



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

*Leaving Certificate Applied 2006*

## **Vocational Specialism – Childcare/Community Care** (240 marks)

**Monday, 12 June**  
**Afternoon, 2.00 to 3.30**

**Marking Scheme &  
Summarised Exemplar  
Answers**

### *Directions to Candidates*

1. Write your EXAMINATION NUMBER in this space:
2. WRITE ALL ANSWERS INTO THIS ANSWER BOOK
3. Candidates should answer a total of **four** questions.  
**Each** question should be selected from a **different** section.  
There are **five** sections in this paper.  
Candidates should answer questions from **four** sections only.
4. Each question carries 60 marks.

# Section 1 - The Care of Babies and Young Children

(Attempt either Question 1 or Question 2 if answering this section.  
Each question carries 60 marks)

1. (a) Explain the term *hygiene*. (6 marks)  
Explanation @ 6 marks (2 parts to explanation @ 3 marks each)

3 marks

3 marks

(A practice or routine) (that helps to ensure cleanliness) and (good health)

- (b) Name **two** types of germs. **2 types @ 4 marks each** (8 marks)  
\*Bacteria \*Virus

1.

\*Fungi

\*Protozoa

2.

- (c) Identify **four** ways that the spread of germs can be minimised in the home. (12 marks)  
**4 ways @ 3 marks each**

1.

\*Wash hands often especially after going to the toilet, before meals,

before/after food preparation and after handling pets

2.

\*Cover mouth when coughing and use handkerchief when sneezing

3.

\*Avoid close contact with family members who are sick unless necessary

\*Keep kitchen counters and surface clean

4.

\*Refrigerate perishable foods and especially left over food - don't leave at

room temperature longer than necessary

\*Disinfect high bacteria areas e.g. bathroom and kitchen

\*Don't share personal items e.g. toothbrushes, combs, drinking glasses etc.

\*Keep house well ventilated

- (d) Outline how cross contamination can be avoided when preparing, making and storing a baby's bottle. (18 marks)  
**2 points @ 3 marks each = 6 marks**

Preparing

\*Wash hands before handling equipment and food

\*Cover cuts

\*Sterilised bottles, teats and equipment

\*Clean down work surface

Making \_\_\_\_\_ **2 points @ 3 marks each = 6 marks** \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Use boiled cooled water

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Don't cough or sneeze over preparation area

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Cap bottles immediately

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Place lid back on milk formula powder immediately after using

Storing \_\_\_\_\_ **2 points @ 3 marks each = 6 marks** \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Cool the made up bottles quickly

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Place bottles in the main part of fridge for up to 24 hours

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Keep away from meat products etc. in fridge

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Throw away left over formula that has been warmed - do not store it

(e) Two methods that can be used to sterilise feeding equipment for a baby are:

1. Chemical sterilisation 2. Steam sterilisation.

Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of **each** method. (16 marks)

**1 advantage @ 4 marks**



Chemical sterilisation

Advantage \_\_\_\_\_

\*Keeps items sterile for 24 hours if left in solution

**1 disadvantage @ 4 marks**

Disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_

\*Takes longer to sterilise items than steam steriliser

\*Sterilising tablets or fluid need to be purchased and used each time

**1 advantage @ 4 marks**

Advantage \_\_\_\_\_

\*Takes only a few minutes to sterilise items

\*Easy to use, just add water and plug in

**1 disadvantage @ 4 marks**

Disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_

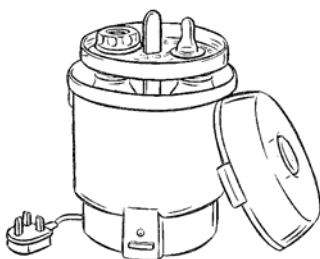
\*Can be more expensive to purchase than chemical

sterilisers

\*Needs to be de scaled approx. once a month

\*Doesn't keep items sterile as long as the chemical steriliser

\*Safety needs to be observed due to steam



Steam sterilisation

2. (a) When should a parent /carer buy a child his / her first pair of shoes?  
**1 @ 6 marks** (6 marks)

