



2012 Care

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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**2012 Care
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Marking Instructions**

Section A – Psychology for Care

- 1 Both nature and nurture play an important part in human development. Give one example of each and describe how nurture can influence nature.**

Nature:

- Is the blueprint we inherit from our biological parents
- Genes inherited from our parents
- Examples could be eye colour, hair, etc

Nurture:

- Process of how we learn in society
- Experiences we have
- Values passed down

Nurture can influence nature as the way you are brought up affects the use an individual makes of their inherited ability. For example, a person with Down's Syndrome who is brought up with positive parenting will feel accepted and develop positively.

Any other appropriate answer.

(1 mark for each nature, 1 mark for each nurture, 2 marks for influence)

4 KU

- 2 Explain why it is important that care workers have a knowledge and understanding of psychology.**

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

Any other appropriate answer.

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

3 AE

- 3 (a) Identify the three "Ego-states" of Berne's Transactional Analysis theory.**

- Parent
- Adult
- Child

(1 mark for the identification of parent, adult and child state)

3 KU

- (b) Describe what the term "Ego-states" means.**

An Ego-state is the point of view we act from, based on our beliefs about ourselves and what we think is happening in any situation.

(2 marks for a description of what "Ego-states" means)

2 KU

4 Give two reasons why it is important for care workers to have an understanding of Attachment Theory when working with an older adult who has moved into a residential care home.

It is important for the care worker to understand any two from the following:

- Difficulties in establishing attachments/relationships throughout life.
- Difficulties in maintaining attachments/relationships throughout life.
- The impact of separation from family/friends.
- The impact of separation from the life they knew before moving.
- The actual impact of the move itself.

Any other appropriate answer.

(2 marks for each reason given)

4 App

5 Describe one difference that could arise in the development of a person who was born with a visual impairment compared to someone who has a visual impairment following an accident.

A description of one of the following points from each section:

From birth

- Life-long experience
- Experience of nothing different
- Acceptance of always been like this
- Lifetime of learning how to cope with disability
- Always experience of a disabled person

Any other appropriate answer

Following an accident

- New experience
- Having to relearn how to do things
- Experience of disability for the first time
- Feelings of loss

Any other appropriate answer

(2 marks for each description)

4 KU

Read the following case study and answer the question that follows

Liana is in her mid twenties and has mental health issues for which she attends a day centre three days each week. For several years she lived with a partner who was abusive and occasionally physically violent towards her. She is fairly withdrawn and does not interact very much with the other service users. She has not been able to find a job for over two years and does not come across very well at interviews.

Her family find her mental health issues difficult to deal with and are not very supportive towards her. Other than attending the day centre Liana has very little involvement with other people and is very isolated.

6 Using the Humanist approach to psychology explain why Liana is withdrawn and does not interact with others.

- Safety needs were not being met in her previous relationship.
- Social needs not being met as she is isolated and withdrawn.
- Linkage between each tier in Maslow's hierarchy, eg social need being unmet, therefore lacks self-esteem.
- Lack of job could impact on her most basic needs such as physiological as well as her need to reach her full potential (self-actualisation).
- Poor self-concept due to ways others see her (eg family members).
- Lack of motivation to meet needs.

Any other appropriate answer.

*(1 KU for identifying elements of the Humanistic Approach,
4 App for applying them to the case study)*

**4 App
1 KU**

Total (25)

Section B – Sociology for Care

1 Give a definition of the term prejudice.

- A preconceived negative opinion of an individual/group
- usually based on lack of knowledge/fear.

(1 mark for each point)

2 KU

2 Explain why the socialisation process could play a part in how prejudice is learned.

- Socialisation is the process by which people learn the roles and norms of society.
- If prejudice has been part of this process through primary/secondary socialisation.
- The individual may learn these prejudices as being normal towards certain individuals or groups.

(1 mark for each point, for full marks the points must be linked)

3 KU

3 Equality should be promoted in a care setting. Explain one way that this can be done at:

(a) a personal level

- challenging discrimination when it is witnessed
- taking part in training to keep well informed
- reflecting on their own practice through self-awareness
- adhering to policies and guidelines
- respecting service user's rights and choices
- using appropriate non-discriminatory language
- respecting service user's personal beliefs and opinions
- encouraging and supporting service user's choices
- promoting independence
- maintaining the privacy, dignity and confidentiality of service users

Candidates may give one way from the above but must give a full explanation of each of the ways they choose to achieve full marks.

2 AE

(b) an organisational level

- ensuring there is service user involvement in their own care planning process
- involving service users in decision making within the organisation
- having policies in place that promote equality of opportunity
- making complaints procedures clear and effective
- ensuring that good supervision procedures are in place for staff
- creating an organisational culture that values and celebrates diversity
- highlighting positive images of service user groups

Candidates may give one way from the above but must give a full explanation of each of the ways they choose to achieve full marks.

