UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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0637 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

0637/01

Paper 1 (Theory Paper), maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

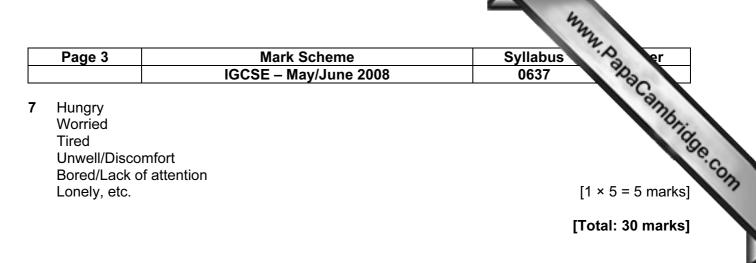
All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme IGCSE – May/June 2008	Syllabus or 0637		
	Section A	aCan		
Acts as a Helps pr	to float before birth allowing limbs to stretch and flex a cushion against shocks. Ditect baby from being damaged. Netus at a constant 37°C	Syllabus 0637 Brocombine [Any 2 = 2 marks		
Remove	s oxygen to foetus's circulation. s waste products from foetus's blood. nutrients from mother to baby.	[3 marks		
 (i) Pregnancy hormone. Helps prepare uterus to receive fertilized egg and maintain state of pregnancy. Interacts with other hormones to control menstrual cycle. 				
(ii) Con	trols milk production.	[1 + 1 = 2 marks		
Consider chil Realisation the Realisation the	III family members. dren more than housework. hat they themselves are not perfect. hat no child is perfect. o not expect too much from children.	[Any 4 = 4 marks		
Inherited ger Environment Baby's health		[6 marks		
	starting point acceptable) – blood and fragments of uterus lining leave the body	у.		
Stage 2 Repair phase	e – A new uterus lining grows.			
Stage 3 Receptive ph	ase – The uterus is ready to receive fertilised egg.			
Stage 4 Premenstrua	l phase – The uterus lining begins to break up.	[2 x 4 = 8 marks		
Put on clothe Do up button Tie shoe lace Blow nose.	s, zips and other fastenings and fasten buckles et without help			



Section B

8 (a)

- Baby sucks and swallows when anything put in mouth immediately
- When cheek is touched gently, baby's head turns as if in search of the nipple
- When an object is put in baby's hand, it is automatically grasped
- When held upright with feet touching a firm surface, baby will make walking movement
- When startled by a sudden loud noise or bright light, the hands are clenched, elbows are bent to bring forearms in, and she may cry
- When baby feels she may be dropped, it flings back arms and opens her hands, then brings the arms together to catch hold of something [2 × 6 = 12 marks]
- (b) Disappear at about 3 months. Replaced by actions which have to be learnt.

[1 × 3 = 3 marks]

(c) Sight. Can focus about 20 cm/short sighted, can see clearly things close to them. Notice brightness, will look towards bright light suddenly turned on.

Hearing. Can hear.

Respond to sound by blinking, jerking limbs or drawing in breath. May stop feeding at sudden noise. Soon learns to recognise mothers voice if crying, baby may become silent when someone speaks to her.

Smell and Taste.

Sensitive to smell and taste. Will turn head away from unpleasant smell. Will indicate if she finds taste pleasant or unpleasant. When near mother's breast, she smells milk and may try to get it in her mouth.

Touch. Can feel.

Sensitive to touch, pain and change of position.Cry if bath water is too hot or cold.Comforted by contacted with another human being.[2 × 4 = 8 marks]

 (d) Inherited small size Premature Shortage of food while in uterus Mother smokes

[Any 2 = 2 marks]

Page 4		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	A er	
	•	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0637	Show -	
)	(a)			Can	
	٠	sure children never play near a road.			
	٠	ildren should be supervised by an adult or another responsible child.			
	•	event children playing with gardening or other outside equipment.			
	•	Teach children/ discourage them from eating plants as they could be poisonous.			
	•	Never allow children to play in a garden where chemica	als have been put do	own.	
		Francisco de la deservición de			

9 (a)

- Ensure children never play near a road.
- Children should be supervised by an adult or another responsible child.
- Prevent children playing with gardening or other outside equipment.
- Teach children/ discourage them from eating plants as they could be poisonous.
- Never allow children to play in a garden where chemicals have been put down.
- Ensure dog dropping etc are cleared away prior to play can cause worm infections.
- Prevent play with dangerous toys, e.g. catapults, bows and arrows, until they are old enough to understand the dangers.
- Water dangers etc. [2 marks for each clear explanation, up to 12 marks]
- (b) Causes germs (bacteria) in soil, dirt, animal droppings, human/horses enter through a scratch or graze.

Symptoms:

Muscles in neck tighten and lock the jaw.

Prevention:

Vaccination (Could be DTaP/IPV/Hib) As a baby and boosters through life

 $[2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ marks}]$

(c) Answers could be varied.

Item must be stated with a suitable use to gain one mark, seven required. Answers may include:

Antiseptic wipes Plastic gloves Anti-sting cream Calamine lotion Tweezers (low allergy) plasters safety pins bandages dressings scissors triangular bandage etc.

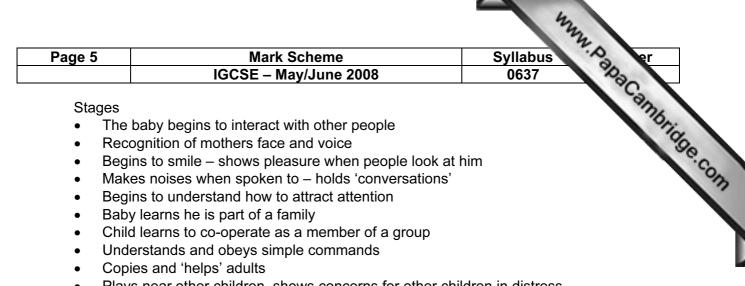
[10 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

Section C

- 10 Candidates to answer either (a) or (b)
 - (a) High level response 13–20 marks. Candidates will address all three aspects: Importance of social development:
 - To create happier and healthier children
 - Ability to meet, mix and communicate with others
 - Knowing how to share, take turns, accept rules
 - Having standards of cleanliness acceptable to others
 - Eating so as not to offend others

(each point must be explained)



- Plays near other children, shows concerns for other children in distress
- Plays with other children understands sharing
- Alternates between co-operation and aggression

Five stages of social play

- Solitary play (must be described)
- Parallel play (must be described)
- Looking-on play (must be described)
- Joining-in play (must be described)
- Co-operative play (must be described)

(Medium level response 7–12 marks)

Answers may miss part of the question, but the other aspects will be detailed to a variety of levels.

(Low level response 0-6 marks)

Answers will be superficial, lacking detail, may be just lists.

(b) High level response 13–20 marks.

Answers will 'describe' and 'explain with reasons' as required by the question. Ante-natal care:

- Monitor progress of mother and baby to ensure health
- Prepare mother physically and emotionally for safe delivery
- Advice, support and encourage choices for breast and bottle feeding
- Help mother and partner make sound choices by obtaining good easily understood information throughout the pregnancy
- Support and encourage family
- Build a good relationship with health carers

Routine tests – must be explained with reasons for the tests:

- Urine
- Blood sample
- Weight
- Height
- Medical examination

(Medium level response 7-12 marks)

One area may be more detailed than the other.

(Low level response 0–6marks)

Superficial answers may be lists rather than explained described and reasoned.

[Total: 20 marks]