



2010 Care

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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**2010 Care
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Marking Instructions**

SECTION A – Psychology for Care

- 1 Adolescence and adulthood are two stages of human development. Describe one physical feature of each.**

Adolescence – Hormonal changes, taller, heavier, stronger, changes associated with puberty.

Adulthood – Pregnancy, menopause, increase in stamina, peak fitness.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 KU

- 2 Describe two key features of the Humanist approach to human behaviour.**

A description of two of the following:

- Uniqueness of individuals.
- Humans are born with the potential for growth.
- Given the right circumstances they will develop their full potential.
- All humans are motivated to fulfil their potential.

Any other suitable answer.

4 KU

- 3 “A knowledge of psychology can improve a care worker’s practice in a care setting”. Give two reasons to support this statement.**

Any two of the following:

- To understand human development and behaviour throughout the life stages.
- To understand the effects of life events on an individual, nature/nurture.
- Helps us to relate to service users as unique individual.
- To understand why an individual behaves in the way they do.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 AE

- 4 Describe three key features of Bandura’s approach to psychology.**

Any three from the following:

- Observation, imitation and modelling.
- Rewards and reinforcement.
- People learn by indirect observation: they aren’t even aware they are picking something up; they pick it up just from being around other people.
- Development and behaviours as a result of social interaction.
- Continues throughout life – birth to death.

6 KU

Should accept Blank Slates, learning how to behave + A, B, C

5 Explain the difference between sequence of development and rate of development.

- The **sequence of development** is fixed for all human beings, ie a child cannot run before he or she is able to sit or stand without support.
- The **rate of development** can vary from one individual to another. By observing many people and comparing their behaviour, we know what is the usual or average for their age.
- Difference is, sequence is fixed and rate can vary.

4 AE

6 Give one example of cultural development and explain why it is important for a care worker to have knowledge of cultural development.

- Cultural development contributes to sense of self.
- Developing respect for the values of other cultures.
- Acknowledging diversity of lifestyles and practices.
- Developing an awareness of rituals and traditions.
- To meet individuals' needs.

3 AE

Total (25)

SECTION B – Sociology for Care

- 1 Describe the influence of two of the main agents of socialisation on an individual.**

Candidates should give a description of two of the following:

- Family
- Education
- Mass media
- Work
- Peers
- Religion

4 KU

- 2 Describe the following sociological concepts:**

- **Values**
- **Roles**

Values

Values form an important part of the culture of a society. A value is a belief that something is good, worthwhile and worth striving for. Values can vary between different cultures, age groups or even different times in history.

Roles

Roles define the expected and accepted behaviour for people occupying different positions in life. Roles are a part of culture and often differ considerably from society to society.

4 KU

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

Tobias and Janis are a couple in their mid thirties with two young children. In recent years Janis stayed at home to look after the children. Following a restructure at his work Tobias has been made redundant and he now has to sign on at the local job centre. Janis has had to return to employment in order to provide for her family.

Tobias has found it very difficult to come to terms with his situation and has recently been drinking alcohol to excess as a means of coping. His GP has since referred him to the community addiction team for treatment for his alcohol misuse.

Now that Janis has returned to work, Tobias has been the main carer for their children. He takes the children to the local playgroup twice per week and has been asked to take a turn of playgroup duties. This involves supervising the children, making snacks and helping with activities. He notices that some of the other parents will not allow their children to be in his group and they tend to exclude him from social events.

3 Using the sociological concept *role*, explain how unemployment could affect Tobias.

- He will feel that his role as the main provider for the family has changed and that he no longer fits in.
- He has lost the structure and status of being employed.
- He is finding the situation of role change very difficult to come to terms with which could affect his self-esteem and self-worth.

Any other appropriate answer.

2 APP

4 Tobias has been referred to the community addiction team for his alcohol misuse.

State three ways in which equality can be promoted at a personal level by members of the team.

- Challenging discrimination when it is witnessed.
- Taking part in training to keep well informed.
- Reflecting on own practice.
- Adhering to policies and guidelines.
- Respecting service user's rights.

Any other appropriate answer.

3 APP

5 Explain how Tobias' life chances could be affected by the discrimination shown to him by the other parents at the playgroup.

Tobias' life chances are reduced as he is more likely to:

- experience physical and mental health problems
- have limited opportunities in employment
- face barriers to services.

Any other appropriate answer.

