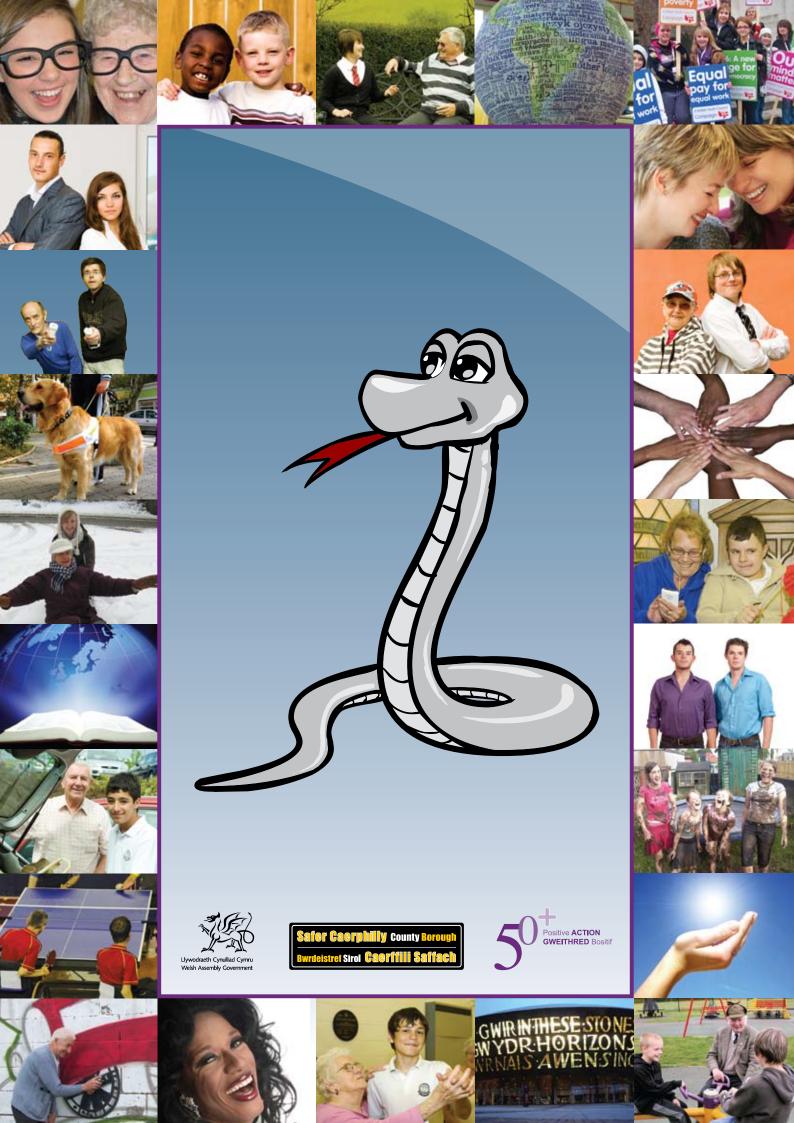
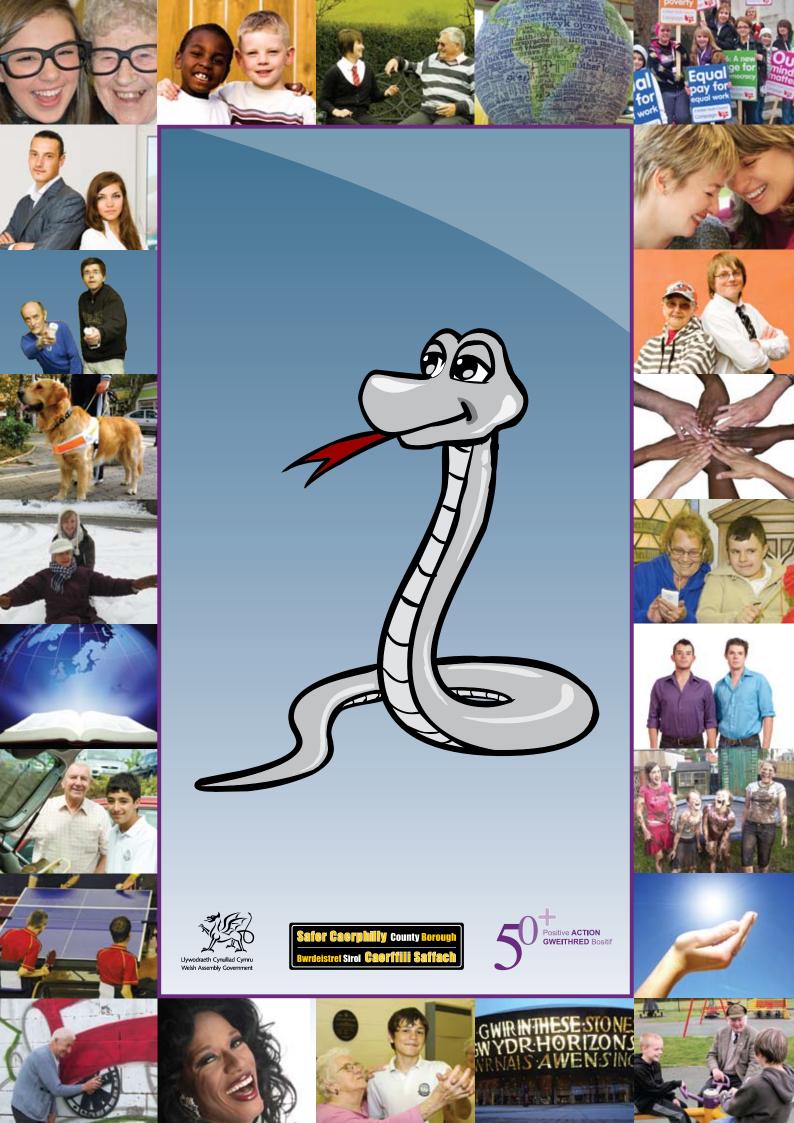
During the next 20 years, the over - 65s will contribute how much to the Welsh economy?

- £27 billion.
- £17 billion.
- £10 billion.



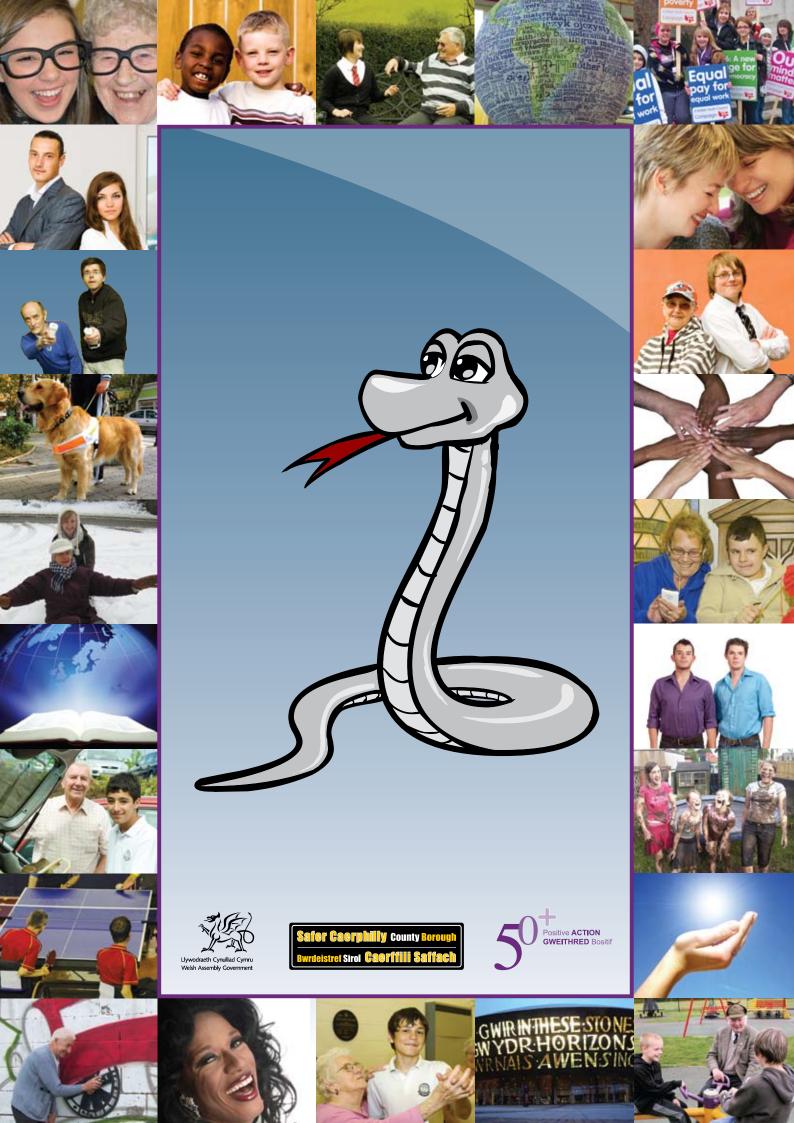
What day of the week is the main day of rest for the Jewish Faith?

- Friday.
- Saturday.
- Sunday.



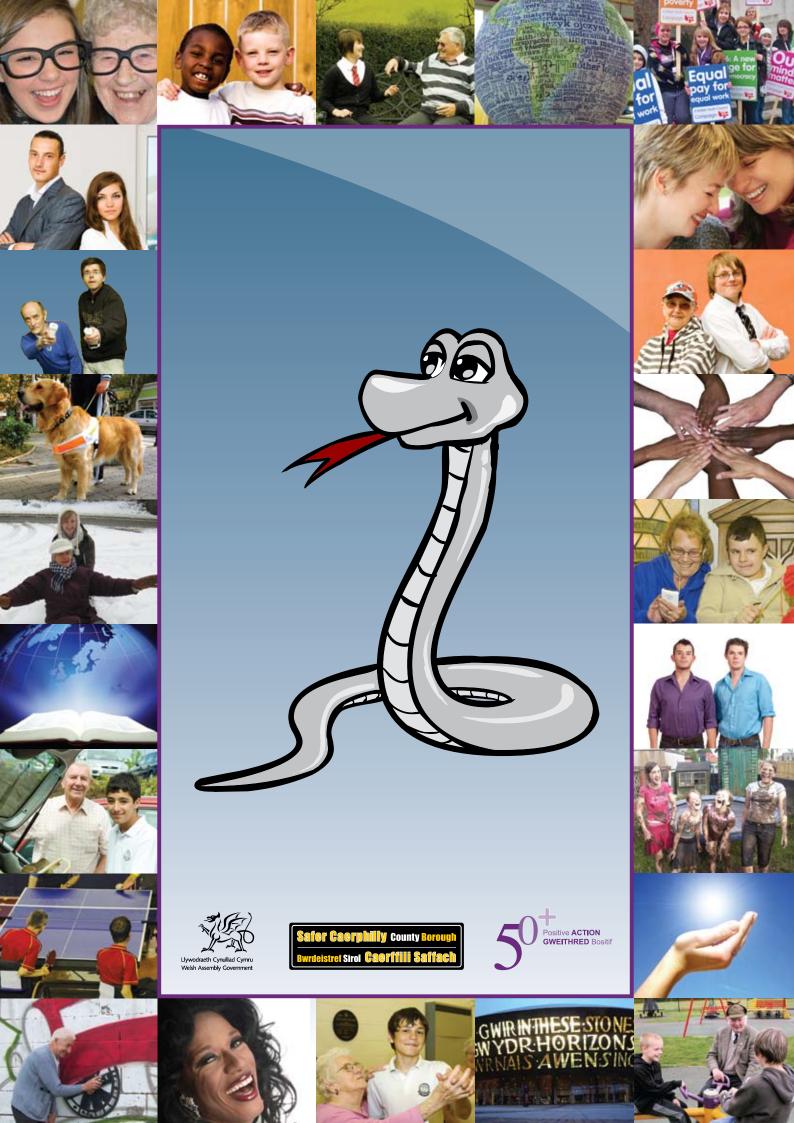
When greeting someone for the first time how should you address them?

- Title and surname.
- Given/Christian name.
- Friendly greeting such a "luv".
- Ask them how they would like to be addressed.



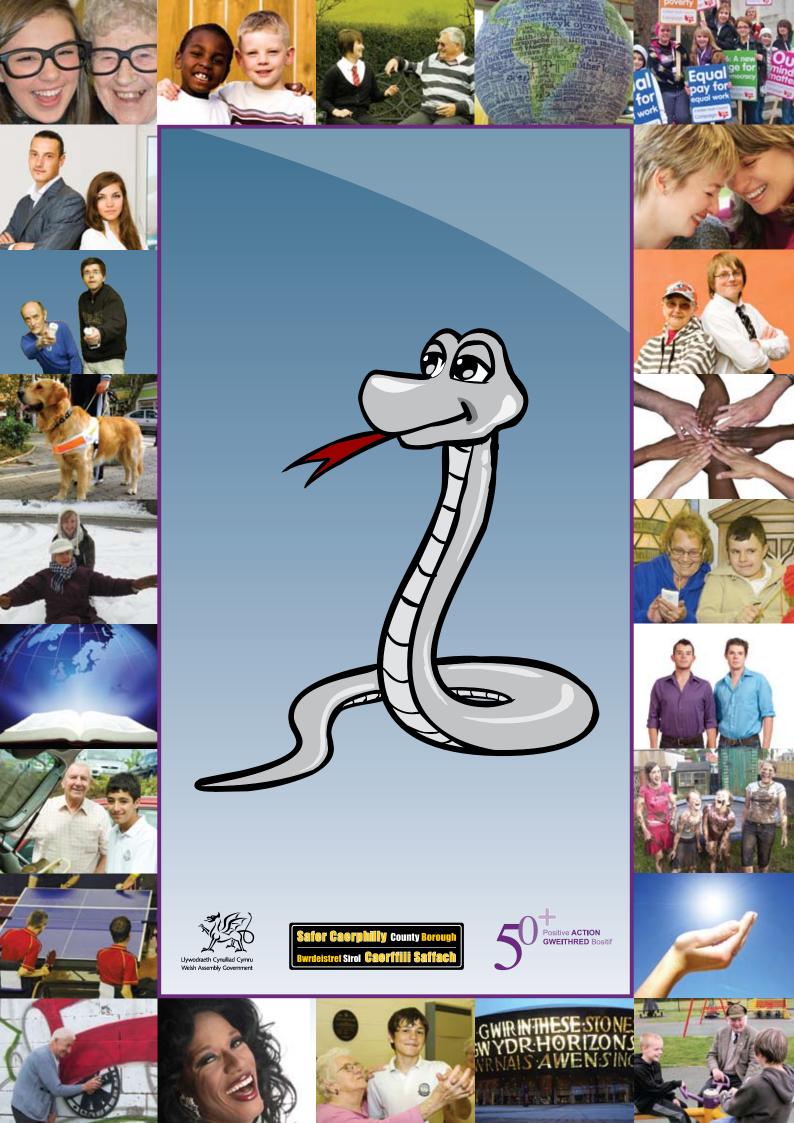
A former Cordon Bleu cook is receiving home care. When making and serving them a cup of tea should you:

- Make it in the microwave.
- Place a tea bag in the mug and add boiling water.
- Serve it on a tray, with tea in a tea pot with a jug of milk and sugar.
- Ask them how they would like it made and served.



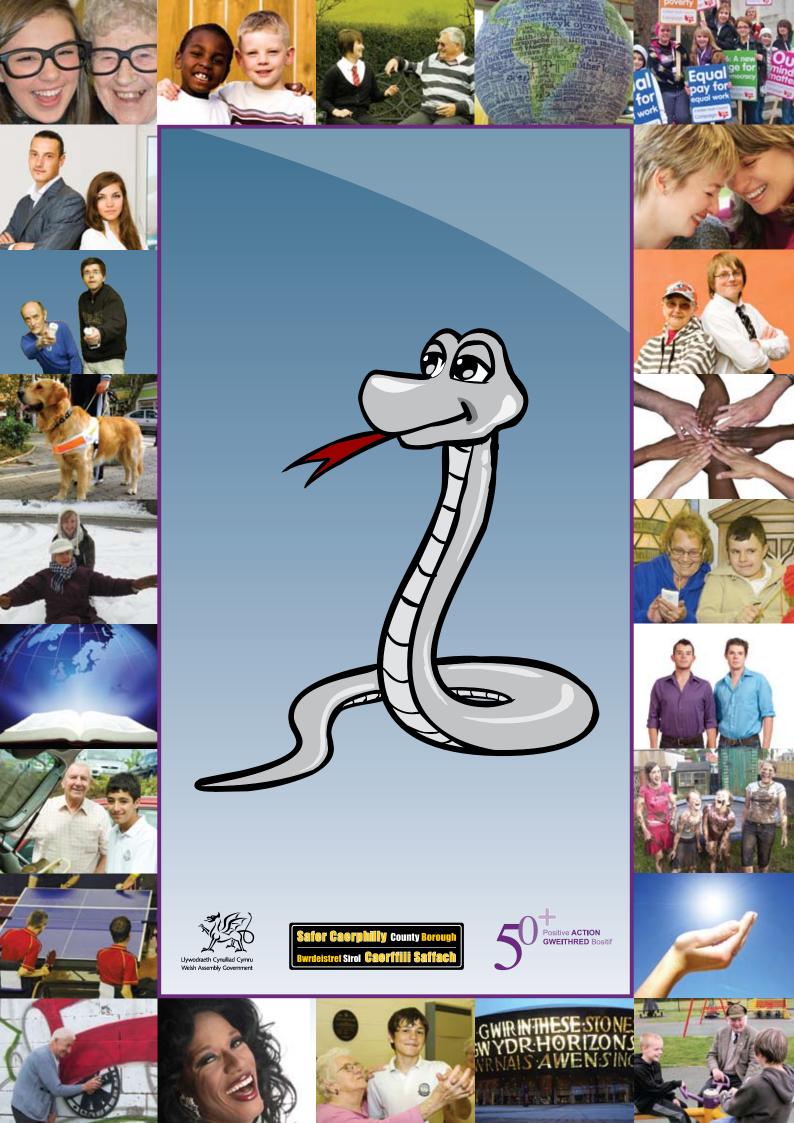
When does the National Eisteddfod of Wales take place?

- First Week of May.
- First Week of August.
- October Half term.



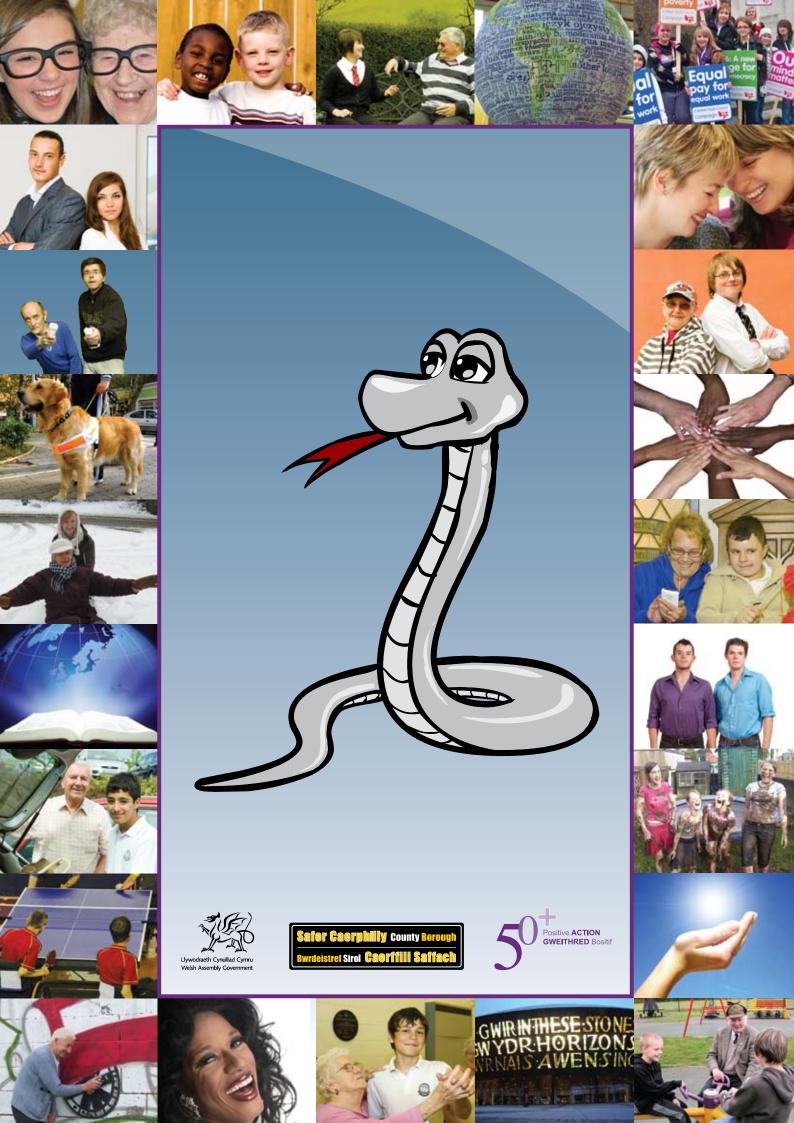
What time of year do we associate the singing tradition of "Plygain" in Wales?

