

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2003

HOME ECONOMICS (CHILD DEVELOPMENT) 3561/F
FOUNDATION TIER



Thursday 26 June 2003 9.00 am to 10.30 am

F

No additional materials are required.
You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use a blue or black ink (or ball-point) pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Continue your answers on additional sheets if necessary.
- Fasten any additional sheets you use to this paper before handing it to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 175.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a) Families and family life have changed a lot over the last century.
List **four** ways they have changed.

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(4 marks)

- (b) The number of one-parent families has almost trebled in the last 40 years.
Give **four** reasons why.

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(4 marks)

- (c) (i) Explain the difference between fostering and adoption.

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(4 marks)

- (ii) A child may need to be fostered.
Suggest **two** reasons why.

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(2 marks)

(d) What is meant by a multicultural society?

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(2 marks)

(e) The table below shows two different types of child care: a child minder and grandparents. Give advantages **and** disadvantages of each type of child care, for both the parents and the child.

Child care	Advantages	Disadvantages
Child minder
Grandparents

(8 marks)

2 (a) (i) What is meant by pre-conceptual care?

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(1 mark)

(ii) What could pre-conceptual care involve?

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(3 marks)

(b) Give **four** signs or symptoms of pregnancy.

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(4 marks)

(c) Give **three** functions of the amniotic fluid.

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(3 marks)

(d) (i) What is a miscarriage?

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(2 marks)

(ii) Suggest **two** possible causes of a miscarriage.

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(2 marks)

- (e) There are three main signs that labour may have started.

Name and describe these.

Sign 1

Description.....

.....

Sign 2

Description.....

.....

Sign 3

Description.....

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(6 marks)

- (f) There are three main stages of labour.

Study the statements in the table below.

State whether they refer to Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3. The first has been done for you.

Contractions become stronger, more regular and last longer	<i>Stage 1</i>
The placenta is delivered	
The cervix is fully dilated	
The baby's head is 'crowned'	
The baby's head now moves along the birth canal	
The umbilical cord is clamped and cut	
An injection of sytocin might be given	
The longest stage of labour	
Mother is told to stop pushing and to pant	

(8 marks)

- (g) Sometimes a forceps delivery is needed.

Give **three** reasons why.

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(3 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Turn over ▶

(h) Antenatal or parentcraft classes are an important part of antenatal care.
List **six** ways these classes can help the pregnant woman and her partner.

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(6 marks)

38

3 New-born babies are similar in appearance.



Source: adapted from 'Child Development' (H Brenndand et al)

(a) Describe **four** ways in which they are similar.

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(4 marks)

(b) Name and describe the following reflex actions.

<p>The diagrams are not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.</p> <p>The full copy of this paper can be obtained by ordering 3561/F from AQA Publications Tel: 0161 953 1170</p>	<p>Name of reflex action</p> <p>Description</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<p>Name of reflex action</p> <p>Description</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

(6 marks)

QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(c) Within 24 hours of being born the baby is given a detailed examination by a doctor.

Describe **three** checks that will be made.

Check 1

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Check 2

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Check 3

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(6 marks)

(d) What is the difference between a premature baby and a small-for-dates baby?

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(3 marks)

(e) (i) Premature babies often have special problems.
Suggest **three** problems a premature baby may have.

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(3 marks)

4 (a) Give **four** advantages of breastfeeding for the baby.

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(4 marks)

(b) You are preparing a bottle feed.
List **four** safety rules to follow.
Give reasons.

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(8 marks)

(c) A child's diet is important.

(i) Give **four** healthy-eating guidelines.

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(4 marks)

(ii) Why is healthy eating especially important for children under the age of five?

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(4 marks)

5 Read the following article and use the information to answer the questions in part (a).

More people are injured in their homes than anywhere else. Each year over 1 million children (that is 10% of all children under 15) have an accident at home and are injured by it.

The largest number of accidents happen in the living/dining room. However, the most serious accidents happen in the kitchen and on the stairs.

The biggest single cause of accidents is human error. Figures show that those under five years old are most at risk.

Boys are more likely to have accidents than girls. Accidents involving children often occur in the presence of an adult.

Source: adapted from 'Home Safety Fact Sheet and Home Safety Information R.O.S.P.A.'

(a) (i) How many children are injured in home accidents every year?

..... (1 mark)

(ii) Where do most accidents in the home happen?

..... (1 mark)

(iii) Where do the most serious accidents in the home happen?

.....
..... (2 marks)

(iv) What is the main cause of accidents?

..... (1 mark)

(v) Which **two** groups are most likely to have accident?

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..... (2 marks)

(b) Suggest **three** reasons why young children have accidents.

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..... (3 marks)

QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(c)

The photograph of a child playing with bottles of cleaning fluids in a kitchen cupboard is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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Tel: 0161 953 1170

(i) **Poisoning**

- There are around 50,000 accidents each year involving poisoning
- More than 80% involve small children under five years old

Suggest **three** ways these sorts of accidents could be prevented.

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(3 marks)

(ii) **Falls**

- Falls are the most common type of accident injury
- Falls account for 40% of all accidents for young children

Suggest **three** ways these sorts of accidents could be prevented.

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(3 marks)

(iii) **Fires, burns and scalds**

- Two children die in a house fire each week
- 34% of burns and scalds happen to the under fives

Suggest **three** ways these sorts of accidents could be prevented.

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(3 marks)

(d) Suggest **three** safety precautions that parents could take:

(i) when travelling with their children in a car;

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(3 marks)

(ii) when taking young children to the beach in summer.

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(3 marks)

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25

Turn over ▶

6 (a) List **six** ways children learn.

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(6 marks)

(b) It is important to give young children opportunities to mix with other children and adults. Explain why.

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(4 marks)

(c) Suggest **four** reasons why children might behave badly.

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(4 marks)

(d) Name **two** negative emotions.

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(2 marks)

(e) Toys, games and activities can help children to cope with negative emotions.
Explain how the following might help:

(i) playing football;

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(2 marks)

(ii) pretend play.

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(2 marks)

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20

7 (a) Suggest **three** points to consider when buying books for young children.
Give reasons.

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(6 marks)

(b) How could parents encourage children to use and enjoy books?

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(4 marks)

