



2009 Care

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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**2009 Care
Intermediate 2
Marking Instructions**

SECTION A – Psychology for Care

- 1 Childhood and older adulthood are two stages of human development. Describe one cognitive feature of each.**

Candidates should describe in some detail one of the following:

Childhood:

- Making sense of the world.
- Beginning to distinguish fact from fiction.
- Make believe/dramatic play.
- Basic problem solving.
- Learning skills of numeracy and literacy.

Older adulthood:

- Wisdom.
- Possible short term memory loss.
- May take longer to absorb new information.

1 mark only for giving the example; a description of the example must be given to attain 2 marks.

Or any other acceptable answer.

4 KU

- 2 Explain what is meant by the term “nature/nurture debate”.**

Answers could include

Nature is the ‘blueprint’ we inherit from our biological parents. It lays the basis for the type of person we could be.

Nurture refers to the process by which we learn how to act in society, influenced by the groups we are part of such as our family, friends, school, work, media etc.

The debate is which of these is the more influential.

Candidates must include this latter point to gain all 3 marks.

3 KU

- 3 Why is it important that care workers have a knowledge and understanding of psychology?**

- To have an understanding of what influences individual behaviour which will then enable them to help build positive relationships with individuals they support.

Candidates must give a clear explanation to gain all 3 marks.

Or any other appropriate answer.

3 AE

4 Describe two key features of the Psychodynamic approach to human behaviour.

- Humans are influenced by drives and instincts, many of which are buried in their unconscious mind.
- Our experiences in childhood influence our behaviour as adults.
- The three ego states of child, adult and parent, or id, ego and super ego and pre-conscious, sub-conscious and unconscious.

4 KU

5 Describe two of the key features of Transactional Analysis.

Candidates should describe any two of the following points:

- Three ego states: parent, adult and child.
- Point of view that individuals' actions are based on learned beliefs about themselves.
- Transactions between the ego states.
- Broadening our understanding of the dynamics between people.

Or any other appropriate answer.

4 KU

Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow.

As a result of a hit-and-run road accident, Franz has a severe physical disability. He is paralysed from the waist down and is finding it difficult to come to terms with his situation. Franz was a very athletic person but is now unable to continue with his sporting activities. Franz came to Scotland to study and while he has no family here he did make a number of friends through his sporting interests. However after a period of counselling he is keen to get back in touch with his friends and wants to get back to his studies.

6 Name one social, one emotional and one cognitive need which Franz has.

Social need: Franz needs company, needs meaningful relationships and the opportunity to build and maintain them, needs social contact.

Cognitive need: develop an understanding of his disability, new experiences and stimulation.

Emotional need: Franz needs to be able to express how he feels, gain a sense of independence, needs to try to develop a positive outlook.

Any other appropriate answer related to the case study.

3 App

7 Franz attends the day hospital three times a week for physiotherapy. Explain one way that this would help meet Franz's physical needs and one way that this would help meet his social needs.

Answers may include:

Physical – improved mobility, muscle strength.

Social – interaction, inclusion, meeting new people, developing and maintaining relationships.

Any other acceptable answer.

4 App

Total 25

SECTION B – Sociology for Care

1 Identify one example of primary socialisation and one example of secondary socialisation.

Candidates should state the following

Primary – Family

Secondary – Peer group, education, mass media, work and religion.

2 KU

2 Describe the following sociological concepts.

Values – General beliefs about what is considered to be right, wrong and/or important in society.

Culture – the way of life of a society which can include language, customs, dress, symbols and artefacts (eg ornaments, tools.)

4 KU

3 (a) Define the term discrimination.

2 marks for the definition. Discrimination is an action borne out of prejudice and stereotyping, predominantly unfair but can be positive. Unfair treatment of or action towards an individual or group. Candidates may add that discrimination can be very offensive and hurtful.

2 KU

(b) Give one example of direct discrimination and one example of indirect discrimination that could occur in a care setting.

2 marks each for the 2 examples.

Examples could include:

Direct discrimination – not being allowed to go on an outing due to incontinence; a service user who is vegetarian being given a meal containing meat.

Indirect discrimination – not providing information regarding services in alternative forms, eg different language/large print/Braille. A care home stocking only small gloves and so making it difficult for a male worker to carry out personal care.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 AE

4 Give two examples of positive discrimination from a care setting.

Examples could include:

Free travel for older adults.

Non means tested benefits.

Concessionary fares for people with disabilities.

Carers spending more time with service users with additional support needs.

Any other appropriate answer.

2 KU

5 Describe two possible effects that positive discrimination could have on an individual in a care setting.

1 mark for identifying the effect and 1 mark for the description.

