

General Certificate of Education  
January 2007  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**  
**Unit 4 Child Development**

**HC04**

Wednesday 10 January 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HC04.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer **all** questions.

There are 15 marks for each question.

1 In a child's toy cupboard are the following toys:

- plastic construction bricks
- modelling clay
- a plastic ride-on tricycle
- a shape sorter
- crayons
- plastic skittles.

- (a) (i) From the list above, identify **two** toys which are designed for creative play. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) From the list above, identify **two** toys which could help gross motor development. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Choose **one** toy from the list above and outline how it could be used in pretend play. *(2 marks)*
- (c) (i) Using an example, outline what is meant by parallel play. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Name and describe **two** different types of social play, other than parallel play. Give **one** example of each type of play you have named. *(6 marks)*
- (iii) Suggest one pro-social behaviour a child might learn as a result of social play. *(1 mark)*

2 A researcher studied motor development in four groups of children whose ages ranged from 7 to 14 months. Ten children in each age group were studied. Some of the researcher's findings are shown in the table below.

<b>Number of children showing achievement of motor milestones in four different age groups</b>				
<b>Group</b>	<b>Age in months</b>	<b>Motor milestones</b>		
		<b>Stands while holding on</b>	<b>Stands without support</b>	<b>Walks unaided</b>
Group 1	7–8	1	0	0
Group 2	9–10	7	2	0
Group 3	11–12	10	6	1
Group 4	13–14	10	10	6

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- (a) (i) Briefly explain whether the study was longitudinal or cross-sectional. (2 marks)
- (ii) From the data in the table, draw conclusions about motor development. (8 marks)
- (b) Outline what is meant by maturation and discuss its influence on motor development. (5 marks)

- 3 (a) Name the symbol shown below and outline what it means. (2 marks)



- (b) (i) Suggest **two** different kinds of fixed outdoor play equipment. (2 marks)
- (ii) Describe **two** health and safety risks that can occur with fixed outdoor play equipment in a public park. For each risk, give **one** different way this risk can be reduced, apart from by supervision. (6 marks)
- (c) Gemma has a daughter aged 10 months. Gemma has recently removed carpets from some rooms in the house and replaced them with a few rugs on polished wooden floors. Discuss what effect this change might have on the health and safety of Gemma's daughter. (5 marks)

- 4 (a) Outline what is meant by cognitive development. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) One test Piaget used to find out whether children could decentre is the Mountains test. Outline what is meant by decentring in this context. (2 marks)
- (ii) Describe the apparatus and procedure used in the Mountains test. (6 marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the role of nurture in cognitive development. (5 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**