- Christmas.
- Easter.
- The Summer Solstice.



Fact or Myth?
Weight gain is caused by overeating?

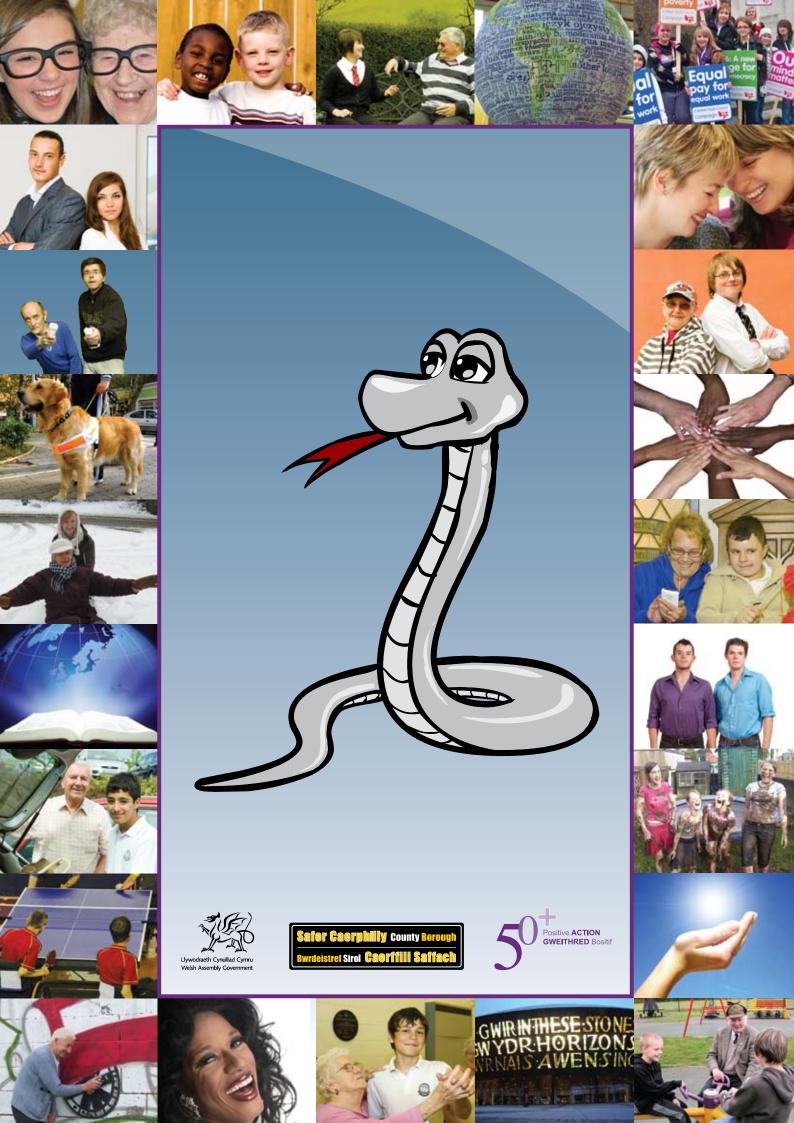
Myth - As the cause could be a medical reason such as under active thyroid gland.



Fact or Myth?

All older People get confused, its just part of growing old.

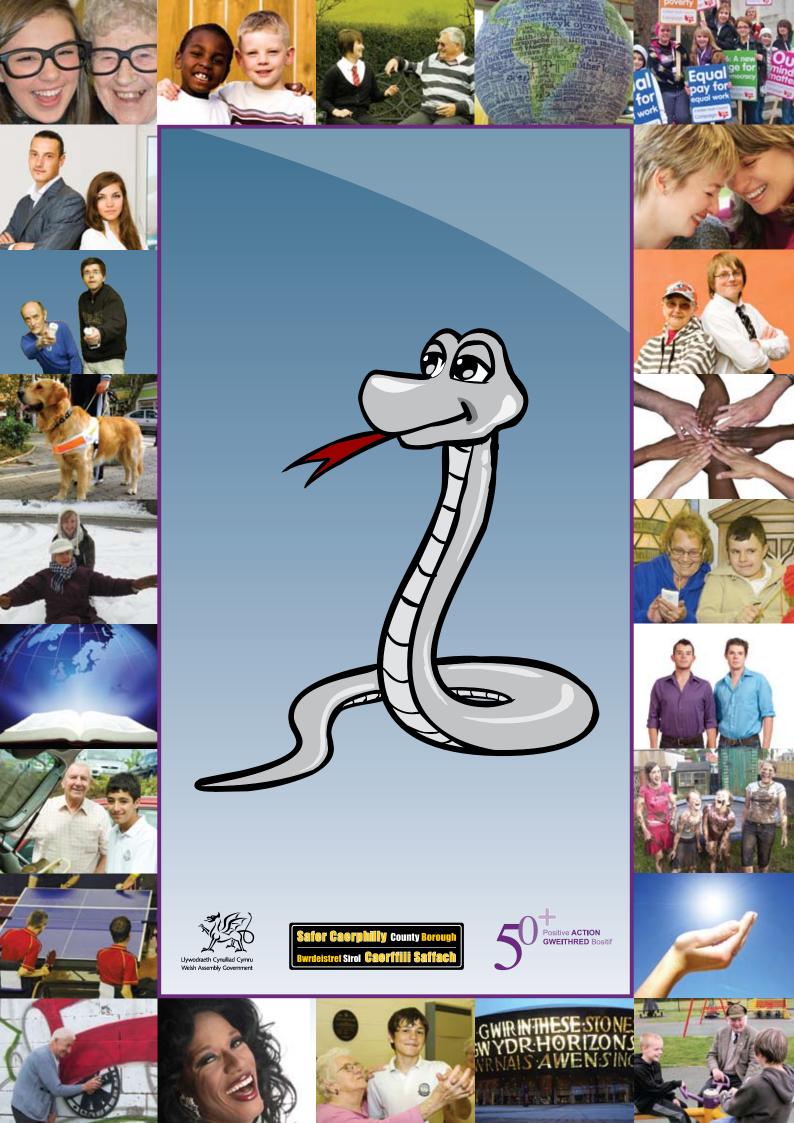
Myth – If someone is confused it should be investigated, as there can be a range of reasons why the young and old suffer confusion eg: Dehydration or infection.



Fact or Myth?

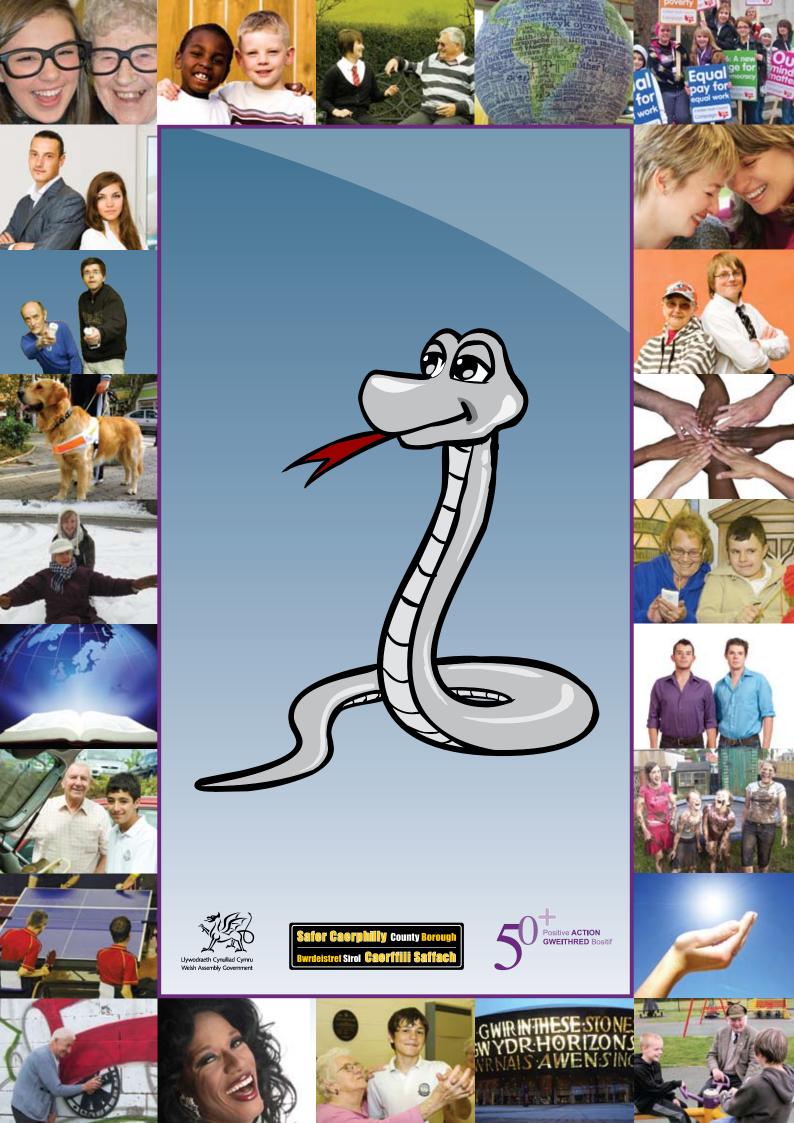
Eskimos/ Inuit people leave their frail elderly out in the snow to die.

