

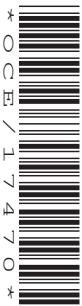


GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION HOME ECONOMICS

Child Development

Principles of Child Development

B013



Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:

None

Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 19 January 2010
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



Candidate Forename					Candidate Surname				
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Centre Number						Candidate Number			
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- Your Quality of Written Communication is assessed in Question 5.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 Body measurements are taken as soon as a baby is born.

(a) Give **three** body measurements which are taken as soon as a baby is born.

1

2

3 [3]

(b) Complete the table below giving the correct name for each description.

The first one has been done for you.

Description	Name
A greasy whitish substance on a baby's skin at birth	Vernix
A slight yellow colouring to the skin and eyes	
Small whitish spots on a baby's face, particularly on the nose	

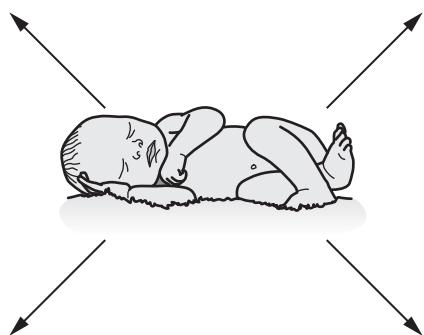
[2]

(c) All new born babies have the same basic needs.

Identify **four** basic needs of a new born baby.

1

2



3

4

[4]

(d) Most children follow the same general pattern of development.

- (i) What term describes the average ages and stages of this general pattern of development?

..... [1]

- (ii) Name the **two** main factors that affect a child's development.

1

2 [2]

(e) Some children go through a phase of refusing food.

Describe **two** ways a parent/carer could help a child through this phase.

1

..... [2]

2

..... [2]

(f) Children should be taught to wash their hands before eating to prevent food poisoning.

- (i) State **two** other occasions when children should be taught to wash their hands.

1

2 [2]

- (ii) Identify **two** symptoms of food poisoning.

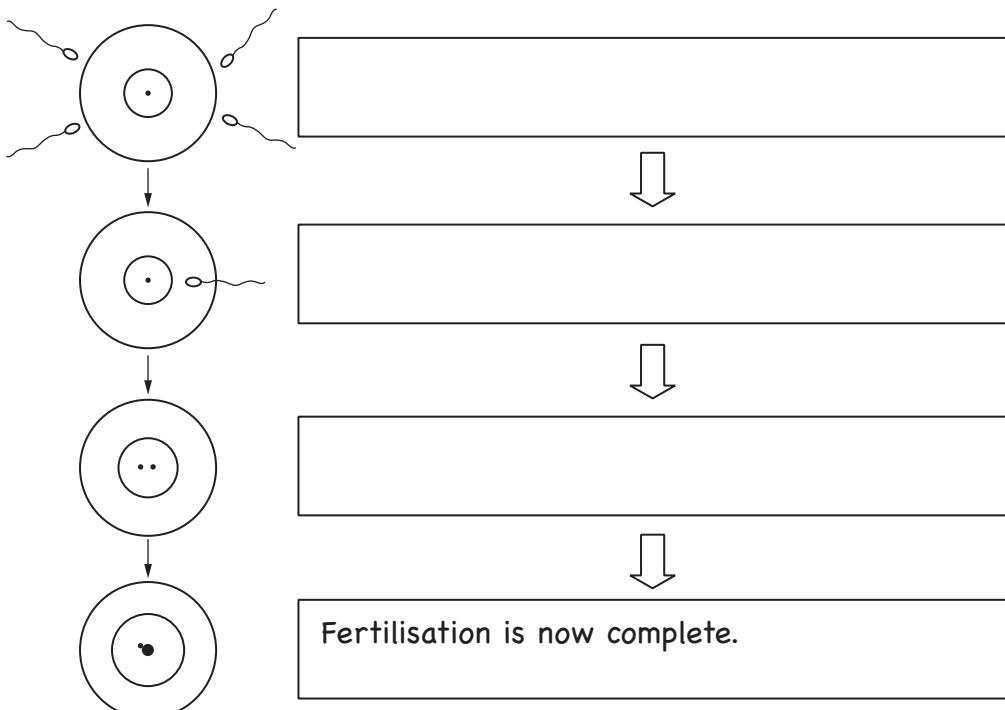
1

2 [2]

[Total: 20]

- 2** After an egg has been released from a woman's ovary, it moves into the fallopian tube where fertilisation usually takes place.

- (a)** Give the stages of fertilisation shown in each of the diagrams below. The last stage has been done for you.



[3]

- (b)** Explain why blood tests are taken during pregnancy.

[6]

[6]

- (c) Certain foods should be avoided during pregnancy to prevent harm to the baby.

Name **three** foods that should be avoided during pregnancy.

1

2

3 [3]

- (d) Babies need clothing.

Give **three** points to look for when choosing clothes for a newborn baby.

1

2

3 [3]

[Total: 15]

- 3** A range of day-care provision is available for children under five.

(a) Explain why parents/carers could use day-care provision for their child.

[6]

[6]

(b) Name **three** types of pre-school provision.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

(c) There are a range of statutory benefits available to help families.

State **three** statutory benefits that are available to help families.

1
2
3 [3]

(d) Give **three** reasons why a child may be brought up by only one parent.

1
2
3 [3]

[Total: 15]

- 4 There is a choice of contraceptives available.

- (a) Identify the following methods of contraception.

Description	Method of contraception
A rubber cover placed over the cervix	
A device placed in the uterus by a doctor	
Taken orally and contains hormones	

[3]

- (b) Name **two** types of contraception that do **not** require medical advice.

1

2 [2]

- (c) Name **one** sexually transmitted disease that can cause infertility in women.

..... [1]

- (d) Name the family structures described in the table below.

The first one has been done for you.

Type of family	Description
Nuclear	Couples who live together and may or may not be married. Some have children. Relatives may live far away.
	The family may be made up of children from one or both parents' previous relationships.
	Families where adults become parents of other people's children. It is permanent and parents gain full legal rights.
	Parents/carers and children who live with or near other relatives e.g. grandparents who share the bringing up of children.

[3]

- (e) Describe **three** factors a couple could consider before deciding to start a family.

[6]

[6]

[Total: 15]

The Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

- 5** The development of communication and language begins as soon as a baby is born.

- Describe how a baby can communicate before it talks.
 - Explain how parents/carers could encourage their child's language development.

[Total: 15]

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