When a child starts to walk which is usually between 9-15 months

- (b) Identify **four** points that should be checked when buying a pair of shoes for a child.  
**4 points @ 3 marks each** (12 marks)

\*Correct size - Room for growth

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*Correct width - room for toes to move      \*Adjustable fastening
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*Provides support for the foot      \*Flexible to allow foot to bend
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*Protects the foot      \*Firm low heel
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*No rough seams/parts inside

- (c) Indicate with a tick (✓) whether **each** of the following statements is true **or** false.  
**4 @ 3 marks each** (12 marks)

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Feet grow about 2 – 2 ½ sizes each year until the age of 4.	✓	
2.	A young child rarely feels pain when wearing shoes that are too tight.	✓	
3.	Young children outgrow their shoes every 3 months.	✓	
4.	Children’s socks should be worn tight so that they give support to the foot.		✓

- (d) Name **three** materials used in the manufacture of shoes.. (10 marks)

**3 @ 2 marks = 6 marks**

\*Leather

\*Synthetics

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*Plastic      \*Rubber
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*Fabric
3. \_\_\_\_\_

This symbol may be found on a shoe label. What does this symbol mean?

**1 @ 4 marks = 4 marks**

\_\_\_\_\_ The part of the shoe that the symbol relates to is

\_\_\_\_\_ made of leather

- (e) Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of **each** of the following types of footwear for children. (12 marks)

*Sandals* **1 advantage @ 3 marks**

Advantage \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Good in hot weather - allows air to get to the feet

**1 disadvantage @ 3 marks**

Disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Doesn't provide as much protection for the feet as shoes with closed uppers

*Wellington boots*

**1 advantage @ 3 marks**

Advantage \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Keeps feet dry by keeping water out

**1 disadvantage @ 3 marks**

Disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Feet become cold quickly in cold weather unless thick socks are worn  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Feet become hot and sweaty in hot weather

- (f) Write a short note on the practice of shoes being handed down to other children in the family. (8 marks)

**2 developed points @ 4 marks each**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Children's feet grow fast and as shoes are expensive it makes sense to hand down shoes if they are in good condition.  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*However just because a pair of shoes is comfortable for one child it doesn't mean that they are going to be comfortable or a good fit for another.  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Examine the shoes carefully and do not hand down if:

\_\_\_\_\_  
-the previous child had foot problems e.g. athlete's foot or other fungi, flat feet etc.  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
-the heels or soles are worn down  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
-the shoe is badly creased or out of shape

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Never ask children to wear shoes belonging to strangers since shoes can be a source of disease transmission.

## Section 2 - Child Development and Play

(Attempt either Question 3 or Question 4 if answering this section.  
Each question carries 60 marks)

3. (a) Match the areas of development with the correct explanations. (10 marks)  
Write the answers in the spaces provided.

5 @ 2 marks each

Areas of Development		Explanations	
1.	Physical	a.	The development of communication skills.
2.	Intellectual	b.	The development of the body.
3.	Language	c.	The ability to recognise and control feelings.
4.	Emotional	d.	The development of the mind.
5.	Social	e.	Learning the skills and attitudes to live easily with each other.

1.   b      2.   d      3.   a      4.   c      5.   e  

- (b) Give examples of physical development by listing **three** gross motor activities and **three** fine motor activities. (18 marks)

Gross motor activities                      3 activities@ 3 mark each = 9 marks

e.g.    \*Walking

\*Kicking

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Running                      \*Throwing
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Climbing
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Fine motor activities                      3 activities@ 3 mark each = 9 marks

e.g.    \*Pointing

\*Drawing

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Writing                      \*Doing up buttons
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Using knife and fork
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Tying shoe laces

- (c) Place the following stages of *learning to walk* in the correct order.  
Write the answers in the spaces provided. (10 marks)

**5 @ 2 marks each**

<b>Stages of learning to walk</b>	
a.	Baby can walk with one hand held
b.	Baby is beginning to take a little weight on his legs while being held although the legs tend to sag at the knees and hips
c.	Baby can take weight on his legs while being held
d.	Baby can walk alone
e.	Baby can pull himself up into a standing position

1.   b      2.   c      3.   e      4.   a      5.   d  

- (d) Name, sketch and describe **one** item of equipment that could help a child to walk. (14 marks)

**1 @ 3 marks = 3 marks**

Name of item    e.g. Push/pull along toy \_\_\_\_\_

**2 @ 4 marks = 8 marks**

Description \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. truck with wheels and handle. Child can push

\_\_\_\_\_

truck holding handle for balance.

