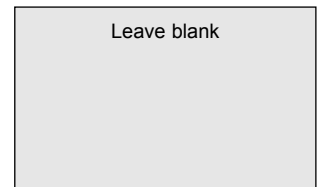


Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											



General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2003

**HOME ECONOMICS (CHILD DEVELOPMENT) 3561/H
HIGHER TIER**



Thursday 26 June 2003 9.00 am - 11.00 am

H

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

Time allowed: 2 hours

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 185.
- 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 **six** ways they have changed.

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(6 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) Suggest **three** situations where a child may need to be fostered.

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(3 marks)

(d) (i) What is meant by a multicultural society?

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(2 marks)

(ii) List **four** possible cultural differences in a multicultural society.

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(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ▶

- (e) A childminder and a private nursery are two child-care options that working parents might consider for their children.

Discuss the advantages **and** disadvantages of using each.

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(6 marks)

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

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(1 mark)

(ii) Why is pre-conceptual care important?

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(2 marks)

(iii) 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)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(e) Name and describe **three** signs that mean labour may have started.

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(6 marks)

(f) The following terms all refer to labour and birth.
Explain fully what they mean.

(i) Fully dilated.....
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(1 mark)

(ii) Breech birth.....
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(2 marks)

(iii) Crowning.....
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(1 mark)

(iv) Episiotomy.....
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(2 marks)

(g) Sometimes a forceps delivery is needed.
Give **three** reasons why.

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(3 marks)

(h) Antenatal or parentcraft classes are an important part of antenatal care.
How can they help the pregnant woman and her partner?

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(6 marks)

3 New-born babies are similar in appearance.



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

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

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(4 marks)

(b) What is an Apgar test and why is it important?

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(4 marks)

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

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(3 marks)

(d) Both premature and small-for-dates babies are cared for in Special Care Baby Units.

The photograph is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
□
The full copy of this paper can be obtained by ordering 3561/H□
from AQA Publications□
Tel: 0161 953 1170□

Explain **why** this is needed and **how** the equipment and staff within these units can help the babies to survive.

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(9 marks)

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

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(4 marks)

(b) (i) What is colostrum?

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(1 mark)

(ii) Why is it important for a new baby?

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(2 marks)

(c) ‘Healthy eating should begin at an early age.’

(i) Explain why this is important.

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(3 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?

.....
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(2 marks)

(iv) What is the main cause of accidents?

.....
(1 mark)

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

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(2 marks)

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

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(3 marks)

(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)

QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ▶

(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)

25

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

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(6 marks)

(b) Why is it important to give young children opportunities to mix with and meet other people?

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(4 marks)

(c) Give **three** examples of positive emotions.

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(3 marks)

(d) Suggest **six** reasons why children might behave badly.

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(6 marks)

QUESTION 6 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ▶

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

- (i) drawing and painting;
- (ii) playing football;
- (iii) pretend play.

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(6 marks)

(f) How could **one** of the following disabilities affect a child?

- Cerebral palsy
- Cystic fibrosis
- Down’s syndrome
- Autism

Chosen disability

How the disability affects a child

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(5 marks)

7 (a) What points should parents consider when buying books for young children?
Give reasons.

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(8 marks)

QUESTION 7 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ▶

- (b) Recent reports show that very young children spend more time watching television than reading books.

The photographs depicting these scenarios are not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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Compare the value of reading books to the value of watching television in helping a child's learning and development.

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(15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS