



# **2011 Care**

## **Intermediate 2**

### **Finalised Marking Instructions**

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**2011 Care  
Intermediate 2  
Marking Instructions**

**Section A Psychology for Care**

- 1      Infancy and adulthood are two stages of human development.  
Describe one emotional feature of each.**

Infancy – Bonding with carer, expressing emotions, love and attention.  
Adulthood – Falling in love, starting a family, gaining independence,  
gaining confidence through work or study.

Any other appropriate answer.

**4 KU**

- 2      Give an explanation of the role of nature in human development.**

An explanation of:

- genetic/hereditary factors
- pre-determined factors such as personality type.

Any other appropriate answer.

**3 KU**

- 3      Describe two key features of the Behavioural approach to human  
behaviour.**

A description of:

- blank slates
- social learning
- ABC approach
- stimulus/response
- reward/imitation.

**4 KU**

Any other appropriate answer.

- 4      Describe two ways the Behavioural approach may be applied by a  
care worker who is working with children with challenging  
behaviour.**

A description of:

Not rewarding negative behaviour.  
Acting as a role model.  
Recognising triggers (antecedents).

Any other appropriate answer.

**4 APP**

**5 Describe two key features of the Humanist approach.**

A description of two of the following:

Hierarchy of needs.

Actualising tendency.

Basic needs to be met before meeting the next level.

Possibility to ascend and descend through the hierarchy.

Any other possible answer.

**4 KU**

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

**Peter, 45 has recently been widowed. He is feeling lonely and upset since his wife's death. His neighbour has noticed that his curtains in his house remain shut at the weekend. He's recently returned to work but he's often absent from work on Mondays. His colleagues have noticed a smell of alcohol on his breath. His boss has referred him to Occupational Health Department as he is concerned about his health.**

**6 Describe one key feature of separation and loss and explain how this loss has affected Peter's behaviour.**

2 marks for describing an appropriate key feature and 2 marks for linking it to Peter.

Possible answer is linking any of the following features to Peter's behaviour.

Numbness – shock or denial.

Yearning – grieving for the loss.

Depressed – feeling low because of his situation.

Isolated – feeling alone.

Angry – emotional turmoil, unfair, frustration at situation.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 AE  
2 APP**

**7 Why would knowledge of separation and loss help care workers understand Peter's behaviour?**

Two points from the following:

Help the care worker understand Peter's behaviour by being aware of the different stages of his grieving and that this is a normal process.

Can provide reassurance to Peter.

Can attempt to identify measures to meet his needs.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 AE**

**Total (25)**

## Section B Sociology for Care

- 1 **Describe in what ways sociological explanations differ from common sense explanations.**

Common sense explanations of social issues are often based on opinion or personal experience and therefore are often very **subjective**, which means that they are based on an individual's point of view. Sociological explanations are factual, based on evidence or research and are therefore more **objective**, which means they are not influenced by personal feelings or opinions.

4 KU

- 2 **Describe one reason why it is important for a care worker to have an understanding of Sociology.**

One possible answer from:

- Sociology challenges the understanding by highlighting how society shapes what we do and how we do it.
- It also encourages us to reflect on how we interpret and understand what other people do.
- Sociology also helps us to understand how society opens some doors and closes others on the basis of our age, gender, ethnic background, sexuality or social class.
- Encourages us to challenge other people's stereotypes and assumptions.

2 KU

- 3 **Describe two main agents of socialisation.**

Possible answer should include a description of:

Family, education, mass media, work, peer group, religion.

4 KU

- 4 **Describe the following sociological concepts.**

- **Norms**
- **Culture**

Norms – Social norms that define what is expected of an individual in certain situations. They are measures of what is seen as acceptable in society.

Culture – The way of life of a society. It includes language, customs, dress etc.

Any other appropriate answer.

4 KU

**5 Describe two possible ways that discrimination could impact on looked after children and young people.**

Candidates should describe 2 from the following:

- reduced life chances
- poor educational opportunities
- social exclusion
- marginalisation and stigma
- feeling of worthlessness
- poor self esteem.

Any other appropriate answer.