Myth – The Elderly were respected, in fact Infanticide was more common.



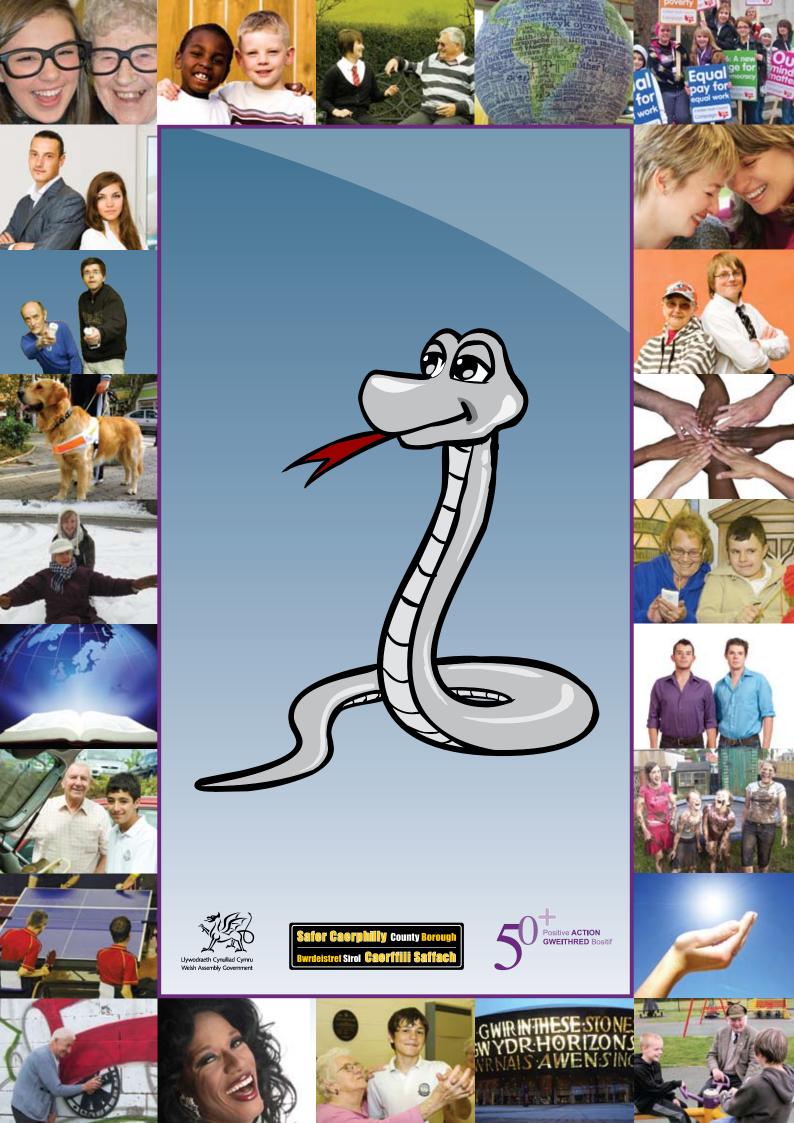
Fact or Myth?
Diabetes is caused by eating too much sugar.

Myth - Eating too much of anything can cause us to be overweight and that can be a cause for Type 2 diabetes.



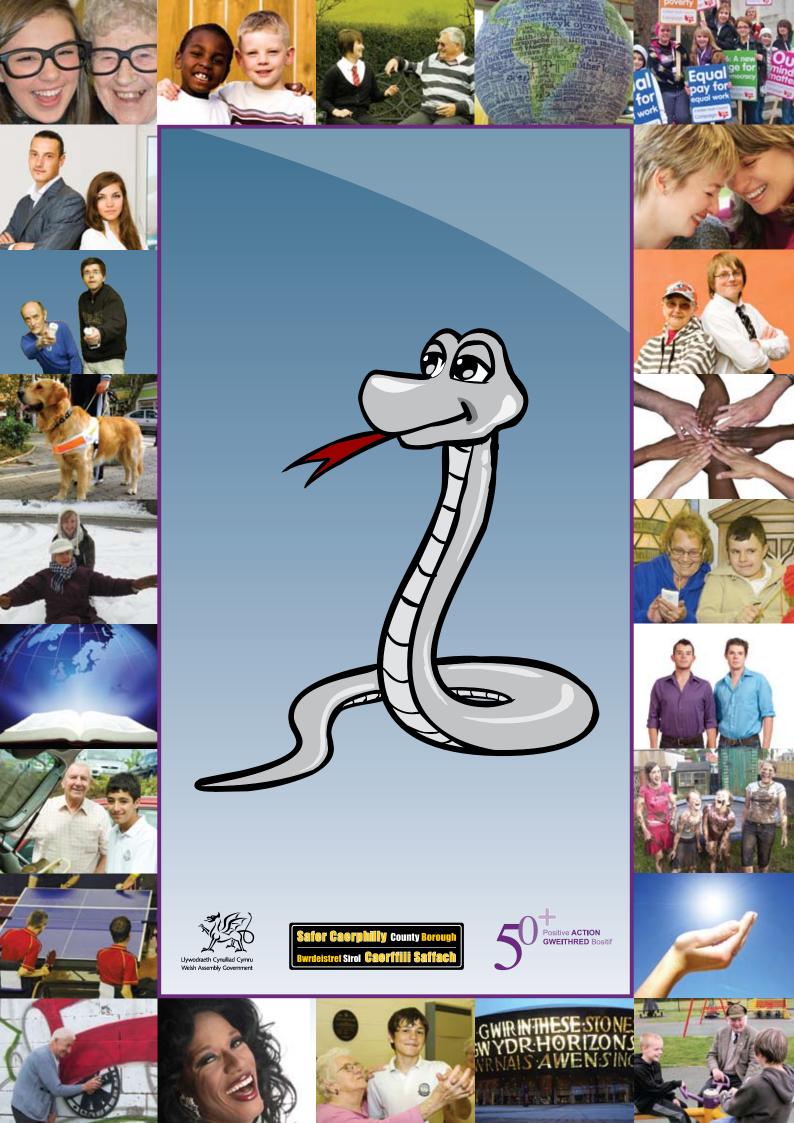
Fact or Myth £10 billion pounds of means tested benefit goes unclaimed in the UK every year.

Trick question: Fact and Myth – The truth is that £16 Billion goes unclaimed.



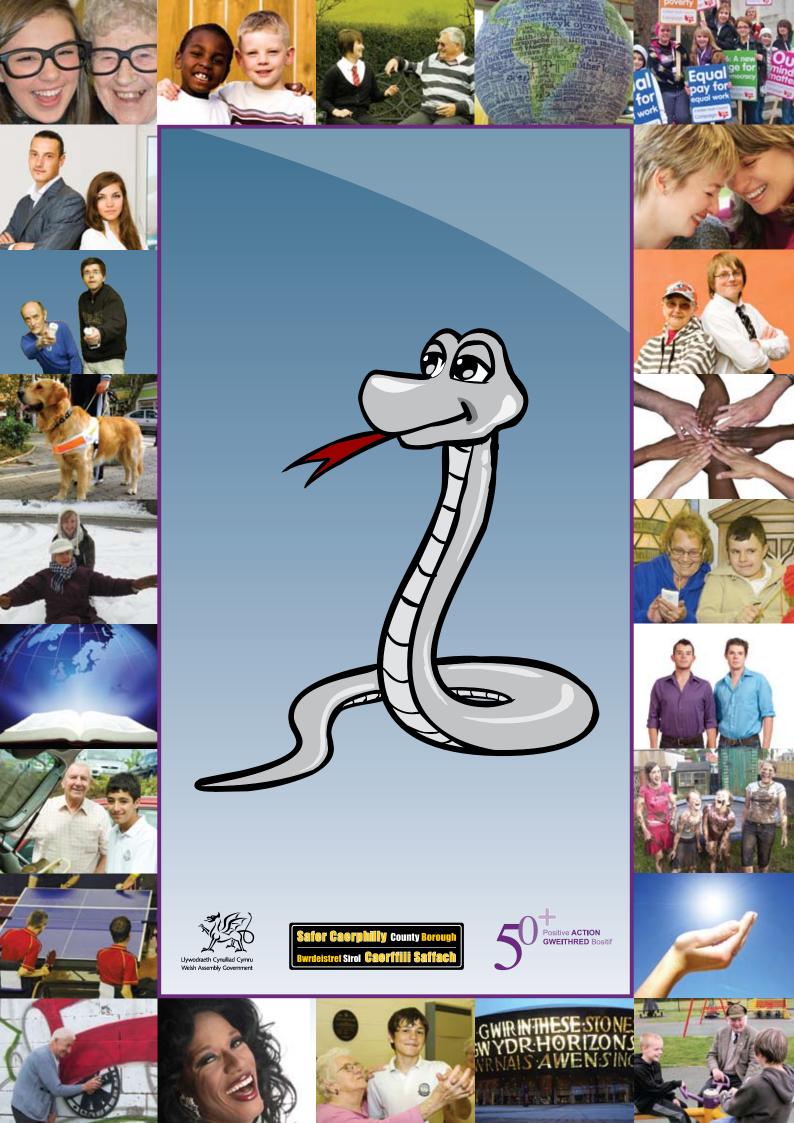
Fact or Myth? 25% of people aged 50- 65 are NOT in employment in Wales.

FACT.



