higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

MEDICAL PRACTICE N4
(Second Paper)

20 NOVEMBER 2019

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Cognitive distortion of facts to make an event or impulse less threatening

1.1.2 Behaving in a manner opposite to how you think or feel/Conscious feelings opposite of the unconscious

1.1.3 Feeling of dissatisfaction stemming from the inability to achieve a goal

1.1.4 State of balance maintaining relatively constant conditions

1.1.5 Process that initiates behaviour to satisfy seeds and drives/ Reasons for behaviour/Internal process that makes a person move towards a goal

1.1.6 Impulse to fulfil physiological needs or motives essential for survival triggered when there is imbalance in the body

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

1.1.8 Impulse to satisfy needs that we are unaware of, because it is repressed by our conscious, but that still influence our behaviour

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

1.1.10 Adopting the characteristics, achievements or other traits of others

(Any relevant 10 × 2) (20)

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

(10 × 2) (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

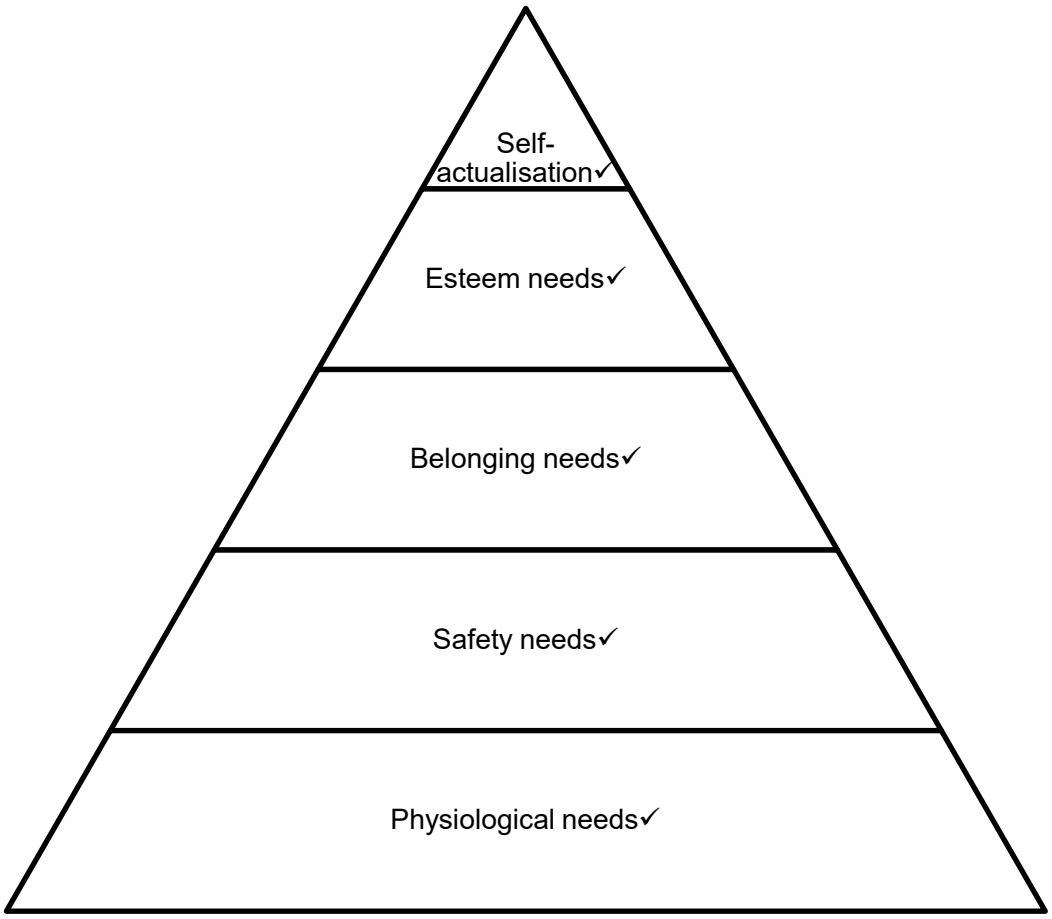
SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Static
- Dynamic (2)

