

Unit Support Notes — Employment Skills: General Car Care and Valeting (National 2)



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Please refer to the note of changes at the end of this document for details of changes from previous version (where applicable).

Contents

Introduction	1
General guidance on the Unit	1
Approaches to learning, teaching and assessment	3
Equality and inclusion	14
Appendix 1: Reference documents	15
Administrative information	16

Introduction

These support notes are not mandatory. They provide advice and guidance on approaches to delivering and assessing the *Employment Skills: General Car Care and Valeting* (National 2) Unit. They are intended for teachers and lecturers who are delivering this Unit. They should be read in conjunction with:

- ◆ the *Unit Specification*
- ◆ the *Unit Assessment Support pack*

General guidance on the Unit

Aims

The *Employment Skills: General Car Care and Valeting* (National 2) Unit is a free-standing Unit and is designed to meet the needs of a broad range of learners who may choose to study it.

The general aim of the Unit is to help learners develop the skills required to work in the general car care and valeting sector.

Progression into this Unit

Entry into this Unit is at the discretion of the centre.

This Unit may be suitable for learners who have successfully completed qualifications in independent living skills, personal development or related areas at SCQF level 1.

Prior learning, life and work experiences may provide an appropriate basis for entry into this Unit. This could include relevant skills, knowledge and understanding and appropriate experiences and outcomes.

Skills, knowledge and understanding covered in this Unit

As this Unit will be delivered on a free-standing basis, teachers and lecturers are free to select the skills, knowledge, understanding and contexts which are most appropriate for delivery in their centres.

Content and contexts which are used in the teaching of this Unit are at the discretion of the centre. However, content and contexts should provide evidence that all Outcomes and Assessment Standards in the Unit have been achieved.

Learners who complete this Unit will be able to:

- 1 Find out about different roles within the general car care and valeting sector.
- 2 Carry out a work activity related to the sector.
- 3 Respond appropriately to work colleagues and/or supervisors.

Progression from this Unit

This Unit may provide progression to:

- ◆ other Employment Skills Units at National 2
- ◆ other Units, Awards and Courses at National 2
- ◆ other related Units, Awards and Courses at National 3
- ◆ further study, employment and/or training

Further details about these Units can be found on SQA's website.

Learners may progress to other Units at the same level or Units and Courses at higher levels. The nature of this progression will depend on the individual needs of the learner.

The skills, knowledge and understanding developed in this Unit could also support progression in other curriculum areas as well as life and work contexts.

Approaches to learning, teaching and assessment

The purpose of this section is to provide general advice and guidance on approaches to learning, teaching and assessment which can be used for the delivery of this Unit.

Learning and teaching

The skills-based focus of the Unit lends itself to the use of a variety of learning and teaching approaches, reflecting the values and principles of the curriculum. Effective learning and teaching will draw on a variety of approaches to enrich the experience of learners. In particular, a mix of approaches which provide opportunities for personalisation and choice will help to motivate and challenge the learners.

Learning should be relevant to the learner's everyday life, their overall learning programme, and/or work and leisure. Teachers/lecturers could also consider interdisciplinary and cross-curricular approaches to learning and teaching, and explore how extra-curricular activities or the personal interests of learners could be included and recognised.

Many of these approaches could involve group work. Group work approaches can be used within Units where it is helpful to simulate real-life situations, share tasks and promote teamworking skills. However, there must be clear evidence for each learner to show that they have met the required Assessment Standards for the Unit.

Learners should be given the opportunity to use their normal mode of communication and have access to the appropriate resources for support where they would normally be available in real-life situations in which the activity is being carried out.

Examples of learning and teaching approaches and ways of recording evidence are provided in the table on the next page.

