higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N4
(Second Paper)

22 October 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Behaving in a manner opposite to how you think or feel. Conscious feelings are the opposite of the unconscious.

1.1.2 Adopting the characteristics, achievements or other traits of others.

1.1.3 A state of balance, maintaining relatively constant conditions.

1.1.4 The process that initiates behaviour to satisfy seeds and drives/The reason for a behaviour/An internal process that makes a person move towards a goal.

1.1.5 Similar to displacement, but satisfying an impulse with a substitute target in a socially acceptable way, such as directing aggression into sport.

1.1.6 A defence mechanism providing wish fulfilment, gratification of repressed impulses and resolution of unconscious conflicts.

1.1.7 The impulse to fulfil physiological needs or motives essential for survival, triggered when there is imbalance in the body.

1.1.8 Incentive to interact with and be accepted by others due to sociocultural influence, initiating behaviour towards particular goals.

1.1.9 Cognitive distortion of facts to make an event or impulse less threatening.

1.1.10 Redirecting an impulse (e.g. aggression) onto a powerless substitute target.

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 True
1.2.2 False
1.2.3 True
1.2.4 False
1.2.5 True
1.2.6 False
1.2.7 True
1.2.8 True
1.2.9 False
1.2.10 False

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

Mark only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Imitation is a behaviour whereby an individual observes and replicates the behaviour of another. (2)

2.2 2.2.1 Your awareness at present

2.2.2 Consists of information that is accessible once you direct your attention to it

2.2.3 Consists of primitive, instinctual information inaccessible to the conscious, which influences behaviour

(Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

2.3 We need to drink fluids/water in order to live.✓ Thirst is a biological or physiological motive✓ essential to our survival. The body tries to maintain a state of balance or homeostasis,✓ and part of this is maintaining hydration levels for the body to function well.✓ When we become dehydrated, there is imbalance,✓ and homeostasis must be restored.✓ If balance is not restored, our health suffers, effects such as dry mouth, fatigue or headache are experienced,✓ and we are physiologically or biologically motivated to drink fluids/water✓ in order to restore balance. (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

2.4
- Patients who trust medical staff are more likely to share important personal information✓
- Medical staff witness sensitive confidential issues and information✓
- Patients are more likely to take preventative measures such as screening tests✓ and adhere to treatment✓ if they trust that medical staff have their best interests at heart✓
- Patients who are ill, feel vulnerable✓
- Trusting medical staff helps patients feel more comfortable and safe✓

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

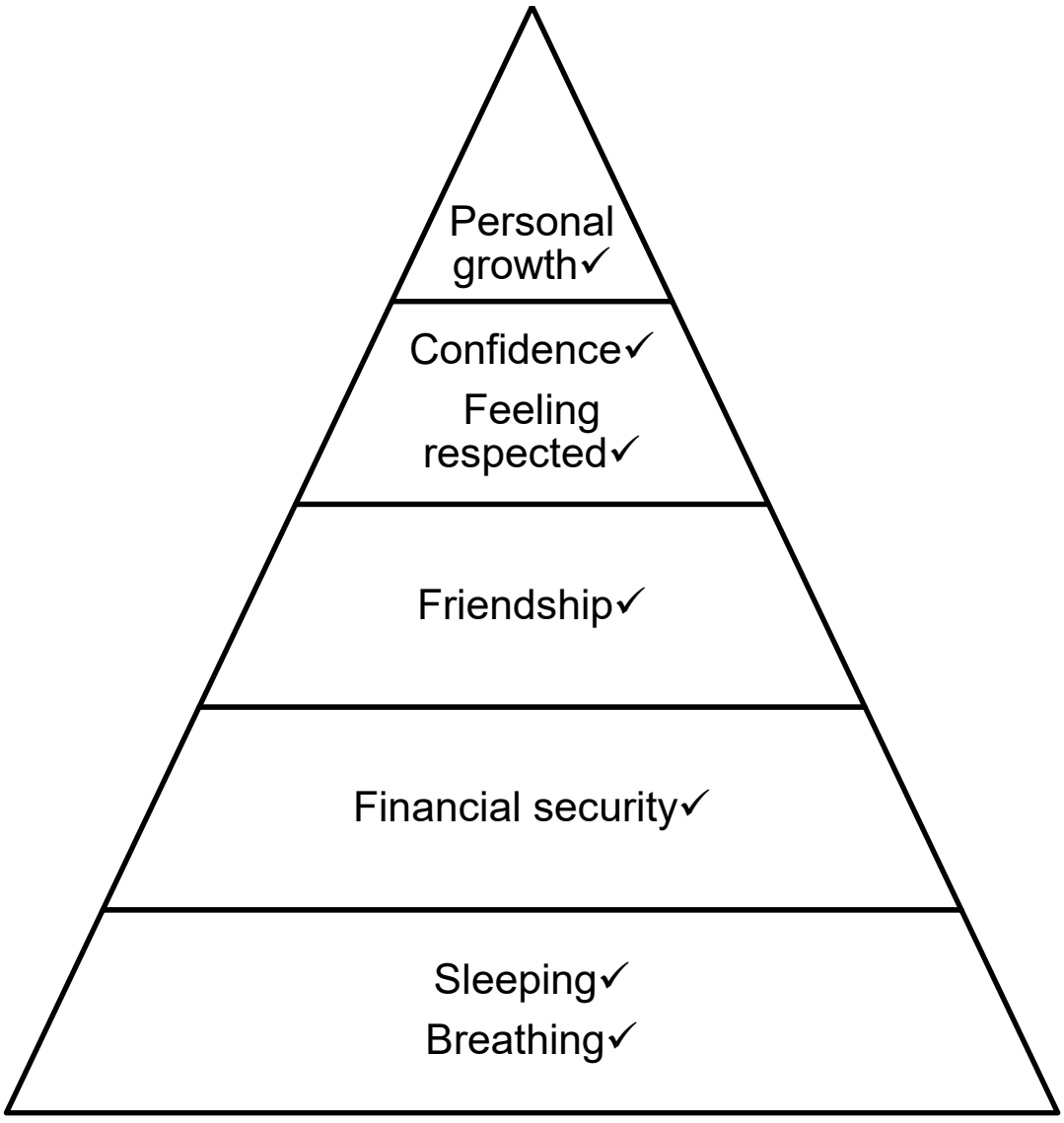
[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Affiliation/ belonging/gregariousness
- Achievement/enhancing the self
- Power/control/influence
- Acquisition
- Aggression
- Curiosity/understanding (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.2
- Force of habit
- Goals in life
- Aspirations
- Attitudes
- Interests (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