Answers could include:

- Increases self esteem – people feel better about their situation.
- Sense of inclusion – people feel part of care community.
- Feeling of being valued – as an individual or service user.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 KU

6 Explain two ways that equality can be promoted at an organisational level within a care setting.

Answer could include two of the following:

- Having service user involvement in the care planning process.
- Having service user involvement in decision making in the organisation.
- Having policies in place to promote equal opportunities.
- Having complaints procedures.
- Having good supervision procedures in place.
- Making sure that the rules, norms and values in the organisation are anti-discriminatory.
- Creating a culture that values diversity.

4 AE

7 Explain the difference between common sense explanations and sociological explanations in relation to human development and behaviour.

Common sense explanations:

- based on personal opinion and experience
- subjective.

Sociological explanations:

- based on research and evidence
- objective.

3 AE

Total 25

SECTION C – Values and Principles in Care

1 A number of principles underpin the National Care Standards. Describe the principles of:

- (i) Dignity;**
- (ii) Choice;**
- (iii) Safety.**

Answers could include:

Dignity – using the service user’s preferred name, showing respect towards the service user, being sensitive towards the service user.

Choice – giving information to the service user so they can make informed decision, offering choice for example around diet, being supported in their decision.

Safety – may involve risk assessment, use of policy/procedure to ensure safety, the right to be free from exploitation and abuse.

6 KU

Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow.

Stephan is 84 years old and has lived in his own home for 45 years. His wife died 3 years ago. Stephan enjoys the familiarity of his own surroundings and the photographs which hold many memories for him. He has one son who lives in Ireland. Stephan also has a younger brother who lives in a village ten miles away. They do not visit Stephan often except for family events, but regularly keep in touch by telephone.

Recently some of Stephan’s neighbours have noticed that he appears confused and disorientated. He often forgets their names and appears not to know where he is. Violet who lives across the road noticed him wandering in the street in the early hours of the morning in his pyjamas. Stephan told her that he was going to town to meet his wife.

In his working life Stephan was a schoolteacher, he derives great enjoyment from talking about his life experiences.

Violet helped Stephan back to his house and once inside detected there was a strong smell of gas. She noticed that the gas ring cooker had been left on but not lit. When she opened the cupboard to find some tea she discovered that there was no food whatsoever, although the fridge had some food, it was all past its sell by date.

Violet telephoned Stephan’s brother who was very concerned about Stephan’s current situation. He contacted social services and has arranged for Stephan to have a needs assessment carried out where care planning will be discussed.

2 (a) State three types of formal care provision.

3 marks for stating any 3 appropriate formal care provisions:

- Domiciliary care such as a Home Carer/Community Psychiatric Nurse.
- Residential care.
- Day Hospital.
- Respite care.
- Or any other appropriate answer.

3 KU

(b) Choose two of these care provisions and explain why they would be suitable for Stephan.

Suitability for Stephan

- Home Carer who would visit the house to help Stephan with tasks of daily living.
- Day Hospital – would provide activities, social interaction and appropriate diet.
- Community Psychiatric Nurse to make an assessment of his mental health.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 AE

3 Explain the purpose of a care plan.

For full 4 marks the candidate should have four reasons, for example:

The purpose of a Care Plan is:

- A basis for action.
- Means of identifying the care to be provided for the individual.
- A dynamic and responsive process.
- Used to establish how to meet the service user's needs.
- Used to state who is doing what in relation to the service user.

4 KU

4 Assessment and Planning are two stages of the care planning process. Describe these stages and explain their importance in developing a care plan with Stephan.

2 marks for each description of the processes such as:

- Assessment is a means of identifying the individual's needs. A full needs assessment would be carried out whereby the care professional would discuss with the service user what their needs were and the different care options available to meet these identified needs.
- Planning is the part of the process where the decisions about what is to happen are agreed and written down.

The assessment process ensures that Stephan has his needs identified, taking into account his thoughts, feelings and wishes. Involving Stephan will promote choice and empowerment.

The planning stage ensures specific goals and targets are appropriate for his long and short term needs.

**4 KU
4 App**

Five years later Stephan's condition deteriorated and after a reassessment he was admitted to a care home.

5 (a) State one loss that Stephan might have experienced.

Losses could include:

Friends, relationships, neighbours, independence, home, possessions, sense of self.

1 KU

(b) Explain the possible impact this loss may have on Stephan.

Socially isolated, mental health issues, loss of identity, independent thought, withdrawn, behavioural change.

2 KU

(c) How might knowledge of promoting independence help the care worker to assist Stephan in adapting to his new environment?

The care worker can promote rights and choices, encourage appropriate risk taking, involve Stephan in his new community, involve him in his decision making.

Or any other appropriate answer.

2 App

Total 30

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]