\_\_\_\_\_

Child can also sit and ride on truck

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Sketch*  
**1 @ 3 marks = 3 marks**

- (e) Identify **two** ways that a parent / carer can encourage and support a child's development. **2 @ 4 marks each** (8 marks)

\*Take time to listen to the child

\*Observe the child

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Spend time with the child

\*Play with the child

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Praise the child

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Provide the child with a stimulating environment

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Provide age appropriate books, toys etc.

4. (a) What is a *temper tantrum*? (8 marks)  
1 @ 8 marks (2 behaviours @ 4 marks each)

(4 marks)

(4 marks)

(A period of uncontrolled range) (e.g. screaming and kicking)

- (b) Indicate with a (✓) the most common age for a child to have a temper tantrum. (4 marks)  
1 @ 4 marks

0 - 1year

18 months - 3 years

5 - 6years

- (c) List **two** possible causes of a temper tantrum. (8 marks)  
2 causes @ 4 marks each

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Frustration at not being able to do / get what he/she wants

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Drawing attention to themselves because of a need they have

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Copying other children or adults who loose their temper

- (d) Describe how a parent / carer could deal with a temper tantrum. (12 marks)  
3 points @ 4 marks each

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Distract child by calling his/her attention to something else

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Gently restrain/hold child

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Remain calm, don't shout

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Remove child from source of anger if possible

\_\_\_\_\_

\* Avoid eye contact with child

- (e) Identify **three** other ways that a child might seek attention. (12 marks)  
3 ways @ 4 marks each

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Aggressiveness e.g. hitting or biting

\_\_\_\_\_

\* Crying

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Making lots of noise

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Whining

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Refusing to eat

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Clinging

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Holding their breath

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Spitting

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Head banging



- (f) Name and describe **two** play activities that might help a child express his/her feelings, fears or frustrations. **2 @ 8 marks each = 16 marks** (16 marks)

**Name = 1 mark**

Name of play activity e.g. Creative Play e.g. Painting / drawing, modelling play dough.

**Description 2 @ 2 marks**

Description \_\_\_\_\_

\*Child paints or draws a picture to represent e.g. a situation.

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How the activity would help the child **1 @ 3 marks**

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Easier for the child to express feelings and ideas on paper rather than trying to put

\_\_\_\_\_

them into words.

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**Name = 1 mark**

Name of play activity Fantasy / Make believe play e.g. dressing up

**Description 2 @ 2 marks**

Description \_\_\_\_\_

Child dresses up, pretends to be someone else and acts out a particular role or

\_\_\_\_\_

situation.

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How the activity would help the child **1 @ 3 marks**

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Acting out a stressful situation can help it to seem less frightening

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## Section 3 - Parenting and Care Provision

(Attempt either Question 5 or Question 6 if answering this section.  
Each question carries 60 marks)

5. (a) Complete **each** of the following sentences that relate to pregnancy and birth.  
**4 @ 3 marks each** (12 marks)

(i) The letters EDD stand for \_\_\_\_\_ expected date of delivery \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) To calculate when a baby is due add \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ weeks to the first day  
of the woman's last period.

(iii) A baby born before 37 weeks is described as \_\_\_\_\_ premature \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) A pregnancy where a fertilised egg becomes implanted in the fallopian tube  
instead of the uterus is called an \_\_\_\_\_ ectopic \_\_\_\_\_ pregnancy.