2.2
- Conscious:✓ Awareness at present✓
- Subconscious:✓ Consists of information that is accessible once attention is directed to it✓
- Unconscious:✓ Consists of primitive, instinctual information that cannot be accessed✓ (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

2.3



(2 marks for correct pyramid form/structure) (7)

2.4
- Maslow believed that people are inherently good and that individuals have a constantly growing inner drive of great potential.
- Human beings have wants and desires influencing their behaviour.
- These needs are arranged in order of importance to human life, from basic needs to more complex needs.
- People advance from one need to the next only when the more basic need has been at least minimally satisfied (from the bottom to the top of Maslow's hierarchy).
- The further an individual progresses up the hierarchy, the more individuality, humanness and psychological health he/she will show. (5)

[20]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Secure environment
- Protection from elements
- Employment
- Resources
- Health
- Property
- Law and order
- Stability
- Freedom from fear (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

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

3.3
- Conflict or unhappiness in the workplace, at school or at home
- Financial worries
- Tense relationships
- Prejudice and discrimination
- Not having enough time
- Big life changes such as moving house, changing jobs, getting married or getting divorced
- Social media overload
- Illness/Threat to health
- Unsafe environments (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

3.4
- Try to focus on positives.
- Learn to accept that which cannot be changed.
- Learn better time-management skills.
- Take time out to relax and recuperate.
- Do breathing and relaxation exercises.
- Plan ahead and solve problems.
- Learn money-management skills.
- Make healthy life choices to improve health and coping skills.
- Exercise.
- Meditate.
- Seek help or support if needed. (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

Copyright reserved

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
- Affiliation/Belonging/Gregariousness
- Achievement/Enhancing the self
- Power/Control/Influence
- Acquisition
- Aggression
- Curiosity/Understanding (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.3 Imitation is a behaviour whereby an individual observes and replicates the behaviour of another.✓ It is an important part of observational learning✓ for children, teaching social norms,✓ transferring of behaviours, values, norms and beliefs between people and to generations.✓ People are motivated by approval and acceptance from those around them✓ to imitate behaviour that is deemed normal and appropriate✓ and they are more likely to repeat these behaviours due to reinforcement.✓ Behaviour that is imitated and the social motivations to do so may be both healthy and unhealthy.✓

(Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

4.4
- Medical staff will be witness to confidential issues and information.✓
- Medical records accessible by staff are confidential✓ and information cannot be shared without consent✓ in ordinary circumstances.
- Medical staff must be able to establish trusting relationships with patients for them to feel comfortable and safe,✓ particularly when ill and vulnerable,✓ and to receive the best care.✓
- Medical staff must establish trusting relationships with each other to provide the best care.✓ (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Approach-approach conflict
- Avoidance-avoidance conflict
- Approach-avoidance conflict (Any 2 × 1) (2)

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 6 × 1) (6)

5.3 We need to eat to live.✓ Hunger is a biological or physiological need✓ essential to our survival. The body tries to maintain a state of balance, or homeostasis,✓ and part of this is maintaining nutritional levels for the body to function well.✓ The food we eat is digested and nutrients absorbed. When these nutrients are depleted or levels dip, there is imbalance,✓ and homeostasis must be restored.✓ If balance is not restored, our health suffers, effects such as hunger pangs are experienced,✓ and so we are physiologically or biologically motivated to eat✓ to restore balance

(Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

5.4 Repression is an unconscious mechanism✓ employed to hide✓ disturbing or threatening thoughts,✓ keeping them from becoming conscious. Thoughts that are often repressed are ones that would cause one to feel guilt, anxiety or pain.✓ Repression, due to internalised feelings of anxiety,✓ can lead to behaviour that does not make sense, is self-destructive or antisocial.✓

(Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60
GRAND TOTAL: 100

Copyright reserved