higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N4
(Second paper)

10 June 2021

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Attributing your own unacceptable thoughts, feelings or motives to another person

1.1.2 A behaviour whereby an individual observes and replicates the behaviour of another

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

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

1.1.5 Attempts to make up for real or imagined physical or psychological shortcomings

1.1.6 Movement back in psychological time when faced with stress

1.1.7 An unconscious mechanism to keep disturbing or threatening thoughts hidden from the conscious

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

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

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

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 1.2.1 True
1.2.2 True
1.2.3 False
1.2.4 True
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

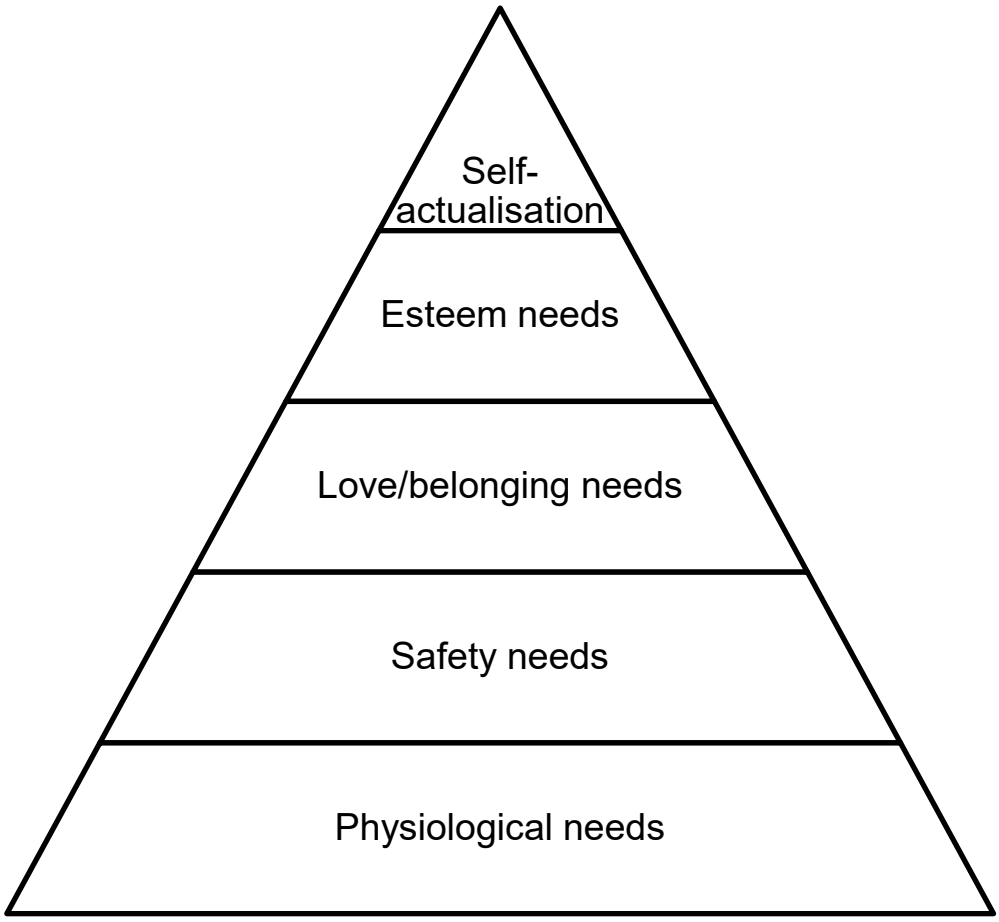
Mark only THREE questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Concentration camps
- War
- Survival incidents
- Narrow escapes from death/near-death experiences (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

2.2
- Static homeostasis is a simple reflex-level response and happens automatically.
- Dynamic homeostasis is a complex learned response in which conscious attempts are made to use memory or thought processes to restore balance. (Any correct 2 × 2) (4)

2.3



(Each label must be at the correct level for a mark to be allocated. Allocate TWO additional marks for correct pyramid/triangle form.) (7)

2.4
- Inability to form lasting and healthy intimate relationships
- Difficulty trusting others
- Substance abuse
- Addictions
- Low self-esteem
- Anxiety disorders
- Depression
- Chronic stress
- Violent behaviours (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 3.2.1 Your awareness at present

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

(Any relevant explanations 2 × 2) (4)

3.3 We need to breathe in oxygen continuously in order to survive.✓ This 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 adequate oxygen levels for the body to function well.✓ When we do not get enough oxygen, there is an imbalance✓ and homeostasis must be restored.✓ If balance is not restored, our health suffers immediately and we experience effects such as shortness of breath, gasping or dizziness,✓ and so we are physiologically or biologically motivated to breath in enough oxygen in order to restore balance. (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

3.4
- Build strong social/supportive connections
- Practise mindfulness
- Try to focus on positives
- Learn to accept what cannot be changed
- Learn better time management skills
- Take time out to relax and recuperate
- Do breathing and relaxation exercises
- Plan ahead and problem-solve
- Learn money management skills
- Make healthy life choices to improve health and coping skills
- Exercise
- Meditate or pray
- Avoid substance use/abuse or comfort eating (temporary alleviation)
- Seek help or support if needed (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 relevant 4 × 1) (4)

4.2
- Love
- Friendship
- Intimacy
- Family
- Sense of connection (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

4.3
- Practise empathy
- Practise compassion
- Try to understand the needs of the other person
- Be friendly
- Be courteous
- Be as helpful as possible
- Take the time to listen to what others are saying
- Develop an awareness of your biases and try to overcome them
- Withhold criticism when it is not constructive
- Try to imagine how you would want to be treated in a specific situation

(Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

4.4
- Persistence
- Courage
- Willpower
- Confronting our fears
- Resolving our anger
- Knowing ourselves better
- Assertiveness
- Acceptance of ourselves
- Seeing through our own self-deception
- Leadership skills (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Force of habit
- Goals in life
- Aspirations
- Attitudes
- Interests (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

5.2
- Security of environment
- Protection from elements
- Financial security
- Employment
- Resources
- Health
- Property
- Law and order
- Stability
- Freedom from fear (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

5.3
- Perceiving reality efficiently and tolerating uncertainty
- Accepting him-/herself and others for what they are
- Spontaneity in thought and action
- Looking at life objectively
- An unusual sense of humour
- Problem-centred, not self-centred thinking
- Creativity
- Resistance to enculturation, but not purposeful unconventionality
- Concern for the welfare of others and humanity at large
- Empathy and compassion for others
- Deep appreciation of basic life experiences
- Establishing satisfying interpersonal relationships with a few people
- Needing privacy
- A democratic attitude
- Strong moral/ethical standards (Any 7 × 1) (7)

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5.4 Patients who do not have all the information regarding their health are not able to make informed decisions✓ and may in fact end up making choices that jeopardise their health.✓
Patient-centred care requires frank, open communication.✓
Patients who feel that their doctors are not being honest may stop trusting them,✓ which could have negative outcomes on health.✓ For example, if the patient does not trust the doctor, he/she may not adhere to treatment plans.
(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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