

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

### 0637 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

0637/01

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 100

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2006 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



<b>Page 1</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2006</b>	<b>0637</b>	<b>01</b>

**Section A**

**Question 1**

Boy

Girl

[2]

**Question 2**

Advantages – any two from:

- nappy changing – quick and easy
- good fit – available in different sizes
- designs for day or night wear
- stretch waistbands from comfort
- easy to use – fastening tapes
- waterproof covering
- can just throw them away

Disadvantages

- more expensive
- environmental issues (only allow one of these)

[4]

**Question 3**

swallowing and sucking reflexes

rooting reflex

grasp reflex

walking reflex

startle reflex

falling reflex/moro reflex (any 5 x 1)

[5]

**Question 4**

Any three from:

- safety gates with childproof locks
- stairs not slippery (if wood)
- carpet not worn or loose (if carpeted)
- no toys etc. left on stairs

[3]

<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2006</b>	<b>0637</b>	<b>01</b>

### Question 5

(a) Any four from:

- baby can be helped to breathe
- filters and humidifies air
- keeps' baby's temperature constant
- keeps baby isolated
- temperature control and check heartbeat
- transparent so baby can be constantly observed
- "portholes" allows baby to have contact

(b) Two from

- monitors baby's concentration of oxygen
- linked to alarms when problems occur that baby may have
- display on screen of baby's functions to be observed

**[6]**

### Question 6

Any three from:

- cystic fibrosis
- haemophilia
- thalassaemia
- sickle-cell anaemia
- muscular dystrophy
- PKU

(any 3 x 2)

**[6]**

### Question 7

To strengthen muscles which come under great strain in pregnancy and childbirth

To prevent a leaky bladder which some women suffer from after pregnancy

**[4]**

**[Total: 30 marks]**

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2006</b>	<b>0637</b>	<b>01</b>

**Section B**

**Question 8**

**(a) Positives**

Any four from:

excitement  
 pleasure  
 pride  
 affection  
 happiness  
 love, etc.

**Negatives**

Any four from:

anger  
 aggression  
 shyness  
 sadness  
 jealousy  
 rudeness, etc.

**[8]**

**(b) Stage of development:**

- going through a stage of emotional behaviour
- they are egocentric
- everything should revolve round them and their needs now etc.

Behaviour pattern:

- want to do opposite from what they are told
- can become very troublesome when tired, hungry or unwell
- active and determined children worse than placid ones
- temper tantrums, or defiant and demanding behaviour are often shown etc.

**[8]**

**(c) (i) Fear that a new baby is a rival for their parents attention**

Older brothers and sisters may feel insecure

May resent attention given and cling to their parents, be uncooperative or refuse to share toys with other children

(a clear description – 2 marks)

**(ii) Preparing older children for a new babies arrival**

Reassuring him often that he is loved and wanted

(even when behaving badly)

Encouraging him to feel more grown up and independent

Avoid comparisons with the new baby in his hearing

**[2]**

**(d) Any five from:**

- starting at playgroup or school
- a new baby in the family
- moving house
- separation from a parent
- break-up of their family
- death of a relative or a pet
- child abuse, etc.

**[5]**

**[Total: 25 marks]**

<b>Page 4</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2006</b>	<b>0637</b>	<b>01</b>

### Question 9

**(a)** Diarrhoea

Abdominal pains

Vomiting

**[3]**

**(b)** Any five points fully explained for full marks.

- keeping food cold
- keeping food covered
- washing hands and drying on a clean towel before preparing food
- keep kitchen clean
- cover wounds
- do not cough or sneeze over food
- do not lick fingers when preparing food, etc.

**[10]**

**(c)** Any four reasons from:

- to develop a strong well-formed body
- have sufficient energy to keep warm and active
- keep healthy
- to grow to their full potential height
- to maintain a suitable weight for their height and age

**[4]**

**(d)** Iron

Rickets

Protein

**[3]**

**(e)** To gain full marks both reasons and problems will be fully discussed.

Can be caused by:

- overeating especially high-calorie foods and drinks – which have very little other nutritional value e.g. sugar and fat
- sweets, chocolate, cakes, biscuits and crisps – easy to eat and “tasty”
- high calorie drinks e.g. squash, cola and some fruit juices

Problems:

- poor health of babies and young children
- unable to take much exercise
- quicker to pick up infections e.g. bronchitis

**[5]**

**[Total: 25 marks]**

<b>Page 5</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2006</b>	<b>0637</b>	<b>01</b>

### **Section C**

#### **Question 10**

**(a)** Answers to include:

Advantages for the child:

- comfort of familiar surroundings
- one to one care from same person each day
- more personal attention
- no commuting time
- less possibility of contact with childhood illnesses

Disadvantages for the child:

- few opportunities to socialise
- difficulties if parents have to work long hours
- sees nanny as parent figure
- possibility of a sense of loss if nanny leaves

Advantages for parent:

- fewer problems about getting to work on time
- no worries about picking up the child if delayed
- no need to take time off work if child is unwell

Disadvantages for parent:

- problems of sharing home with another person
- higher cost when compared to nurseries
- competition for the child's affection
- care not monitored
- worries about qualifications
- lack of back-up if nanny is ill

<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2006</b>	<b>0637</b>	<b>01</b>

(b) Answers may include:

- secure entry system
- staff knowing children's names
- children welcomed when they arrive
- children playing happily
- a wide variety of toys and equipment
- equipment in good condition
- a child needing help is heeded
- praise and encouragement for children
- outdoor play areas available
- a calm atmosphere
- care for children if parents are late

High level response 14-20

A good candidate will show a wide knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages of in-home childcare with reference to the child and parent.

They will also describe the points a parent would look for in visiting a nursery.

Mid response 7-13

Responses will be limited, explanation will be brief and may not be balanced. Answers will lack detail.

Low level response 0-6

Very limited responses, lacking depth and detail, perhaps only a few bullet points given.

**[Total: 20 marks]**