

2001 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
Community and Family Studies

Section I (continued)

Part B – 15 marks

Attempt Questions 11–15

Allow about 25 minutes for this part

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Question 11 (2 marks)

Identify a special need that a chronically ill person might have, and explain how it can be met.

They may need regular visits to the hospital for treatment / health checks. A family member may be able to drive them (if the sick person is unable to drive themselves), or public transport may be used.

Question 12 (2 marks)

Explain ONE ethical guideline/procedure you would follow when conducting qualitative research involving people who are chronically ill.

Only ask personal questions or difficult questions about their illnesses if they consent - do not push the issue. Do not print any of their real names as some may be embarrassed about their condition.

Question 13 (3 marks)

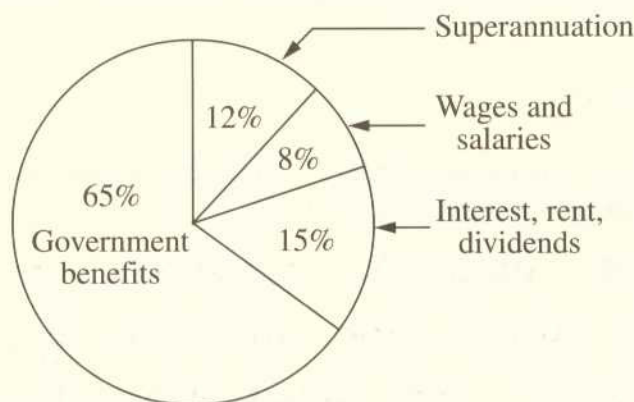
Outline the sequence of steps to be followed when conducting a research project.

1. Plan project - how you will go about conducting the research.
2. Gather information - from a wide variety of primary and secondary sources.
3. Analyse the data and draw conclusions from it.
4. Write up a report.

Question 14 (4 marks)

Researchers have conducted a study in their local community to investigate the sources of income of aged people.

The results are shown in the graph.



Sources of income of aged people

Account for the data in the graph.

- There tends to be less people in the aged group who work, they tend to have retired, thus why only 8% put wages/salaries as their income.
- Most are on government benefits because - women were brought up^{in their time} generally to do housework not earn a living - this was expected of the males.
- Superannuation is small because it was not brought in when many of the aged were working.
- It takes a lot of money to own another home for others to rent - money aged people don't generally have.

Question 15 (4 marks)

Describe TWO strategies that parents can use to manage multiple-role expectations arising from work and family commitments.

- They can invest in labour saving devices e.g. dishwashers, even a nanny to cook meals - this leaves more time to be spent with the family. Synchronising activities is another time saver.
- The parents may choose to telecommute, this way the parents can be at home with their children and work - taking breaks when necessary.