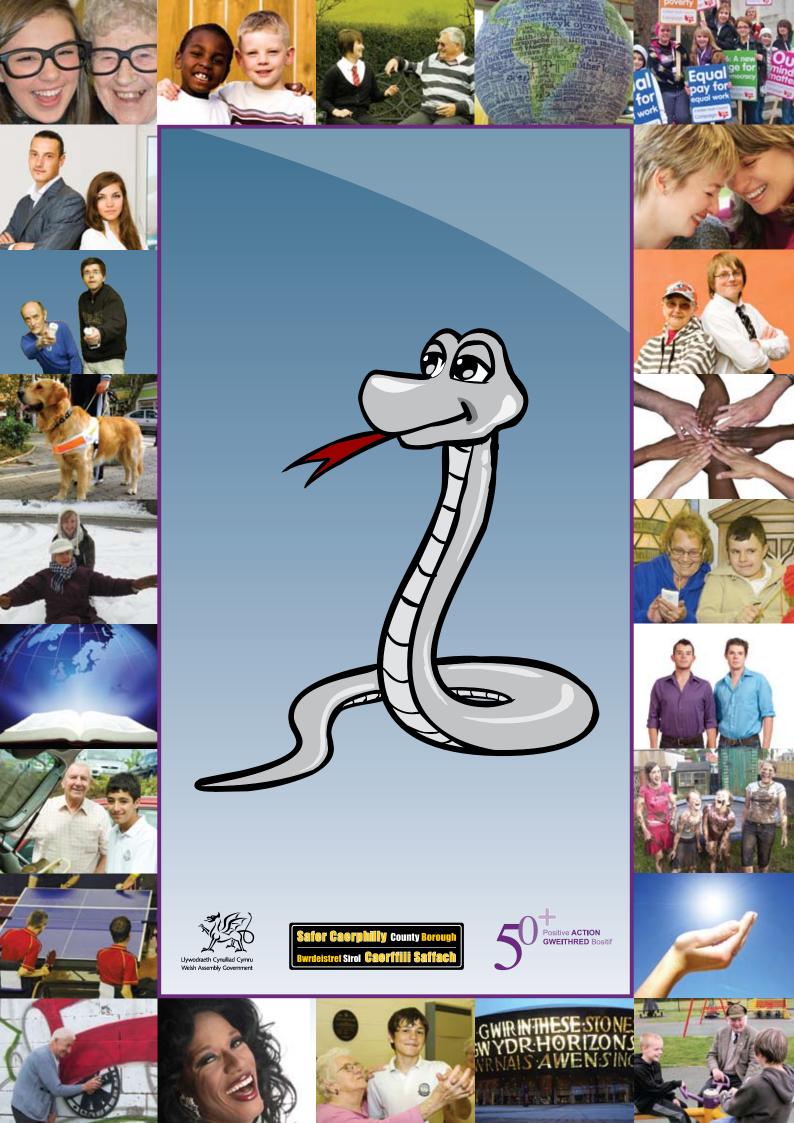
Name 3 of the UN principles for older people.

- Independence.
- Participation.
- Care.
- Self-fulfilment.
- Dignity.



Name 3 of the equality strands covered by the New Single equalities act:

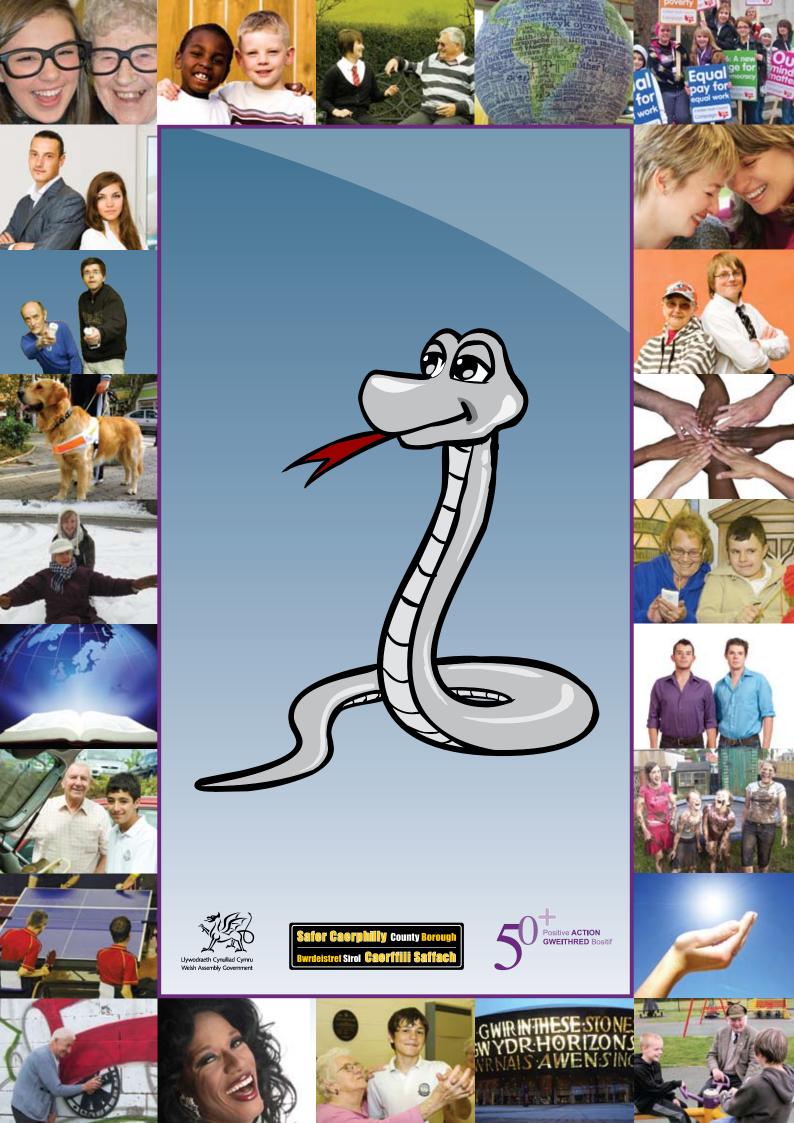
- Race.
- Gender.
- Sexual Orientation.
- Disability.
- Faith/ Religion /Belief.
- Age.
- Language.



What is the difference between Direct and Indirect Age discrimination?

<u>Direct Age discrimination</u>
Treated <u>less</u> favourable for reasons solely related to age.

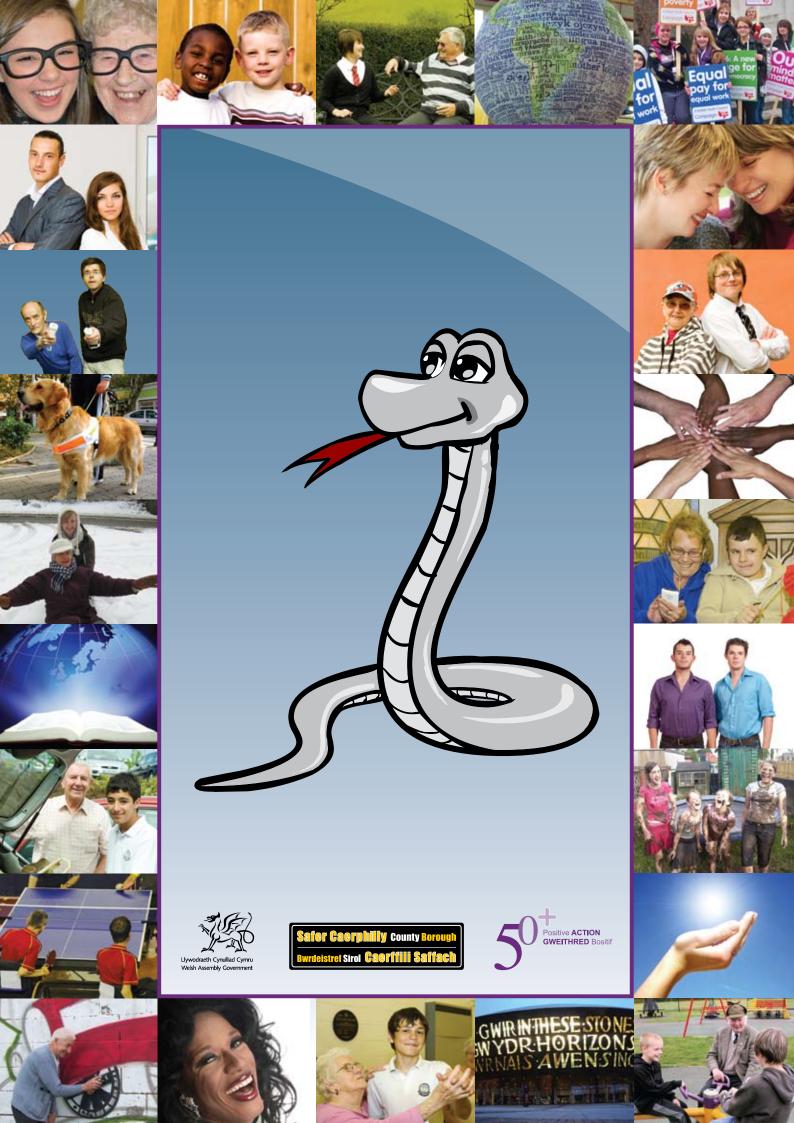
Indirect age discrimination
Apparently neutral policy/practice has a disproportionate impact upon a person because of his or her age.



Give 3 words that you think would describe the impact of Ageism on an individual.

Potential answers could be.