(b) The following are signs that labour has started. Explain **each**.  
**3 @ 6 marks** (18 marks)  
Show **6 marks allocated as follows:**

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>( 3marks)</b>	<b>(3 marks)</b>
(A small amount of mucus mixed with blood)	(which has formed a plug in the cervix comes away)

\_\_\_\_\_

Rupture of the membranes **6 marks allocated as follows:**

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>(3 marks)</b>	<b>(3 marks)</b>
(Breaking of the bag of waters)	(in which the baby was developing)

\_\_\_\_\_

Contractions **6 marks allocated as follows:**

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>(3 marks)</b>	<b>(3 marks)</b>
(Muscles in the wall of the uterus contract)	(to open the cervix until it is big enough for the baby to pass through.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Identify **three** ways that pain can be relieved during labour. (9 marks)

3 @ 3 marks each

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Gas and air                          \*Relaxation and breathing exercises
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
          \*Pethidine                            \*Epidural anaesthetic
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Match **each** type of birth with the correct description. (9 marks)  
Write the answers in the spaces provided below.

3 @ 3 marks each

Type of birth		Description	
1.	Breech birth	a.	An incision is made through the abdominal wall and into the uterus so that the baby can be removed.
2.	Forceps delivery	b.	A baby is born feet or bottom first instead of head first.
3.	Caesarean section	c.	Large tongs which fit over the baby's head are used to help the baby out of the uterus.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **b** \_\_\_\_\_      2. \_\_\_\_\_ **c** \_\_\_\_\_      3. \_\_\_\_\_ **a** \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Outline the essential needs of a newborn baby. (12 marks)

4 areas outlined @ 3 marks each

e.g. themes might include (must include at least one emotional / social need)

\*Warmth

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Food

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Shelter

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Clothing

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Protection

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Fresh air and sunlight

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Activity, rest and sleep

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Love, comfort and security

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Stimulation

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. (a) Identify similarities and differences between:  
*parenting a child **and** caring for a child as a childcare worker.* (12 marks)

**4 @ 3 marks (accept one similarity, one difference and any two others)**

Similarities

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\*Similar daily routine will be followed by both - usually agreed between both

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\*Both are responsible for the child when the child is in their care

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Differences

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\*Parenting a child is for life / A Childcare worker can move on to another job  
whenever they want

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\*Parents rarely have childcare training / Its more likely that the childminder will be  
trained or will have experience of minding children

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\*Parents are not paid to look after their children / Childminder paid

\*References needed to be a childminder / not needed to be a parent

- (b) List **three** possible reasons why people become parents. (9 marks)

**3 @ 3 marks each**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*To carry on the family line/name      \*Because they like children

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\*Because they wish to procreate with their partner      \* Unplanned pregnancy

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Outline **four** different ways of preparing for parenthood. (12 marks)

**4 ways @ 3 marks each**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Talk to other members of the family and friends who have children

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\* Talk to each other on the subject - to get each others views on different  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
aspects of parenting

---

\*Practice by looking after nieces and nephews

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Read parenting books

---

\*Attend antenatal classes

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Watch television programmes and DVDs on the subject

---

- (d) Outline the financial costs involved in becoming a parent. (12 marks)  
6 @ 2 marks each

e.g.

Hospital costs

Baby equipment: Cot, Changing table, stroller/push chair/pram, car seat,

high chair, changing mat etc.

Feeding equipment: Bottles, sterilizer etc.

Supplies: Nappies, milk formula etc.

Clothing

Toys

Childminding

Costs will vary depending on models, quantities etc.

Nursery costs

- (e) Discuss **three** ways of creating a happy home environment for a young child. (15 marks)

3 @ 5 marks each

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Create a comfortable environment where the child has his /her own space

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Select appropriate toys that will nurture, stimulate etc.

