

Mark scheme June 2003

GCSE

Home Economics: Child Development

3561 Foundation

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Question 1	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
(a)	More one parent families More nuclear families/less extended families Male/female share responsibility for caring (OWTTE) Smaller families Better education for both male/female More women go out to work More men stay at home to care for children Women have more rights/independence Better lifestyle Children often involved in decision making Children often cared for outside family More co-habiting couples with children More mixed race families Small minority of families with single sex parents More career women delaying pregnancy Large families in some communities e.g. Bengali Higher divorce rate More 'latch-key' children More step-families More child care facilities Choosing to have children later More cohabiting families Any 4 valid points	4	24
(b)	One partner dies Divorce Separation One parent in prison/working abroad long term/in hospital/home Parents never married Teenage pregnancies No stigma attached to unmarried mothers Own choice Father unknown/rape Any 4 valid answers	4	
(c) (i)	Adoption Is a legal agreement Adoptive parents take over all responsibilities of birth parents Unpaid	4	

	Fostering		
	Usually a short term arrangement When parents are unable to look after children Foster parents are paid 1 - 2 marks for a simple response 3 - 4 marks for clear understanding		
(ii)	Parent is seriously ill and cannot cope Child is seriously ill and parents cannot cope Parents may have died Children taken into care by social services/abuse/accommodation problems Problem children whom parents cannot handle Children with special need whose parents need a break Too many children in the family to look after Halfway house to adoption Any 2 valid answers	2	
(d)	A society where many different ethnic groups/different cultures/different religions Live side by side 1 mark simple understanding 2 marks clear understanding	2	
(e)	Examples of points to credit	8	
	Advantages Children get to mix with other children Some individual care In a 'homely' atmosphere Registered and monitored by social services Cheaper than live in nanny/cost Learn to be away from parents		
	Disadvantages Travelling may be involved Children will have to share attention Difficulties if childminder is ill May be worries about health and safety Child may not like childminder		
	Grandparents		
	Advantages Genuine loving relationship Family traditions carried on May be cheaper alternative Parents will feel more secure		

Can be actively involved in family Own/known family environment More individual attention	
Experienced	
Disadvantages Conflict over child rearing May have limited energy/enthusiasm Difficult to end arrangement Children may have more limited social experiences Child may be 'spoilt' Child may become more attached to grandparent Any 8 valid points	

Question 2	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
(a) (i)	Care before conception 1 mark	1	38
(ii)	Could include Reducing drugs/alcohol/smoking Healthy diet Regular exercise Stop taking pill Folic acid Genetic counselling Health check Any 3 valid answers	3	
(b)	Missed period Metallic/strange taste in mouth Sickness Desire to urinate more frequently Tiredness Constipation Slight vaginal discharge 'Going off' foods Cravings Breasts larger/more tender Any 4 valid points	4	
(c)	Protect from knocks and bumps Maintain a steady temperature Allow baby to move and grow Provide special nutrients Can be tested for abnormalities Any 3 valid answers	3	

(4) (3)	Logg of a haby /haby diag	2	
(d) (i)	Loss of a baby /baby dies before 24 weeks /viable	2	
	2 marks		
	2 marks		
(ii)	Smoking/drugs	2	
	Abnormalities of foetus		
	Exposure to toxins/aromatherapy/x-ray		
	Cervical incompetence		
	Placental problems		
	Ectopic pregnancy Severe illness of mother		
	Injury to mother		
	Genetic/medical condition		
	Amniocentesis		
	Any 2 valid answers		
(2)	Show Longraphicto description	ſ.	
(e)	Show + appropriate description Waters breaking + appropriate description	6	
	Onset of contractions + appropriate description		
	1 mark each for sign		
	1 mark for description		
	Total 6 marks		
(f)	The placenta is delivered Stage 3	8	
	The cervix is fully dilated Stage 1		
	The baby's head is 'crowned' Stage 1/2		
	The baby's head now moves along the birth canal		
	Stage 2		
	The umbilical cord is clamped and cut Stage 2/3		
	An injection of sytocin might be given Stage 3		
	The longest stage of labour Stage 1		
	Mother is told to stop pushing and to pant Stage 2		
	1 mark each correct answer		
(g)	Mother is very tired/not pushing hard enough	3	
	Mother and/or baby are showing signs of stress		
	Baby is in the breech position		
	Premature birth Mother has had an epidural and does not know when to		
	push		
	Any 3 valid answers		
(h)	Prepare mother and partner for pregnancy and birth	6	
(11)	Give expectant mums to meet other expectant mums	U	
	Chance to ask questions		
	In an informal atmosphere		

Duovido information overales	
Provide information + examples	
e.g.	
□ diet	
□ feeding baby	
□ bathing baby	
□ labour and birth	
pain relief	
□ exercise	
teach breathing and relaxation techniques	
to help cope with labour	
May also organise visits to hospital	
Any 6 valid points	

