



Home Economics (Child Development)

General Certificate of Secondary Education GCSE J441

Mark Scheme for the Unit

January 2010

J441/MS/R/10J

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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MARK SCHEME FOR THE UNIT

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B013 Principles of child development

Que	Question Expected Answer			Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(a)	Body measurements are taken as soon as a baby is born.			
	Give three measurements which are taken as soon as a baby is born.				
		ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required e	g		
		Length/height			
		Weight Head circumference/diameter/head span/round the heat	he		
		Heart rate/pulse		[3]	
				L-1	
	(b)	Complete the following table giving the correct name for each			
		description.			
		The first one has been done for you.			
		ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required eg			
		Description	Name		
		A greasy whitish substance on a baby's skin at birth	Vernix		
		A slight yellow colouring to the skin and eyes	Jaundice		
	Small whitish spots on a baby's face, particularly on Milia				
		the nose			
				[2]	

Mark Scheme

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Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	All new born babies have the same basic needs.		
	Identify four basic needs of a new born baby.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. FOUR required eg		
	Food		
	Shelter/home/house		
	Warmth		
	Clothes Love/affection		
	Attention		
	Sleep/rest		
	Security/protection/safe environment		
	Hygiene/kept clean		
	Routine		
	Stimulation/attention	[4]	
(d) (i)	Most children follow the same general pattern of development.		
	What term describes the average ages and stages of this general pattern of development?		
	ONE mark for correct answer.		
	Milestones/norms	[1]	
(ii)			
	ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required eg		
	Nature	[0]	
	Nurture	[2]	

Mark Scheme

Question	Exped	cted Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(e)	Some children go through a phas Describe two ways a parent/care	e of refusing food. r could help a child through this phase.		
	Ways x 2	How helps a child x2		
	Small portion	So do not over face/overwhelm a child		
	Own crockery	Feel special/encourages to see pattern/security from familiar things		
	Own cutlery	Right size for small fingers		
	No snacks between meals	Will be ready to stop playing/want to eat		
	No bribery/coaxing/ forcing/threats	Child will feel less stressed		
	Do not rush/do not force	Less likely to refuse food		
	Eat as a family/with child/relaxed/happy occasions	Social time/talk together/listen to one another/share events		
	Give a variety of food	Fun to try new things		
	Food not to hot/cold	Does not put off child/more comfortable		
	Do not fuss/do not make comment/remove food	Know when they have had enough		

Questio	on		Expect	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(e	e)		Allow child to help make meal	Sense of enjoyment/allows child to succeed		
			Encourage to help with shopping	Feel involved/likely to try food chosen/bought		
			Invite a friend	Allows child to share enjoyment with peers		
			Serve food attractively/shapes/ Colourful	Makes child want to try food/more interesting		
			Allow child to feed itself	Lets child be independent/feel grown up		
			Regular mealtimes/routine	Child not over hungry or tired	[4]	
(f)	[;])	(i)	Children should be taught to wash food poisoning.	their hands before eating to prevent		
			Name two other occasions childre hands.	n should be taught to wash their		
			ONE mark for each correct answe	. TWO required eg		
			Touching/handling rubbi			
			Before helping prepare/ Before/after visiting a sig		[2]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(ii	Identify two symptoms of food poisoning. ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required eg Diarrhoea Sickness/vomiting Tummy ache/stomach pains/cramps/upset stomach Nausea/feeling sick	[2]	
2 (a)	After an egg has been released from a woman's ovary, it moves into the fallopian tube where fertilisation usually takes place. Give the stages of fertilisation shown in each of the diagrams below. The last stage has been done for you. ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required. Sperm meets the egg (in fallopian tube) One sperm penetrates egg/gets through The sperm (nucleus/chromosomes/genes) joins/comes together with the egg (nucleus/chromosomes/genes) Fertilisation is now complete.	[3]	

