

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		2



GCE A LEVEL – NEW

1570U50-1



TUESDAY, 24 MAY 2022 – AFTERNOON

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE, AND CHILDCARE
A2 Unit 5 – Theoretical perspectives of adult behaviour**

2 hours and 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Section A	1.	20
	2.	20
Section B	3.	18
	4.	24
	5.	18
Total		100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Section A questions relate to the pre-released material.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part question. You are advised to divide your time accordingly.

The total number of marks available is 100.

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers.

The quality of your written communication, including appropriate use of punctuation and grammar, will be assessed in your answer to question 5.



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Case Study

Ioan is 45 years old and lives with his wife and two young children. He works as a social worker and has recently helped his local community to set up a food bank.

Ioan had a challenging childhood. His mother, Paula, was an alcoholic and she often drank too much to be able to provide food for the children. Ioan's father often worked away from home for long periods and was unable to support his wife and children. His parents' relationship broke down because of his mother's drinking, and his father left home when Ioan was 7 years old.

Paula had a family history of alcohol dependency; both her mother and grandmother died prematurely from health issues caused by alcohol dependency. When Ioan's father left, Paula struggled to cope on state benefits, and she didn't have a support network to help her bring up her young sons. Paula pushed away those friends she did have. Her drinking became worse and she was reluctant to ask for help and support. The family struggled with daily life and Ioan took on the responsibility of looking after his younger brother. Sometimes he would hide his mother's purse, but she would always find a way of getting alcohol. The boys often went hungry and they had to search in the bins behind the local supermarket for food. There were no food banks to go to for help.

Ioan moved into a hostel when he was 16 years old and his brother was taken into foster care. Ioan worked hard at college to get qualifications and joined a local youth club where he made friends which gave him a sense of belonging. He wanted to follow a career in which he could help others who live alone and in poverty and he went on to study social work at university.

Ioan does not blame his parents for the decisions they made; he feels that they were victims of their own circumstances. He said that nothing he ever did to try and help his mother was enough, and that she was still drinking when she could, up until she died, aged 59, from liver failure.

Setting up the food bank has been a way for Ioan to help those in need of support. The food bank is busy and during school holidays, Ioan, along with a group of volunteers, deliver packed lunches to the homes of local children who usually receive free school meals.



SECTION A

Answer **all** questions.

1. Read the case study and answer the questions below.

(a) Outline **three** psychological factors that may have had an impact on Ioan. [6]

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(b) Describe the positive effects of being resilient for Ioan.

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(c) Using Skinner's theory of conditioning, explain why Ioan has not developed an alcohol dependency. [8]

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2. Ioan's mother, Paula, had a family history of alcohol dependency

- (a) Analyse how positive and proactive approaches can support an adult with an alcohol dependency. [8]

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SECTION B

Answer **all** questions.

3. Nia is 23 and lives with a learning disability. She has a part-time job, volunteers in a charity shop, and lives in her own flat. She has one hour of support in the morning, and again in the evening. The aim of this active support is to help her develop the life skills she needs to live an entirely independent life. Recently, support staff have noticed that Nia has been struggling to cope and had started hoarding food leftovers and rubbish. A meeting was arranged with Nia to discuss how best to improve the situation.

(a) Describe what is meant by Active Support. [4]

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(b) Explain factors that may have had an impact on Nia's recent behaviour.

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(c) Examine how Positive Behaviour Support Plans may enable individuals to develop positive behaviour.

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4. Josef is 84 years old, has memory loss and attends a reminiscence group (a form of talking therapy). He is happy and positive about his life. Josef often talks about how, in the past, everyone supported each other during the hard times. To ensure that he and his sister could be provided for, his parents went without. He says he has always had enough money to manage. Josef's wife died two years ago but he feels blessed to have had a wonderful marriage and loving family. He finds it difficult to understand why people moan about things; he says 'life is what you make it'.

(a) Outline **two** sociological factors that may have influenced Josef's outlook on life. [4]

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(b) Explain, using cognitive theory, why Josef thinks positively about his life. [6]

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(c) Describe how talking therapy can support adults with memory loss.

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(d) Discuss how Josef's stage of development may influence his behaviour.

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5. Egan's *Skilled Helper* model is an approach which is often used by counsellors to help people deal with issues that may be affecting their behaviour.

Describe the three stages of Egan's *Skilled Helper* model and assess how this model supports the principles of person-centred care. [18]

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