BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

2012 HSC Community and Family Studies 'Sample Answers'

When examination committees develop questions for the examination, they may write 'sample answers' or, in the case of some questions, 'answers could include'. The committees do this to ensure that the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills.

This material is also provided to the Supervisor of Marking, to give some guidance about the nature and scope of the responses the committee expected students would produce. How sample answers are used at marking centres varies. Sample answers may be used extensively and even modified at the marking centre OR they may be considered only briefly at the beginning of marking. In a few cases, the sample answers may not be used at all at marking.

The Board publishes this information to assist in understanding how the marking guidelines were implemented.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice contained in this document are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section I, Part B

Question 21

Answers could include:

The features of a bibliography may include:
- To document all sources referred to in a report, and those others that the researcher looked at in researching the project
- To arrange alphabetically according to the last name of the primary author
- To include data collected from primary and secondary research methods

The features of an appendix may include:
- To contain data that is relevant to the research process
- To include copies of interview questions, a blank questionnaire and completed questionnaire, copies of raw data that were collected before they were put into tables or graphs, newspaper articles and photographs
- To number and title each item
- To support the data that is in the body of a report

Sample answer:

A bibliography should include all sources looked at or used in a report. It may include books, newspaper articles, television programs, websites, emails, reference papers or journals. The bibliography should be in alphabetical order and include the author, date, title, publisher and place of production for each source listed.

An appendix should be included at the end of a report. It contains data relevant to the report that does not need to be completely included in the body. It may include interview questions, questionnaires, statistical data, and other relevant documents. Each article should be labelled and presented with the final report.

Question 22 (a)

Answers could include:

Adoption rates in Australia have changed over the twenty-year period due to:
- increased use of contraception
- increase in birth technologies
- increased social acceptance of sole parents
- increased government assistance for sole parents
- stricter regulations for becoming an adoptive parent
- easier access to abortion
- cost of adoption
- celebrity influences of inter-country adoption

Question 22 (b)

Answers could include:

The following primary and secondary sources could be used to produce the table:

Primary
- Interview adoption agency staff regarding adoption application processes and procedures
- Conduct questionnaires on parents who have adopted children in Australia and overseas to gain statistical data on each type of adoption used

Secondary
- Journal articles which investigate types of adoption used by Australian families
- ABS statistical data gained through census collection

Question 23

Answers could include:

Better candidates will provide a range of relevant government policies and then be able to make a clear judgement on the effectiveness of the policies in meeting the needs of the chosen group.
Candidates will illustrate their knowledge of the specific needs of the group chosen.
For example Group: Gay and lesbian
Property (Relationships) Act 1984 (NSW)
Anti Discrimination Act 1977 (NSW)

The Property Relationships Act has been amended to include same-sex cohabitating couples so that they have the same rights as heterosexual defacto relationships in regard to family provisions, accident compensation, stamp duty and property division.

The Anti Discrimination Act ensures gay and lesbian people are not discriminated against due to their sexual orientation thereby assisting their self-esteem and sense of belonging. The Act has had a positive impact on the group as the community has improved in the acceptance and tolerance of differences. Many gay and lesbian people feel more accepted and safe and free to lead the lifestyle they choose.

In the Anti Discrimination Act it is illegal to discriminate against, harass or treat people unfairly in employment as well as other areas of life.

In 2010 the Adoption Act was amended to allow couples of the same sex to adopt children. This allows gay and lesbian people to have the needs of 'sense of belonging' and 'sense of identity' fulfilled as they can take on the role of parents if they wish to. As it is a legal arrangement it also provides a greater sense of security.

Question 24 (a)

Sample answer:

Housing and health are the two high priority needs for the homeless. They lack safe, permanent housing for many reasons. Health is a high priority and many homeless people have a high risk of mental disorders and poor physical health due to a lack of financial stability.

Question 24 (b)

Sample answer:

Mission Australia works with individuals and their families to help them overcome challenges and to break the cycle of homelessness. Mission Australia offers long-term solutions to the cause of homelessness. They believe all Australians should have a safe and affordable home. This will improve the well-being of homeless individuals. Services include Missionbeat where volunteers provide food for the homeless and a Youth Accommodation support service.

