

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Examiners' report

INCLUDED ON THE
KS4 PERFORMANCE TABLES

OCR Level 1/Level 2

Cambridge National in Child Development

J809

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R057 Summer 2024 series

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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. A selection of candidate responses is also provided. 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.

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R057 series overview

This was the second cohort to sit the examined Unit R057. Candidates had been prepared well and had been taught all Topic Areas, with many successfully applying their knowledge and understanding to each question.

When answering Level of Response questions many candidates were able to achieve Level 2 but only a few were able to achieve Level 3. Candidates should be encouraged to look at the space provided when answering Level of Response questions, as this will guide them as to how long their response needs to be. List like and bullet point responses are likely to limit candidates to Level 1. The most successful candidates demonstrated comprehensive subject knowledge and their responses were fully developed, applied to the scenario or topic effectively, and they used appropriate terminology.

There were very few 'No Response' answers and most candidates completed all questions on the examination paper.

Where the extra pages were used at the back of the script, these were well signposted in most cases. Handwriting was sometimes difficult to decipher and hard to read.

Candidates used their time effectively, having sufficient time to produce a response to all questions.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understood the different command words ensured that their responses related fully to the context or scenario read the questions carefully so that their responses were relevant to what they had been asked demonstrated accurate knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question 1 (a) (i) - symptoms of a common cold Question 1 (a) (ii) - ways to keep Zayn hydrated Question 4 (a) - checks that will be done on a baby's feet Question 6 (b) (ii) – identifying screening and diagnostic tests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> did not address the question's command word, e.g. explain or describe lacked specific knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question 1 (d) - developmental needs Question 2 (b) - advantages and disadvantages of Entonox and Pethidine Question 2 (c) - why Orla could have needed an episiotomy Question 3 (a) – the name of the ultrasound scan that first identify multiple births Question 3 (b) (i) – the health professional who specialises in all aspects of pregnancy and childbirth Question 5 (b) – potential hazards to young children in a bathroom.

Section A overview

Section A consists of three questions based in different contexts. The three scenarios for this paper focused on Zayn who is three years old, Orla who is in labour, and Sasha who is pregnant with twins. Candidates are required to apply their knowledge of the four Topic Areas of the R057 specification to produce responses that are relevant to the scenarios.

Question 1 (a) (i)

1 Zayn is three years old and is suffering from a common cold.

(a)

(i) State **three** signs and symptoms of a common cold.

1

2

3

[3]

This question was well answered by many candidates. Those who did not achieve full marks gave incorrect responses such as temperature without stating high, tiredness, loss of appetite and feeling sick.

Question 1 (a) (ii)

(ii) The doctor advises Zayn's parents to keep Zayn hydrated.

State **one** way Zayn's parents can keep Zayn hydrated.

..... [1]

Most candidates gave the correct response of water, fluids or ice lollies. Common incorrect responses included foods such as fruit and ice cream.

Question 1 (b)

(b) State **two** ways Zayn's parents can meet his intellectual needs while he is ill with a common cold.

1

2

[2]

Many candidates gained full marks on this question. Common correct responses included reading books and watching educational TV. Less successful candidates had not read the question properly or did not understand the term intellectual. Incorrect responses included 'Zayn's parents could show him love', 'reassure him' or 'give him medicine'.

Question 1 (c)

(c) When Zayn is feeling better, his parents arrange for a friend to visit him.

Explain **one** reason why playing with his friend is important for Zayn's development.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

This was well answered with the most common responses explaining that playing with his friend is important for social development, sharing, interaction and to develop communication skills. Less successful candidates gave vague responses such as 'so he is not lonely' and 'so he is happy'.

Assessment for learning



Candidates must make sure they read the question properly as some had repeated the information given in the question in their response - 'so he can play with his friend'. They should be encouraged to underline the key words to avoid repeating information or any examples given in the question which cannot be credited.

Question 1 (d)

(d) The table below gives examples of how Zayn's parents can meet his developmental needs.

For each example in the table, identify the developmental need being met.

The first one has been done for you.