Employment Skills: General Car Care and Valeting (National 2)

The general aim of this Unit is to help learners develop the skills required to work in the general car care and valeting sector. The learner will:

Outcomes and Assessment Standards	Guidance and suggested learning and teaching approaches					
<p>1 Find out about different roles within the general car care and valeting sector by:</p> <p>1.1 Identifying different roles</p> <p>1.2 Identifying the main tasks of given roles</p>	<p>Teachers/lecturers could discuss the range of employers, employment opportunities and different work activities within the general car care and valeting sector with learners. These could include, for example: a garage, a petrol station, a car showroom, centre-based activities.</p> <p>Teachers/lecturers could explore a range of roles within the general car care and valeting sector with learners to provide opportunities for a broader learning experience. Learners could identify different roles within the general car care and valeting sector by matching activities, responding to prompt questions, making posters/presentations/collages about a particular role, carrying out an internet search and/or work shadowing/visits.</p> <p>Guest speakers could be invited to explain aspects of their work to learners. Learners could also share aspects of their own work experience(s) as part of a group discussion if appropriate.</p> <p>Learners identify different roles within the general car care and valeting sector. Examples could include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="645 1093 1337 1276"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="645 1093 1337 1133">Car showroom/garage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 1133 1337 1173">◆ workshop manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 1173 1337 1212">◆ mechanic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 1212 1337 1252">◆ tyre fitter</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 1252 1337 1276">◆ panel beater</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Car showroom/garage	◆ workshop manager	◆ mechanic	◆ tyre fitter	◆ panel beater
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◆ workshop manager						
◆ mechanic						
◆ tyre fitter						
◆ panel beater						

- ◆ auto electrician
- ◆ spray painter
- ◆ car valet

Teachers/lecturers should choose a role within the general car care and valeting sector. Learners then identify the main tasks of the given role. Examples could include:

Working in a car showroom:	Main tasks
Car valet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ cleaning the interior of the car ◆ washing the exterior paintwork and trims ◆ cleaning the wheels ◆ drying and polishing the exterior paintwork and trims
Working in a car garage:	Main tasks
Mechanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ check tyre pressures ◆ check lamps, horn and wipers work properly ◆ check engine fluid levels ◆ remove and replace wheels ◆ carrying out repairs and replacing damaged parts ◆ fitting and servicing accessories, eg radios and alarms

Possible learning and teaching approaches which could be used to help learners identify the main tasks of given roles could include:

- ◆ matching and/or sorting images and/or objects
- ◆ pre-prepared worksheets

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ capturing and/or downloading images ◆ creating a multimedia product ◆ creating posters and/or drawings ◆ using prompt questions ◆ watching videos ◆ interviewing guest speakers ◆ visiting workplaces ◆ gathering information about given roles from printed materials and/or online
<p>2 Carry out a work activity related to the sector by:</p> <p>2.1 Carrying out tasks allocated by their supervisor</p> <p>2.2 Identifying equipment and/or resources appropriate to the allocated tasks</p> <p>2.3 Using equipment and/or resources appropriately for the allocated tasks</p>	<p>Teachers/lecturers could help learners identify a work activity most suited to their skills, knowledge and, if appropriate, work experiences to date. This could include using elements of a simple skills analysis to help learners identify what they are good at, what they enjoy and/or find interesting.</p> <p>Teachers/lecturers could also help learners identify an appropriate work activity on the basis of any statutory restrictions and on the feasibility of the work activity being carried out within the allocated time frame. Learners should be allocated a variety of tasks which are simple, varied and practical and which form an integral part of the main processes involved in the workplace.</p> <p>Teachers/lecturers could also discuss appropriate attitudes and behaviours in the workplace with learners. Examples could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the importance of good time-keeping ◆ the need to adapt behaviour for different situations in the workplace ◆ the need to accept instructions and/or corrections in the workplace ◆ the importance of asking for help when needed <p>Prior to the work activity, the teacher/lecturer could provide learners with an exemplar for a basic risk</p>

assessment where a list of hazards (and how they might be controlled) is created and discussed.