Question	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
3	C-G	4	20
(a)	Soft spot or fontanelle	4	28
	Lanugo Vernix		
	Stump of umbilical cord		
	Hands clenched		
	Brown/Blue eyes (depending on ethnicity)		
	Eyes puffy/closed most of the time		
	Arms/legs drawn up to body		
	Involuntary movements		
	Milia		
	Head out of proportion to rest of body		
	Abdomen distended		
	Can only see short distance		
	Wrinkled skin		
	Any 4 valid points		
(1.)		(
(b)	Grasp reflex/Gripping (not grabbing)	6	
	When an object is placed in the palm of hand		
	Baby will automatically grip tightly		
	Falling/Moro reflex Sudden movements affecting neck make baby feel they		
	are being dropped		
	Throw out arms		
	Bring back together		
	1 mark for correct name		
	1 mark for stimulus		
	1 mark for reaction		
(c)	Mouth – for cleft palate	6	
	Chest and heart – for any sign of		
	problems/abnormalities		
	Arms and hands – pulse strength and movement		
	Palms of hand – for creases – may indicate physical		
	abnormalities/Down's Syndrome		

	Hips legs and feet – dislocation Reflex actions – to see if all are functioning Abdomen – check size and shape of liver Lower spine (and anus) – for abnormalities Any 3 explained points		
(d)	Premature babies are those born before 37 weeks (1) Small for dates babies have gone full term/40 weeks (1) Weigh less than 2.5 kg (1) Simple understanding – 1 mark Clear understanding 2 marks Clear understanding + reference to weight/gestation 3 marks	3	
(e) (i)	May have underdeveloped lungs Unable to suck and swallow Unable to maintain body temperature Suffer from jaundice Unable to fight infection Problems digesting milk Organs may not be fully developed Underweight/weaker Any 3 valid answers	3	
(ii) P+R	24 hour care and monitoring High ratio of specialist staff Fed by tube through nose into stomach Kept separate from other patients and visitors Limited visiting Linked to ventilator Intravenous lines Light therapy – jaundice Placed in an incubator Special equipment Any 3 valid points + reasons	6	

Question 4	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
(a)	Less likely to become obese Contains natural antibodies/colostrum Which protect against infection Easier to digest Less chance of gastro-enteritis/infection from bottles Less likely to suffer from eczema/nappy rash/colic Less risk of allergies Doesn't cause indigestion	4	20

	Research suggests breast fed babies tend to be more intelligent Reference to providing correct level of nutrients Bonding (must refer to baby + mum) Any 4 valid points		
(b) P+R	Examples of points to credit + appropriate reasons Wash hands Clean and sterilise thoroughly Use boiled water Use correct number of scoops Use scoop provided Do not pack powder down Add water to bottle first Shake to dissolve powder Throw away unused milk Store made feeds in a refrigerator Ensure milk is at correct temperature Check use by dates 1 mark per point 1 mark per reason Max 4 marks for list of points	8	
(c) (i)	Eat less fat Eat less sugar Eat less salt Eat more fibre Eat 5 pieces of fruit and/or vegetables daily No snacking/eating between meals 4 marks	4	
(ii)	Examples of points to credit To provide a good balance of nutrients + explained examples Good habits will last/bad habits are difficult to break Health problems in later life + examples Less risk of obesity Less risk of developing allergies Less chance of becoming a fussy eater Problems of teeth and gum decay Any 4 valid points	4	

Question 5	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
(a) (i)	10% of all children under 15 / Over 1 million 1 mark	1	25
(ii)	Living/dining room 1 mark	1	

(iii)	Kitchen	2	
(111)	Stairs	2	
	2 marks		
	2 marks		
(iv)	Human error	1	
(11)	1 mark	1	
(v)	Under fives	2	
	Boys		
	2 marks		
(b)	Small and cannot see over obstructions	3	
	Small and cannot always be seen by an adult		
	Adventurous/curious		
	No concept of danger		
	Like to show off		
	Inexperienced		
	Not supervised		
	Clumsy		
	Parents have not taken appropriate safety precautions		
	Tiredness		
	Any 3 correct responses		
(c)	Accept any valid accident prevention for each of the	9	
(i) (ii) (iii)	specified areas		
	3 marks for each part		
	Accept reference to supervision only once		
	and the second of the second o		
(d) (i)	Use child locks on cars	3	
	Make sure children wear seat belts		
	Use a car seat suitable to age/weight		
	Have seat fitted correctly		
	Do not sit in front of car with child on knee		
	Do not allow child to stand in well of car		
	Windows closed/under parental control		
	Disable airbags		
	Any 3 valid points		
(ii)	Supervise at all times	3	
(11)	Use high factor sun protection		
	Wear hat		
	Wear T-shirt		
	Avoid being out between 12 and 3/early afternoon		
	Use a parasol		
	Use arm bands when swimming		
	Give plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration		
	Shoes/sandals worn		
	Regulate length of time spent in sun		
	Any 3 valid points		
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Question 6	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
(a)	Trial and error	6	20
(4)	Copying		
	Exploring		
	Repeating		
	Investigating		
	Playing		
	Looking		
	Role play		
	Listening		
	Questioning		
	Experimenting		
	Doing		
	Credit		
	Socialising with different people		
	appropriate activities e.g. types of play, painting		
	• types of toys		
	School/nursery/Playgroup		
	• Visits		
	TV/Radio/Video/Computer		
	Reading/Books		
	Any 6 valid answers		
(b)	Give them confidence	4	
	Make friends		
	Learn how to share		
	Learn how to respect/value others		
	Become independent		
	Learn to communicate		
	Improve social		
	Emotional skills		
	Mix with variety of ages		
	Experience other cultures		
	Any 4 valid answers		
(c)	Bored/lonely	4	
	Jealous		
	Tired		
	New carer		
	Separation or divorce of parents		
	Death of someone/pet		
	To get attention		
	Mum/dad going back to work		
	Starting schools/nursery		
	Don't understand how to express anger &		
	feelings/frustrated		
	Don't get what they want		

