

GCSE

Home Economics Child Development

General Certificate of Secondary Education B013

Principles of Child Development

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622 Facsimile: 01223 552610

E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Que	stion	Expected Answer		Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(a)	Different types of play help children develop.			
		Match one type of play to each description using the words from the list below.			
		The first one has been done for you. Activity Being able to express their own feelings	Type of play Creative		
		Pretend or fantasy play	Imaginative		
		Playing and sharing with other children	Social		
		Running, jumping and climbing	Physical		
		Using the hands/eyes to coordinate movement	Manipulative		
		Finding out about shapes, colour and size	Discovery	[5]	
	(b)	Give three points to look for when choosing year old child.	a tricycle for a three		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE	required. e.g.		
		Correct size for child/correct age CE/Lion mark/BTMA Special appeal/fun design/colour Easy to clean Strong/won't break easily/sturdy No small/loose parts No sharp edges Last a long time/durable Cost			
		Stability/won't tip over Do NOT allow safe		[3]	

Question	Expe	cted Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	All children like to play. Explain the benefits of play to	o children.		
	Medium Level Response 3-4 A candidate will name some benefits but lack detail and clear explanations. 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. Low Level Response 0-2 The candidate may give limited or confused information. Answers may be in the form of a list with little or no description. There will be little or no use of specialist terms. Errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar may be intrusive.			
	Mixing with others	Getting on/co-operation		
	Taking turns	Learning to share		
	Keeps a child happy/finds it fun	Helps reduce stress/worries/act out fears		
	Prevents boredom	Keeps busy/gives child something to do		Descriptions can mix and match as large as the
	Quality time with parent/ carer	Bonding/security		Descriptions can mix and match as long as they are correct. Learn "things" too vague

	Learns new skills/gross	Allows child to find out about		
	motor skills/fine motor skills	themselves and world around them		
	Gives a child confidence/	Show off/proud of something they		
	independence	have made/promotes self esteem		
	Develops muscles	Helps with coordination/ exercise		
	Communication	Develops speech		
	Allows child to	Be creative/express ideas/		
	discover/experiment	invent/be imaginative		
	Helps a child to concentrate	Think through/learn new concepts		
	Helps divert aggression	Helps a child not to use physical violence on others/be a bully		
	Freedom/space to run around	Release energy	[6]	
(d)	Some children are fostered.			
	Give three reasons why a ch	ild could be fostered.		
	One mark for each correct an	swer. THREE required, e.g.		
	Single parent/carer going into	hospital		
	Long term illness e.g. drugs/h			
	Housing problems/damp/hom	neless		
	Neglect III treated/abused			
	Parents dead			
	Abandoned/left			
	Abandoned/left Parent in prison			
	Abandoned/left	en out of control	[3]	

Que	stion		Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	(e)		Many families have relatives living nearby.		
			Give three advantages to a family of having relatives live nearby.		
			ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required.		
			Can help with jobs around the house		
			Emotional support for parent/carer/child		
			Financial support Can help with baby sitting/child minding		
			Children with people they know/feel secure		
			Bonding with family members/don't have to travel/someone to		
			play with		
			Knows parents routines/rules		
			Passing on family history		
			Advice to parent/carer/child		
			Extra attention/pass on skills		
			In an emergency Allows parents/carers to work	[3]	
			7 mone parente, earere te went	[0]	
2	(a)		Look at the label below from a fizzy drink.		
		(i)	How many kilocalories per 100ml are in this fizzy drink?		
			185 Kcal	[1]	
		(ii)	Which nutrient is showing only a trace amount in the fizzy drink?		
			Fibre	[1]	
	(b)		Give two reasons why it is important to limit the amount of sugar		
			given to children.		
			ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required.		
			To prevent tooth decay/rotting teeth		
			To prevent obesity/too fat/overweight	[2]	

		Will set bad habits for life/prevent sweet tooth Will prefer sweets to other nutritious food To prevent diabetes		
(c)		Name two drinks that are more suitable than a fizzy drink to give to children.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required.		
		Milk/milk drinks/milk shakes Water Fresh fruit juices/fruit juices/an example of a fruit juice		
		Smoothies Yoghurt drinks		
		NB Do not allow squash	[2]	
(d)	(i)	Give one reason why it is important to include foods high in fibre in a child's daily meals.		
		ONE mark for correct answer. ONE required, e.g		
		Prevent constipation/helps go to the toilet		
		Prevents diverticular disease Helps digestive tract/system	[1]	
	(ii)	Name two foods high in fibre.		
		ONE mark for correct answer. TWO required, e.g		
		Wholemeal bread e.g. multi grain		
		Wholemeal/brown pasta Brown rice		
		Wholemeal cereals/accept a good example e.g. bran flakes Fruits/named fruit		
		Vegetables/named vegetable		
		Potatoes with skins on/baked potatoes Pulse vegetables, peas, beans, lentils.	[2]	