The learner carries out a work activity by carrying out tasks allocated by the person responsible for supervising their work. This could include: tutor, garage owner, showroom manager, workshop manager. The learner should be encouraged to take a positive attitude towards the quality of his/her work, be resourceful, and show initiative, as appropriate.

The learner identifies equipment and/or resources appropriate to the allocated tasks and uses the equipment and/or resources appropriately when carrying out the allocated tasks. Learners could be asked to choose the appropriate equipment and/or resources from a list of alternatives/selection of images/pictures and/or asked to match equipment and/or resources to their uses.

For example, for a work activity '**Working in a car showroom preparation area — helping to prepare new cars for sale**', this could include:

Allocated tasks		
Interior:		Exterior:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ cleaning interior flooring and/or mats◆ cleaning interior fittings (eg steering wheel, dashboard) with appropriate spray cleaners◆ cleaning interior window glass with appropriate spray cleaners◆ cleaning upholstery (eg seats, headrests) with appropriate spray cleaners	Or	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ making sure the windows and doors are properly closed◆ filling a bucket with warm water and adding an appropriate amount of car shampoo◆ using a sponge to wash the car(s) including wheels, door handles, mirrors, lights and glass◆ using clean water/hose to rinse off the shampoo◆ using a clean chamois/cloth to dry the car(s) and remove any 'streaks'

	<table border="1" data-bbox="645 288 2018 475"> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 288 1205 475"> <p>Equipment and resources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ protective clothing (eg overall, gloves) ◆ vacuum cleaner and handbrush ◆ spray cleaners and cloths/dusters </td> <td data-bbox="1205 288 2018 475"> <p>Equipment and resources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ protective clothing (eg overall, gloves) ◆ hose and bucket ◆ clean water ◆ car, shampoo, sponge and cloths </td> </tr> </table> <p>It is expected that, when carrying out their allocated tasks, learners will be following safe working practices and complying with health and safety requirements including using equipment and resources appropriately. This could form part of the supervisor's instructions when allocating tasks, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ confirming the correct sequencing, timing and organisation for the tasks ◆ providing instructions for using equipment and/or resources safely ◆ providing instructions for working in accordance with health and safety requirements appropriate for the organisation, work activity, working environment and/or setting (eg statutory/sector/industry-specific requirements) <p>Learners should be made aware of the need for a high standard of personal hygiene and safety including the need to wear protective clothing; store equipment and materials correctly so hazardous materials are recognized and keep the work area clean and tidy to avoid accidents.</p>	<p>Equipment and resources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ protective clothing (eg overall, gloves) ◆ vacuum cleaner and handbrush ◆ spray cleaners and cloths/dusters 	<p>Equipment and resources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ protective clothing (eg overall, gloves) ◆ hose and bucket ◆ clean water ◆ car, shampoo, sponge and cloths
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<p>3 Respond appropriately to work colleagues and/or supervisors by:</p> <p>3.1 Following advice and/or instructions</p>	<p>Learners respond appropriately to colleagues in the workplace on a variety of occasions and for different purposes. This could include the use of non-verbal conventions.</p> <p>Responses should be appropriate to the workplace context and activity (eg showing respect for their supervisor's role and responding more casually to other work colleagues).</p>		

