



# **2011 Care**

## **Intermediate 1**

### **Finalised Marking Instructions**

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2011

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 Delivery: Exam Operations 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 Delivery: Exam Operations 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.

**Section A – Sociology and Psychology**

- 1 Which of the following statements relate to psychology and which relate to sociology?**

Genetics play a major role in human behaviour and development – Psychology.  
Peer pressure can influence the way people behave – Sociology.  
A lot of our behaviour is shaped by our personality – Psychology.  
The area we live in can help determine our life chances – Sociology.

**4 KU**

- 2 Identify two life events that could influence behaviour.**

Relationships: Marriage, divorce, separation.  
Employment status: Starting or leaving work.  
Losses: Death, divorce, retirement.  
Starting or leaving education.  
Major illness or disability.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU**

- 3 Briefly describe the nature/nurture debate.**

The discussion about the ways in which our development is influenced by the genes we get from our parents or by the life experiences and opportunities we have or we experience.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU**

- 4 What is meant by the term *socialisation*?**

How we learn our role and status in society, forming a place for the individual in society.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU**

Please read the following case study and answer the questions that follow.

**Jacob, 33, has Downs' Syndrome. He lives in a unit with nine other people with additional support needs. He has discussed with his key worker moving to his own flat to allow him to gain more independence. However his parents don't want this to happen as they're worried he won't cope on his own.**

- 5 Identify two strands of his development that may be affected if he were to stay in the unit and explain why.**

1 mark each for identifying and 2 marks for each explanation.

Emotional Development: Unhappy, frustrated, resentful and angry.

Cognitive: Learning new skills.

Social: Missing opportunity to widen social circle, lack of involvement with community.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU  
4 AE**

**Six months later Jacob has moved into his own flat. He sees his home support worker daily and enjoys attending a Dance Club on a regular basis.**

- 6 Explain how this life change will affect one strand of his development.**

Social: Building new relationships.

Physical: Keeping fit, improve co-ordination.

Emotional: Increase self esteem.

Cognitive: Learning new skills.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 APP**

- 7 State one possible example of social development and one example of emotional development in adolescence.**

Social: Developing relationship/peer friendships. Sexual/physical attraction.

Emotional: Building confidence, self esteem, turmoil and change, questioning values held by parents, establish personal identity.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU**

**Total (20)**

## Section B – Health and Safety

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

Sagida has just started working in a local residential home. The home is often short staffed. Some of Sagida's duties include assisting residents with personal care. Sagida has been asked to assist Mr Brown to have a bath. Mr Brown's mobility is very poor and he requires a hoist to get in and out of the bath.

- 1 Give a definition of the term *hazard* and give one example of a hazard from the case study.

Something that could potentially cause harm or injury.

From the case study – inappropriate use of hoist, slippery floor, water too hot/cold.

2 KU  
1 APP

- 2 Describe what is meant by the term *risk*.

The likelihood of something harmful or dangerous occurring.

2 KU

- 3 Describe two responsibilities an employee has in relation to Health and Safety.

Report any hazards.  
Responsibility of safety, self and others.  
Follow health and hygiene procedures.  
Following moving and handling procedures.  
Cooperates with employer to follow safety rules and procedures.  
Wear personal protection equipment.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 KU

When Sagida is moving Mr Brown he slips and falls, bumping his head on the side of the bath. He is now bleeding from a wound on his head. After the fall Sagida calls for help and the First Aider arrives at the scene.

- 4 What should the First Aider do on arrival at the scene? Explain why this is important.

Assess the situation – make sure the area is safe to approach.  
To determine priorities, prevent any further injury/worsening of condition.

Any other appropriate answer.

1 KU  
2 AE

**5 (a) Identify two health and safety precautions that should be followed in relation to Mr Brown.**

Use gloves if available, appropriate disposal of any soiled materials, hand washing, use of appropriate cleaning products.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU**

**(b) Explain why one of these precautions is important.**

To prevent cross infection, prevent further injury, prevent worsening of condition if possible.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 APP**

**6 Select the four correct first aid actions in the treatment of an adult who is choking.**

- Encourage them to put their head between their knees.
- **Use up to five back slaps to dislodge the item.**
- Give them a drink of water.
- **Use abdominal thrust if blockage is not cleared.**
- **Encourage the person to cough.**
- Put your fingers in their mouth to try to reach the blockage.
- **Call emergency services if required and be prepared to resuscitate.**

**4 KU**

**Total (20)**

## Section C – Values and Principles

- 1 **Care workers are guided by the National Care Standards. Describe what is meant by the following principles.**

- (a) **Equality and Diversity:** Everyone has a right to be recognised for who and what they are regardless of age, gender, sexuality, racial origin or any other aspect which makes them out as different. The principal here is that diversity and difference should be seen as something positive which can enhance all our lives. People therefore should be free from any form of harassment or disadvantage.
- (b) **Realising Potential:** This principle refers to the notion that individuals should be free to attain all they can in all aspects of their lives.

4 KU

- 2 **Johannes is a Counsellor for people with HIV and AIDS. Describe how he could apply the principles of Dignity and Privacy when working with service-users.**

- **Dignity** – Refers to the person's right to be treated with respect at all times and at all times be afforded their fundamental human rights to be treated fairly.
- **Privacy** – Refers to the person's right to have their personal privacy as well as that of their property and belongings respected. People should be free from unnecessary intrusion into their personal space and have the right to be alone if required.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 KU

- 3 **Give an example of discrimination that people with HIV and AIDs may experience and describe two possible effects this may have on the person.**

1 mark for the example and 2 marks for a description of each of the effects.

Example:

- Lack of employment opportunities.
- Labelling.
- Lack of health care.
- Lack of educational opportunities.

Candidates should give a description of two effects:

- Low self-esteem.
- Marginalisation.
- Isolation.
- Depression.

Any other appropriate answer.

1 APP  
4 AE

- 4 **Give a definition of the term *stereotyping* and give one example from a care context.**

Stereotypes are labels which are applied to all members of a group. It is assumed that because of some characteristic that the person is “just the same as all the others”, eg people with mental health problems are all unstable and dangerous.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU  
1 APP**

- 5 **Describe what is meant by the term *need*.**

A need is something that is essential to our well-being. It does not have to be something that is essential to life (eg food or air) but something that without it, we would experience unpleasantness. Having somewhere to live is a relevant example here. It is possible to survive without somewhere to live but living like this is extremely unpleasant and dangerous to the well-being of the person.

**2 KU**

- 6 **Describe one physical need that changes for an individual who is recovering from a long-term illness.**

Possible answers could include a description of:

- healthy balanced diet
- need for exercise
- reduce stress
- need for medication.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU**

**Total (20)**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]