

CAMBRIDGE NATIONALS

Examiners' report



CHILD DEVELOPMENT

J818

R018 Summer 2019 series

Version 1

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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. A full copy of the question paper can be downloaded from OCR.



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Paper R018 series overview

For the externally assessed Unit R018 the vast majority of candidates answered all the questions and a wide spread of marks was achieved. There were very few 'no responses' and candidates seemed to have used their time effectively with reduced use of extra pages leading to more succinct and focused responses and less repetition.

Many candidates produced excellent responses demonstrating that they were well prepared for the examination and were able to use their knowledge to give detailed and correct answers using appropriate terminology for the shorter points-based questions. They had also spent time practising for the extended response questions and many were able to produce very well structured and concise answers.

Some candidates seemed to be unaware of the command verbs used in the questions and so did not do what the question asked. Centres need to guide candidates about the command verbs so that they are aware of the difference between 'identify', 'describe' and 'explain' questions. For example, in Question 2(e), producing a long list of advantages and of disadvantages, when an 'explanation' of the advantages/disadvantages of a hospital birth are required, will not achieve more than Level 1 marks. An answer that gives more detail about two advantages and two disadvantages could potentially access Level 3 marks.

Candidate performance overview

Candidates who did well on this paper generally did the following:

- Demonstrated an understanding and familiarity with the different command verbs e.g. identify, state, name, describe and explain.
- Produced well structured, clear and concise responses for extended response Questions: 2(e) and 5(d).
- Applied knowledge and understanding to Section A questions based on a scenario or set in a particular context.

Candidates who did less well on this paper generally did the following.

- Lacked precision in their responses e.g. Q1(b) limited use of terminology when explaining the use of TENS.
- Gave answers that demonstrated lack of factual knowledge such as the diseases MMR protects against or the normal temperature of a child. 5(a) and (b).
- Produced responses that were irrelevant to what had been asked, such as writing about general checks on a baby when the question is about 'vital signs' Q1(c)(ii).

Section A overview

Section A of the paper consists of three questions based in different contexts. For this paper the three scenarios are Zophia going into labour and giving birth, Amy's ante-natal checks and tests and Latitia's post-natal care.

Question 1 (a)

- 1 (a) Zophia is nine months pregnant. One evening she has 'a show' and, when she stands up, her waters break.

State what stage of labour Zophia is in.

..... [1]

The majority of candidates correctly identified the first stage of labour.

Question 1 (b)

- (b) Zophia's partner Tomaz drives her to the hospital. Zophia has chosen TENS as her preferred method of pain relief.

Explain how TENS works.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

Most candidates achieved at least one mark with references to being attached to the mother's back or impulses. Those candidates who noted the command verb 'explain' were able to give the detail of how it works gaining full marks.

Weaker candidates were unable to use the correct technical terminology such as 'electrical impulses' or 'helps to produce endorphins', referring instead to 'electric shocks' or wrote very vague statements about 'easing the pain' without explaining how this took place.

	Misconception	A number of candidates seemed to be completely unfamiliar with TENS and suggested that it is a form of injection or confused it with an epidural.
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Question 1 (c) (i)

(c) Zophia gives birth to a healthy baby girl. Straight after the birth the baby's five vital signs are checked and the baby is given a score.

(i) What is the name given to this score?

..... [1]

This was well known by many candidates. Unfortunately, there were some misspellings, such as AGPAR or APGER.

Question 1 (c) (ii)

(ii) Identify the baby's **five** vital signs that are checked as soon as the baby is born.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

[5]

Successfully answered by many. A number of candidates demonstrated good exam technique and knowledge by using the APGAR acronym as their starting point down the side and then added the vital sign.

Reflexes were only credited once, some candidates did just give a list of different reflexes when five different vital signs were required.

Weaker candidates gave general observations rather than vital signs, suggesting such things as 'head circumference', 'checking fingers and toes' and 'checking temperature' which did not gain marks.

Question 1 (d)

- (d) Zophia and Tomaz have bought their new baby a teddy bear. Before buying the teddy bear they checked that it was labelled with the 'Lion Mark'.



Explain why the Lion Mark is used on toys.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

The majority of candidates achieved at least one mark, with those candidates who noted the command verb 'explain' gaining additional marks. Meeting safety standards was the most common correct answer, along with reassuring parents that the toy was safe for children. Only a few candidates were aware that the symbol means that the toy meets the British Toy and Hobby Association standards of safety and quality.

Some candidates, unfamiliar with the symbol, mistakenly thought it was linked to animal safety or the use of animal fur. There were also some incorrect and vague responses that suggested it means the toy is made in the UK, is 'approved', 'child friendly' or 'child proof'.

Question 1 (e)

- (e) Name **one** other safety label that can be found on toys.

..... [1]

This was quite well done with the vast majority of candidates giving a range of correct answers. Vague responses just giving 'CE' or '0-3' on their own did not gain marks. Some candidates incorrectly thought that 0-3 is for months and not 0-3 years.