**4 APP**

**6 Give a definition of the term *equality* and describe three ways that equality can be promoted at an organisational level.**

Definition:

A state of being equal in terms of rights, choices, treatment or value equal to others in a specific group.

Any other appropriate answer.

The candidate should explain three of the following:

- Having service user involvement in the care planning process.
- Having service user involvement in decision making in the organisation.
- Having policies in place to promote equal opportunities.
- Having complaints procedures.
- Having good supervision procedures in place.
- Making sure that the rules, norms and values in the organisation are anti-discriminatory.

**1 KU  
6 AE**

**Total (25)**

## **Section C Values and Principles in Care**

### **1 What is the purpose of a care plan?**

For full 4 marks the candidate should have four reasons.

A care plan is:

- a basis for action
- a means of identifying the care to be provided for the individual
- a dynamic and responsive process
- used to establish how to meet the service user's needs
- used to state who is doing what in relation to the service user.

**4 KU**

### **2 Describe three stages of the care planning process.**

**Assess** – Assessment is a means of identifying the individual's needs. A full needs assessment would be carried out whereby the care professional would discuss with the service user what their needs were and the different care options available to meet these identified needs.

**Plan** – Planning is the part of the process where the decisions about what is to happen are agreed and written down. The care plan sets out strategies for providing the help that service user requires to meet their needs by setting goals.

**Implement** – When the plan is put into action so that the needs can be met and goals achieved. All the different care providers are involved in doing what they have agreed to do in the care plan.

**Evaluate** – This is the stage in the care planning process when there has to be some estimation of whether or not the care plan is working. This is when progress towards goals can be measured.

**6 KU**

Read the case study and answer the questions that follow.

Heena has come to live in Scotland from Pakistan. She is 15 years old and since her mother died she has lived with her father in a flat near her school. She has secretly had a boyfriend for six months and has recently discovered that she is nine weeks pregnant.

She is afraid to tell her father as she thinks he will be angry and very disappointed in her, as she had planned to go to university and now she is worried she will not be able to continue her studies. Heena has decided to discuss her situation with her doctor.

**3 Explain one emotional and one physical need that Heena has.**

Emotional – support, understanding, reassurance, acceptance, non judgemental attitude.

Physical – monitoring of pregnancy, healthy balanced diet, possible lifestyle changes etc.

**4 AE**

**4 (a) Identify two features of formal care and give one example that would be suitable for Heena.**

Governed by legislation, usually paid but could be voluntary, normally trained.

Maternity services, GP, Health Visitor, Practice Nurse.

**3 KU**

**(b) Give two examples of informal care that may be suitable for Heena.**

Father, other family member, friends/peer group.

**2 KU**

**5 Identify two values underpinning the care planning process.**

Answer two from the following.

Empowerment, right to self determination, user involvement, acceptable risks, promoting independence, dynamic and responsive, informed consent, social justice, protection from harm and abuse.

**2 KU**

- 6 Choice and realising potential are two of the principles underpinning the National Care Standards. Describe one way each could be demonstrated when working with Heena.**

Choice – Giving Heena information and options of whether she wants to continue with the pregnancy, consider adoption, birth plan, where she wants to have the baby (home/hospital), accurate information to allow her to make informed choices.

Realising Potential – Giving Heena information to support her in continuing her education by preparing her for birth and motherhood, emotional support.

Any other appropriate answer.

**4 APP**

- 7 (a) Why would it be important for a care worker to have an understanding of cultural needs when working with Heena?**

It is important for a care worker to have an understanding of Heena's cultural needs as she has grown up in Pakistan where family life and expectations may be different from those in Scotland. Heena feels her father will not understand, which is why she has not told him she has a boyfriend.

Any other appropriate answer.

**1 APP  
1 KU**

- (b) Explain how equality could be promoted by a care worker when working with a service user like Heena.**

- Challenging discrimination when it is witnessed.
- Taking part in training to keep well informed.
- Reflecting on own practice.
- Adhering to policies and guidelines.
- Respecting service user's rights.

Any other appropriate answer.

**2 KU  
1 APP**

**Total (30)**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]