3.3



(Levels do not need to be named or in pyramid format, but there must be 5 levels and answers must be at the correct level in the diagram) (7 × 1) (7)

3.4
- Children learn social rules through imitation, replicating the behaviours of others
- Imitation is part of observational learning, allowing for the transfer of behaviours, values, norms and beliefs between people
- Language, to a large extent, is learnt by imitation
- Imitating behaviour that is seen as normal and appropriate is motivated by resulting approval and acceptance from others
- Healthy and appropriate behaviours are repeated due to reinforcement from those around us (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Hunger
- Thirst
- Oxygen
- Regulation of body temperature
- Sleep
- Avoidance of pain
- Elimination of waste
- Sex
- Maternal drive (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2 4.2.1 Approach-approach conflict occurs when you have to choose between two desirable outcomes

4.2.2 Approach-avoidance conflict occurs when one event or goal has attractive and unattractive features

(Any correct 2 × 2) (4)

4.3
- Comparison stress (comparing aspects of our lives with others)
- Political stress
- Becoming disconnected from family and friends in real life (your supportive network)
- Fear of missing out on activities and events that others are involved in
- Stress due to association with the tension in the lives of others
- Reducing productivity through distraction and procrastination
- Social media addiction (social media networks are designed to be addictive)
- Worrying about the ways in which loved ones (e.g. children, family members, significant others) are interacting with others online
- Shallow interactions and resulting social isolation in real life
- The perceived need to maintain a social media presence (Any 7 × 1) (7)

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4.4 Self-actualised people develop and display some similar characteristics,✓ but every individual is unique✓ with different motivations leading to self-actualisation,✓ and the path to self-actualisation is therefore different for each individual.✓ People have different dreams and goals.✓ For some, self-actualisation may be achieved through works of art or literature, for others it may be through a business venture.✓ Some may progress faster than others.✓ Many may hit roadblocks along the way.✓ There are as many paths as there are individuals.✓ (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Concentration camps
- War
- Survival incidents
- Narrow escapes from death/near-death experiences (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.2
- Know yourself and be yourself
- Try to understand others
- Always be positive and dignified in your actions
- Be interested in and make friends with people
- Give criticism sparingly
- Be honest with sincere appreciation and encouragement
- Create a relationship of trust
- Be leaders and not drivers of people
- Always be prepared for service
- Treat others as you would like to be treated (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.3 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs could be looked at when you feel down, but you are not sure why. Going through the needs can help pinpoint a problem area✓ or realise what might be missing and where to focus attention,✓ e.g. realising that you need to set aside time to catch up with friends or family to feel a sense of belonging.✓

When you are in a leadership role, the Hierarchy of Needs can be a valuable tool to ensure that the people you are leading are having their needs met.✓ This could be useful in keeping people feeling content and secure,✓ in understanding and dealing with conflict,✓ and in improving the environment people are in to keep them motivated.✓

Looking at the Hierarchy of Needs can help you gain perspective on your life,✓ reminding you of what is important,✓ to focus on deficiency and growth needs,✓ and not to neglect important areas,✓ e.g. Get enough sleep and remember your personal wellbeing while striving for higher goals.✓

(Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

5.4 Theorists such as Freud believe that behaviour is largely stimulated by unconscious motives✓ of which we are unaware,✓ a result of desires,✓ impulses,✓ and memories✓ that are repressed✓ in the unconscious state,✓ but that still influence our actions.✓ A Freudian Slip is an example of a manifestation✓ of the unconscious, revealing true thoughts or feelings.✓ Some irrational behaviours and psychosomatic disorders, such as paralysis and headaches, may also be a result of unconscious motivation.✓

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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