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(b)	 (b) Explain why blood tests are taken during pregnancy. High Level Response 5-6 The candidate will name a number of blood tests will correctly explain their importance of why blood tests are taken. Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly. The information will be presented in a structured format. The candidate can demonstrate the accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 			
	Medium Level Response 3-4 A candidate will describe the importance of taking blood tests but lack detail. There will be some use of specialist terms although these may not be used appropriately. The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format. There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.			
	in the form of a list with little	nited or confused information. Answers may be e or no description. There will be little or no ors of spelling, punctuation and grammar may		
	Blood test Importance			
	Blood group	Needed for an emergency/blood transfusion		
	Rhesus factor	Explain negative/positive antibodies		
	Anaemia	To establish iron levels/give supplement if needed		
	Rubella immunity	Mother is immune to German measles. Risk to baby	[6]	

Question	Expecte	d Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(b)	Sickle cell disease or thalassaemia	Congenital illness. Detect carrier. Genetic counselling.		
	Syphilis/STIs	To detect and treat to prevent infecting baby		
	Hepatitis	Liver disease that may infect baby if mother is a carrier or infected during pregnancy. Baby can be immunised at birth.		
	Placental hormones	To make sure the placenta is working properly and the baby is supplied with enough food and oxygen		
	Down's risk screening	To find the risk of the baby having Down's syndrome. If mother is high risk group, amniocentesis is recommended		
	AFP test	Screening for spina bifida		
	HIV test	To give mother treatment/advise on types of birth and feeding baby		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	Certain foods should be avoided during pregnancy to prevent harm to the baby.		
	Name three foods that should be avoided during pregnancy.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Unpasteurised products		
	Soft cheeses/blue cheeses/goats cheese		
	Raw/undercooked meat		
	Cook chill meals		
	Raw eggs/mayonnaise/mousse		
	Liver/liver pate Peanuts		
	Unwashed vegetables/fruits		
	Tuna/Marlin/Swordfish	[3]	
		[3]	
(d)	Babies need clothing. Give three points to look for when choosing		
	clothes for a newborn baby.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Soft		
	Lightweight		
	Warm/cool/ depending on the season		
	Washable/easy to wash/dry		
	Non irritant (won't scratch or irritate skin)		
	Flame resistant (will not easily catch fire)		
	Easy to put on/off/access to nappy		
	Loose/comfortable/not tight Porous (allows moisture to escape)		
	No drawstrings/ribbons (especially around the neck)/no small buttons		
	Avoid loose weave/open knitted garments (to prevent fingers getting		
	caught)		
	Cost		
	Colour		
	Size	[3]	

Que	estion	Expecte	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	A range of day-care provision is ava Explain why parents/carers could us			
			s could help them or their child. priately and correctly. The information mat. The candidate can demonstrate		
		in spelling, punctuation and gramma Low Level Response 0-2 The candidate may give limited or c in the form of a list with little or no d	w this could help them or their child ne use of specialist terms although y. The information will be presented nat. There may be occasional errors ar. onfused information. Answers may be		
		Day care provision	Explanation		
		Meet children from ethnic groups	Promotes social harmony/acceptance		
		An only child can mix with others	Company/people to play with/make friends		
		Used to other adults/being away from parents carers Encouraging independence/ preparation for school			

Question	Expected	d Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	Social development of child	Make friends/mix with own age group		
	Promotes language development	Sharing/cooperating with children in play		
	More toys/activities	Access to a wider variety of toys/saves parents/carers buying expensive toys/opportunity for activities not done at home eg messy play		
	More space to play/can run around	If child lives in a small environment/flat with no garden		
	Single parent/carer can work	Self esteem for parent/carer/ able to earn money		
	Both parents/carers work	Income to meet needs of child/ family/no need for carers to continue careers		
	Break for parent/carer	Allows patient/carer time for themselves		
	Respite care	Special needs child needing special provision/allows time with any other child in family		
	Parents/carers can get on with other jobs/chores	Can do shopping etc feel they are coping/reduces stress. Can do jobs more quickly or safely eg ironing		

