.
7. Using your own research, write two facts about organ donation and two opinions about organ donation.

Learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
3. Know different techniques of note taking to support personal study	3.1. Describe three different models of note taking
4. Be able to summaries text	4.1. Produce a summary from a given piece of text at the appropriate level

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5. Be able to think in a critical way	5.1. Compare ideas and/or theories in a given piece of text 5.2. Describe, with examples. The difference between fact and opinion 5.3. Draw conclusions from a text or set of numerical data
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Study Skills, Assignment 2, Task 1

Spray Notes

Spray notes are used as a more visual way of note taking. They are set out with the main topic placed in the centre, sub topics then branch out across the page and further points can be added under sub points. This helps to organise the points that are related, by joining any notes that are relevant to each other, making the notes clear to understand. Spray notes can be used when beginning an assignment, as they help to organise different facts and ideas and points into a more clear structure. Using spray notes will help to keep track of any ideas that you want to look into further, as extra notes can be added at any time, whilst still be clear as to what points relate to what topic. **(University, 2018)**

Listed Notes

Listed notes are written down in the order that you received the information. A main topic is listed, with points to that topic then listed underneath, bullet points, numbers or indentations can also be used, so that they are clearly identifiable. **(Smith, 2016)**

Listed notes are highly useful, a lot of information is been given as key points can be noted quickly, keeping it clear and simple. Main points and key topics can also be highlighted so that they stand out, rather than having to read through the whole list of notes. The notes are also well divided so can be emphasised and further notes can be added to any point.

(Sussex, 2016)

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Cornell Note Taking System

When taking notes using the Cornell system, the page is divided into 3 or 4 sections. This includes two columns, smaller one to the left, taking up around 30% of the page and the large column taking up around 70%. There is then an area at the bottom of the page and a smaller area at the top of the page. All notes taken during the lecture go into the larger column and any questions, relating to notes, go into the smaller column. A brief summary of the notes is then put into the area at the bottom of the page; the area at the top is for the title and date. **(The Best Way to take Notes, 2017)**

Advantages of using this information are that all notes and key points are separate and clear to read and the summary at the bottom of the page will be useful if you want a quick recap of the information.

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Task 2

This case study relates to a patient, Mr Edward Adams, who was diagnosed with cancer, and how the medical professionals, do not carry out their roles professionally. The lack of communication between the staff leads to Mr Adams suffering from a very poor level of care and ultimately leading to his death. The main points of this case study is that, should the staff have carried out their roles correctly, the level of care he received would have been to a much higher standard and would have allowed Mr Edwards to have much more dignified end of life care.

Word count is 99 words.

Task 3

1. In England, organ donation currently works on an 'opt-in' system. This means a person would have to provide their details on an organ donation register and give their permission, in order for their organs to be donated.
2. To opt-in for organ donation, the person must register on the organ donation list through the NHS website. <https://www.organdonation.nhs.uk/register-to-donate/register-your-details/>, giving personal details and also selecting organs they would like to donate.
3. The opt-in system allows people to be able to decide whether or not they would like to donate their organs and then register their details themselves, however the opt-out system means people would automatically be registered and they would then have to unregister themselves and remove their details.
4. England is currently in the process of changing to an opt-out system by 2020. The aim of changing the system is that more people will then donate their organs, so more people waiting for an organ transplant can receive this, helping to save more lives.
5. Since December 2015, the opt-out system has had a positive impact in Wales, as people are now having to choose to remove their details from the organ donation register. "Organ Donation Annual Report 2016 have revealed a 7% increase in the number of deceased donors donating to Welsh hospitals, up from 60 in 2014-15 to 64 in 2015-16." (Smith M, 2016) These statistics show that the new system is a more effective way of organ donation registration, as more people are benefiting from receiving an organ transplant, therefore more lives are being saved.

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6. A dictionary definition of fact “something that is known to have happened or to exist, especially something for which proof exists, or about which there is information”. **(Dictionary, 2018)** The dictionary definition of opinion “A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge” **(Dictionary O., 2018)** The difference between fact and opinion is that a fact is something that everyone would agreed on and cannot be changed, as it is backed by evidence such as statistics. However, an opinion is something which an individual or group of individuals can have, based on things such as feelings, opinions can also be changed by conversations.
7. Two facts of organ donation are, there are 2658 people that have received an organ transplant since April 2018 and there are currently 6142 people in the UK currently waiting for a transplant. **(NHS, 2018)** Two opinions of organ donation are “The change to a soft opt-out system for organ donation will deliver a revolution in consent.” **(Drakeford, 2015)** Also, “The law heralds a new era of organ donation in Wales. I believe that this represents a watershed moment regarding the moral culture of human organ do nation, and will increase the availability of organs and save lives.” **(Aggarwal, 2015)**

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Study Skills Assignment 2 Task 3

Landmark day for organ donation law in Wales (1.12.15)

Today, Tuesday 1st December 2015, a new law covering organ and tissue donation in Wales comes into force and a soft 'opt-out' system is introduced.

The changes mean people aged 18 and over who have lived in Wales for more than 12 months and die in Wales will be regarded as having consented to organ donation unless they have made a clear decision not to become a donor. That decision can be recorded on the **NHS Organ Donor Register**.

Across the UK there is a shortage of organ donors. Around 7,000 people are on the UK transplant waiting list, but three people a day die in need of a transplant.

Wales is the first UK country to introduce a soft 'opt-out' system for consent for organ and tissue donation. The new law aims to increase the number of people in Wales who donate their organs after death.

Sally Johnson, NHS Blood and Transplant's Director of Organ Donation and Transplantation, said: "Today is a landmark day for organ donation in Wales and everybody will be watching to see the impact of the changes. We all want to see more lives saved by organ donation and we welcome any changes which generate discussion and support for organ donation. NHS Blood and Transplant has worked closely with the Welsh Government to make this legislation a success.

"We urgently need more people to say yes to organ donation. Across the UK there is a shortage of organ donors and in order to save more lives it is vital more people talk about organ donation and commit to being an organ donor. The changes in Wales do not remove the need for organ donation conversations. Donation is much more likely if people have thought about organ donation in life and discussed their decision with their family. We urge people to have the conversation today."

Under the new 'opt-out' system qualifying adults living in Wales will have a number of choices: to register to be an organ donor (opt-in), register a decision not to be an organ donor (opt-out), appoint someone to make the decision on their behalf, or do nothing.

From today in Wales people will be viewed as having no objection to organ donation unless they have made a clear decision otherwise. This is called deemed consent.

Registering a donation decision can be done on the NHS Organ Donor Register or by telling family and friends of the decision.

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When a person dies in Wales in circumstances where they would be able to donate their organs for transplant NHS Blood and Transplant Specialist Nurses – Organ Donation will continue to support family and friends through the donation process.

Source: NHS Blood and Transplant 2015

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