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Parents should make time to play with their children

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Talk to their children    \*Read stories to them

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Let them join in doing simple household activities

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Praise and encourage children

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Set boundaries

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Avoid tension, arguments etc. around children

## Section 4 - People with Special Needs

(Attempt either Question 7 or Question 8 if answering this section.  
Each question carries 60 marks)

7. (a) Explain the term *voluntary organisation*. (8 marks)  
2 parts to explanation @ 4 marks each

(A group of people who come together for a common purpose and agree how they will operate together.) (A voluntary organisation may be run by volunteers, have charitable status or operate as 'not for profit')

- (b) List **four** types of work or services typically carried out by voluntary organisations. (12 marks)  
4 @ 3 marks each

\*Fundraising

1. \*Fighting /campaigning for the rights of particular groups
2. \*Lobbying the government \*Providing practical help
3. \*Running conferences/events \*Providing counselling
4. \*Producing resources/fact sheets etc.

- (c) Give **two** reasons why the work of voluntary organisations is important. (8 marks)  
2 @ 4 marks each

1. \*Many run essential services that would not exist without them
2. \*Important for some individuals to be able to work as volunteers to be able to give something back to society

- (d) Name **two** types of special needs and identify **two** national voluntary organisations that support the special needs that you have named. (16 marks)  
1 @ 4 marks

1. Type of special needs Intellectual disability  
1 @ 4 marks

Name of national voluntary organisation Downs Syndrome Association

2. Type of special needs Blindness or Visual Impairment  
1 @ 4 marks

Name of national voluntary organisation National Council for the Blind

- (e) Identify **two** reasons why some people might have anxieties when meeting a person with special needs for the first time.

(16 marks)

**2 reasons @ 4 marks each = 8 marks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Fear -don't know what to expect
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*Afraid they might be embarrassed
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Have heard stories or have a stereotyped impression
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Don't know how to behave around a person with special needs
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Suggest **two** ways of overcoming these anxieties.

**2 ways @ 4 marks each = 8 marks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Try to keep an open mind -no preconceived ideas
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*When you are with them treat them as a individual -don't highlight their  
difference
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Don't rush into doing things for them unless you are asked
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*Don't talk down to them
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*Shake hands when you meet. Don't treat them differently  
\*If they have a speech problem don't pretend you understand. Ask them to repeat themselves or find another method of communication if this fails.
- \* Try to find out about the special need etc.

8. (a) Explain the term *visual impairment*. (8 marks)  
1 @ 8 marks

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Sight that has less quality or strength than normal.

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Sight that has become weakened or damaged in some way

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- (b) Identify **three** possible causes of a visual impairment. (12 marks)  
3 causes @ 4 marks each

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\* Head injury or injury to the eye

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\*Diabetes

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Infection e.g. blind at birth, infection transmitted from mother (measles)

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during pregnancy

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Inherited

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\*Ageing

- (c) Describe **two** possible challenges that a visual impairment might create for a person and his /her family. (16 marks)

2 challenges @ 4 marks each = 8 marks

Challenges for a person with a visual impairment

\*Can limit a person's ability to work or the type of work they do

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Can limit their friends and social contacts

---

\*Person may need special devices to help with everyday activities

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Person may experience frustration in terms of how some people deal with

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them or react to them

\*Person may get low or depressed from time to time

2 challenges @ 4 marks each = 8 marks

Challenges for the family of a person with a visual impairment

\*Trying to support the visually impaired person so that they have a good

1. \_\_\_\_\_

balance / level of independence

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\*Feeling guilty or frustrated that they cannot do more for them

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\* Financial difficulties

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- (d) Outline **four** practical ways that a sighted person could support or assist a person with a visual impairment. (12 marks)

**4 points @ 3 marks each**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Focus on the person not the impairment

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Offer assistance but wait until your offer has been accepted before proceeding with help

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Never speak to a visually impaired person through a companion or helper, speak directly to them

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Let them know when someone is entering or leaving the room  
\*Objects in the person's environment should not be moved around without telling them

- (e) Discuss the advantages **and** disadvantages of having a guide dog. (12 marks)

Advantages **2 @ 3 marks each = 6 marks**

\*The dog becomes the eyes for the blind person providing them with greater personal freedom and independence

\*The dog leads the blind or visually impaired person safely around obstacles and across roads etc

\*The dog provides companionship

Disadvantages **2 @ 3 marks each = 6 marks**

\*It takes a long time and a lot of money to train a guide dog

\*Matching a dog to an owner takes skill and experience

\*Difficult for the client when the dog retires. Dogs retire after about seven years so a client could have 6 or 7 dogs in a lifetime.