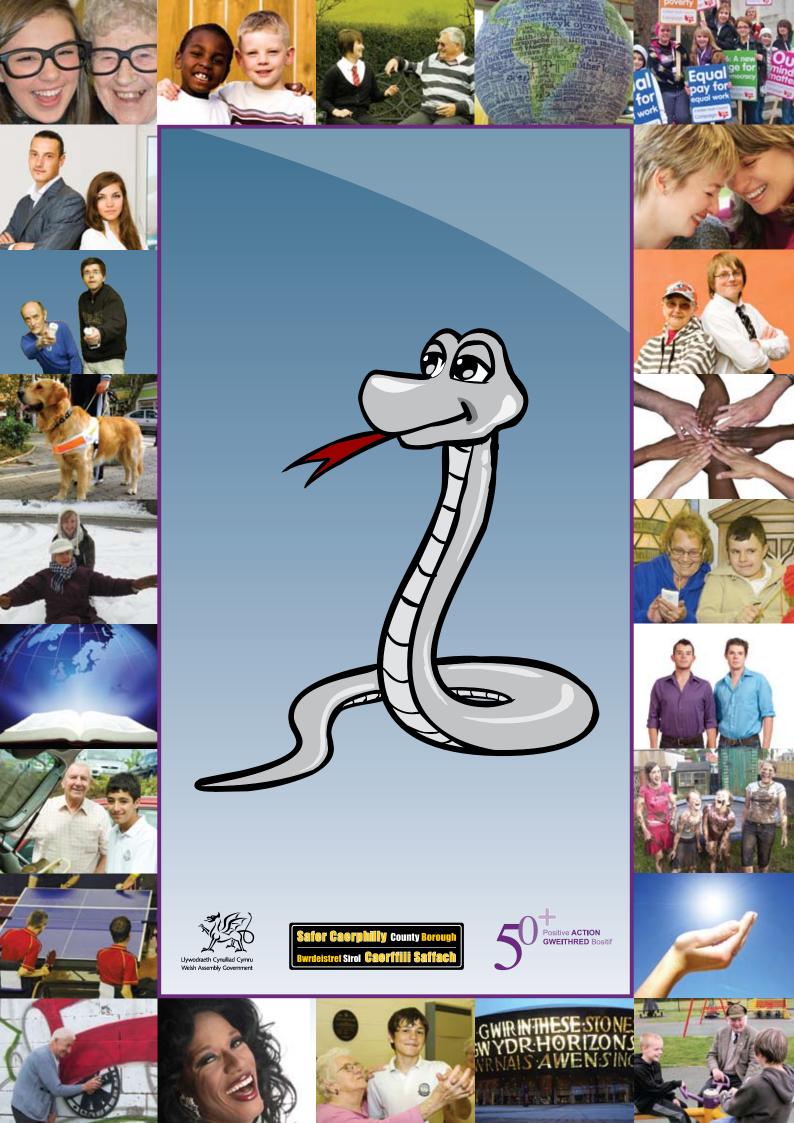
- "Devalued".
- "Rejected".
- "Exploited".
- "Humiliated".
- "Financially worse off".



In 1917 King George V sent 24 telegrams to congratulate everyone who was celebrating their 100th Birthday that year.

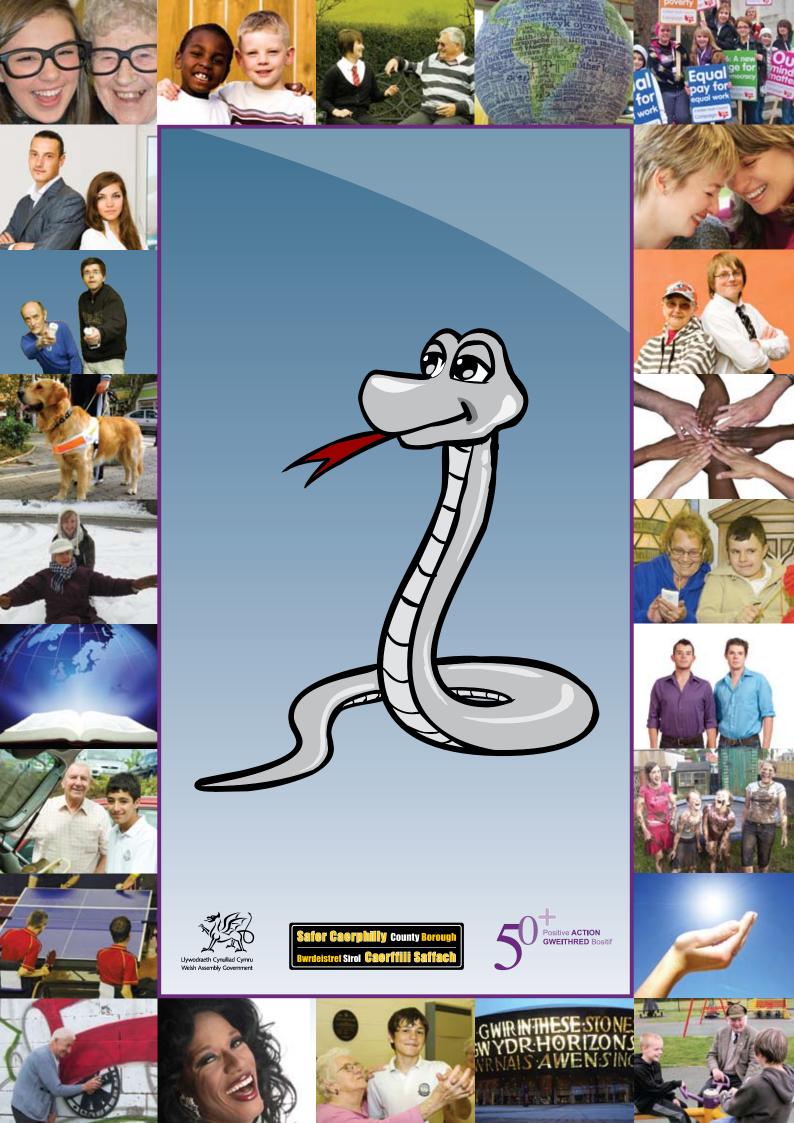
Going by the current population projections how many telegrams do you think Charles might be sending in 2031?

- 4,623.
- 22,300.
- 40,000.



Name 2 of the 5 styles of Advocacy.

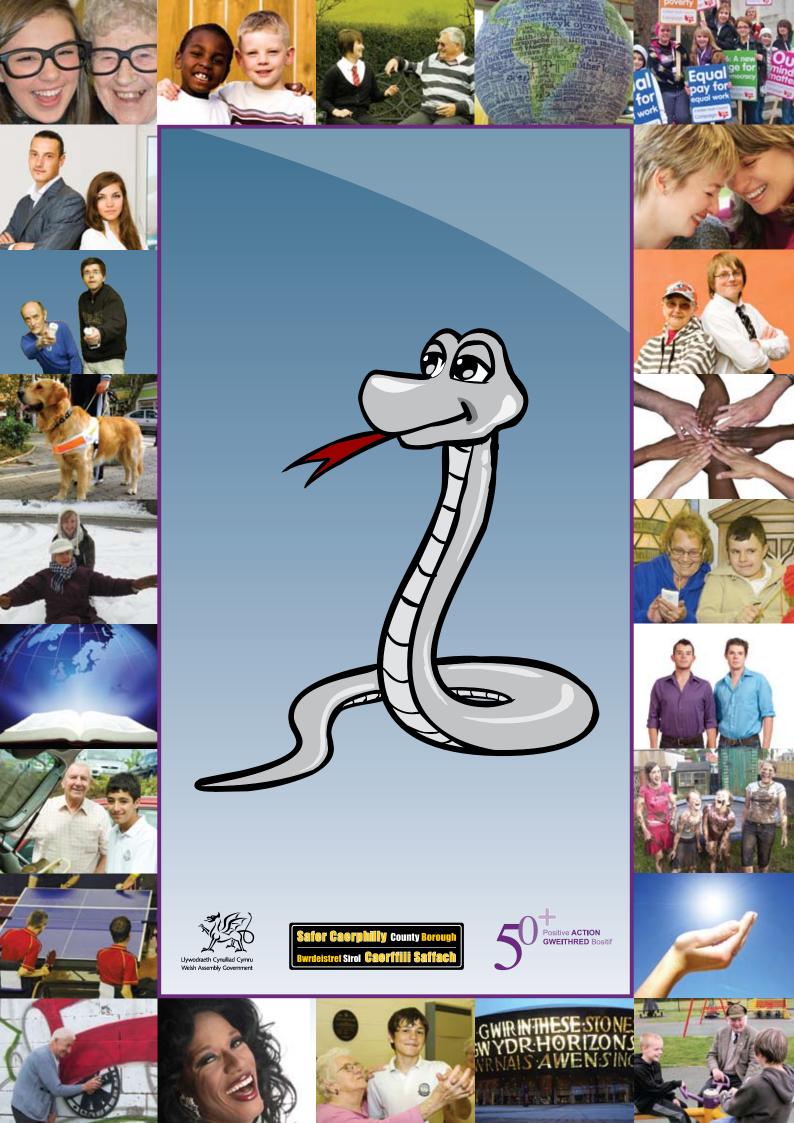
- Self Advocacy.
- Peer advocacy.
- Citizen & Informal advocacy.
- Independent & Proffessional advocacy.
- Legal Advocacy.



The process of discharging an older person from hospital in an effective and timely way remains problematic and unsatisfactory.

