UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0637 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

0637/01

Paper 1 (Theory Paper), maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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Section A

1 An increase in size / weight / height. [1]

- 2 (a) Controls milk production
 - (b) Responsible for development and functioning of female sex organs etc.
 - (c) Responsible for enlargement of penis / shoulders broaden / voice deepens etc. [3]
- 3 (a) Any four:

Drugs / medicines

Smoking

Alcohol

Soft cheese

Pâté

Unpasteurised milk / cheese

Lightly cooked eggs / meat

Liver

Peanuts

Avoid carriers of illness

X-Rays

Cat litter

etc.

(b) Protein (One mark only for no specific named examples)

Calcium / minerals

Folic acid / vitamins

Vitamin C / Vitamins

Iron

etc. 3 required [3]

[2]

(c)

- · Prevents constipation which pregnant women often suffer from
- Hormones cause bowels to work more slowly

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4	(a)	Very sm	ore 37 weeks all and weak weighs less than 2.5kg	2 r	required [2
	(b)	Incubato	or		[1
	(c)	KeeExtr	ed: ps humidity constant ps temperature constant a oxygen can be supplied y kept isolated and protected		[3
5	(a)	• Lea	d		[4
	(b)	First 4 m	nonths		[′
6	(a)	• Bott	by: y takes too long over feed and swallows air instead of le-fed babies may take in air if hole in teat is too smaast-fed babies may take in air if too little milk is prese	all ent	equired [2
	(b)		by to the shoulder, place a cloth on shoulder to cate atting baby on back. Sit on knee leaning slightly		
					[Total: 30

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Section B

7 (a) Description required:

Cup with two handles and a spout / help to make drinking easier and less messy.

A weaning spoon and fork or pusher / designed to make it easier to get food into mouth.

Bowl held firmly in position on table by a suction pad / to prevent bowl moving.

Plate with separate sections / divides different foods.

[Max 3 types] [3 + 3]

(b) Any 6 required:

- Serve food attractively
- Vary the food
- Serve small portions, with second helpings available
- Avoid strongly flavoured food
- Set a good example by eating proper meals themselves
- Make meal times happy social occasions by all family members sitting at the table together when possible
- Buying toys / favourite things

• etc. [6]

- (c) Indicate that they have a wet nappy
 - Indicate when they are wetting nappy
 - Indicate that they are about to do so
 - Able to say when needs potty etc.
 - Dry during day
 - Dry during night [6]

(d) Answer requires explaining:

- Remain calm and patient so child does not feel worried or stressed
- A star chart and small rewards after several dry nights / rewards / to encourage dry nights
- Do not give fizzy drinks or caffeine based drinks before bedtime as they stimulate the kidneys to produce more urine
- Waking child up in night (at different times) to empty bladder
- etc.

One mark for each point (max 4) and one for explanation

[7]

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8 (a) Any 6 required:

- Loose and comfortable / suitable size
- Easy to put on and take off
- Easy to wash and dry
- Lightweight, soft and warm
- Non-irritant
- Porous
- Flame resistant
- Safety feature (one only)

• etc. [6]

(b) Seven reasons required:

- Quick and easy to change
- Come in various sizes
- Can have daytime and night-time use
- StrEtc.h waistbands and sides for comfort fit
- Easy to use fastening straps
- Designed to wick moisture away from skin to prevent sore bottom if changed regularly
- Waterproof outer covering
- Can be thrown away after use
- Readily available

• Easy to store [7]

(c) Descriptions required:

- Terry nappies (traditional)
- Shaped terry nappies
- All-in-one nappies
- Swimming nappies
- etc

(Names only 3 marks) [6]

(d)

- Prepare all necessary equipment before starting
- Place baby on a flat surface rather than lap so both hands are free
- Safest place is floor
- A changing mat or plastic sheet protects floor etc.
- Gently remove solid matter with cotton wool or tissue
- Wash baby's bottom
- Wipe bottom with baby wipe which will neutralise ammonia from urine
- Make sure skin is dry
- A little 'nappy cream' can be used before clean nappy is put on

[Total: 50]

[6]

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Section C

Either part (a) or part (b)

13–20 marks – High response – each section answered fully

7–12 marks – Medium response – each part attempted or parts answered in detail

0–6 marks – Low level response – answers lack detail or brief responses

9 (a) Family

- Basic unit of society
- Group of people of various ages usually related by birth, marriage or adoption
- Have a special relationship based on blood (same ancestors)
- Affection
- Duty (traditional sense of obligation
- Shared experiences
- Common interests
- Supply for child
 - Food and drink
 - Shelter
 - Warmth and clothing
 - Love and companionship
 - Protection and support
 - Care and training
 - Secure environment
 - Boundaries for behaviour
 - Encouragement with education

Nuclear family: Parents and children are a self contained family unit living in a separate household

Advantages – make own decisions – bring up children their own way.

Disadvantages – no financial help, may need to find child care, distance from rest

of family.

Any other valid points

Extended family: large family group includes grandparents, parents, brothers,

sisters, aunts, uncles and cousins.

Advantages – provides comfort in times of distress

help parents bring up children

looking after children in an emergency or when parents are

working

giving advice on problems

helping financially

Disadvantages – parents and children never alone / privacy

may not be able to make own decisions

cramped

Any other valid points

[20 marks]

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(b) Children develop at own speed

- Parents should start reading to a child at an early age
- Should look at picture books and discuss stories
- Children should be encouraged to follow words as they are being read to
- Children should be encouraged to draw pictures and write letters as appropriate

If the above is not part of the early learning with the parent or carer their language is limited.

The child may lack motivation when nobody is interested in their development.

Child may have poor eyesight that has not been diagnosed or poor hearing.

Child can have poor hand eye coordination.

Child may suffer from dyslexia – "word blindness"

Child may be able to speak well – but may find reading, writing and spelling difficult

Any other valid points

Arithmetical skills

Bring numbers into a child's world

e.g. 2 biscuits

3 years old today

Nursery rhymes which include numbers

Toys

- Repeating numbers
- Matching number words to objects
- Learn correct order of numbers
- Learning 'ordinal' numbers
- Learning to recognise and write numbers

Any other valid points
Appropriate T.V. programme

[20 marks]