	Following example set by others/parents Behaviour problems Unhappy Lack of parental control Spoilt Testing parents Any 4 valid answers		
(d)	Anger/envy Hate Jealousy Frustration Guilt Anxiety Fear Sadness Annoyance Any 2 valid responses	2	
(e) (i)	Playing football Allows children to let off steam Release tensions In a non-aggressive/confrontational way Improves self-confidence Allows children to succeed Diverts feelings Any 2 valid points	4	
(ii)	Imaginary/pretend play Children can express positive and negative feelings And act out positive and negative feelings By pretending to be someone else Without hurting others Acting out roles Can improve confidence and self-esteem Any 2 valid points		

Question 7	Responses to be credited	Mark	Total
(a) P+R	Examples of points to look for + appropriate reason Bright and colourful Simple pictures/words Everyday objects Easy to hold/turn pages Suitable for age of child Suit interests of child Made from suitable material for age Clear/large/lower case letters 1 mark per point 1 mark per reason Max 4 marks for list of unexplained points	6	20
(b)	Set aside special time to read with child Join a library Make books easily accessible – low shelves Allow children to choose own books Visit bookshops Make simple books with child Buy special books with childs name in story Provide a variety of different books Buy sets of books the child likes e.g. Mr Men Introduce from an early age Talk about the books/stories when reading Buy talking books Parents should be seen to read themselves Switch off television to read Any 4 valid points	4	
(c)	Examples of points to credit Throughout look for evidence of knowledge and understanding of the advantages/disadvantages of books and/or television in developing a range of skills and learning. BOOKS Intellectual Developing reading skills Increases vocabulary Number recognition Letter recognition Recognise and associate words and/letters and objects Understanding of wider world Understanding of concepts	10	

Creativity
Imagination
Concentration
Memory
Learning

Physical

Develop fine motor skills
Hand-eye co-ordination
Sensory development
Especially sight and touch
Sitting listening requires physical control

Social

Bonding with parent Quality time with parents/siblings Right and wrong Can encourage social skills Moral issues

Emotional

Allow children to experience a variety of emotions Show emotions Can prepare children for new experiences e.g. starting school Being able to read increases independence

General

Can use/read in a variety of situations Can go back to a book again and again Can be expensive

TELEVISION

And self-esteem

Depends on how used And type of programme watched Parents need to spend time watching with child Talk about what seen Follow up with activities

Intellectual

Number recognition and counting
Concepts
Memory
Understanding of technology
Can experience things they may never be able to
otherwise see
Learn about/see different places
And cultures

In an exciting/informative way May prevent Development of imagination Creativity

Physical

Can join in activities + example
Can make things shown in programmes
Thus developing fine motor skills
May discourage children from playing out
Getting fresh air
Letting off steam

Social

Can watch programmes with friends Talk about them Share ideas

Emotional

Difficult to interact with TV May be upset by what they see May not have language skills to talk about

General

Can encourage use of bad language
Can encourage use of incorrect language
Dangerous/anti-social behaviour
Anti-social behaviour
Stereotyping
Racism
Limits ability to explore and investigate
Learning tends to be passive

Criteria for award of marks

0 - 3

Answers may be muddled and information superficial A limited number of points will have been made. Candidates will have only a very basic understanding of the value of books and/or television to a child's development and learning.

Answers may concentrate only on one area. Little or no use of appropriate terminology and only basic communication skills.

4 - 7

Answers will be fairly well organised but may lack precision.

A range of points will be given which will show some knowledge and understanding of the value of books and television.

There will be limited use of appropriate and relevant terminology, and satisfactory communication skills.

8 - 10

Answers will be well organised and clearly presented. A good range of points will be given which show a good understanding of the value of **both** books and television to aspects of development.

There will be good use of appropriate terminology and evidence of good communication skills.