Question 25

Answers could include:

Grandparents:
- Instil family values, traditions, culture, knowledge and experience
- Often able to spend large amounts of quality time with their grandchildren without the responsibility of making long term decisions
- In some circumstances conflict may occur between parents and grandparents as they may have conflicting ideas on how to discipline children or parenting style to be used. Impact on the child's emotional wellbeing

Paid carers
- Assist with childcare and also provide assistance to the aged, chronically ill and disabled
- It is important that paid carers and parents have similar values and expectations of a child's behaviour so that the child does not become confused with mixed messages.
- The carer has an important role in guiding the child in its behaviour and assisting in developing socially acceptable skills, development of fine and gross motor skills, sharing with others, and to help in developing a child's self-esteem and self-confidence.
- Nursing staff at nursing homes can provide physical and emotional support, particularly if the family does not visit often.
- However some of these carers do not meet the needs of those in their care leading to poor health, low self esteem and self worth.
- Professional training

Both grandparents and paid carers have a role in developing socially acceptable skills in children, assisting children to learn and in turn developing their self-confidence and self-esteem.
Grandparents tend to care only for their grandchildren and therefore relationships are more personal and loving, whereas paid carers care for unrelated children and /or individuals requiring assistance, eg disabled.

Question 26 (a)

Sample answer:

The mother should ensure she is in peak physical health and consuming a healthy balanced diet including avoiding foods which may contain listeria bacteria. She should cease alcohol and other drugs including tobacco and caffeine while exercising regularly, having regular health check-ups and attending prenatal classes.

Question 26 (b)

Sample answer:

If these physical preparations are not met, the baby's health may be at risk, possibly affecting growth and development. The mother may be tired, listless and lack energy. In severe cases, the mother may miscarry or have an early delivery, or the baby may be born with foetal alcohol syndrome or an addiction to drugs.

Question 27

Answers could include:

Possible issues of concerns for groups may include:
— Discriminative practices
— Security and safety
— Housing
— Access to services
— Health
— Education
— Isolation
— Social security costs
— Issues relating to care
— Being a burden to society

The wider community can include:
— The individual's family
— Friends
— Social networks
or
— Local/state/national community

Issues of concern between the aged and the wider community include:
As aged people lose their independence and rely on family and friends, they can feel like they are a burden and become depressed. Carers are often overworked and stressed and their needs may not be met.

Long waiting lists for residential care mean that some aged people who require care have to remain at home. This places greater demand on home care services, which are also strained. Governments are then required to provide a greater level of accommodation and care, which is expensive. Governments may have to reallocate funds to pay for this, at the expense of other initiatives. There is stress put on families who may not be able to cope with high care needs of loved ones.

The aged often do not feel safe in their own home and can be the targets of theft attacks, scams and elder abuse.

Question 28

Answers could include:

- Social implications of step-parenting:
  Positive:
  – children are cared for in a two-parent family, rather than a sole parent family, which may increase the child's level of wellbeing
  – step-parent may provide an additional role model for the child
  – child's biological parent may develop better parenting skills as they now have a partner who is supportive
  Negative:
  – child may feel jealous and resent the step-parent as they are used to having the biological parent to themselves
  – child may not be able to connect with the step-parent and step-siblings
  – if there is unequal treatment of children in the family it could have a negative effect on the wellbeing of the family.
  – Child may rebel due to different parenting style and values of the step-parent.

Section II

Question 29 (a)

Answers could include:

Provisions made by the community to provide for the wellbeing of children include:
• Children's services (childcare)

Long day care centres, family day care, occasional care centres, outside school hours care, preschools, playgroups.

In general, children's services provide care and learning experience for children 0–6. Children are cared for in a safe environment and given socialisation opportunities.
• Schools

Schools provide an education that caters to diverse needs.

School counsellors within schools are available to provide emotional support
• Refuges

Provide children with a safe place to stay free from violence

Provide access to services such as counselling and activities to help raise awareness of social and emotional wellbeing
• Leisure activities

Physical and socioemotional wellbeing is enhanced through playgrounds, parks and sport fields. Activities such as netball, football, swimming, gymnastics and tennis all teach skills, ensure health and develop team-building skills

Question 29 (b)

Answers could include:

The following entitlements for the aged contribute to their financial security in retirement:

• Aged pension – Centrelink provides fortnightly payments to Australian residents who are 65 years and over to provide for basic needs
• Healthcare assistance – a pharmaceutical allowance is paid by Centrelink to ensure that the aged have access to low cost health services.
• Travel and other concessions eg seniors card – provides seniors with a card that allows people over 60 access to travel concessions and other discounted fares.
• Rebates – telephone concession and discounted land rates are provided
• Superannuation provisions – it is compulsory for all employers to provide superannuation benefits to all employees on retirement thus providing some financial security.
• Flexible work patterns and phased retirement assists in the extension of superannuation provisions.

Question 29 (c)

Answers could include:

Government regulations that provide for the wellbeing of youth and the community include:

- Licensing drivers – in NSW there is a graduated Licensing Scheme that aims to help young people gain more experience. This provides protection for young people and other road users in the community and ensures they are capable and effective drivers. Examples include zero tolerance for speeding and peer passenger restrictions. This helps ensure safety and security for all community members and young people.

