

CAMBRIDGE
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

June 2003

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARKING SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 100

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0637/01

CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Paper 1



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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Section A

- 1** ONE mark for each answer TWO required
- Step
Nuclear
Extended
Foster
Adopted
Single/one parent
- 2** ONE mark for each answer THREE required
- Love/care
Warmth
Clothing
Shelter
Support
Praise
Protection
Encouragement
Secure environment
Training
- 3** ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required
- Low sperm count
Blocked Fallopian tubes
Failure to ovulate
Thick cervical mucus in the cervix
Cancer treatment
- 4** ONE mark for each correct answer SEVEN required
- i - placenta
ii - umbilical cord
iii - amniotic sac
iv - cervical mucus
v - cervix
vi - foetus
vii - uterus wall
- 5 (a)** ONE mark for the correct answer
- Polio
- (b)** ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required
- Diphtheria
Tetanus
Pertussis

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- 6** TWO marks for each correct answer THREE required
- (a) Running cold water for 10 mins. Dry and cover with a gauze dressing if appropriate.
- (b) keep calm
do not make the child sick, go to hospital and take the poison with you.
- (c) bend child over your knees and give sharp slaps between the shoulder blades.
- 7** ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required
- Sore gums
Red cheek
Increased dribbling
Increased fist chewing/chewing objects
Not sucking
- 8** ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required
- Holding and controlling a pencil
Forming letter shapes
Learning to spell
Writing in a straight line
- 9** ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required
- Read stories to the child
Know some nursery rhymes
Know that books are fun
Opportunities to talk about stories and pictures
Parents seen reading

Section B

- 10 (a)** TWO marks for the correct answer
- Before birth
- (b) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required
- Blood pressure
Weight
Urine
Examination of the uterus
Blood
Baby's heartbeat

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(c) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required

Baby's heartbeat
 Position of the placenta
 Size of baby
 Position of baby
 Age of baby
 Sex of baby
 Number of babies
 To detect abnormalities

(d) (i) ONE mark for the correct answer

When the triple test (AFP) or ultrasound indicate there may be a possible problem.

(ii) TWO marks for the correct answer

A hollow needle is inserted through the mother's abdominal wall and into the uterus to obtain a sample of amniotic fluid.

(e) (i) ONE mark for each correct answer FOUR required

Diet and health in pregnancy
 How baby develops
 How baby will be born
 Preparing for labour
 Types of pain-relief
 Breast-feeding
 How to look after the baby

(ii) TWO marks for each correct answer TWO required

To provide help and encouragement to mother
 Understand the progress of pregnancy
 How he can be supportive
 Needs to be prepared for what is to happen

(f) TWO marks for each correct answer THREE required

May have a smaller baby
 More likely to have a miscarriage
 More likely to have a baby that is stillborn
 May damage brain cells
 After birth, babies inhaling smoke may be more affected with lung problems
 More at risk of cot death

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11 (a) ONE mark for the correct answer

Layette

(b) ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required

Bodysuits
 Vests
 Sleepsuits
 Cardigan
 Pramsuits
 Bootees
 Mittens
 Hat
 Shawl
 Socks

(c) ONE mark for each correct answer FOUR required

Suit the climate
 Loose
 Comfortable
 Porous
 Flame-resistant
 Non-irritant/soft
 Lightweight
 Easy to wash and dry
 Easy to put on and take off
 No loose buttons/long ribbons etc.

(d) ONE mark for each answer TWO required

Quick and easy
 Available in different sizes
 Nappies for day and night time
 Stretch waist for comfy fit
 Fastening tapes – easy to use
 Nappies designed to prevent sore bottoms
 Can be thrown away therefore no washing required

(e) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required

Efficient brakes
 Stable
 Easy to steer
 Anchor points for safety harness
 The right height for parent
 Value for money
 Safety mark
 A basket for shopping underneath to avoid bags tipping up the pram

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(f) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required

Corner covers e.g. tables
 Keep dangerous objects out of the way, e.g. knives, plastic bags, etc.
 Safety barriers/gates
 Plastic socket covers
 Fireguard
 Cookerguard
 Non-slip floors
 Keep chairs away from windows
 Child locks on cupboards
 Windows locked
 Toughened glass in doors

(g) (i)(ii) ONE mark for each correct toy TWO required
 ONE mark for each correct development TWO required

Mobiles – vision
 Activity centre/gym – co-ordination, hearing, vision
 Musical toy – hearing
 Soft toys – manipulative skills, emotional and social
 Rattles – manipulative skills
 Any suitable toy with a relevant development

(h) TWO marks required for each correct answer THREE required

Talking to the baby
 To include the baby within the family so baby is aware of different sounds
 Skin to skin contact
 Eye to eye contact
 Cuddling the baby
 Keeping the baby close when doing household chores etc.