Mark Scheme

Que	stion	Expecte	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
		Parents/carers can belong to activity/friendship/ interest groups Gives parent/carers equal	Contact with other adults/gives parent/carer some time socially/ keep social contacts		
		choices/opportunities	If no relatives nearby to look after child	[6]	
	(b)	Name three types of pre-school pro	vision.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer.	THREE required eg		
		Nursery class/nursery school Playgroup/playschool Montessori Kindergarten Parent and toddler group Day nursery Crèche			
		NB NOT nursery on its own		[3]	

Mark Scheme

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	There is a range of statutory benefits to help families. Give three statutory benefits that could be available to help families.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Working families tax credit		
	Income support		
	Housing benefit and council tax benefit		
	Sure start maternity grant		
	Welfare to work scheme		
	Free milk and vitamins		
	Reduced price formula milk		
	Free school meals		
	Fares to hospital		
	Child support maintenance Child benefit		
	Free dental treatment		
	Free medical prescriptions		
	Free eye tests		
	Disability allowance	[3]	
(d)	Give three reasons why a child may be brought up by only one parent.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Parents separated/divorced/in refuge		
	One parent died		
	One parent in hospital long term		
	One parent working away long term		
	Births to single women/more women choosing to be single parents/donor		
	sperm/teenage pregnancy One parent in prison		
		[3]	
		[-]	1

Que	stion	Expect	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(a)	There is a choice of contraceptives Identify the following methods of co			
		ONE mark for each correct answer	. THREE required eg		
		Description	Method of contraception		
		A rubber cover placed over the cervix	CaplDiaphragm		
		A device placed in the uterus by a doctor	IUS/IUOIIUCO/Coil/copper 7/copper T		
		Taken orally and contains hormones	Pill/minipill/combined pill		
				[3]	
	(b)	Name two types of contraception t ONE mark for each correct answer			
		Femidom Condom			
		Natural Family Planning (NFP)/Rhy Abstention/saying 'no'	/thm method		
1		Withdrawal		[2]	
	(c) Name one sexually transmitted disease that can cause infertility in women.				
		ONE mark for correct answer. ONE	E required, eg		
		Chlamydia			
		Gonorrhoea		[1]	

Question	Expe	cted Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(d)	Describe the factors a couple could	consider before deciding to start a family.		
	Medium Level Response 3-4 A candidate will give some factors a couple could consider before deciding to start a family but may lack specific detail of examples. There will be some use of specialist terms although these may not be used appropriately. The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format. There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.			
	the form of a list with little or no desc	onfused information. Answers may be in cription. There will be little or no use of ounctuation and grammar may be intrusive.		
	Accommodation	Enough room/consider moving		
	Garden	If there is one/big enough/safe		
	Health	Give up smoking/drinking alcohol/balanced diets/folic acid etc		
	Money	Affordable on one wage of with other bills etc		