<p>3.2 Communicating with work colleagues appropriately</p> <p>3.3 Working co-operatively with others</p>	<p>Learners follow advice and/or instructions. Examples could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ saying 'yes' or nodding to confirm the information has been received, understood and accepted (eg 'yes, I'll get the car shampoo') ◆ asking appropriate questions to ensure the information has been fully understood (eg 'how much shampoo will I use?') ◆ complying with advice/carrying out given instructions (eg 'leave your mobile phone in your locker before...', 'turn off the hose when you're finished') <p>Learners also communicate with work colleagues appropriately, including their supervisors, in the workplace setting appropriately. Examples could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ using first names for work colleagues and title for supervisor (eg Mr/Ms/Mrs) unless instructed otherwise ◆ avoiding using nicknames unless the work colleague confirms it is acceptable to do so ◆ using appropriate greetings when arriving and leaving ◆ asking questions/asking for help if/when unsure what to do ◆ being polite in communications, eg saying 'please' and 'thank-you' ◆ using appropriate non-verbal conventions, eg eye contact, body language ◆ observing recognised social conventions, eg not raising voice too loudly when speaking or standing too close to others when speaking <p>Learners also demonstrate working co-operatively with others in the workplace setting. Examples could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ listening to others' ideas and opinions ◆ offering own suggestions for consideration ◆ negotiating and agreeing elements as appropriate (eg agreeing individual/group tasks, negotiating timings for tea/lunch breaks) ◆ sharing equipment ◆ helping others
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This Unit could be undertaken as part of a learner's real employment opportunity (on a paid, unpaid and/or voluntary basis as appropriate). Alternatively, learners could undertake these activities as part of a simulated workplace and/or an enterprise setting in the school/college.

The Unit could also be linked to activities in the *Employment Skills: Preparing for Employment* Unit.

The Unit could also be linked to activities in the *Self and Work: Completing a Work Placement*' Unit and the *Self and Work: Investigating the Workplace* Unit of the National 2 Personal Development Award.

Assessment

There is no external assessment for National 2 Units. All Units are internally assessed against the requirements outlined and described in the *Unit Specification* and the *Unit Assessment Support pack*.

To achieve the Unit, learners must achieve the Unit Outcomes.

Evidence for this Unit could be collected during learning and teaching activities.

Teachers/lecturers could therefore record naturally occurring evidence as a way of meeting the Unit Outcomes. Naturally occurring evidence is evidence which occurs within and as part of the learning and teaching, and can be recorded for assessment purposes in a variety of ways, including:

- ◆ observation of evidence demonstrated during an activity (using an observation checklist, visual recording, photography or equivalent)
- ◆ oral questioning before, during and on completion of an activity (recorded using an audio-visual or audio recording or using detailed written assessor notes as evidence)
- ◆ learning and teaching activities which generate physical evidence for assessment
- ◆ identifying opportunities to record evidence within out-of-centre activities

Alternatively, where assessment is carried out as a discrete activity, this could be as a single event or it may be broken up into smaller, more manageable sections. In this case, care must be taken to avoid duplication of evidence and potential assessment.

Learners will benefit from receiving accurate and regular feedback on their work regarding their learning. This helps to ensure they are actively involved in the assessment process. It is also important that different approaches to assessment are adopted to suit the varying needs of learners.

Authentication

For guidance on authentication of evidence that is gathered outwith the direct supervision of the teacher/lecturer responsible for the learner, eg outside the school or classroom, refer to SQA's *Guide to Assessment*.

It is important that teachers/lecturers track and keep accurate records of their assessments in order to:

- ◆ inform learners of their progress
- ◆ identify where further consolidation is required
- ◆ retain and store appropriately evidence of work in progress and completed work for verification purposes

It is anticipated that learners will need a high degree of teacher/lecturer assistance. More details about the type of support are provided within the Equality and inclusion section.

Developing skills for learning, skills for life and skills for work

The *Unit Specification* lists the skills for learning, skills for life and skills for work that learners should develop in this Unit. These are based on SQA's *Skills Framework: Skills for Learning, Skills for Life and Skills for Work* and should be built into the Unit where there are appropriate opportunities. The level of these skills will be appropriate to the level of the Unit.