12 (a) ONE mark for the correct answer

Development of the mind/brain
 Understanding/reasoning

(b) ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required

Genes – nature
 Environment – nurture

(c) ONE mark for each correct answer FOUR required

Talking
 Playing
 Place in a position where the baby can see
 Provide toys/objects
 Allow to practise new skills
 Read and tell stories
 Show pictures

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(d) ONE mark for each correct answer FOUR required

Lack of opportunities
Nothing of interest
Constant nagging
Deafness
Poor eyesight
Poor concentration
Frequent illness
Frequent absence from school

(e) ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required

Increase knowledge
Increase awareness
Helps in listening
Helps in concentration
Develops an awareness of colours/shapes/size and numbers

(f) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required

Having a conversation with numbers in
Stories
Nursery rhymes
Matching objects to numbers
Repeating numbers
Learn to recognise and write numbers

(g) (i) ONE mark for the correct answer

Acting out adult jobs and responsibilities

(ii) TWO marks for the correct answer

Become aware of the world around them
Understand how others behave

(h) TWO marks for each correct answer THREE required

Provide plenty of opportunities
Give support and encouragement/praise
Help them to understand
Tell them what is happening
Help to recall
Set a good example

13 (a) (i) ONE mark for each correct answer TWO required

Using eyes
Using the hands
Expression on the face
Tone of voice

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(ii) ONE mark for the correct answer

Non-verbal communication

(b) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required

Others talking to them
Listening
Practising making sounds
Copying sounds made by others
Learning what the sounds mean

(c) ONE mark for each correct answer FOUR required

i – three months
ii – two years
iii – understand that sounds have meanings
iv – carry on a simple conversation

(d) ONE mark for each correct answer THREE required

Inherited pattern of development
Concentrating on other aspects of development
Lack of encouragement
Lacking in individual attention from adults
Premature baby
Only child

(e) (i) ONE mark for the correct answer

2-4 years

(ii) TWO marks for the correct answer

Be patient
Do not speak the words for the child
Do not fuss
Do not correct the child

(f) (i) ONE mark for the correct answer

Will not hear sounds – will not be able to copy sounds

(ii) TWO marks for the correct answer

Up to 6 months the baby will gurgle as other babies
The baby will respond in other ways, i.e. to what they can see and to vibration, e.g. door banging

(g) (i) THREE marks for the correct answer

So that treatment can be given as early as possible
So the child can be trained to reduce the effect of the handicap

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(ii) THREE marks for the correct answer

Obtain advice from doctor or health clinic
 Routine tests are carried out regularly to test for deafness
 Regular visits to health visitor/clinic to keep up to date with screening tests

Section C

14 Marks are awarded according to quality of response.

High level response 14-20

A good candidate will cover a wide variety of foods that are suitable for a baby during the whole weaning period in well-documented detail. The response will also cover advice for parents on mealtimes ensuring that the child enjoys the experience in both a positive and negative approach.

Mid-range response 7-13

A mid-level candidate will cover foods available in some detail and offer advice for parents, but will lack detail.

Low level response 0-6

A low-level candidate will mention some foods although this will lack detail and offer very limited advice for parents.

Look for:

Foods such as baby rice, mashed potato and gravy, mashed banana, stewed fruit, steamed vegetables, meat stew that have been made into a puree or put through a blender for a young baby.

A 6 month old baby can chew so foods such as rusks, sandwiches, piece of fruit, toast, cheese are suitable.

9 months to 1 year babies are on a diet of solid foods and may have given up the bottle or breast and are eating a range of foods like the rest of the family.

There may be a mention of commercially prepared foods.

Enjoying mealtimes advice may include:

Serving food attractively

A variety of food

Serving small portions

Ensuring the food is not too hot

Avoiding strong flavours

Setting a good example

Making mealtimes a social, happy time.

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15 Marks are awarded according to the quality of the response.

High-level response 14-20

A good candidate will provide all the three stages of labour in the correct order and in detail. The methods of pain relief will be covered in detail and show a wide variety.

Mid-level response 7-13

A mid-level candidate will give the stages of labour in some detail and in the correct order. A few methods of pain relief will be covered.

Low-level response 0-6

A low-level candidate will go through the process of labour but not in any detail or may be not in the usual order. Methods of pain relief will be brief.

Look for:

Stage one

The neck of the uterus opens. A show-blood stained mucus comes away. The breaking of the waters and regular contractions. During the first stage the contractions slowly pull open the cervix until it is 10cm wide. This is the longest stage of labour and is at an end when the cervix is fully open.

Stage two

The baby passes through the birth canal. The uterus, cervix and vagina have now become the birth canal. The contractions are very strong and push the baby along the canal. The mother must also push. Crowning is when the baby's head appears from the vagina. The rest of the body follows and the baby is born. An episiotomy is often made to help the baby out.

Stage three

The baby becomes a separate person. The umbilical cord is cut and the contractions continue and push out the placenta.

Methods of pain relief:

Relaxation and breathing exercises – natural way of giving birth.
 Birthing pools – filled with warm water helps the mother to relax.
 Pethidine – an injection to ease the pain; can make the baby drowsy.
 Gas and air – breathed through a mask or mouth piece.
 Epidural anaesthetic – numbs the lower abdomen, needs to be inserted by a specialist.
 Music and aromatherapy – may need to be arranged by the mother in advance.
 TENS machine – pads that are placed on the mother's back and connected to a device that can control pain with a weak electric current.

Grade thresholds taken for Syllabus 0637 (Child Development) in the June 2003 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 1	100	73	47	36	29

The threshold (minimum mark) for B is set halfway between those for Grades A and C.
The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

Grade A* does not exist at the level of an individual component.