

CAMBRIDGE TECHNICALS LEVEL 3 (2016)

Examiners' report

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

05830-05833, 05871

Unit 3 January 2023 series

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Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates.

The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report.

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Unit 3 series overview

We saw many varied responses in this series. Many candidates were able to demonstrate their considerable knowledge on the learning outcomes tested within this question paper. The additional space provided was used by candidates and, in the main, candidates had clearly identified which question they were answering. A few candidates did not number their responses within the additional space; centres could reinforce the necessity of doing this.

Candidates demonstrated, through the responses given, their understanding of the command words. A logical structure was seen in the development of candidates' responses for the level response questions; we saw more evidence of deconstruction of the questions and in identifying key points to address within their responses.

One key error we saw in short answer questions was for candidates to give more than one response; it will always be the first response that will be assessed (marking left to right). This is the wording provided in the published mark scheme:

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**).

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses, only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally did the following: addressed the command words provided structure and a logical approach in their development of longer answer questions planned their responses for longer answer questions. Candidates who did less well on this paper generally did the following: did not address the command words approached the development of their responses for longer response questions in a haphazard way seemingly misinterpreted the question and, as a consequence, provided incorrect responses.

Question 1 (a)

1	(a)	Identify a policy that should be followed in each situation.	
		Use a different policy for each situation.	
		A school trip by minibus.	
		Nappy changing in a nursery.	
		A care assistant is moving an older adult from a chair into their bed.	
			 [31

Generally this was a well answered question and candidates correctly identified policies which applied to each of the situations given.

The most common responses were:

A school trip by minibus – transport/risk controls (risk assessment)/health and safety

Nappy changing in a nursery – safeguarding/disposal of hazardous waste

A care assistant is moving an older adult from a chair into their bed – manual handling/safeguarding

The main errors seen were in candidates stating a piece of legislation and in providing procedures, e.g. DBS checks.

Question 1 (b)*

(D)"	Explain why it is important for a care setting to review their policies.					
	[6]					

The responses seen to this question were mixed. We saw some responses that fully appreciated the importance of reviewing policies. The most common responses were linked to being kept up to date and to make any necessary changes, to make sure that policies were still compliant with current legislation and to ensure that they were robust enough to prevent further accidents and injuries. Many candidates also gave explanations linked to if care settings did not review their policies.

On the other hand some responses seen did not address the requirements of the question and these responses 'went off on a tangent' and did not address the importance of reviewing policies; the incorrect responses seen were to carry out risk assessments, explaining why policies were needed rather than the importance of reviewing them and why policies keep people safe.

Question 1 (c)

(c) RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013) is a piece of legislation that requires employers to report certain diseases, injuries and accidents to the Health and Safety Executive.

The table below lists some diseases and injuries.

Tick (\checkmark) the **five** that RIDDOR states must be reported.

Diseases/Injuries	Tick (√) five only
Bruising	
Food poisoning	
Influenza	
Measles	
Meningitis	
Osteoporosis	
Serious burns	
Sprained ankle	
Tonsillitis	
Whooping cough	

[5]

The majority of candidates scored between 3 and 5 marks on this question. Food poisoning, measles and serious burns were the diseases/injuries that were most commonly identified. Whooping cough was not identified by many candidates. The most common incorrect answers ticked were influenza, bruising and sprained ankle.

Question 1 (d)*

	[8]
(d)*	Outline the role of employees as required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

The most common errors seen within this question was in candidates writing from the perspective of an employer rather than an employee and providing roles from other pieces of legislation, namely safeguarding and manual handling.

That said, we saw many comprehensive outlines that gave significant detail of an employee's role as required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). The most common responses being taking part in training, wearing PPE, taking care of themselves and others, following set policies and procedures and reporting any hazards seen in the workplace.

Assessment for learning



Some candidates have difficulty in differentiating between employer and employee.

A simple card sort of their different roles may aid their understanding of the differences between these two roles.

Roles are 3.1 in the specification and in the exemplification it states 'Learners must identify and describe the roles and responsibilities of employers and employees in different health and social care settings'.

Question 2 (a)

2	(a)	Identify one example of a third sector (charity) organisation for children.						
		[1]						

Many candidates were able to correctly identify a third sector (charity) organisation for children with the most common responses being Childline, Children in Need and Save the Children. The most common error was in identifying organisations that are specific to other groups in the population, e.g. Age UK or providing the name of a third sector (charity) which are generic, e.g. MIND and Water Aid.