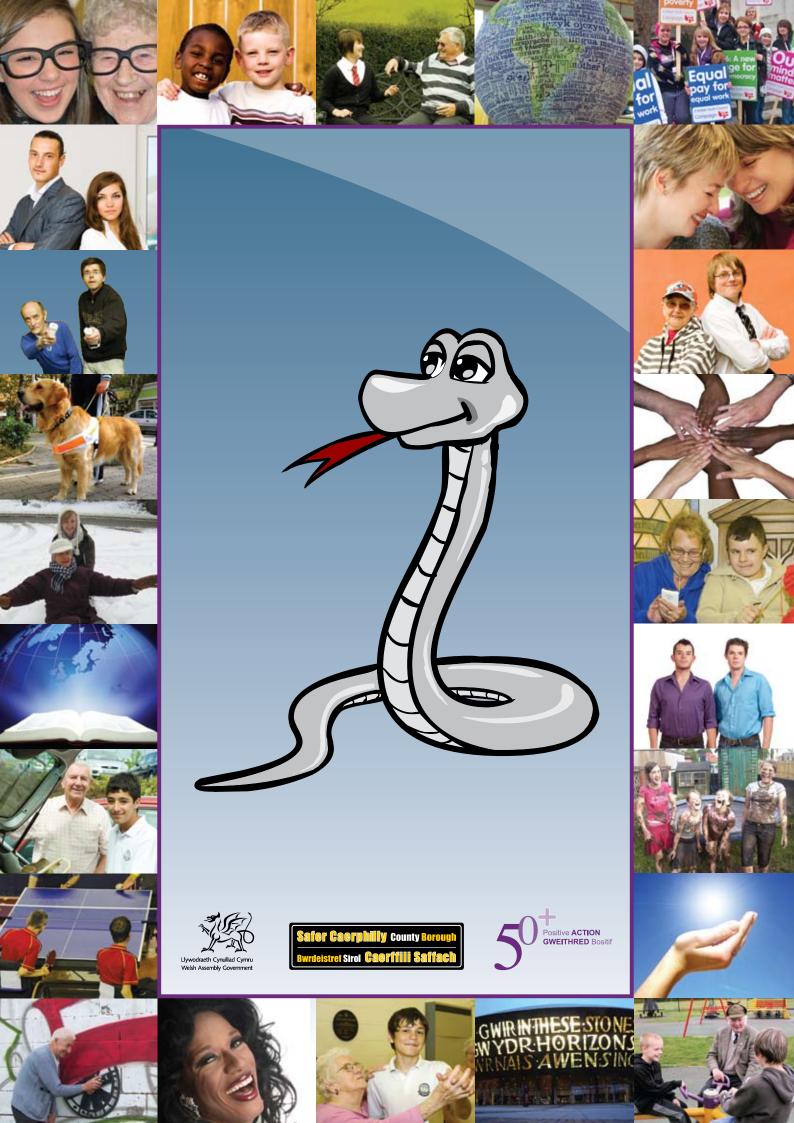
Name at least one service that could support the patient's return to home or describe how you might facilitate a prompt but appropriate discharge.

Hospital Discharge service.
Supporting People.
Gwent Frailty project.



At what point should you start planning for a patient's discharge from hospital?

Discharge planning should be an integral part of the admission procedure so that steps can be taken from the outset to ensure that people do not languish in hospital when they are clearly well enough to leave.

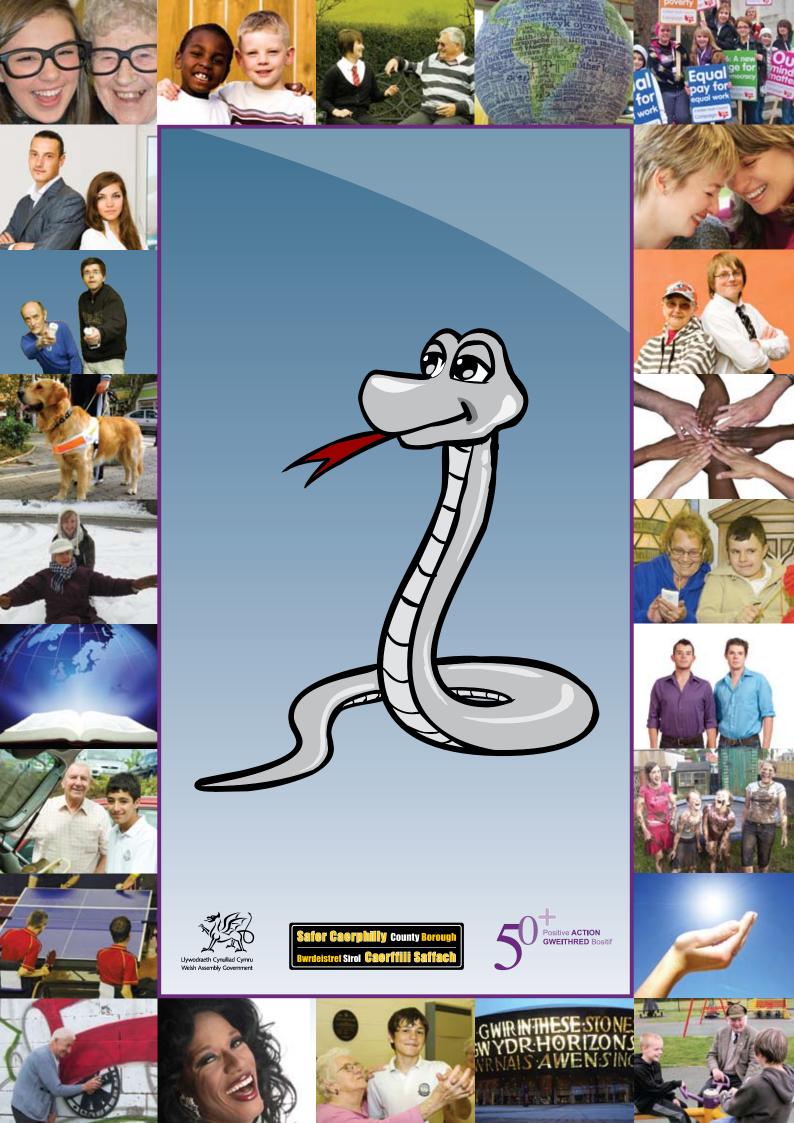


Human rights in Wales date back to?

Multiple choice

- 1998 which was the year the Human Rights Act became law.
- 1948 when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written.
- 1215 when the Magna Carta was agreed.
- 945 when The Laws of Hywel Dda were published.

The latter part of his name ('Dda' or 'Good') refers to the fact that his laws were just and good, championing compassion rather than punishment, plenty of common sense and a sense of respect towards women. The other dates also signify important milestones in the development of human rights.

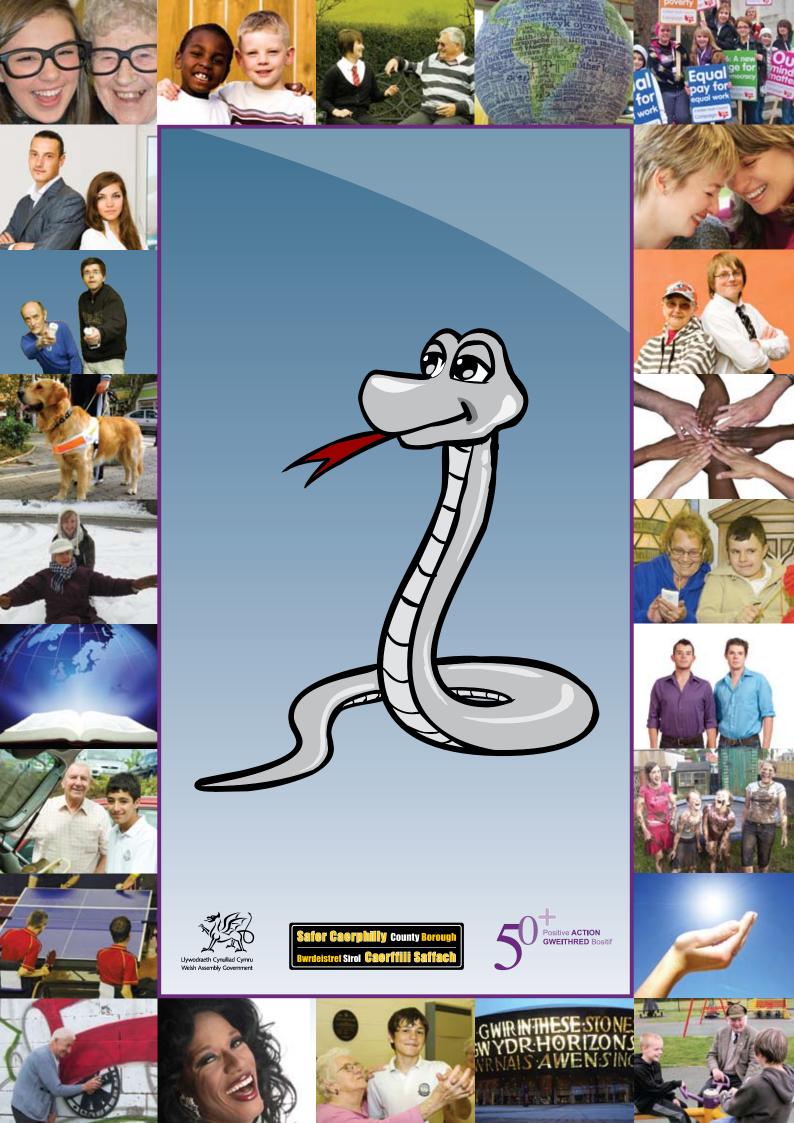


In the UK, who is protected by the Human Rights Act?

Multiple choice:

- Everyone who works for a government organisation, for example nurses, teachers and civil servants.
- Everyone who has the right to vote.
- Everyone, regardless of status.
- Everyone over the age of 18.
- Everyone.

The Human Rights Act applies to everyone regardless of their race, religion, gender, age, political views or any other status.



Rhys Jones works in the local council's housing department. He has received an application for a home from a woman who is experiencing domestic abuse. Rhys's manager has turned down her application, but Rhys is worried that the woman's human rights might be breached. What Articles might have been breached by the manager's decision?