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(e)	(i)	Every child becomes ill at some time.		
		State four signs that could show a parent/carer a child is unwell.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. FOUR required, e.g.		
		Loss of appetite		
		Rash		
		Flushed appearance or unusually pale Raised temperature (not temperature on its own)/fever		
		Crying more than usual/fretful		
		Irritable/agitated/restlessness/unsettled		
		Clingy		
		Unusually quiet/listless/not wanting to play		
		Sleeping more than usual/drowsiness/tiredness		
		Swollen glands		
		Difficulty breathing/shallow breathing		
		Sickness/vomiting Diarrhoea	[4]	
		Diamioea	[4]	
	(ii)	Give two signs that indicate a child is very ill and needs		
		emergency medical help.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required.		
		Temperature above 39°C/very high/exceptionally high		
		Having a fit/convulsion		
		Breathing difficulties/stopped breathing		
		Can't wake child up/unconscious		
		Turning blue		
		Purple/red rash		
		Severe vomiting		
		Bloody stools Stiff neck		
		Sensitive to light		
		Coughing up blood	[2]	

Ques	stion	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	Many babies develop nappy rash. Give some ways parents/carers could help prevent nappy rash. ONE mark for each correct answer. FOUR required, e.g. Change nappy often Change as soon as nappy is dirty/wet Use nappy liners/one way liners Avoid plastic pants		
		Give time for baby to be free of nappy Use nappy cream/barrier cream Thoroughly clean baby's skin at each nappy change Dry by patting rather than rubbing/use cotton wool/dry thoroughly Use disposable/terry nappies Any reference to washing nappies i.e. non biological powder Do not use strong/scented toiletries/use mild toiletries for babies Breast feed if possible	[4]	
	(b)	A baby's bath time needs to be carefully prepare Explain the guidelines for preparing a baby's bath time. High Level Response 5-6 The candidate will name a number of guidelines with explanations. 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 name some guidelines but lack detail and clear explanations. 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.		

Question	Expected	d Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	Low Level Response 0-2 The candidate may give limited of may be in the form of a list with list be little or no use of specialist term punctuation and grammar may be	ttle or no description. There will ms. Errors of spelling,		
	Guidelines	Explanation		
	Wash hands	To prevent passing on any germs/infections to baby		
	Room is warm/no draughts	To prevent baby getting cold		
	Cold water is put in first	To prevent scalding		
	Temperature of water is checked	Elbow test 37C		
	Bathmat/bath support used	To prevent baby slipping		
	Everything to hand/ clothes/toiletries/nappies etc.	So baby is not left alone		
	If a baby bath is used it is placed on the floor or on its proper stand or placed in the bath	More stable/won't fall over		
	Protect floor with towel/bathmat	To prevent slipping		
	Check taps are not hot before placing baby in a bath	To prevent burns		
	Bath should only be a third full of water	To limit danger of drowning		

Question	Expected	d Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	Always supervise/never leave baby alone while preparing	To prevent any accidents		
	Baby soap/shampoo/baby bubble bath	Less likely to irritate baby's skin		
	Bath baby before a feed	To prevent baby being sick		
	Have a feed ready for after bathing	So baby does not become distressed waiting/help settle baby		
	Have time/calm time	So bath time is enjoyable/ relaxed atmosphere/not rushed	[6]	
(c)	Children enjoy playing outside. State two ways playing outside of the contract of the contract answer.			
	Fresh air Sunshine/source of vitamin D Exercise Muscles develop/become strong/ Muscles become supple Increases stamina Keeps body fit/active Helps sleep well/tires child out Gives an appetite Develops coordination/skills Increase blood supply to heart/im Strengthens heart Gives a good colour/skin fresh	develop physically		
	Enjoyment/fun		[2]	