2 AE

(c) a structural level

- eg through legislation – Disabilities Discrimination Act (1995), Sex Discrimination Act (1975) (Amendment Regulations 2003), Mental Health (Care and Treatment) Scotland Act 2003, Regulation of Care (Scotland) Act (2001). The government also provides funding, and involves people who face discrimination in formulation policies.

(Candidates do not need exact dates to achieve 2 marks)

Candidates may give one way from the above but must give a full explanation of each of the ways they choose to achieve full marks.

2 AE

4 Describe the following sociological concepts.

- **Norms**
- **Roles**

Norms:

- Define acceptable and appropriate behaviour
- Provide ‘dos and don’ts’ for behaving in society
- Determine acceptable social and cultural behaviours

Roles:

- Define what is expected of individuals in society
- Determine the functions that people fulfill

4 KU

5 Explain the benefits of using a sociological explanation rather than a common sense explanation in a care setting.

Common sense explanations:

- based on personal opinion and experience
- subjective

Sociological explanations:

- based on research and evidence
- objective

(1 mark for common sense explanation, 1 mark for sociological explanation, 1 mark for benefit)

3 AE

Example of Benefit:

- Lets the care worker have an understanding of influences on an individual and their behaviour and how this can manifest itself. Also allows care to be tailored to the individual.

6 State whether family and peer group are primary or secondary agents of socialisation and describe one role from each.

Family: primary

- Learns the norms of behaviour expected of them in the family and the wider society.
- Learns how to interact and communicate with others.
- Learns manners and appropriate social roles.

Any other acceptable answer.

Peer group: secondary

- Has an influence on how people behave.
- Informal codes of conduct.
- Pressure to fit in with friends.

Any other acceptable answer.

(1 mark for correct stating family as primary and peer group as secondary, 1 mark for describing one role from each)

4 KU

7 Give one example of discrimination in a care context and describe one effect this could have on an individual in need of care.

Example:

- Not having appropriate meal choices for example; no vegetarian option.
- Not providing information in various languages for individuals whose first language is not English.

Effect:

- The individual could become withdrawn, lowered self-esteem, depression.

Any other appropriate answer.

(1 mark for the example, two marks for the effect)

3 KU

Total (25)

Section C – Values and Principles in Care

1 Privacy is one of the principles that underpin the National Care Standards. Describe two ways a care worker could maintain privacy in caring for an elderly person in a residential home.

- Allow them time and space to be alone.
- Respect their personal property.
- Do not intrude, preserve their modesty and prevent embarrassment.
- Keep their information protected and keep it confidential.

Any other acceptable answer.

(2 marks for a description of each point)

4 KU

2 Describe the difference between formal and informal care.

Formal care:

- Comprises statutory and independent (including private and voluntary) sectors and is governed by legislation which underpins the National Care Standards.
- Formal carers are employed or volunteer and generally have some level of training.

Informal care:

- Is provided by neighbours, family and friends or others within the individual's network and are generally unpaid although sometimes they receive a carer's allowance.

(2 marks for formal, 2 marks for informal)

4 KU

3 Describe two advantages of a service user having a care plan.

A description of any two of the following:

- A written agreement
- A basis for action
- Planned intervention
- Individualised care
- Holistic care
- Continuity of care

Any other appropriate answer

(2 marks for each point)

4 KU

4 Explain what is meant by the term “monitor and evaluate” in relation to the care planning process.

Monitor and evaluate 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

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

Carla is awaiting discharge from hospital following a stroke which has affected her speech and movement on the right side of her body. She can only walk for short distances with the help of a tripod and she has little use of her right arm. Her doctor is confident she will gain more mobility if she keeps exercising, and then she can leave hospital. Carla cannot be bothered exercising as she feels it is a waste of time and she will not improve.

5 Identify two physical needs that Carla has and describe one type of care provision which will meet each of these needs.

Physical need:

- To continue exercising
- Help with mobility
- Help with communication

Any other suitable answer.

(1 mark for each physical need described)

Type of care provision:

- Physiotherapist to help with mobility
- Speech and language therapist to help with communication

Any other suitable answer.

(1 mark for description of each care provision)

**2 KU
2 App**

6 (a) Identify two losses Carla might have experienced.

- Loss of speech
- Loss of movement on right side of body
- Loss of independence
- Loss of confidence
- Loss of self-esteem
- Loss of motivation

Any other appropriate answer.

(1 mark for each loss)

2 App

(b) Explain the impact that one of these identified losses may have on Carla.

Explanation of:

- numbness
- yearning
- anger
- depression
- disorganisation
- acceptance

Any other appropriate answer.

(1 mark for each point)

3 AE

7 What would the advantages be of involving Carla in the planning stage of the care planning process?

- Carla would have achievable, realistic goals to work towards.
- As the goals would be realistic she would see improvement and progress.
- This would help motivate and empower Carla.
- This would increase Carla's self-esteem.
- This would build Carla's confidence.

Any other suitable answer.

**2 KU
4 AE/App**

Total (30)

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]