

2013 Care

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2013

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Assessment Team.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Assessment Team may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

Part One: General Marking Principles for Care Intermediate 2

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must <u>always</u> be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Care Intermediate 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the "minimal acceptable answer" rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates' evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section A Psychology for Care

| Qu | Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|----------|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1 | а | | Describe what is meant by cognitive development. The development of thinking and reasoning abilities. The way in which people think, understand, learn, solve problems and make decisions. | 2 (KU) | |
| | b | | Identify one cognitive feature of the following stages of human development. • Adolescence • Adulthood Adolescence Learning from secondary school, learning more complex tasks, using knowledge to pass exams, gaining independence or any other appropriate answer. Adulthood Learning how to deal with work, developing work skills, learning about budgeting, household management or any other appropriate answer (1 KU mark for identifying one cognitive feature from each stage) | 2 (KU) | |
| 2 | | | Explain why a knowledge of social development is important for a support worker in a homeless unit. In order for the support worker to understand: Recognise that individuals might be socially excluded Opportunities for developing relationships may be limited Loss of existing contacts Transient nature of client group may inhibit long-term relationships Any other appropriate answer | 2 (AE) | ½ marks for general answer. For full marks, must be specific to setting. |

| Qu | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|--------|--|-------------|--|
| 3 | а | Identify two life experiences which can occur in older adulthood. | 2 (KU) | |
| | | Retiring from work Meeting new people from those they worked with previously Loss of loved one or friends Developing new relationships with grandchildren Taking up new hobby Loss of physical or cognitive ability Any other appropriate answer (1 KU mark for each life experience) | | |
| | b | For the two life experiences you identified, describe how each could affect the individual's psychological development. | 4 (KU) | |
| | | Range of answers from: Willing to try other new things following retirement Having to learn new everyday things after death of a partner Either take on new opportunities or be anxious about new things Making a person more or less confident Having to adapt to changes in lifestyle Any other appropriate answer (2 KU marks for each description which needs to be linked to the example) | | If relevant can give marks if 3a is wrong. |

| Qu | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|--------|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | Please read the following case study and answer the questions that follow. | | |
| | | Karina is twenty two years old and has Down's chromosomal disorder. | s Syndro | me which is an inherited |
| | | When growing up her parents were keen to tre took part in all the same activities as them. Sh secondary schools, with support, and has bas | e attende | ed the local primary and |
| | | She has been working in the local shop and he customers. She is very much part of her commome and live independently and has asked here. | nunity. Ka | arina now wants to leave |
| 4 | а | Describe what is meant by the term nature/nurture debate. | 3 | |
| | | | (KU) | |
| 4 | а | 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 | | |
| | | The debate is which of these is more influential. | | |
| | | Candidates must include this latter point to gain all 3 marks. | | |
| | b | Explain how nature and nurture have contributed to Karina's human development. | 2 (App) | |
| | | Karina has inherited a chromosomal disorder. Positive influences of nurture such as going to her local school, having a job and being involved in the community are positive experiences of being nurtured as a valued member of society. | | |
| | | Or any other appropriate answer. (2 marks for application to Karina - 1 for nature and 1 for nurture) | | |

| Qu | estior | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|--------|---|-------------|--|
| | С | Explain why it is important for Karina's social worker to have an understanding of attachment theory when working with Karina and her family. | 3 (AE) | |
| | | The social worker will need to know that Karina has had strong positive attachments from a secure base from which to grow and develop psychologically. These have been the bonds with her family and community. She has had a safe family base where she was treated like her sister and attended the local school with them. Therefore she will probably wish to continue to live and work near her family and work. | | |
| | | Or any other appropriate answer. (1 mark for each relevant point) | | |
| 5 | а | Describe one key feature of the Humanist approach to human development. | 2 (KU) | |
| | | Humanist approach. Key features,: People are born with the potential for growth. Uniqueness of individuals Achieving full potential Any other relevant answer | | |
| | | (2 KU marks for a description of any one of the above) | | |
| | b | Explain why it is useful for a care worker to have knowledge of this approach when working with young people with mental health issues. | 3 (AE) | |
| | | People with mental health issues. Although a person may have a mental health issue they will as per all humans have the potential for growth, so they will still wish and should have the opportunity to develop into whoever they may want to be. | | 2 marks if general. Must be specific to achieve full marks. |

| Qu | Question | | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|----------|--|--|-------------|---------------------|
| 5 | b | | (Cont.) Everybody is an individual so although | | |
| | | | someone may have a mental health issue they may not have the same experiences or respond to treatment in the same way as others. | | |
| | | | Although a person may have a mental health issue they should still have the opportunity to gain employment, or go to do further study so that they can be all they can be and not be limited by their mental health issue. Or any other appropriate answer. | | |

Section B Sociology for Care

| Question | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Explain why it is important for a care worker to have an understanding of sociology. So that care workers can understand service users better in terms of their | 2 (KU) | |
| | behaviour and development. To be able to understand how the socialisation process has shaped an individual. To look at the social influences on an individual and their upbringing and background. To be able to provide the best care. Or any other appropriate answer. | | |
| 2 | Identify a secondary agent of socialisation and describe its role. Media – portrayal of stereotypes which are learned Peers – pressure to conform Religion – values and beliefs Work – expected behaviour, work ethic Education – how to develop social skills, follow rules | 3 (KU) | |
| | Or any other appropriate answer. (1 KU mark for correct identification of a secondary agent and 2 KU marks for a full description) | | |
| 3 | Describe the difference between sociological and common sense explanations in relation to poverty. | 2 (KU) | |
| | Common sense views, based on assumptions, in relation to poverty may explain it as being due to individuals/ groups being at fault because they don't want to work and are lazy. | (App) | |

