

X241/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2008

WEDNESDAY, 11 JUNE
9.00 AM – 10.20 AM

CARE
HIGHER
Paper 1

The case study used in this paper is fictional.

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.



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Section 1

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|---|---|--------------|
| (a) Describe the Cognitive Behavioural Approach. | 5 | KU |
| (b) Explain how a care worker can support a service user by applying the Cognitive Behavioural Approach. | 4 | App |
| (c) Describe Erikson's Lifespan Theory in relation to the older adult. | 4 | KU |
| (d) Using Erikson's Lifespan Theory, explain the importance of the social environment to an older adult's psychological well-being in a care home. | 6 | AEApp |
| (e) Briefly describe the main features of either Worden's or Murray Parkes' model of loss and evaluate how useful it is in helping a care worker understand the way a service user might respond to loss. | 6 | 4 KU
2 AE |

25

[END OF SECTION 1]

[Turn over

Section 2

Read the case study and answer the following questions.

In 2007, Shelter Scotland, the housing and homelessness charity, highlighted statistics indicating that the number of people living in temporary accommodation was continuing to rise. They wanted to bring attention to the fact that the statistics were about real people who are living in situations where they are unable to feel safe and be secure. The following story describes one person's experience of homelessness.

Mischa's story

Mischa is 18 years old. For most of her early childhood Mischa lived fairly happily at home with her mum. She can't really remember her dad who left the family home when she was 3 years old. Mischa's mum remarried when Mischa was 11 years old. Since then Mischa and her step-dad have had a very stormy relationship. The tension in the family became unbearable for Mischa and she started to spend most of her free time out of the house. She began drinking quite heavily, and became involved in using drugs. By the time Mischa was 15 her mum and step-dad could no longer cope with her unruly behaviour. Mischa had always resented the amount of power that her step-dad appeared to have over her mum and refused to show him any respect. After a very heated argument during which Mischa tried to "stick up" for her mum, Mischa swore at her step-dad and told him that they had been perfectly happy until he arrived in their lives. After this Mischa was horrified when her mum told her that her step-dad wanted Mischa to leave the house and not come back. Mischa pleaded with her mum to let her stay and promised that things would improve. Although her mum was upset, she told Mischa that her step-dad's word was final as he was the boss of the house.

Initially Mischa went to live with her aunt, but when that didn't work out she started sleeping on friends' floors. One of them told her to get in touch with the local housing department and Mischa put her name on a waiting list. At that time there were no vacancies in the local homeless unit, but the social work department were able to fix her up with some bed and breakfast accommodation. It was while she was living in the B&B that Mischa met her boyfriend Jake.

Mischa and Jake don't really like the set-up in the B&B and are planning to move in to a squat very soon. Jake, who is 26, spent many years in the care of the local authority when he was younger and also recently spent some time in prison for drug related offences. He has lived in squats before and has told Mischa that they'll be much happier when they move to a squat he knows which is in a disused factory.

Section 2 (continued)

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|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) | Explain how sociology helps us to understand the relationship between private problems and public issues, making reference to the case study. | 7 | 4 KU
3 App |
| (b) Analyse Mischa's experiences of family life and homelessness using either | | | |
| | • Functionalist and Feminist theory | | |
| | or | | |
| | • Conflict and Symbolic Interactionist theory | 10 | 4 KU
6 AEApp |
| (c) With reference to the case study, explain the reasons why the guiding values underpinning care provision are helpful in addressing issues of social inequality. | | | |
| | | 8 | 4 KU
4 AE |
| | | 25 | |
| | | Total (50) | |

[END OF SECTION 2]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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