Que	stion	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	(d)	Give three features that you can see in the drawing which make this a good style of shoe for a three-year-old.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required, e.g.		
	Adjustable strap/buckle Flat/low/ heel			
		Covers/protects foot/toes		
		Rounded/ toe Support for foot at the back/support ankle		
		Ridged sole/non slip Well made/sturdy		
		Do NOT accept strong/hard wearing/last a long time	[3]	
4	(a)	Labour is the process of giving birth. Identify two signs that indicate labour has started.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required		
		Waters break		
		Mucous plug comes away/a show Contractions start	[2]	
	(b)	Labour is divided into three stages. Look at the picture below showing the second stage of labour. Describe three steps that take place during the second stage of labour.		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(b)	Uterus/cervix and vagina open - to become one long/continuous birth canal Contractions - increase in strength and frequency The head is pushed downwards - into the birth canal Mother is told to push/urge to push with each contraction - to help the baby move along the birth canal Mother is told to pant - as the head is born Crowning - is the name given to the head emerging Mucous is cleared from the baby's nose and mouth - to enable breathing The baby may start to breathe or even cry - before the body emerges The shoulders are eased through the birth canal - the rest of the baby can easily follow An episiotomy may be needed (if head is too large) – description of an episiotomy may be given/to prevent tearing	[6]	
(c) (i)	Sometimes a mother needs to have her baby delivered by an operation. What term is used for this operation? ONE mark for correct answer. ONE required Caesarean/C section	[1]	
(ii)	Give three reasons why a mother may need her baby delivered in this way. ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required, e.g. First baby/fourth or subsequent children Mother over 35 years old/under 17 years old. Multiple birth History of miscarriage History of diabetes		

	Mothers who have had problems in previous births/previous caesareans Living in poor home conditions Breech position/transverse/oblique Mother becomes overtired/labour going on too long baby gets stuck Mother/baby's life in danger/baby becomes distressed	[3]	
(d)	Post-natal care refers to the days and weeks following the birth of the baby. Give three ways a father/partner could support the mother during this time. ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required, e.g. Washing/ironing Housework/cleaning Shopping Cooking/preparation of meals Take baby for a walk/take out Bath baby Make up feeds Feed baby if bottle fed/milk expressed/get up in night to feed baby Change nappy Play with baby Caring for other children/siblings	[3]	
5	Some families have a child with special/additional needs. • Describe the effects on a family of having a child with special/additional needs. • Explain how relatives and friends could help a family that has a child with special/additional needs. Marks are allocated according to the quality of the response.		
	Candidates should be able to show their depth of knowledge and understanding, using correct terminology. In order to achieve a Higher Level Response, <i>both</i> areas		

	must be addressed in detail.	
	A candidate only answering one part of the question well remains in the Limited Response and can access up to 8 marks only. Must be answered well, with clear descriptions and/or explanations.	
5	If candidates respond by giving answers in a list, they remain in the Lower Level Response. Bullet point answers can only achieve up to the Limited Level Response only.	
	High Level Response:13-15 The candidate describes in detail a range of effects (4/5) on a family and gives comprehensive explanations (4/5) how friends/relatives could support. 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.	
	A good/satisfactory response 9-12 The candidate describes some relevant effects (3/4) on a family and gives some explanations (3/4) how friends/relatives could support. 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 how a family could be affected ((2/3) and/or gives some explanations (2/3) how friends/relatives could support, although descriptions and/or explanations may lack detail. Information will be relevant with some structure. The candidate uses some specialist terms, although these may not always be used appropriately. There may be errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
5	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		
	Some effects a child with special/additional needs may have on a family		
	Other children given little attention given - feel left out/ignored Parents have little/no time to play/read - do things with them Miss out on opportunities - parents can not afford either time or money Parents too tired/stressed - lack patience Parent/parents may be unable to work Need special/adapted car Parents could be more protective Few/no holidays Financial problems Other children bullied/teased by peers Embarrassed - to be seen with sibling Family bonds stronger/closer/work together Learn to accept others - as they are/tolerance Bonding with other family members - if they choose to help Wider range of friends/specialist clubs/groups Wanting to raise awareness - raise money Other siblings are protective - gain confidence		

Question	Expected Answer		Mark	Additional Guidance
5	Ways to help	Description		
	Respite care	Give parents a break/rest/time for themselves		
	Baby sit special needs child	Give parents time with other children/with each other		
	Baby sit other children	Individual time for special needs child		
	Provide child care	To allow parents to work		
	Household chores	Help with shopping/housework etc to prevent tiredness in parents/feel they can get some jobs done		
	Take out other children	So they are not missing out/not over protected		
	Play with other children	Allows for bonding		
	Financially	Pass down clothes/toys/equipment they have finished with/buy items they may need/birthdays/Christmas		
	Emotional support for parent or other children	So have chance to release tensions/talk through fears/problems		
	Signposting	Find out about support groups/to give advice/wider range of friends		
	Transport	School run/trips out for other children		
	Holidays	Allows other children to get away/mix with other children in extended family/friendship group		

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553

