

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Secondary Education

HOME ECONOMICS (CHILD DEVELOPMENT) 1972/2

PAPER 2 (Higher Tier)

Tuesday 21 JUNE 2005 Afternoon 2 hours

Additional materials:

Candidates answer on the question paper. Additional answer paper may be required.

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in the space above.
- Write your Centre number and Candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer all the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the spaces on the question paper.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 100.

You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.

FOR EXAM	NER'S USE
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.

Section A

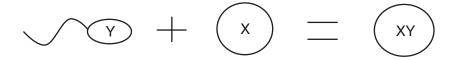
Answer all questions.

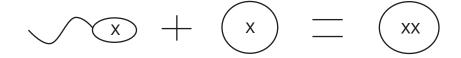
- 1 Conception is the name given to the start of pregnancy.
 - (a) Identify the correct term for each of the statements in the table below. The first one has been done for you.

Statement	Term
The start of pregnancy.	Conception
A fertilised egg becomes attached to the uterus wall.	
An egg is released from the ovary.	
The accidental ending of a pregnancy.	
When an egg and a sperm join together.	

[4]

(b) Look at the diagram below of the sperm cells and eggs.





Give the sex of the babies XY and XX

Baby **XY** [2]

(c) How many weeks is the average length of a pregnancy?

..... weeks [1]

(d)		e two pieces of advice to a mother when choosing clothes for herself in the last e months of pregnancy.
	1	
	2	
(e)		revent harm to the baby certain foods should be avoided during pregnancy. ne three of these foods.
	1	
	2	
(f)	3 Man	by tests are carried out to check the health of the mother during pregnancy.
		e two reasons why urine is tested.
	1	[2]
(g)	High	blood pressure could lead to pre-eclampsia.
		e one other symptom that could show a woman is suffering from pre-eclampsia.
(h)		gest five points parents with young children could consider when choosing a family
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4 5	[5]
		[Total: 20]

2

		gest three reasons why a mother could be advised to have her baby in hospital.
	1	
	2	
	2	
	3	
		[3
b)	(i)	What is meant by the term 'a premature birth'?
		[1
	(ii)	Look at the picture below.
		An image has been yourseld due to
		An image has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions
		Details:
		An image of a baby in an incubator
		i
		Name the piece of equipment that some premature babies are kept in after birth.
	····	
	(iii)	Give three problems a premature baby may have at birth.
		1
		3[3]
		3[5]
c)	(i)	What is meant by the term 'cot death'?

	(ii)		 three pieces of advice that could be given to a parent/carer to help reduce the of a cot death. 	!
		1		
		2		
		3		
			[3]	
(d)	Giv	e thre	e ways bonding could be encouraged as soon as a baby is born.	
	1			
	2			
	3		[3]	
			[Total: 15]	

	6
A baby's	bath time needs to be carefully planned and carried out.
•	Suggest a set of guidelines for new parents when preparing for baby's bath.
•	Explain the correct procedure for bathing a three month old baby.

Section B

Answer all questions.

4

When f	eeling insecure children may go back to an earlier stage of behaviour.
(a) (i)	What term is used to describe this type of behaviour?
	[1]
(ii)	Suggest three reasons why a child may feel insecure.
	1
	2
	3[3]
(iii)	Give four ways children may behave when feeling insecure.
	1
	2
	3
	4[4]
(iv)	Patience is an important quality which a parent/carer could show to help a child feel more secure.
	Name one other quality.
	[1]
(b) (i)	What is meant by the term 'intellectual development'?
	[1]
(ii)	Suggest five ways a parent/carer can help a child's intellectual development.
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5[5]

[Total: 15]

5 Food provides children with energy.

Look at the table below showing the energy needs of children up to three years of age.

Age of child	Girls		Age of child Girls		Во	oys
	Kj/day	Kcal/day	Kj/day	Kcal/day		
0–3 months	2160	515	2280	545		
4–6 months	2690	645	2890	690		
7–9 months	3200	765	3340	825		
10-12 months	3610	865	3850	920		
1–3 years	4860	1165	5150	1230		

(a)	(i)	Age is one factor affecting the amount of energy a child needs. Give two other factors.
		1
		2[2]
	(ii)	DRVs are measures of the amounts of nutrients or energy needed by children.
		What do the letters DRV stand for?
		[1]
((iii)	Carbohydrate is one example of a macronutrient.
		Name two other macronutrients.
		1
		2[2]

(b)	Food products suitable for weaning babies are available in supermarkets.
	Explain some of the advantages of using commercially prepared food products when weaning babies.
	[10]

[Total: 15]

Parents/carers with young children can benefit from various types of support. Describe some of the financial statutory benefits that may be available. Explain how Social Services could support parents/carers with young children.

[Total: 20]

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