

# **X241/201**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2009

TUESDAY, 9 JUNE  
9.00 AM – 11.00 AM

CARE  
INTERMEDIATE 2

Answer all questions.

The skills of knowledge and understanding (KU) and analysis, evaluation and application (A,E, App) are being assessed in this paper. When answering each question you should note the number of marks allocated to each skill and use this information as a guide to the length and type of answer required.



**Section A Psychology for Care**

- |    |  |   |    |
|----|--|---|----|
| 1. | Childhood and older adulthood are two stages of human development.<br>Describe <b>one</b> cognitive feature of each. | 4 | KU |
| 2. | Explain what is meant by the term “nature/nurture debate”.   | 3 | KU |
| 3. | Why is it important that care workers have a knowledge and understanding of psychology?                              | 3 | AE |
| 4. | Describe <b>two</b> key features of the Psychodynamic approach to human behaviour.                                   | 4 | KU |
| 5. | Describe <b>two</b> of the key features of Transactional Analysis.   | 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.

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|----|---|---|-----|
| 6. | Name <b>one</b> social, <b>one</b> emotional and <b>one</b> cognitive need which Franz has.   | 3 | App |
| 7. | Franz attends the day hospital three times a week for physiotherapy. Explain <b>one</b> way that this would help meet Franz’s physical needs and <b>one</b> way that this would help meet his social needs. | 4 | App |

**Total (25)**

**Section B Sociology for Care**

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|----|--|---|----|
| 1. | Identify <b>one</b> example of primary socialisation and <b>one</b> example of secondary socialisation.                                    | 2 | KU |
| 2. | Describe the following sociological concepts.<br>• Values<br>• Culture   | 4 | KU |
| 3. | (a) Define the term discrimination.  | 2 | KU |
|    | (b) Give <b>one</b> example of direct discrimination and <b>one</b> example of indirect discrimination that could occur in a care setting. | 4 | AE |
| 4. | Give <b>two</b> examples of positive discrimination from a care setting.   | 2 | KU |
| 5. | Describe <b>two</b> possible effects that positive discrimination could have on an individual in a care setting.                           | 4 | KU |
| 6. | Explain <b>two</b> ways that equality can be promoted at an organisational level within a care setting.                                    | 4 | AE |
| 7. | Explain the difference between common sense explanations and sociological explanations in relation to human development and behaviour.     | 3 | AE |

**Total (25)**

**[Turn over**

## 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.

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 KU
- (b) Choose **two** of these care provisions and explain why they would be suitable for Stephan. 4 AE
3. Explain the purpose of a care plan. 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. 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 <b>one</b> loss that Stephan might have experienced.   | 1 | KU  |
|    | (b) Explain the possible impact this loss may have on Stephan.   | 2 | KU  |
|    | (c) How might knowledge of promoting independence help the care worker to assist Stephan in adapting to his new environment? | 2 | App |

**Total (30)**

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