Question 2 (b)

- (b) Identify **one** health professional Amy will usually see at her first antenatal appointment.

..... [1]

The vast majority of candidates gained the mark by correctly identifying a midwife or GP. A number of candidates did not gain the mark as they suggested a gynaecologist, paediatrician, nurses or health visitors.

Question 2 (c)

(c) Weight check and urine test are two **routine** checks that will be carried out on Amy at the antenatal clinic.

Identify **three** other routine checks.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

Most candidates gained at least one mark, usually blood pressure or blood tests, with many gaining all 3 marks.

Some candidates mistakenly thought the tests were on the baby or seemed to be guessing by suggesting such things as height and weight, whether Amy smokes or not.

Question 2 (e)

(e)* Amy needs to decide where she would like to give birth to her baby.

Explain the advantages **and** disadvantages of giving birth in a hospital to help Amy make up her mind.

-
- [8]

This question required an explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of a hospital birth. The candidates who gained marks in Level 3 gave clear and developed explanations of the benefits and the disadvantages. Their responses covered aspects such as the immediate availability of specialised staff and procedures such as assisted births or a caesarean section if needed, the mother feeling reassured by this and candidates providing details about the wide range of pain relief that would be available. Disadvantages commonly explained included the noise and busyness of hospital wards, feeling nervous about being in hospital and that sometimes it can seem to be very impersonal.

Some candidates limited their marks by giving a comparison of home and hospital births, this was not required. Others provided a list of advantages and a list of disadvantages, as the question required an explanation not a list of points marks were limited to Level 1.

Weaker responses were vague; suggesting disadvantages such as it is not as 'comfortable' in hospital and many suggested that numbers of family allowed to be with the mum at the birth would be limited. Vague advantages such there is 'more pain relief' and 'more staff' available in hospital with no further detail or examples.

Exemplar 1

The advantages of a hospital birth are that they have highly trained staff and equipment which can be used if something goes wrong. Ventouse, forceps and C-sections are only ^{used} given in hospital because they are used by an obstetrician. The disadvantages of a hospital birth are that you will be unfamiliar surroundings so you might not feel as comfortable or safe. Also you will have to follow hospital routines which may disturb you from sleeping. Another disadvantage is that you have restricted visitors and they can only come at visiting times.

This candidate's response provides a detailed, and concise, explanation. The answer addresses the question as it covers both advantages of a hospital birth and the disadvantages of a hospital birth. The answer does not stray into a comparison with a home birth, it focuses entirely on a hospital birth.

This response includes relevant and accurate information. Appropriate terminology is used demonstrating the candidate's knowledge and understanding of the topic.

The information is well organised with a paragraph clearly focused on advantages and another on disadvantages. This response is more than sufficient to access Level 3 marks.

Question 3 (a)

- 3 (a) Mannie and Latitia have recently had a baby boy, Josh, who is now six weeks old. Latitia is attending her postnatal check-up with the health visitor.

Explain why it is important that the health visitor checks on Latitia's mental and physical health.

Mental health

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Physical health

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

This was an 'explain' question and some detail is required to gain marks, an explanation is more than just a statement. Many answers named post-natal depression or 'baby blues' but did not give enough detail about this to gain more marks. Physical health in particular was not well done by many candidates who seemed to lack knowledge of things such as tears and stitches healing properly or sleeping difficulties, for example.

Weaker answers incorrectly referred to before having the baby rather than at 6 weeks old or gave vague statements such as 'to see if everything's going alright with the baby'. Some candidates did not gain marks due to writing about checking the baby.

Question 3 (d)

(d) Describe **two** ways that Mannie can support Latitia after the birth of Josh.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

[4]

Most candidates were able to achieve at least half marks, they usually gave one way with a mention of 'so Latitia can rest/sleep'. Vague answers prevented some candidates from gaining marks such as 'help around the house' and 'look after the baby', or for giving the same explanation of how it supports, such as 'rest' for both ways. Repetition is not credited with a mark.

Section B overview

Section B of the paper consists of three questions that are fact and knowledge based. Candidate responses do not have to relate to a particular situation or scenario.

Question 4 (a)

4 (a) A female condom is a barrier method of contraception.

Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using a female condom.

Female condom	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1	1
2	2

[4]

This question was not answered well. Responses were often vague such as 'prevents pregnancy', or that it is 'easy to use' or 'not 100% effective'. Many gave incorrect % figures for its effectiveness. Other incorrect responses referred to the condom 'breaking' and getting stuck'

	<p>AfL</p>	<p>Answers need to relate to the specific method of contraception being asked about by the question. Vague, generic responses that could relate to any method will not gain marks.</p> <p>Candidates need to know specific advantages and disadvantages of each method listed on the specification.</p>
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Exemplar 2

Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using a female condom.

Female condom	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1 prevents pregnancy	1 may split

This response is a good example of how candidates commonly lose marks with vague answers.

The first part of the response 'prevents pregnancy' is applicable to any method of contraception and so does not gain a mark. The candidate should give something specific that applies to this method, such as 'is 95% effective at preventing pregnancy if used correctly'.