- Access to tobacco and alcohol. It is illegal for people under 18 years to be sold or supplied with alcohol or tobacco. Fines are imposed for both the person ordering and person delivering alcohol or tobacco. This government regulation protects the physical wellbeing of young people and the safety and security of the community as often the consumption of alcohol by young people leads to physical violence and crime.

- Legal age for sexual relationships and marriage. Once an individual turns 16 they can legally have consensual sex with any other person who is 16 or older unless that person is their carer or supervisor such as a doctor or teacher. A person must be 18 years old to marry without parents' permission. These regulations aim to prevent sexual exploitation of minors and also allow young people to become independent and responsible in their decision-making therefore enhancing social wellbeing.

- Other factors that could be discussed include school attendance, gambling regulations, right to vote and protecting children in the workplace.

Question 30 (a)

Answers could include:

The Industrial Revolution of the 18–19th Century saw the beginning of great industrial change.

- development of factories
- different ways of working
- change in agricultural practice

Question 30 (b)

Answers could include:

Technology contributes to individual wellbeing in many ways such as improving health, education, leisure, transport, job satisfaction and communications. Some of these can have both positive and negative effects on the individual's wellbeing.

There are many advances in medical technologies that have meant a lot of people can live better and longer lives. For example a cochlear ear implant or knee/hip reconstruction can be easily performed and allow an individual to hear or continue to move easily.

Technology has meant that many individuals can study and continue to work.

Communication, eg mobile phones, iPads, computers can increase wellbeing by allowing contact over a distance, eg Skype can be used to contact overseas friends or relative.

The contribution of technology towards individual wellbeing could also include a discussion of the three types of technology wellbeing including: technical, practical and emancipatory wellbeing.

Question 30 (c)

Answers could include:

Consumer technologies such as self-serve checkouts or online shopping, are a form of technology which impact on the individual and community in the following ways:

Positives
• provide time-efficient services
• allow for shoppers who have no or limited means of transport
• equitable access for those who work long hours and can't get to the shops or have a physical disability preventing them getting to shops
• increase amount spent in the community
• may increase jobs in delivery

Negatives
• increased unemployment, fewer jobs for young people who rely on supermarket jobs for part-time work
• decrease in human labour
• worries about online shopping and using credit cards

Question 31 (a)

Answers could include:

Social factors include family circumstances. For example both partners today contribute to full-time work, however once they have children it is common for one to change from full-time to part-time.

Other social factors include:

- Increase in unemployment rates– employee hours can be reduced or redundancy given
- Education and training. Often undertaken in conjunction with part time work
- Perceptions of gender – increasing participation of males in child rearing – they may leave full time work to be primary caregiver
- Financial hardship – may have to move to full time work to provide greater income
- Government policy – Parental leave gives greater flexibility to return to work after childbirth
- Technology – telecommuting to allow parents to balance family and work commitments.

Question 31 (b)

Answers could include:

Workplace entitlements that are equal for males and females include:

- Sick leave – a minimum 5 days sick leave each year
- Annual leave – full time and part time employees in NSW are entitled to a minimum of 4 weeks paid leave per year
- Long service leave – paid workers are entitled to paid leave after a certain period of service
- Carers leave – enables care for family members
- Equal employment opportunities – everyone should have fair and equitable access to jobs, employment conditions, training and promotional opportunities.

Work entitlements that are unequal include:

- Maternity leave – for female employees during or after pregnancy
- Paternity leave – for male parents when his partner gives birth.

Question 31 (c)

Answers could include:

Candidates need to evaluate a range of management strategies used to manage multiple role expectations. Strategies need to be linked to wellbeing.

Multiple roles include – son/ daughter, parent, spouse, employer, nurturer/carer, income provider

Management Strategies

- Clarifying personal values
- Delegation and reallocation of roles and tasks in the home or work environment
- Lowering standards in the home
- Development of interpersonal skills such as assertiveness, negotiation, delegation and team work
- Assistance from informal and formal networks
- Use of technology in the home and workplace, labour saving devices, internet
- Investigate family leave entitlements
- Explore flexible work arrangements to combine roles ie part time work or job share
- Investigate other workplaces that may provide childcare or family friendly workplaces
- Use of long service leave to establish routines

Example

Use of Formal Support Networks

Families have support from childcare centres and preschools. Childcare offers support to families allowing them more time to pursue other goals thus raising individuals' self-esteem and self-worth and meeting personal needs. Family wellbeing is enhanced, as parents know their children are having their physical, socioemotional needs met by an accredited institution and building skills to make their transition to school easier.