| Que | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|-----|--------|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 3 | | Cont.) Sociological explanations, based on evidence and research, may put it down to social inequality and discrimination which reduces the life opportunities for certain groups in areas such as employment. Or any other appropriate answer. (1 KU mark for the common-sense explanation, 1 KU mark for the sociological explanation & 2 App marks for application to poverty) | | |
| 4 | | Describe the following sociological concepts. Roles Culture Roles - defines what is expected of people in society, a function or a part played or taken on by someone in life Culture - the way of life of a society which can include language, diet, customs, dress, religion, symbols and artefacts (2 KU marks for each description) | 4 (KU) | |
| 5 | | Describe the following terms. • Discrimination • Equality Discrimination - treating an individual or group unfairly usually due to prejudiced or stereotyped views Equality - fair and just treatment which enables all individuals to have equality of opportunity and life chances (2 KU marks for each description) Any other appropriate answer. | 4 (KU) | |

| Qu | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|--------|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 6 | a | Describe two possible effects of discrimination for individuals in a residential unit for looked after children. Low self-esteem due to other people's views, frustration if made to feel socially excluded, feelings of hopelessness due to poorer life chances Anger if blamed for crime in the area, low levels of confidence if compared unfavourably with other young persons or bullied, lower levels of achievement if considered to be less intelligent than others Or any other appropriate answer. (2 App marks for a description of the impact of discrimination in the setting). | 4 (App) | |
| | b | Explain two ways a care worker could promote equality at a personal level within this care setting. Treat everyone as an individual, don't judge individual because of their issues, promote inclusion, use effective communication, promote antidiscriminatory practice, challenge inequality when witnessed Promote inclusion in local community, remain informed about current legislation, respect individuals' rights and entitlement Or any other appropriate answer. (For 4 App marks a full explanation is required) | 4 (App) | |

Section C Values and Principles in Care

| Que | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|--|--------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow. | | |
| | | Ben is a ten year old boy who has become pro time. He has had difficulty getting up when he has difficulty climbing stairs. | | |
| | | He has been diagnosed with Muscular Dystropmuscles in the body to become very weak. Th cure at present. | | |
| Ben now uses a wheelchair as he is unable to walk. He becomes very when he sees his friends out playing football as he is unable to join in has also lost some time at school as he has been unwell and is now be studies. | | | | nable to join in the game. He |
| 1 | | From the case study describe three of | 6 | |
| | | Ben's needs. | (KU) | |
| | | A description of: | | |
| | | Physical needs: Balanced diet in order to maintain his physical health and well | | |
| | | being.Social needs: to go out with his | | |
| | | friends/have friends over to his home.Emotional needs: to have understanding | | |
| | | from others about his diagnosis, to be able to express his feelings about his condition. | | |
| | | Cognitive needs: he needs to catch up with his school work, to be challenged in | | |
| | | his studies. Any other appropriate answer. | | |
| | | (For 6 KU marks candidates need to provide a | | |
| | | description of 3 different needs) | | |
| 2 | | Give a definition of the term informal care. | 2 | |
| | | | (KU) | |
| | | Is provided by neighbours, family and friends or others within the individuals' network and is generally unpaid although sometimes they receive a carer's allowance. | | |
| | | | | |

| Qu | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----|--------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 3 | | Give three examples of formal care provision and explain why one would be suitable for Ben. Physiotherapy: this would help with Ben's mobility and give him confidence being independent and strategies/aids to help him move around. Psychologist: to help Ben come to terms with his diagnosis. Dietician: to make sure Ben's diet is appropriate for his needs. Any other appropriate answer. (1 KU mark for each care provision and 2 App for an explanation of one the provisions mentioned) | 3 (KU) 2 (App) | |
| 4 | а | Identify one loss that Ben might have experienced and explain the impact of this loss on Ben. Losses could include: • Friends, relationships, confidence, independence, sense of self, mobility. Any other appropriate answer. An explanation of: • Socially isolated, mental health issues, loss of identity, withdrawn, behavioural change. Any other appropriate answer. (1 KU mark for the loss stated, 2 App marks for a full explanation of the impact on Ben) | 1 (KU) 2 (App) | |
| | b | Describe how a care worker could demonstrate the value of informed consent when working with Ben. The care worker should consult with Ben on all aspects of the decision making process when planning/ implementing his care, making sure that all information is in a format that Ben will understand and checking that he has all the information he wishes before coming to any decisions regarding his care. Any other appropriate answer. (2 App marks for a full description) | 2 (App) | |

| Que | estion | Expected Answer/s | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|-----|--------|--|-------------|---------------------|
| 5 | | A basis for action and a means of identifying the care to be provided for the individual service user. There should be planned intervention, individual care, holistic care and consistency of care. Any other appropriate answer (4 KU marks for a full explanation) | 4 (KU) | |
| 6 | | Describe two of the stages of the care planning process. Assessment: identifying the individual's needs. Planning: long and short term goal setting and determining courses of action. Implementation: carrying out the plan of action. Monitoring and evaluation: on going review and assessment. (To achieve full marks the candidate must correctly identify and give a full description of two stages) | 4 (KU) | |
| 7 | | Realising potential and safety are two of the principles underpinning the National Care Standards. Describe how a worker could demonstrate these within a care setting. Realising potential: to encourage an individual to have goals and aspirations. Negotiate a strategy with the individual to achieve the things that are important to them. Setting SMART goals. Safety: Emotional and physical safety and security, appropriate risk taking. Any other appropriate answer. | 4 (App) | |