

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

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 October/November 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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Section A

- 1**
- Missed period
 - Enlarged breasts
 - Darkening of skin round nipples
 - Frequent passing of urine
 - Constipation
 - Possible feeling sick
- Any 4 [4]
- 2**
- Ideal food
 - Babies less likely to be obese
 - Possible better brain development
 - Does not need to be sterilised
 - Gastroenteritis less likely
 - Less likely to get baby eczema or nappy rash
 - Less likely to develop allergies
 - Quality always same
 - Contains antibodies
 - Easier to digest
 - Correct temperature
- Any 4 [4]
- 3**
- Reading stories to child
 - Other people talking to them
 - Listening
 - Practising g sounds made by other people
 - Learning what the sound means
 - Must be described
- Any 4 [4]
- 4**
- Baby clothes must be:
- Loose and comfortable
 - Easy to put on and take off
 - Easy to wash and dry
 - Lightweight, soft and warm
 - Non-irritant
 - Porous
 - Flame resistant
- Any 6 [6]
- 5**
- Shape of body
 - Colour of skin, hair and eyes
 - Blood group
 - Age at which teeth appear
 - Size of hands and feet
 - Maximum height to which child will grow
- Any 4 [4]
- 6**
- Verbal abuse – name calling
 - Physical abuse – punching, kicking, pinching
 - Demanding money
 - Threats
 - Imitating
 - Ignoring
- Any 4 [4]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 7 Identical twins
- Fertilised egg splits into two parts
 - Each develops into an individual
 - Always same sex
 - Very much alike, inherited identical genes

Non-identical twins

- Two eggs released
- Each egg fertilised by different sperm
- Can be same sex or different
- No more alike than any other two children in family

2 marks available for each part

[4]

[Total for Section A: 30]

Section B

- 8 (a) Each stage must be described to obtain available 3 marks.

- (i) - Rolls up in a ball
Back curves over head falls forward
Muscles of neck and back not very strong
- (ii) - Requires support when sitting
Back much straighter head still wobbly
Can hold head steady for a short while
- (iii) - Baby can sit upright if supported
Needs support from a chair or pram
Can sit for short while on floor with hands forward for support
- (iv) - Can pull herself into sitting position
Can sit unsupported for a short time
- (v) - Can sit unsupported for a long time
Able to stretch out and pick up a toy
Can turn sideways

[15]

- (b) Points should be explained.

- Set a good example
- Praise rather than criticise
- Have reasonable expectations
- Say 'sorry' when they have behaved badly
- Avoid battles that they cannot win
- Mean what you say
- Be consistent

2 marks for each well explained point

[10]

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- 9 (a) Important for baby's early development
Helps prevent defects
Example – Spina bifida [3]
- (b) - Tablets
- Folic acid milk drink
- Liver
- Brussels sprouts/kale etc
- Beef extract
- Soya beans
- Wholemeal bread
- Fortified breakfast cereals etc.
Some description required [4]
- (c) Any five ways explained
- Neither partner should smoke
- Partners should be fairly clear of sexually-transmitted diseases
- Healthy diet for both partners
- Be aware of drinking allowances
- Overweight women should try to reduce weight
- Men should wear loose fitting undergarments
- Unpasteurised milk etc. 5 x 2 [10]
- (d) (i) - Raw meat and poultry
Parasite Toxoplasma – causes miscarriage, brain damage, still birth
- (ii) - Raw and softly cooked eggs.
Salmonella causes severe food poisoning
- (iii) - Pate
Listeriosis – severe illness in unborn baby, miscarriage, still birth
- (iv) - Liver/liver damage
Too much vitamin a – birth defects
- (v) - Peanuts and products
Allergic reaction – risk of allergy passed on to baby 2 x 4 [8]

[Total for Section B: 50]

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Section C

10 Candidates to answer either (a) or (b)

(a) High level response 13–20 marks.

Both parts of question will be answered; responses will be explained and described.

- Enables children to find out about themselves and the World, (this must be fully explained to include some of the following) develop speech and muscles, discover, create, concentrate, learn new skills, role-play, use imagination, co-operate etc.
- Help towards happiness
- Prevents boredom
- Can reduce stress
- Can divert aggressive instincts. Points given in m/s must be 'described'
- Right for age of child
- Strong enough for child to use
- Will hold interest
- Safe to play with (safety regulations may be included)

Medium level response 7–12 marks.

Some detail will be given to a greater or lesser degree, one section may be in more detail than the other.

Low level response 0–6 marks.

Answers will be superficial. They will lack explanations and descriptions and may take the form of a list.

(b) High level response 13–20 marks.

Answers will clearly show how bacteria can contaminate food and use this information to explain how to prevent food poisoning.

Bacterial contamination due to:

Dirt on hands after toilet, changing nappies etc. – wash and dry hands on a clean towel before preparing food.

Dirty sinks, surfaces, dish cloths, towels, utensils – keep kitchens clean, anti bacterial cleaners etc.

Mice, rats, flies and their droppings – floors left over food will attract flies, mice, rats etc.

Bacteria in septic cuts and sores – cover with waterproof dressing.

Coughs and sneezes – bacteria and other germs live in nose and throat – do not cough or sneeze over food.

Licking fingers or spoons – bacteria from the mouth will not enter the food if this is not done.

Uncooked meat or poultry contain bacteria. Keep separate to avoid cross contamination. Cook food thoroughly to destroy harmful bacteria.

Bacteria thrive in warm moist conditions. Store food in cold/cool conditions – refrigerate – freeze – keep food covered etc.

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Mid level response 7–12 marks

Answers will make reference to bacterial contamination and explanations on how to prevent food poisoning – but will be more limited.

Low level response 0–6 marks

Superficial answers lacking explanations or just lists.

[Total for section C: 20]

[Total for paper: 100]