

	Unit 1: Introduction to the health and social care sector	Unit 2: Professional practice & the H&SC practitioner	Unit 3: Human growth & development through life stages
Specification content	<p>1. Understand health and social care provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private • Statutory • Voluntary • Functions of service 	<p>1. Understand the responsibilities of health and social care practitioners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills/attributes • Reasons for adhering to job roles • Integral roles 	<p>1. Understand development from conception to birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stages of development: conception - birth • Effects on development • Birth experiences
	<p>2. Understand job roles of health and social care practitioners.</p>	<p>2. Understand health and social care values underpinning practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Standards • Care Values • Impacts 	<p>2. Understand development across the life span.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life stages • PIES • Holistic development
	<p>3. Understand how health and social care services are accessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral • Barriers 	<p>3. Understand partnership working in health and social care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-agency • Multi-disciplinary • Meeting needs • Barriers /strategies - partnership working 	<p>3. Understand influences on human development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature vs Nurture debate • Factors influencing development
	<p>4. Understand specific care needs and services accessed by individuals throughout the life stages.</p>	<p>4. Understand different career pathways in the health and social care sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career development • Sources of information • Qualifications/training • CPD plans 	<p>4. Understand transitions and significant life events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitions and life events • Impact – Short and long term effects • Role of H&Sc practitioners
	<p>5. Understand informal care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. family 		<p>5. Understand the role of care planning in meeting the needs of individuals and promoting well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individualised care planning • Care-planning cycle
	<p>6. Understand regulation and inspection in health and social care provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CQC • Ofsted 		

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2018 Sample – 84 marks	<p>Identify two (2) health and social care services that Alice may have accessed during or after pregnancy. [2 marks]</p> <p>Describe two (2) ways in which health and social care services deliver support during or after pregnancy. [6 marks]</p> <p>Identify and explain two (2) benefits of accessing health and social care services during pregnancy. [6 marks]</p> <p>Alice has spent time in a NHS hospital setting. This is a service that is: (Circle your answer) Private Statutory Voluntary [1 mark]</p> <p>6 b) Other than a hospital, name one (1) example of a private, a statutory and a voluntary service. [3 marks]</p> <p>Residential care homes are inspected and given an overall grade. Identify one (1) regulation and inspection body relevant to health and social care. [1 mark]</p> <p>Explain one (1) way an inspection outcome may influence individuals when they are considering accessing a particular service. [2 marks]</p> <p>Discuss the impact of the informal care arrangement on Alice's family. [6 marks]</p>	<p>Describe the role of the voluntary service identified in question 6(b). [4 marks]</p> <p>Identify and describe four (4) key attributes of a health and social care practitioner. [8 marks]</p> <p>Give two (2) examples of 'person-centred practice'. [2 marks]</p> <p>Alice is often seen by the GP, the practice nurse and the occupational therapist to monitor her type 2 diabetes. This type of working is known as: (Circle your answer) Community working Lone working Partnership working [1 mark]</p> <p>Identify two (2) barriers to working with other professionals. [2 marks]</p> <p>Identify and explain two (2) strategies that can overcome barriers to working with other professionals. [6 marks]</p> <p>Identify one (1) piece of legislation relevant to health and social care practice. [1 mark]</p> <p>Explain how care planning could help Alice manage her type 2 diabetes independently. [4 marks]</p> <p>The health and social care practitioner that cared for Alice at the sheltered accommodation is planning to progress his career through continuing professional development. Identify and explain one (1) benefit of a personal development plan. [3 marks]</p> <p>Explain two (2) ways that continuing professional development can support improvements to the practice of the health and social care practitioner. [4 marks]</p>	<p>Childhood and early adulthood are two (2) life stages. Identify three (3) other life stages. [3 marks]</p> <p>Using the three (3) life stages identified in question 1(a), identify one (1) transition or significant life event that Alice has experienced in each life stage. [3 marks]</p> <p>Using two (2) of the life stages identified in 1(a), identify and describe one (1) health and social care service that Alice may have accessed in each life stage. [6 marks]</p> <p>Explain the potential impact of Alice's experiences during childhood on her holistic development and general well-being. [6 marks]</p> <p>Identify and describe two (2) ways in which the health and social care practitioner can meet Alice's needs during her move into sheltered accommodation. [4 marks]</p>

Case study	<p>Alice is 86 years old. The timeline below plots transitions and significant life events across Alice's life stages.</p>	
	Age (in years)	Event
	0	Alice is born. She is a sister to two older brothers, Jack and Alex.
	3	Alice is separated from her brothers, Jack and Alex, and her father when her mother dies. Alice moves away to live with her aunt and rarely sees her father and brothers.
	5	Alice begins school.
	14	Alice leaves school and begins her first job working in a large shop.
	21	Alice marries Jim.
	23	Alice has a son.
	25	Alice has a daughter.
	45	Alice is diagnosed and successfully treated for breast cancer.
	60	Alice's husband, Jim, dies suddenly.
	65	Alice is admitted to residential care for respite, following a bad fall and a short stay in hospital.
	66	Alice moves into sheltered accommodation and finds it difficult to settle.
	75	Alice is diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.
84	Alice moves in to live with her son and his family. She is lonely and often alone during the day and at weekends.	