3 APP

6 Describe the terms prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination and explain the link between them.

1 KU Mark for describing each of the terms and 2 AE marks for explaining the link.

- Prejudice: prejudging someone, this opinion is often based on lack of knowledge or fear.
- Stereotyping: labelling someone as part of a group and not seeing them as an individual.
- Discrimination: treating someone differently, this can be positive or negative.
- Discrimination occurs when someone acts on a prejudice about a person, according to the stereotyped view they hold about the person, rather than seeing them as an individual who has a right to respect and fair treatment.

**3 KU
2 AE**

7 People with disabilities often face discrimination within society. The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 addresses this specific form of discrimination. Describe two ways in which the Act promotes equality.

Answers could include:

Disability Discrimination Act 2005 – aims to end the discrimination that many people who have a disability face.

The answer could include examples of:

- Employment.
- Education.
- Access to services etc.

Any other appropriate answer including reference to other information/ measures referring to legislation which promotes equality.

4 KU

Total (25)

SECTION C – Values and Principles in Care

1 The following are examples of principles underpinning the National Care Standards. Describe one way each can be applied within a care setting.

- **Equality and Diversity**
- **Realising Potential**
- **Privacy**

Answers could include:

- Treating people in a fair and just way, using anti-discriminatory practice, acknowledging and celebrating individual differences and uniqueness.
- Empowering, helping individuals reach goals, fostering and maintaining independence.
- Confidentiality of information, allowing ‘private’ space, discretion in personal care, discussing matters out of earshot of others.

Any other appropriate answer.

3 KU
3 App

2 Listed below are two examples of values underpinning care planning. Give a brief description of each.

- **Informed consent**
- **Acceptable risk**

Service users have the right to take acceptable risk, this is part of their right to self determination. Care workers need to work with the service user to find the safest way to enable them to lead as full a life as possible. The service user has the right to information to enable them to make informed choices. They have the right to agree or refuse an action. The person cannot be forced to do something just because the care worker thinks it’s the best option.

4 KU

3 Give one example of an appropriate service for the following individuals.

- ¹ **A young woman who uses heroin.**
- ² **A teenage boy with an eating disorder.**
- ³ **An older man who is registered blind.**

Possible answers:

- ¹ Community addiction team, councillor, social worker.
- ² Dietitian, counsellor
- ³ Talking book service, occupational therapist, RNIB, social worker.

3 KU

Any other appropriate answer.

4 Give one example of informal care and one example of formal care.

Possible answer:

Formal: Residential Care, Daycare, Hospital.

Informal: Families, neighbours, friends.

2 KU

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

Hilda lives alone since the death of her husband a year ago. She is 82. She tries hard to maintain her independence but ill health has made this increasingly difficult. Her son and daughter are getting more and more concerned at her isolation as she rarely goes out and has frequent periods of depression. Hilda is gradually losing weight and gets by on convenience food and often cannot be bothered to heat things up, preferring to stay in bed.

She has always refused the offer of any support but now her son and daughter have asked for an assessment of needs to identify what can be provided for her.

5 (a) Identify two unmet needs Hilda has.

Answer any two of the following:

- Physical – the need for mobility, balanced diet.
- Emotional – increase self-esteem, more purpose to her life.
- Social – interact with others.
- Cognitive – develop an interest, have new experiences, knowledge of services so that she can make an informed decision/choice.

Any other appropriate answer.

2 App

5 (b) Describe how a care worker could meet one of these identified needs.

A description of how any of the above in Q5(a) could be achieved/implemented.

2 App

6 Explain how the care worker should apply the principle of privacy and the principle of dignity when working in a care setting.

Privacy:

- Have time and space to be alone.
- Have her personal property respected.
- Have her information protected and kept confidential.

Dignity:

- Be respected as an individual.
- Be free from intrusion.
- Have her modesty preserved.
- Be free from embarrassment.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU
4 App**

7 (a) Describe what is meant by the term “evaluation” in relation to the care planning process.

Evaluation:

Evaluation is the stage in the care planning process when there has to be some estimation of whether or not the care plan is working. This is when progress towards goals can be measured. Evaluation requires everyone involved in the care plan to carefully examine (analyse) what has been happening. This review of the care plan gives everyone involved an opportunity to re-assess the service user’s situation. If alterations to the plan are required because of new information or changing circumstances then changes can be made.

3 KU

(b) Using the Humanistic approach in psychology explain how Hilda would benefit from being involved in this stage of her care plan.

Humanistic approach:

Hilda is a unique individual with unique needs, she should have the opportunity to be involved in this process and to discuss whether the plan is meeting these identified needs and her expectations for potential and growth. This will help promote her self-esteem and self-worth.

2 AE

Total (30)

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]