B013

Ques	stion		Expe	cted Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
		Career/break		Whether one person is willing		
		Maturity		Can cope with demands/put baby first		
		Lasting responsibility	ility	Prepared for commitment		
		Lack of freedom/li	festyle change	Considered lack of time/opportunity for own interests etc		
		Age		Not to young/too old re risks to health of mother/baby		
		Genetic history/pro	oblems	Need for genetic counselling	[6]	
	(e)	Name the family s The first one has b		d in the table below.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer.		THREE required eg		
		Type of family	Description			
		Some have children. Re		e together and may or may not be married. dren. Relatives may live far away.		
				be made up of children from one or both is relationships.		
		Adopted		adults become parents of other people's rmanent and parents gain full legal rights.		
		Extended		and children who live with or near relatives s who share the bringing up of the children.	[3]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
5	The development of communication and language begins as soon as a baby is born.		
	 Describe how a baby can communicate before it talks. Explain how parents/carers could encourage their child's language development. 		
	Candidates should be able to show their depth of knowledge and understanding, using correct terminology. In order to achieve a High Level Response, <i>both</i> areas must be addressed <i>in detail</i> .		
	A candidate only answering one part of the question well remains in the Medium Level Response and can access up to 7 marks only. Must be answered well, with clear descriptions and/or explanations.		
	If candidates respond by giving answers in a <i>list,</i> they remain in the Lower Level Response.		
	<i>Bullet point</i> answers can only achieve up to the Medium Level Response only.		
	 High Level Response: 13-15 The candidate describes in detail a range of ways (4/5) a baby can communicate before it talks and gives comprehensive explanations (4/5) how parents can encourage a child's language development. The information will be presented in a clear and organised way. A whole range of specialist terms are used with precision. The candidate can demonstrate the accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	A good/satisfactory response 9-12		
	The candidate describes some relevant ways (3/4) a baby communicates before it		
	talks and gives some explanations (3/4) how parents can encourage their child's		
	language development.		
	Information will be offered to support the answer but in general terms with little		
	detail. The information will be offered in a structured format.		
	The candidate can use a range of specialist terms with facility.		
	There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.		
	A limited response 5-8		
	The candidate makes some valid comments ((2/3) how a baby communicates		
	and/or gives some explanations (2/3) how parents can encourage their child's		
	language development, although descriptions and/or explanations may lack detail.		
	Some information will be relevant. The candidate uses some specialist terms,		
	although these may not always be used appropriately.		
	There may be errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar		
	Low Level Response 0-4		
	The candidate is likely to give limited, muddled or incorrect answers (1/2)		
	generally with no real knowledge.		
	Answers may be in the form of a list.		
	Facts may not always relate to the contents.		
	Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised		
	There will be little or no use of specialist terms.		
	Errors of grammar, punctuation and spellings may be intrusive.		
	How a baby communicates before it talks		
	Crying for food/attention or because of pain/illness/discomfort		
	Using their eyes/watching/looking/following/eye-contact		
	Tone of voice/noises/cooing/gurgling/grizzling/babbling		
	Facial expressions/smiling/grimacing		
	Using their hands/pointing/putting arms out/throwing/pushing away		
	Rubbing eyes (tired)		
	Rubbing ears/pulling ears (pain)		
	Cuddling/snuggling/physical contact		

B013

Question	Expect	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	How parents/carers could encourage	e their child's language development		
	Talk to child/involve/engage	Putting the child in a position to watch or help. Feel part of activity/conversations		
	Valuing the child's contribution	Allowing child to talk/listening/ being patient		
	Encouraging the use of books	Visiting a library/story times		
	Explaining what things are/how used	Pointing out/naming objects both in and out of the house/ different colours/shapes		
	Playing games with the child	Board games/card games/ match-up games/role-play etc		
	Praise when tries	Boosts confidence/self esteem/ encourages the child to be part of conversations		
	Taking out/zoo/seaside/ shopping/ park/ activities eg swimming/ tumble tots/outings	Opportunity to meet with other children/conversation/increases vocabulary		
	Read to the child	Pointing to pictures/letters/words		
	Providing different types of books	Activity/pop-up books etc		
	Listening to story tapes/CD's	Following the words in the book/ explaining new words		
	Singing songs	Nursery rhymes		
	Answering/asking child's questions	Using correct vocabulary/sentence Development		

Question	Expect	ed Answer	Mark Additional Guidance	
	Learning the alphabet numbers/ everyday words	On household items eg cereal packets		
	Educational/children's TV Discuss programmes/videos/DVD's/Computer programmes	Discuss what seen/heard		
	Taking to pre school group	Mixing with own peer group	[15]	
		1		

Grade Thresholds

General Certificate of Secondary Education Home Economics (Child Development) (J441) January 2010 Examination Series

There were no entries for this session.

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