Example	Developmental need
Looking at a book with Zayn	Opportunity for listening and talking
Showing Zayn how to clean his teeth	
Taking Zayn swimming	
Putting Zayn to bed at 7pm every night	
Providing a comfortable living environment	

[4]

This question was not well answered, with many candidates not understanding the term developmental needs

Some candidates were able to identify hygiene for clean teeth, and routine or sleep for bed at 7pm every night.

Incorrect responses included 'learns to swim/develops gross motor skills' for taking Zayn swimming, with very few candidates identifying the correct response of exercise.

When identifying the developmental need for providing a comfortable living environment many candidates gave 'feel safe' instead of safety or shelter for example.

Question 2 (a)

2 Orla is pregnant and is experiencing signs that labour has started.

(a) In the table below identify **three** signs that labour has started.

Signs that labour has started	Tick (✓) three only
Orla has a 'show'	
Orla starts having contractions	
Orla's cervix is fully dilated	
Orla's placenta is delivered	
Orla's waters break	

[3]

Many candidates gained full marks for this question. Less successful candidates incorrectly identified Orla's cervix is fully dilated as one of the three signs that labour has started.

Question 2 (b)

- (b) Orla has chosen Entonox (gas and air) and Pethidine in her birth plan as her preferred methods of pain relief.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Entonox and Pethidine as methods of pain relief during labour. [8]

A range of responses were given for this question mainly at Level 1 and Level 2. Very few candidates provided a well-developed response and were able to gain marks in Level 3.

Candidates who were more successful discussed the advantages and disadvantages of both Entonox and Pethidine, using appropriate terminology consistently. Common correct responses included:

Advantages for Entonox - mother in control, easy to use, no needles, helps mother relax.

Disadvantages for Entonox – does not take away all the pain, can cause sickness, drowsiness and makes mother light-headed.

Advantages for Pethidine – causes muscles to relax, effects last for two to four hours, most effective during the first stage of labour

Disadvantages for Pethidine – should not be given too close to birth as it can affect the mother's ability to push, affect baby's breathing and takes 20 minutes to work.

Candidates who were less successful often discussed Entonox and Pethidine as one method of pain relief.

Many candidates gave information about Epidural instead of Pethidine.

Some candidates made many relevant points, but these were often listed and frequently not developed and were therefore limited to Level 1 or Level 2.

Exemplar 1

Entonox is given to the mother via a mouthpiece or a tube. It consists of nitrous oxide and oxygen. One advantage is it ^{will} help to distract Orla from the pain so she can avoid focusing on her pain and can relax. Also, Entonox will not affect Orla's baby which is an advantage because the baby cannot be harmed if Orla uses it. ^{One disadvantage} Another disadvantage is it will not take away ~~encourage~~ Orla to the pain so Orla will still feel pain she will only distract herself. Also, it may cause Orla to feel lightheaded which may make her birth even more uncomfortable.

Pethidine is injected into the mother's thigh to make her feel sleepy. One advantage is Orla can rest so her birth may feel less tiring. Another advantage is Orla will be distracted from the pain so she can relax and avoid focusing on her pain. One disadvantage is it crosses the placenta so the baby may be born sleepy which could cause breathing difficulties. Also Orla may feel disorientated which may make her birth more uncomfortable. Also, Entonox will allow Orla to be in complete control as she inhales when she needs to therefore she may feel more comfortable as she ^{is} in charge.

Exemplar 1 is a Level 3 response which is well-developed. The candidate has given a thorough discussion showing detailed understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of both Entonox and Pethidine. The candidate has used appropriate terminology and makes many relevant points.

Question 2 (c)

(c) During her labour, Orla had an episiotomy.

State **two** reasons why Orla could have needed an episiotomy.

- 1
- 2

[2]

Candidates who gained two marks used the correct terminology such as the baby is breech and the baby's head is too big.

Some candidates were unable to state two reasons why Orla could have needed an episiotomy. Common incorrect responses included 'the baby is stuck' and 'the baby is the wrong way round'.

Question 2 (d)

(d) When Orla's baby is born, it is covered with a white waxy substance called vernix.