The second part of the response, 'may split', is correct and gains a mark for a disadvantage that is relevant to this particular method of contraception.

Question 4 (b)

(b) Explain how a female condom works.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

Most candidates achieved at least one mark as virtually all mentioned how it is inserted into the vagina. Many went on to gain at least one more mark for describing how it prevents sperm and egg meeting with a developed explanation gaining full marks.

Question 4 (c) (i)

(c) Parents are responsible for providing for a child's primary needs. Clothing is one of those primary needs.

(i) Identify **three** other primary needs of a child.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]

Many candidates gained full marks. Some forgot the wording of the question, 'primary needs', and gave answers such as coats and shoes. A few candidates misunderstood the term 'primary' and gave items that are necessary for primary school such as lunch boxes or pencils.

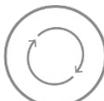
Question 4 (c) (ii)

(ii) Explain **two** factors that parents should consider when providing clothing for their child.

- 1
-
-
- 2
-
-

[4]

The majority of candidates gained at least 2 marks for identifying two factors, these were commonly size, weather and comfort.

	<p>AfL</p>	<p>Some candidates were unable to give a good explanation, they need to be taught, and to practice, how to expand their answers in order to get the 2 marks in this style of question.</p>
---	-------------------	--

Question 5 (a)

- 5 (a) Children are vaccinated against various diseases. When a child is one year old they are given a vaccination called MMR.

Identify the **three** diseases the MMR vaccination protects children against.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]

The majority of candidates gained the full 3 marks.
 However, there were some very odd answers, common errors included malaria, migraine, rabies, Ebola, cancer and food poisoning.

Question 5 (b)

- (b) What is the **normal** temperature reading for a child?

..... [1]

Examiners saw every temperature between 5 - 120°C, few got this right. Some candidates missed the mark because they didn't state °C or C; some gave °F.

Question 5 (c)

- (c) A high temperature is one symptom of tonsillitis. Name **three** other symptoms.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]

Well answered by the majority of candidates.
 Although candidates were credited with the mark, their familiarity with the correct spelling of common terminology was weak, especially 'sore throat' which was often 'saw froat' and nausea given as 'nausier'.

Question 5 (d)

(d)* Explain how parents can care for an ill child at home.

.....
..... [6]

Good examples of care were given but these were not always explained or well-developed and so prevented some candidates from gaining Level 3 marks.

Many good answers related to giving fluids in order to avoid dehydration and various ways of keeping them occupied to avoid boredom.

Question 5 (e)

(e) Children can become overweight and obese for a number of reasons. A common reason is incorrect nutrition.

State **two** ways parents can help their child maintain a healthy weight.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

Full marks often achieved as candidates were able to identify two ways parents can help their child achieve a healthy weight. Eat-well guidance, portion size, exercise and being a good role model were common correct responses.

Question 6 (a) (i) and (a) (ii)

- 6 (a) Children need to be aware of their own personal safety and know what to do in emergency situations to keep themselves safe.

Describe what a child should be taught to do in the following situations:

- (i) If they get lost while shopping in a supermarket with their parents.

.....

 [2]

- (ii) If their parents are late picking them up from school.

.....

 [2]

The majority of candidates answered this question correctly, giving two clear descriptions of what a child should do in each of the situations.

A few candidates did not gain full marks as they stated two actions, instead one action described, for each situation.

Question 6 (b)

- (b) Children should also be taught that their feelings and bodies are their own and how to avoid inappropriate personal contact.

Identify if the following statements are **true** or **false**.

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

Statement	True	False
Nursery teachers should help children when they go to the toilet, even if the child says they do not want help, as the child may make a mess.		
Children do not have to hug their parents' friends if they do not want to, even if their parents ask them to.		
Children should tell a teacher if they are being bullied, even if that person has told them not to.		

[3]

Most answers were correct and the full 3 marks given.

Question 6 (c)

(c) Most accidents to children happen in the home.

Identify **four** hazards in the living room that could cause an accident.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

[4]

The majority of candidates were able to gain marks here, common correct answers included uncovered plug sockets, trailing wires, toys on the floor and curtain/blind cords.

Candidates did not gain marks for just identifying things that would be in a living room, for example 'fireplace', 'television', 'windows', 'tables' without saying what the hazard would be.

Other candidates identified things that children should not be doing anyway such as climbing on furniture. Vague answers that included generic suggestions not particularly specific or related to a living room such as 'stairs' or 'food', did not gain a mark.

Exemplar 3

(c) Most accidents to children happen in the home.

Identify **four** hazards in the living room that could cause an accident.

- 1 An open fire place
- 2 Sharp edges on a table
- 3 un protected plug sockets

This answer demonstrates how to achieve marks for this type of question.

The candidate has identified very specific hazards which are appropriate and they all relate to a living room.

The answers are clear and not vague, for example not just a 'fireplace' but 'an open fireplace'; not just 'sharp edges' but specifies a table with sharp edges.

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