

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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

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

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0637	

Section A

- 1 An increase in size / weight / height.
- 2 (a) Controls milk production
- (b) Responsible for development and functioning of female sex organs etc.
- (c) Responsible for enlargement of penis / shoulders broaden / voice deepens etc. [3]
- 3 (a) Any four:
Drugs / medicines
Smoking
Alcohol
Soft cheese
Pâté
Unpasteurised milk / cheese
Lightly cooked eggs / meat
Liver
Peanuts
Avoid carriers of illness
X-Rays
Cat litter
etc.
- (b) Protein (One mark only for no specific named examples)
Calcium / minerals
Folic acid / vitamins
Vitamin C / Vitamins
Iron
etc. 3 required [3]
- (c)
- Prevents constipation which pregnant women often suffer from
 - Hormones cause bowels to work more slowly [2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0637	

- 4 (a) Born before 37 weeks
Very small and weak
Usually weighs less than 2.5kg 2 required
- (b) Incubator [1]
- (c) 3 required:
- Keeps humidity constant
 - Keeps temperature constant
 - Extra oxygen can be supplied
 - Baby kept isolated and protected [3]
- 5 (a) Four required:
- Blind
 - Deaf
 - Heart disease
 - Learning disability
 - Brain damage
 - etc. [4]
- (b) First 4 months [1]
- 6 (a) Caused by:
- Baby takes too long over feed and swallows air instead of milk
 - Bottle-fed babies may take in air if hole in teat is too small
 - Breast-fed babies may take in air if too little milk is present
 - etc. 2 required [2]
- (b) Hold baby to the shoulder, place a cloth on shoulder to catch any milk that comes up, gently patting baby on back. Sit on knee leaning slightly forward, gently rub baby's back. [4]

[Total: 30]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0637	

Section B

7 (a) Description required:

Cup with two handles and a spout / help to make drinking easier and less messy.

A weaning spoon and fork or pusher / designed to make it easier to get food into mouth.

Bowl held firmly in position on table by a suction pad / to prevent bowl moving.

Plate with separate sections / divides different foods.

[Max 3 types]

[3 + 3]

(b) Any 6 required:

- Serve food attractively
- Vary the food
- Serve small portions, with second helpings available
- Avoid strongly flavoured food
- Set a good example by eating proper meals themselves
- Make meal times happy social occasions by all family members sitting at the table together when possible
- Buying toys / favourite things
- etc.

[6]

- (c)
- Indicate that they have a wet nappy
 - Indicate when they are wetting nappy
 - Indicate that they are about to do so
 - Able to say when needs potty etc.
 - Dry during day
 - Dry during night

[6]

(d) Answer requires explaining:

- Remain calm and patient so child does not feel worried or stressed
- A star chart and small rewards after several dry nights / rewards / to encourage dry nights
- Do not give fizzy drinks or caffeine based drinks before bedtime as they stimulate the kidneys to produce more urine
- Waking child up in night (at different times) to empty bladder
- etc.

One mark for each point (max 4) and one for explanation

[7]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0637	

8 (a) Any 6 required:

- Loose and comfortable / suitable size
- Easy to put on and take off
- Easy to wash and dry
- Lightweight, soft and warm
- Non-irritant
- Porous
- Flame resistant
- Safety feature (one only)
- etc.

[6]

(b) Seven reasons required:

- Quick and easy to change
- Come in various sizes
- Can have daytime and night-time use
- Stretch waistbands and sides for comfort fit
- Easy to use fastening straps
- Designed to wick moisture away from skin to prevent sore bottom if changed regularly
- Waterproof outer covering
- Can be thrown away after use
- Readily available
- Easy to store

[7]

(c) Descriptions required:

- Terry nappies (traditional)
- Shaped terry nappies
- All-in-one nappies
- Swimming nappies
- etc.

(Names only 3 marks)

[6]

(d)

- Prepare all necessary equipment before starting
- Place baby on a flat surface rather than lap – so both hands are free
- Safest place is floor
- A changing mat or plastic sheet protects floor etc.
- Gently remove solid matter with cotton wool or tissue
- Wash baby's bottom
- Wipe bottom with baby wipe which will neutralise ammonia from urine
- Make sure skin is dry
- A little 'nappy cream' can be used before clean nappy is put on

[6]

[Total: 50]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0637	

Section C

Either part (a) or part (b)

- 13–20 marks – High response – each section answered fully
 7–12 marks – Medium response – each part attempted or parts answered in detail
 0–6 marks – Low level response – answers lack detail or brief responses

9 (a) Family

- Basic unit of society
- Group of people of various ages usually related by birth, marriage or adoption
- Have a special relationship based on blood (same ancestors)
- Affection
- Duty (traditional sense of obligation)
- Shared experiences
- Common interests
- Supply for child
 - Food and drink
 - Shelter
 - Warmth and clothing
 - Love and companionship
 - Protection and support
 - Care and training
 - Secure environment
 - Boundaries for behaviour
 - Encouragement with education

Nuclear family: Parents and children are a self contained family unit living in a separate household

- Advantages – make own decisions – bring up children their own way.
 Disadvantages – no financial help, may need to find child care, distance from rest of family.

Any other valid points

Extended family: large family group includes grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles and cousins.

- Advantages – provides comfort in times of distress
 – help parents bring up children
 – looking after children in an emergency or when parents are working
 – giving advice on problems
 – helping financially
 Disadvantages – parents and children never alone / privacy
 – may not be able to make own decisions
 – cramped

Any other valid points

[20 marks]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2011	0637	

(b) Children develop at own speed

- Parents should start reading to a child at an early age
- Should look at picture books and discuss stories
- Children should be encouraged to follow words as they are being read to
- Children should be encouraged to draw pictures and write letters as appropriate

If the above is not part of the early learning with the parent or carer their language is limited.

The child may lack motivation when nobody is interested in their development.

Child may have poor eyesight that has not been diagnosed or poor hearing.

Child can have poor hand eye coordination.

Child may suffer from dyslexia – "word blindness"

Child may be able to speak well – but may find reading, writing and spelling difficult

Any other valid points

Arithmetical skills

- Bring numbers into a child's world
 - e.g. 2 biscuits
 - 3 years old today
 - Nursery rhymes which include numbers
 - Toys
- Repeating numbers
- Matching number words to objects
- Learn correct order of numbers
- Learning 'ordinal' numbers
- Learning to recognise and write numbers

Any other valid points

Appropriate T.V. programme

[20 marks]