Explain the purpose of vernix.

-
-
-
- [2]

This was done well by most candidates with many explaining that vernix protects the baby against infection and moisturises the baby's skin. Less successful responses referred to lubrication and that vernix helps the baby out of the birth canal.

Question 3 (a)

3 Sasha is 12 weeks pregnant. At her first ultrasound scan she is told she is pregnant with twins.

(a) State the name of the ultrasound scan that can first identify multiple births.

- [1]

This question was not well answered with many stating anomaly scan.

Question 3 (b) (i)

(b) As Sasha is pregnant with twins she is monitored closely during her pregnancy and is also advised to have a hospital birth.

(i) Identify the health professional who specialises in all aspects of pregnancy and childbirth.

..... [1]

There were very few correct responses for this question. Many candidates incorrectly believed that the midwife specialised in all aspects of pregnancy and childbirth, and others incorrectly identified the GP and gynaecologist.

Question 3 (b) (ii)

(ii) State **three** advantages for Sasha of giving birth to twins in hospital.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

[3]

Many candidates were able to gain at least two marks on this question. The most common correct responses referred to access to more professionals and doctors, and a wide range of pain relief being available. Less successful candidates gave vague responses such as 'more help' and 'the hospital is more sterile or clean'.

Misconception



Some candidates made a comparison between a home birth and hospital birth giving the advantages and disadvantages. It is important that they read the question correctly and focus on the advantages of giving birth in hospital in this instance. Candidates must only make comparisons between home and hospital births if specified in the question.

Question 3 (c)

(c) Sasha's friend is her birth partner.

Explain **two** ways Sasha's birth partner can provide **physical** support for Sasha during labour and birth of her twins.

Use a different explanation for each way.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

[4]

There was a mixed response to this question with many candidates gaining two marks as they were able to identify the way physical support could be provided but were unable to develop their response further.

More successful candidates who gained full marks included correct responses such as 'hold Sasha's hand to distract her from the pain' and 'give Sasha a drink to keep her hydrated'.

Some candidates did not focus on physical support, and incorrect responses included 'to reassure her' and 'they could talk to her'.

Less successful candidates did not read the question correctly and gave responses that were not appropriate to physical support during labour and birth, for example 'helping Sasha with housework'.

Exemplar 2

1 He could wipe Sasha's head if she is too sweaty so she doesn't feel discomfort and doesn't get too hot.

2 He could ^{hold her hand} ~~reassure her~~ and tell her she is doing good so she feels more ~~confident~~ and feels supported and is distracted from the pain.

[4]

This exemplar shows an example of a good full mark response for Question 3 (c). The response clearly addresses how physical support can be provided and the effect.

Question 3 (d) (i)

(d) Sasha gives birth to non-identical twins.

(i) State another name for non-identical twins.

..... [1]

A well answered question with the most common response being fraternal, however the spelling of this word was often incorrect.

Question 3 (d) (ii)

(ii) Describe how non-identical twins are conceived.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

Generally, this question was well answered with candidates gaining full marks for describing that two eggs are fertilised by two separate sperm. Incorrect responses referred to an egg splitting in two and being fertilised by two sperm, or two eggs being fertilised by a single sperm.

Section B overview

Section B of the examination 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) Within 1–5 days after birth a detailed examination is usually done by a doctor or midwife on the newborn baby.

State **two** checks that will be done on the baby's feet.

1

2 [2]

Many candidates gained both marks for this question. The most common responses being heel prick test, counting that there are the correct number of toes and checking feet for webbing.

Less successful candidates misread the question and referred to fingers and APGAR reflex tests. Other common incorrect responses were checking the length and measuring the size of the feet.

Question 4 (b) (i)

- (b)
- (i) State how many weeks after the birth of her baby the mother has her postnatal check.

..... [1]

This question was not well answered.. Candidates gave responses ranging from one to twelve weeks.

Question 4 (b) (ii)

(ii) Explain the purpose of the mother's postnatal check.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

Many candidates gained two marks on this question. Common correct responses included checks on mental and physical health, check for post-natal depression, periods had returned, and check stitches had healed properly if the mother had a caesarean.