Skills for learning, skills for life and skills for work	Examples of learning and teaching approaches
1 Literacy	
<p>1.3 Listening and talking</p> <p>Listening means the ability to understand and interpret ideas, opinions and information presented orally for a purpose and within a context, drawing on non-verbal communication as appropriate. Talking means the ability to communicate orally ideas, opinions and information for a purpose and within a context.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, learners could use their normal mode of communication to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ communicate, eg identifying the different roles within this employment sector ◆ respond, eg identifying the main tasks of a given role
4 Employability, enterprise and citizenship	
<p>4.1 Employability</p> <p>Employability is the ability to gain employment by developing the personal qualities, skills, knowledge, understanding, and attitudes required in rapidly changing economic environments. It is the ability to maintain employment by making transitions between jobs and roles, and the ability to obtain new employment if and when required.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, learners could demonstrate employability skills by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ carrying out tasks allocated by a supervisor ◆ using equipment and/or resources to carry out the allocated tasks
<p>4.3 Working with others</p> <p>Working with others means knowing and practising what is involved in working co-operatively and sensitively with others; having the ability to recognise need and opportunity; to influence and negotiate with others to take ideas forward; being adaptable and having a determination to succeed; being able to discuss, set and meet roles and expectations in a working environment; and assessing, providing and creating information.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, learners could demonstrate co-operative working by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ following instructions and/or advice from work colleagues ◆ communicating with work colleagues appropriately ◆ negotiating individual tasks and/or responsibilities with work colleagues, as appropriate

It is important that learners have opportunities to develop these broad general skills as an integral part of their learning experience.

There will be opportunities for the development of additional skills for learning, skills for life and skills for work throughout this Unit. These will vary from centre to centre depending on the approaches being used to deliver the Unit.

Equality and inclusion

The additional support needs of learners should be taken into account when planning learning experiences or when considering any reasonable adjustments that may be required. Assessment methods should offer all learners an equal opportunity to demonstrate their achievement. This should be reflected in the language used, the use of different assessment presentation methods and the use of appropriate illustrative materials that reflect an inclusive view.

Learners undertaking qualifications at SCQF level 2 are likely to require more support with their learning than at other levels. The support provided should be appropriate for the learner, for the subject area and for the activity involved. Examples of support might include:

- ◆ allowing extra time to complete activities
- ◆ practical helpers under direct learner instruction could assist with practical activities (this could also include a reader and/or scribe as appropriate)
- ◆ the use of specialised and adapted equipment
- ◆ the use of ICT, including adaptive technologies such as braille and assistive technologies (such as voice activated software) to support learners with limited capacities to write

It is recognised that centres have their own duties under equality and other legislation and policy initiatives. The guidance given in these *Unit Support Notes* is designed to sit alongside these duties but is specific to the delivery and assessment of the Unit.

Alternative approaches to Unit assessment to take account of the specific needs of learners can be used. However the centre must be satisfied that the integrity of the assessment is maintained and where the alternative approach to assessment will generate the necessary evidence of achievement.

Appendix 1: Reference documents

The following reference documents will provide useful information and background.

- ◆ Assessment Arrangements (for disabled candidates and/or those with additional support needs) — various publications on SQA’s website: <http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/14976.html>
- ◆ [*Building the Curriculum 4: Skills for learning, skills for life and skills for work*](#)
- ◆ [*Building the Curriculum 5: A framework for assessment*](#)
- ◆ [*Guide to Assessment* \(January 2014\)](#)
- ◆ Principles and practice papers for curriculum areas
- ◆ [*Research Report 4 — Less is More: Good Practice in Reducing Assessment Time*](#)
- ◆ [*Coursework Authenticity — a Guide for Teachers and Lecturers*](#)
- ◆ [*SCQF Handbook: User Guide* \(published 2009\)](#) and
- ◆ SCQF level descriptors: www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/4595.html
- ◆ [*SQA Skills Framework: Skills for Learning, Skills for Life and Skills for Work*](#)
- ◆ [*Skills for Learning, Skills for Life and Skills for Work: Using the Curriculum Tool*](#)
- ◆ [*SQA Guidelines on e-assessment for Schools*](#)
- ◆ [*SQA Guidelines on Online Assessment for Further Education*](#)
- ◆ [*SQA e-assessment web page*](#)

Administrative information

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History of changes to Unit Support Notes

Unit details	Version	Description of change	Authorised by	Date

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