

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 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.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01

Section A

- 1 (a)** 28 days [1]
- (b)** 14 [1]
- (c)** Ovary [1]
- (d)** Fallopian tube [1]
- 2 (a)** Any **four** from:
- Anaemia
 - Blood group
 - Rhesus factor
 - Immunity to rubella (German measles)
 - Hepatitis B/C
 - HIV (allow this)
 - Blood sugar
 - STDs
- [4]
- (b)** To test for:
- Sugar (glucose)
- Protein (albumin)
- Ketones [2]
- 3 (a)** Stage 1: Neck of uterus opens
- Stage 2: Baby passes through birth canal
- Stage 3: Baby becomes a separate person – baby is born – membranes, cord & placenta delivered [3]
- (b)** The following explained:
- A show
- Breaking waters
- Regular and strong contractions [3]
- 4** Any **four** required:
- Relaxation and breathing exercises
 - Aromatherapy
 - Gas and air
 - Pethidine
 - Epidural anaesthetic
 - TENS
 - Acupuncture
 - Homeopathy
 - etc.
- [4]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01

- 5 (a)** Any **four** from:
- Different types of fat
 - Different types of protein
 - More salt and other minerals
 - Less sugar
 - Antibodies that help protect calf but are of no use to humans
 - More proteins
 - Fat not easily absorbed
- [4]

- (b)** Any **two** from:
- Use correct type of milk for age of baby
 - Keep all equipment sterilised
 - Follow instructions when making up feed with care
 - Cuddle baby and give similar attention that they would receive during breast feeding
 - Any other valid points
- [2]

- 6** Any **two** explained:
- Width between bars 45–65mm apart – so baby's head cannot be caught
 - Mattress should fit – only enough room for bedding (no more the 4cm) to stop baby's head or limbs becoming trapped
 - Have one side to be dropped down, catches should be baby/child proof
 - Non-toxic paint
 - Approval marks
 - Any other valid points
- [4]

[Total: 30]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01

Section B

- 7 (a) The home – condition in the home and behaviour of people in the home both have positive or negative effects on the child as they grow up

Guidance from parents/carers – self control is taught by adults in the child's life, e.g. temper control, jealousy and how to deal with stress [4]

- (b) Give lots of love and security
Give many opportunities to meet other children
Any other valid points [2]

- (c) Any **three** explained:
- Skin to skin contact, e.g. breast feeding
 - Eye to eye contact, e.g. gazing into parents eyes
 - Familiar smells, e.g. baby recognises mother's smell during feeding
 - Familiar sounds, e.g. mother's voice, and responds to this
 - Any other valid points (3x2) [6]

- (d) Any **three** described:
- Not allowing independent play – continual interfering
 - Always being over anxious about everything
 - Constant worry about toilet and bowel movement
 - Constant worry about eating and sleeping
 - Any other valid points [3]

- (e) Any **four** events:
- New baby
 - Moving house
 - Separation from parent
 - Starting a playgroup or school
 - Break up of family
 - Death of pet or relative
 - Child abuse
 - Any other valid points [4]

- (f) Any **three** described:
- Given choices about what to wear or what to play with
 - Encouraged to talk about feelings and ideas
 - Encouraged to develop new skills
 - Praised for success; not criticised for failing
 - Given minimum assistance so they can feel they have control over what they do
 - Any other valid points [6]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01

8 (a)

Disease	Symptoms
Measles	<i>Fever, severe cold, cough; 4 to 5 days later a red rash appears on the face and spreads downwards.</i>
Mumps	Painful swellings near the jaw on one or both sides
Polio	Infection on the spinal cord causing fever which may result in paralysis
Scarlet Fever	Sore throat, fever, bright red rash
Rubella	Mild disease – red rash and usually with swollen glands
Tuberculosis	Fever, sweating at night, cough with phlegm containing blood, loss of weight, continuous ill health

[10]

(b) Any **two** explained:

- Droplet infection – coughs, sneezes, singing and talking – entering nose or mouth
- Contact, touch, kiss, towels, toys etc. that people with disease have touched
- Any other valid points

[4]

(c) Immunisation is the introduction of a small amount of bacteria virus or toxin which stimulates the body's immune system to produce antibodies.

[2]

(d) Mother provides antibodies to baby when in uterus. It passes through placenta – blood to blood. Baby will receive any immunity a mother has. Breastfed babies continue to get antibodies.

[4]

(e) (i) Dry nappies
Sunken fontanelle
Listlessness

[2]

(ii) Preventing dehydration:

- To keep temperature control
- To prevent constipation
- To promote recovery
- Any other valid points

[3]

[Total: 50]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01

Section C

Answer **one** question.

Answer **(a) or (b)** of this question

- 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) (i)** Answers should include the following, with some discussion
Play which includes hammering shapes into a block etc. can help to divert aggressive instincts, reduces stress, e.g. playing schools, doctors and nurses etc. Temper and destructiveness are signs of boredom and playing can prevent these, satisfactions and achievement during play can help towards happiness. Children have the opportunity to:
- Discover
 - Experiment
 - Create
 - Concentrate
 - Express ideas
 - Develop speech, muscles
 - Invent
 - Learn new skills
 - Share
 - Imagine
 - Cooperate etc. – must be discussed
 - Any other valid points
- (ii)** Points must be explained:
- Right age for child to be able to use
 - Strong enough for child to use
 - Provides more than initial interest
 - Safe for use
 - Meet children's diverse needs, e.g. disability
 - Any other valid points

[Total: 20]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01

OR

- 9 (b) (i) Some couples are unable to conceive, it can be caused by:
- Too few sperms produced or inactive sperms
 - Ovaries not releasing eggs
 - Blocked fallopian tubes
 - Block of mucus in neck of uterus/womb
 - STDs (sexually transmitted diseases: chlamydia and gonorrhoea)
(the above must be described)

Treatments from: (four expected for full marks)

- Operation to unblock fallopian tubes
- IVF (in vitro fertilisation)
- DI (artificial insemination)
- GIFT (gamete intra-fallopian tube transfer)
- ICSI (intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection)
- Surrogacy

(ii) Medical advice or treatment, **two** required from:

- Vasectomy
- Female sterilisation
- Combined pill
- Contraceptive patch
- Vaginal ring
- Progestogen – only pill (mini pill)
- Contraceptive injections
- Contraceptive implant
- IUD (intrauterine device)
- IUS (interuterine system)
- Diaphragm/cap
- Any other valid methods

Non-medical assistance, **two** required from:

- Abstinence
- Withdrawal
- Male condom
- Female condom
- Natural methods
- Any other valid methods

Each one must:

- Explain how it works
- Explain their effectiveness

[Total: 20]