8

Local third sector organisations were checked via a search engine.

Question 2 (b)*

(b)*	Describe the role of employers in third sector organisations for the health, safety and security of their employees and volunteers.
	[8]

This question was answered well and many candidates were fully conversant with the role of employers. The most common themes that candidates developed were linked to minimising risk, training, supporting employees through providing PPE, safeguarding procedures, e.g. DBS checks and security.

Where candidates lost marks was by only identifying roles rather than develop their responses with a full description of that role and by failing to make their response explicit to third sector organisations. Linking to third sector organisations was a requirement for being awarded Level 3.

Question 2 (c)

settings.	
1	
2	
	[4]

(c) Describe two ways the Food Safety Act (1990) promotes health and safety in child care

This was a well answered question and candidates were able to demonstrate their knowledge of the Food Safety Act (1990). Candidates addressed the command word and were able to provide 'two ways, fully described'. Responses tended to centre around personal hygiene, the avoidance of cross contamination, storage and use by dates and the registration and licencing of food premises. Many candidates also looked at food safety with respect to avoiding allergies; many citing the need to clearly label foods and the use of different food preparation equipment to avoid cross contamination.

Where candidates lost marks was in only identifying a way and not developing their response to fulfil the command word of describe.

Question 2 (d)

(d)	Leo works at a day centre for young adults with physical and learning disabilities.	He is
	organising a day trip to a theme park for them.	

List **three** health and safety aspects that Leo needs to consider when organising the day trip.

1	
2	
3	
	[3]

This question was understood by many and we saw some valid points being made applied to health and safety. The most common responses were risk assessments, staffing ratios, transport and accessibility.

Some responses were too vague and lacked application health and safety, e.g. use the right equipment and taking water.

Question 3 (a)

3	(a)	Identify two emergency situations, other than a flood, when a residential care home
		would have to be evacuated.

1	 	 	 	
2				
	 	 	 	[2]

A well answered question with a vast majority of candidates scoring full marks. The most common responses were fire, gas leak, a bomb threat, intruders and exposure to chemicals.

Question 3 (b)*

b)*	Describe three procedures staff should follow when evacuating residents from a nursing home in the event of a flood.
	[6]

This was a poorly answered question and some of the responses seen did not link to any procedures. Many candidates cited for staff to remain calm and to check that exits are clear; the first answer is not a procedure and the second example is not a procedure when evacuating residents.

Another common error seen was in candidates stating ACTFAST; this is specific to fire evacuation.

Many candidates picked up on the flood being in a nursing home so applied their knowledge to the residents; they looked at how staff could assist residents and linked this effectively to the correct procedures for manual handling. Several candidates also looked at the use of PEEPs (personal emergency evacuation plan), once again applying this to the residents who will have specific needs as they are in a nursing home.

The most common procedures that were seen were linked to taking registers, calling the emergency services, assembling at the designated assembly point and assisting residents evacuating the building.

One other error was in candidates describing what should happen after the evacuation; re-assessing any risk assessments, completing reports and informing families.

Question 3 (c)*

(c)* Evaluate how working conditions and work practices could impact on staff working in a health or social care setting.

Your evaluation should include:

at least one working condition and one work practice

•	positive and negative impacts of each.
	[8]

Many varied responses were seen for this question. No marks were awarded for stating the working condition or working practice but these were needed to develop evaluation points. These were the most common conditions/practices evaluated:

Working conditions - temperature/noise/lighting

Work practices – working hours/training

The main evaluation points made tended to be more negative than positive:

Negative – tired/headaches/eye strain/poor standards of care/forgetting to administer medicine/stress

Positive - financial gain/high morale

A small minority of candidates gave examples within an incorrect category, e.g. stating that working hours was a working condition.

conditions and work practices as types of hazard.

Question 3 (d)

Give an example of each type of hazard and state the potential impact on nursery staff.	
Type of hazard	
Example	
Impact	
Type of hazard	
Example	
Impact	
[6]	

(d) State two types of hazard that could be found in a nursery playroom. Do not use working

Candidates were well versed in the different types of hazards. The most common hazards identified were environmental, biological, chemical and psychological.

The examples provided generally linked to the specified hazard. Correct terminology was used by the majority of candidates. However we did see a few who did not use correct terms, e.g. faeces, vomit and urine. No credit was given to the use of slang words.

The question asked for impact to be linked to the nursery staff; some candidates did not 'read' this in the question and answered the impact with respect to the children – these responses scored zero marks.

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