\*Dogs need to be cared for

## Section 5 - Older People

(Attempt either Question 9 or Question 10 if answering this section.  
Each question carries 60 marks)

9. (a) Explain the term *life expectancy*. (8 marks)  
2 parts to explanation @ 4 marks each

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(The average number of years a person is expected to live based on)

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(the national average per age group and other factors)

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- (b) List **two** factors that have led to an increase in life expectancy. (8 marks)  
2 factors @ 4 marks each

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Better quality of life - housing, food, water etc.

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\* Better health awareness

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Improvements in medical intervention

---

\*Better attitude to older age and higher expectation of the level of activity  
/lifestyle possible

- (c) Identify **two** effects that increased life expectancy will have on society in the future. (8 marks)  
2 effects @ 4 marks each

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*More older people in society therefore less % of population at work

---

\*Increased government spending on older people re: pensions, health service

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
etc.

---

\*More carers, care homes, service etc. will be required

\*Greater resource of older people to be tapped into

- (d) Indicate with a tick (✓) whether **each** of the following statements is true **or** false. (12 marks)  
**4 @ 3 marks each**

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Old age is normally seen as 65 years and over.	✓	
2.	Men, on average, live longer than women.		✓
3.	In Ireland two thirds of people aged 80 or over are women.	✓	
4.	Discrimination on the basis of age is illegal in Ireland.	✓	

- (e) Discuss the contribution that grandparents can make to their families. (16 marks)  
**4 points @ 4 marks each**

\*Good role model for the parents offering support and advice

\*Possibly more time to spend with their grand children than they had to spend

perhaps with their own children

\*Opportunity to build good relationship with grandchildren who can chat/confide

etc. in them

\*Childminding or babysitting

\*Possibly financial support

- (f) Identify **two** ageist attitudes that sometimes prevent older people from participating fully in society. (8 marks)  
**2 @ 4 marks**

Ideas/pressures about what older people should/shouldn't do

1. Negative images /stereotypes of older people

2. Failure to involve older people, seek their opinions or give them credit for

their life experiences

10. (a) Outline **four** concerns that a person might have about getting older. (12 marks)

**4 @ 3 marks each**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Being dependent on others
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Being alone or lonely
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Being disregarded
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Seeing friends die
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\* Getting sick /ill health
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Having to go into a home
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Going senile

(b) List **six** indicators that might suggest that an older person is in need of help or care. (12 marks)

**6 @ 2 marks each**

- Having falls/ accidents
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Getting forgetful
  2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ill health
  3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Poor vision
  4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Depression
  5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Difficulty preparing meals, dressing etc.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_  
Incontinent

(c) Explain the difference between a *home help* and a *home carer*. (12 marks)

**2 points @ 3 marks = 6 marks**

Home help \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Comes into the home for a few hours daily or weekly.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\*cleans, cook etc.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 points @ 3 marks = 6 marks**

Home carer \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Usually more full time and lives in the home of the person being cared for  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Usually a family member.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\* Carries out a full range of care duties  
\_\_\_\_\_

- (d) What is a *carer's allowance*? (8 marks)  
**2 parts to explanation @ 4 marks each**

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(A means tested payment)(made to a person caring for an incapacitated person  
because of age, disability or illness)

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- (e) Discuss some of the rewards **and** challenges involved in working as a home carer for an older person. (16 marks)  
**2 @ 4 marks each**

Rewards \_\_\_\_\_

\*Being able to keep a loved one at home for as long as possible

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\*Having time to spend with the person. An opportunity for sharing and  
closeness. Friendship building

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\*Feeling useful - wanting to give something back

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**2 @ 4 marks each**

Challenges \_\_\_\_\_

\*Can be a 24 hour day job - on call

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\*Difficult sometimes to get a break or access respite care

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\*Heavy responsibilities often fall on the one person

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\*Stressful \*Emotional strain

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\*Fatigue

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\*Trying to balance other responsibilities

\*Financial