Less successful candidates gave vague responses such as 'to check the mother is healthy' and 'check the mother is coping'. Some candidates had focused on the baby rather than the mother.

Question 4 (c)

(c) Describe the role of the health visitor in supporting a family with a new baby.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

Many candidates gained one or two marks on this question. Common correct responses referred to checking the baby's growth and development, checking the weight of the baby and giving advice.

Incorrect responses referred to the health visitor 'helping around the house so that the mother can rest', and 'checking that the home is safe for the baby'.

Question 5 (a)

5

(a) There are many hazards to young children in the kitchen.

Explain how parents or carers can make the kitchen a safe place for young children. Use **two** different hazards in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

A range of responses were given for this question mainly at Level 1 and Level 2. Very few candidates provided a well-developed response and were able to gain Level 3. Many candidates had not read the question properly and included more than two hazards. Very often they identified several hazards but were less successful in explaining how the kitchen could be made safe.

Candidates who were more successful focused on two hazards, explained in detail how the kitchen could be made safe and used appropriate terminology.

Exemplar 3

As well as this, parents or carers can put a hob guard on the cooker to ensure the children don't accidentally bring the hot pans down on themselves and get burned. Additionally, parents / carers could make sure there are no exposed plug sockets, they can put on a plug cover so children don't stick utensils or their fingers inside and get an electric shock. As well as this, parents or

This exemplar shows a Level 3 response. The hazards are clearly identified along with the way to prevent the hazard. Relevant points are made and are developed. Appropriate terminology is used such as using a hob guard so that children cannot bring hot pans down and get burnt.

Question 5 (b)

(b) Identify **three** potential hazards to young children in the bathroom.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]

Many candidates identified the consequences of hazards in their response to this question for example poisoning and drowning rather than identifying the hazards.

Where candidates gained full marks the most common responses were chemicals, razors, medicine and hot taps.

Less successful candidates gave vague responses such as sharp objects and slipping without identifying water.

Question 6 (a) (i)

6

(a)

(i) Explain how the contraceptive injection prevents pregnancy.

-
-
-
- [2]

Most candidates were able to gain one mark on this question explaining that the injection stops the egg from being released. Common incorrect responses included kills sperm and releases hormones.

Candidates that were most successful explained that it prevents sperm from fertilising the egg, thickening the mucus around the cervix and thins the womb lining.

Question 6 (a) (ii)

- (ii) State **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using the contraceptive injection to prevent pregnancy.

Advantages

- 1
-
- 2
-

Disadvantages

- 1
-
- 2
-

[4]

This question was not well answered. Many candidates gave responses that were vague or incorrect for example, 'stops you getting pregnant', 'has side effects' and 'has to be injected by a doctor'. Some candidates confused the contraceptive injection with the IUS stating that it lasts between three and five years.

Common correct advantages included does not interrupt sex and 99% effective. Common disadvantages included no protection against STI's, weight gain and mood swings.

Misconception



The contraceptive injection does not have to be given by a doctor or nurse. The contraceptive injection can be administered at home by the person using it.

Question (6) (b) (i)

- (b) Screening tests and diagnostic tests are offered to pregnant women.
- (i) Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) is a screening test.

Identify **one** condition that this test detects.

..... [1]

This question was generally well answered with most candidates identifying Down’s Syndrome.

Question (6) (b) (ii)

- (ii) In the table below is a list of different tests offered to pregnant women.

Identify, with a tick (✓) in the appropriate column, if a test is a screening test or diagnostic test.

Test	Screening test (✓)	Diagnostic test (✓)
Amniocentesis		
Anomaly scan		
Chronic villus sampling (CVS)		
Nuchal fold translucency scan		
Triple test		

[5]

Most candidates gained at least four marks on this question. The most common incorrect response related to the Triple test where many candidates identified this as a diagnostic test.

There was a spelling error in this question. Chorionic villus sampling was spelt Chronic villus sampling. As CVS was also stated in the question this did not disadvantage candidates.

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