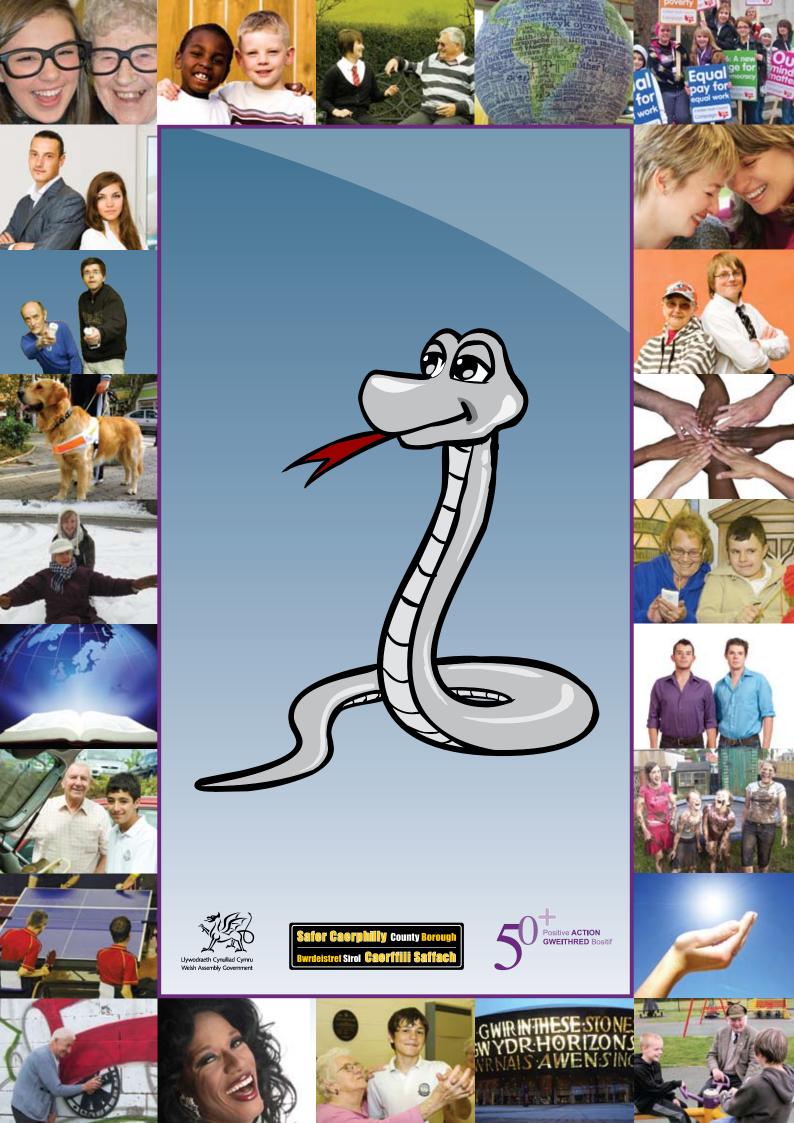
Multiple choice:

- None.
- Article 3 (Right not to be subjected to degrading treatment).
- Article 8 (Right to a private and family life).
- Article 3 and Article 8.

Article 3 and Article 8; even if the abuse is not being committed by the Local Authority, once they are aware of the potential breach, they must act to protect the individual.

Example taken from

http://www.equalities.gov.uk/equality_act_2010/equality_act_2010_what_do_i_n.aspx



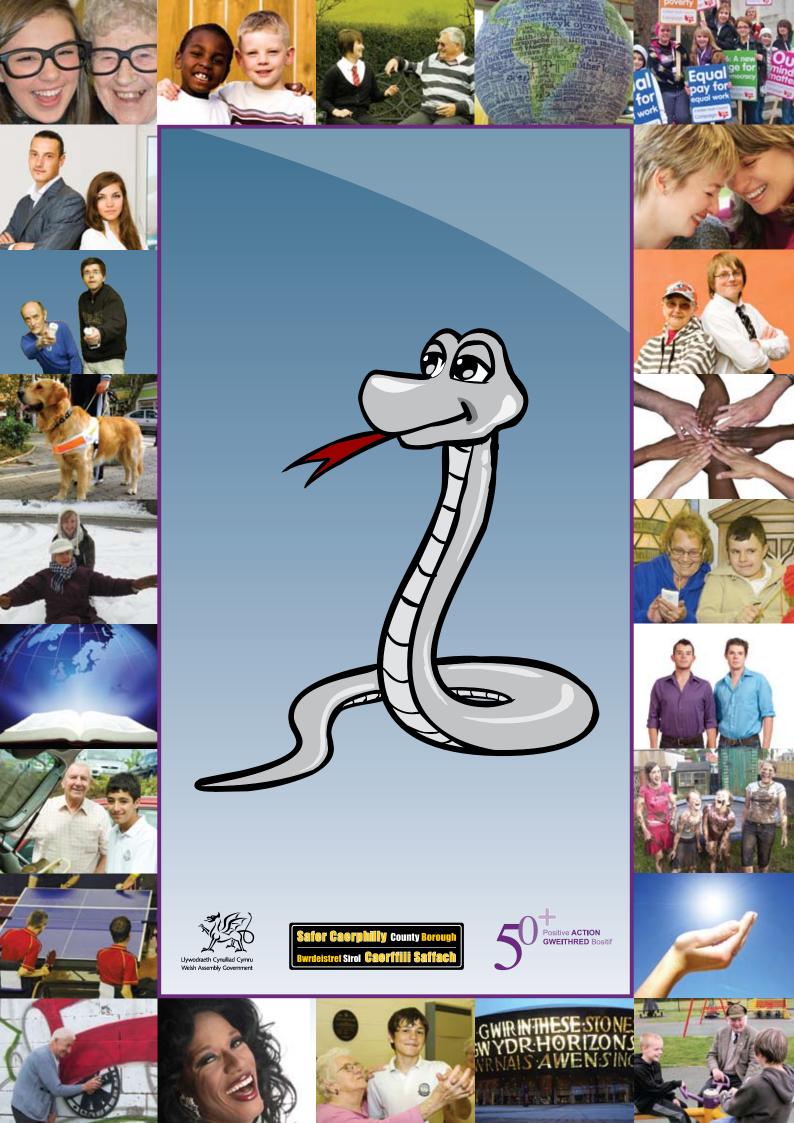
Paul Chen's bully, David Smith, has been asked to formally apologise to Paul and several other pupils during the school assembly. David thinks this will be humiliating and in breach of Article 3 – the right not to be subjected to treatment or punishment that is degrading. Can the school ask him to do this?

Multiple choice:

- Yes.
- Yes, but only with the consent of his parents or guardian.
- Yes, but only if the school is privately run
- No.

Yes. This is unlikely to be a breach of his rights under Article 3 as it is a necessary and a proportionate punishment. Whether or not treatment is "degrading" depends on whether a reasonable person of the same age, sex and health as you would have felt degraded.

Example taken from



In the care home where Donna Jones works, a new resident has arrived but is very distressed that his wife of 65 years wasn't given a place on grounds that she did not fit the criteria of the home. Donna is worried that the council may be in breach of Article 8, the right to a private and family life. Is she right?

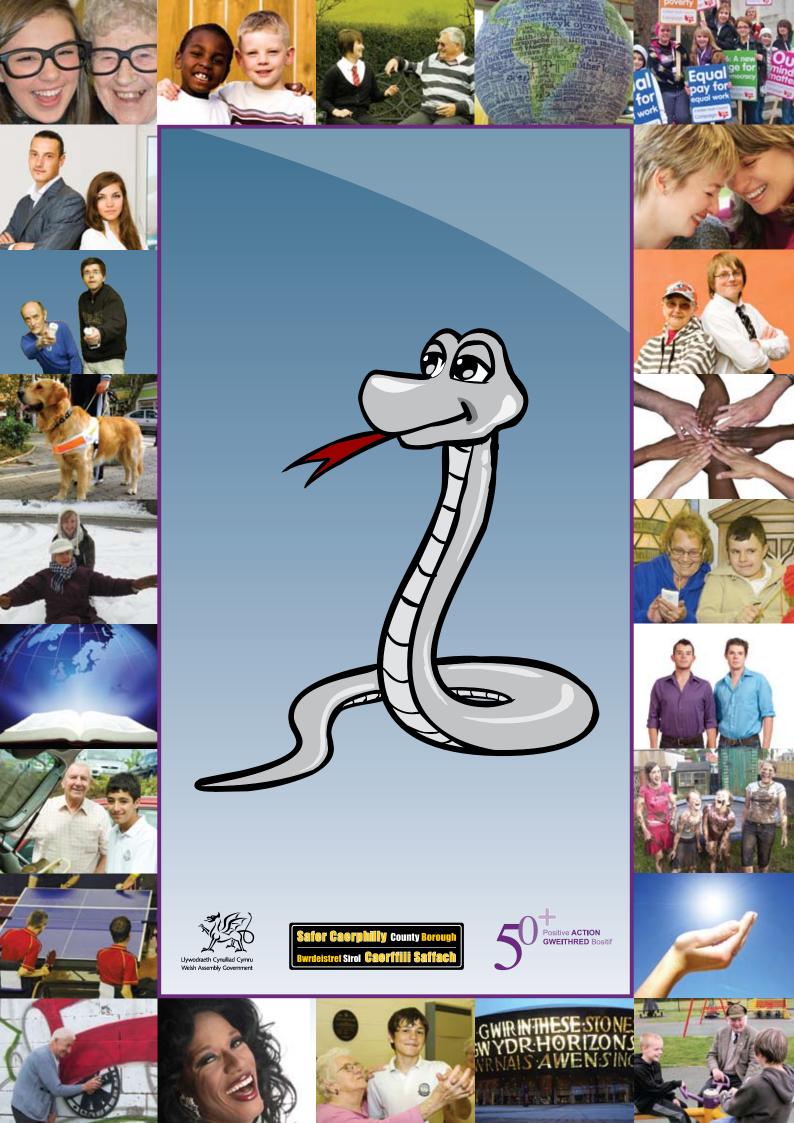
Multiple choice:

- No.
- Yes, and it is an absolute right.
- Yes, and it is a qualified right.
- Yes, and it is a limited right.

Yes, and it is a qualified right. The right to respect for private and family life (Article 8) is not an absolute human right. Instead it is a qualified right, meaning that you have to weigh up your rights with those of other individuals and/or the wider community.

Example taken from

http://www.equalities.gov.uk/equality_act_2010/equality_act_2010_what_do_i_n.aspx



What in Human rights law is the difference between an Absolute right, a Limited right and a Qualified right?

Absolute rights

These are rights of the European Convention on Human Rights that have been adopted fully. These rights are not limited and they cannot be infringed no matter how necessary it might seem to do so. The absolute rights are Articles 2, 3, 4 and 7.

Limited rights

Certain rights of the European Convention on Human Rights are limited in the UK for specific reasons. There is a right to liberty for instance, however this is not absolute as it must be limited by the powers of the police to arrest someone. The limited rights are Articles 5, 6 and 12.

Qualified rights

These are rights that could be infringed upon if there is a specific legitimate aim - in interests of national security, public safety etc. The infringement must be properly regulated by the law and must be necessary in a democratic society. This latter concept means the interference with the right must be a proportionate response to the legitimate aim. If the aim can be achieved by a less intrusive method then that method must be used instead. The qualified rights are Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and Protocol I Article I.