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2019 84 marks	<p>Which one of the following types of referral did Christopher use to access the GP? [1 mark]</p> <p>A Compulsory B Personal C Self D Third party</p> <p>Christopher’s GP practice is an example of a statutory service. What does the term ‘statutory’ mean? [1 mark]</p> <p>A GP practice is an example of a service that is in both the statutory sector and private sector. Give three (3) other examples of services that are found in both the statutory sector and private sector. [3 marks]</p> <p>Physical access is a barrier for Christopher in both the GP practice and the care home. Explain how this barrier could be overcome in both settings. [4 marks]</p> <p>The Care Quality Commission (CQC) is the organisation which oversees the work of the GP setting. Identify and describe two (2) ways that the CQC can oversee the work of the GP setting. [4 marks]</p>	<p>Being compassionate, professional, respectful and trustworthy are key attributes and behaviours that a GP must have. Describe how a GP could apply each of these key attributes when dealing with Christopher. [4 marks]</p> <p>Identify and describe two (2) other key attributes and behaviours of a health and social care practitioner. [4 marks]</p> <p>All care staff working with Christopher follow the 6Cs when providing care for him. One of the Cs stands for ‘Care’. Name the other five Cs. [5 marks]</p> <p>Christopher’s GP works in partnership with staff in the residential care home. Discuss the ways in which working in partnership will help meet the individual needs of Christopher. [6 marks]</p> <p>Give three (3) examples of ways in which Christopher will be valued in the residential care home. [3 marks]</p> <p>key feature of the Equality Act (2010) is protected characteristics. Identify three (3) protected characteristics. [3 marks]</p> <p>Explain how the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) affects the work of care home staff. [6 marks]</p> <p>Outline one (1) difference between a working relationship and a personal relationship. [2 marks]</p> <p>Explain how practitioners in the residential care home will follow the Care Act (2014) to provide effective care for the residents. [6 marks]</p>	<p>Christopher is 73 years old. Which one of the following life stages does he belong to? [1 mark]</p> <p>A Adolescence B Early adulthood C Late adulthood D Middle adulthood</p> <p>Identify and briefly describe one (1) transition or life event Christopher is likely to have experienced during his current life stage. [2 marks]</p> <p>Analyse how Christopher’s GP could use three (3) features of the care-planning cycle to support effective care. [6 marks]</p> <p>Give three (3) reasons why continuing professional development (CPD) is important to the role of the health and social care practitioner. [3 marks]</p> <p>It is important to recognise and respond to concerns about an individual’s development. Identify and explain two (2) reasons why it is important. [6 marks]</p> <p>Biological influences are one factor that may influence human development. Identify and briefly describe two (2) other factors that may influence human development. [4 marks]</p> <p>Analyse Christopher’s holistic development over the next 5 years. [6 marks]</p>

SAQ and scenario unit 4 – synoptic
 PPQs in relation to criteria

Mapping to Level 2 Child Development

Case study	Christopher is a 73-year-old man who lives in a residential care home. He phones his General Practitioner (GP) to make an appointment. He is worried because he has had a cough for over 3 weeks. Christopher is also finding it increasingly difficult to get upstairs in the residential care home where he lives. He easily gets out of breath and has limited mobility. There is a lift he can use but it is currently broken and not in use.		
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<p>Feb 2020 84 marks</p>	<p>Identify three (3) informal carers who could support children and families. [3 marks]</p> <p>Families and children may find it difficult to access health and social care services. Identify and briefly explain two (2) reasons for this. [6 marks]</p> <p>Identify three (3) services that Ofsted inspects. [3 marks]</p> <p>Health and social care practitioners must recognise and respond to concerns about an individual’s development. Explain two (2) reasons why. [4 marks]</p>	<p>Current legislation informs the policies and procedures that the social workers follow. Name one (1) piece of legislation that informs inclusive practice to support children and families. [1 mark]</p> <p>Name one (1) piece of legislation that informs practice around storing and sharing information about children and families [1 mark]</p> <p>Which one (1) of the following is a health and social care value? [1 mark] A Empathy B Independence C Reflective practice D Right to life</p> <p>Identify three (3) procedures that social workers must follow to make sure information is protected [3 marks]</p> <p>Explain two (2) reasons why social workers in the Adoption&Fostering team should value diversity [2 marks]</p> <p>Practitioners like Sarah need professional skills, behaviours and attributes. Which one (1) of the following is not one of these professional skills, behaviours or attributes? [1 mark] A Using communication / interpersonal skills B Using initiative C Using leadership skills D Using observation skills</p> <p>Discuss how Sarah and the rest of the Adoption and Fostering team will make sure that they value families and children who access the service. [6 marks]</p> <p>Explain two (2) benefits of the social workers in the Adoption and Fostering team working in partnership with other professionals and organisations. [4 marks] Explain two (2) reasons why Sarah should work within the boundaries of her own role. [4 marks] Identify and briefly explain three (3) responsibilities of a health and social care practitioner. [6 marks]</p>	<p>Sarah and the social workers reflect on their own practice through meetings with the rest of the team. They also have individual meetings with their team leader. Explain why the social workers should continuously reflect on their practice. [6 marks]</p> <p>Explain two (2) reasons why Sarah should work in partnership with the families and children she supports. [4 marks]</p> <p>Describe what is meant by ‘person-centred practice’. [2 marks]</p> <p>The Adoption and Fostering team has children in its care. Identify two (2) impacts of person-centred practice on these children. [2 marks]</p> <p>Identify two (2) opportunities for career development in health and social care. [2 marks]</p> <p>Some of the individuals Sarah supports are in the life stage of infancy. Give three (3) pre-birth experiences that can affect the development of an infant. [3 marks]</p> <p>Explain three (3) ways that an individual develops between conception and birth. [6 marks]</p> <p>Explain how having a baby can affect a new mother’s social development. [4 marks]</p> <p>Identify three (3) factors that can affect an individual’s growth and development. [3 marks]</p> <p>What is holistic development? [1 mark]</p> <p>Give two (2) examples of gross motor skills. [2 marks]</p> <p>Give two (2) examples of fine motor skills. [2 marks]</p>
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