MARK SCHEME for the October/November 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	Paper
		IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01
		Section A		
1	(a) 28 days			[1]
	(b) 14			[1]
	(c) Ovary			[1]
	(d) Fallopia	n tube		[1]
2	 Bloc Rhe Imm Hep HIV Bloc 	iemia od group esus factor nunity to rubella (German measles) patitis B/C (allow this) od sugar		[4]
	• SIL	JS		[4]
	(b) To test f Sugar (c Protein (Ketones	glucose) (albumin)		[2]
3	Stage 2:	: Neck of uterus opens : Baby passes through birth canal : Baby becomes a separate person – baby is bor d	n – membranes, c	ord & placenta [3]
	A show Breaking	owing explained: g waters and strong contractions		[3]
4	 Arol Gas Petl Epic TEN Acuto 	on and breathing exercises matherapy s and air hidine dural anaesthetic NS puncture neopathy		

	Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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5	 Diff More Les Ant More 	r from: erent types of fat erent types of protein e salt and other minerals s sugar bodies that help protect calf but are of no use to l e proteins not easily absorbed	numans	[4]
(b)	KeeFollCuo	n: correct type of milk for age of baby p all equipment sterilised ow instructions when making up feed with care dle baby and give similar attention that they woul other valid points	d receive during bre	east feeding [2]
6	 Mattress or limbs Have or Non-tox Approva 	etween bars 45–65mm apart – so baby's head ca s should fit – only enough room for bedding (no r becoming trapped e side to be dropped down, catches should be ba c paint	nore the 4cm) to sto	op baby's head [4]
				[Total: 30]

Page 4		ge 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – October/November 2011	0637	01
			Section B		
7	(a)		e – condition in the home and behaviour of people effects on the child as they grow up	in the home both	have positive or
			e from parents/carers – self control is taught by ade ealousy and how to deal with stress	ults in the child's	life, e.g. temper [4]
	(b)	Give ma	of love and security ny opportunities to meet other children r valid points		[2]
	(c)	SkinEyeFamFam	e explained: to skin contact, e.g. breast feeding to eye contact, e.g. gazing into parents eyes iliar smells, e.g. baby recognises mother's smell du iliar sounds, e.g. mother's voice, and responds to th other valid points	• •	(3x2) [6]
	(d)	 Not Alwate Con Con 	e described: allowing independent play – continual interfering ays being over anxious about everything stant worry about toilet and bowel movement stant worry about eating and sleeping other valid points		[3]
	(e)	 Mov Sep Star Brea Dea Child 	events: baby ing house aration from parent ting a playgroup or school ak up of family th of pet or relative d abuse other valid points		[4]
	(f)	 Give Ence Ence Praise Give 	e described: en choices about what to wear or what to play with buraged to talk about feelings and ideas buraged to develop new skills sed for success; not criticised for failing en minimum assistance so they can feel they have c other valid points	ontrol over what t	hey do [6]

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8 (a)

Disease	Symptoms	
Measles	Fever, severe cold, cough; 4 to 5 days later a red rash appears on the face and spreads downwards.	
Mumps	Painful swellings near the jaw on one or both sides	
Polio	Infection on the spinal cord causing fever which may result paralysis	
Scarlet Fever	Sore throat, fever, bright red rash	
Rubella	Mild disease – red rash and usually with swollen glands	
Tuberculosis	Fever, sweating at night, cough with phlegm containing blood, loss of weight, continuous ill health	

[4]

- (b) Any two explained:
 - Droplet infection coughs, sneezes, singing and talking entering nose or mouth
 - Contact, touch, kiss, towels, toys etc. that people with disease have touched
 - Any other valid points
- (c) Immunisation is the introduction of a small amount of bacteria virus or toxin which stimulates the body's immune system to produce antibodies. [2]
- (d) Mother provides antibodies to baby when in uterus. It passes through placenta blood to blood. Baby will receive any immunity a mother has. Breastfed babies continue to get antibodies. [4]

Dry nappies Sunken fontanelle Listlessness	[2]
 Preventing dehydration: To keep temperature control To prevent constipation To promote recovery 	
 Any other valid points 	[3] [Total: 50]
	Sunken fontanelle Listlessness Preventing dehydration: • To keep temperature control • To prevent constipation • To promote recovery

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Section C

Answer one question.

Answer (a) or (b) of this question

- 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) (i) Answers should include the following, with some discussion

Play which includes hammering shapes into a block etc. can help to divert aggressive instincts, reduces stress, e.g. playing schools, doctors and nurses etc. Temper and destructiveness are signs of boredom and playing can prevent these, satisfactions and achievement during play can help towards happiness. Children have the opportunity to:

- Discover
- Experiment
- Create
- Concentrate
- Express ideas
- Develop speech, muscles
- Invent
- Learn new skills
- Share
- Imagine
- Cooperate etc. must be discussed
- Any other valid points
- (ii) Points must be explained:
 - Right age for child to be able to use
 - Strong enough for child to use
 - Provides more than initial interest
 - Safe for use
 - Meet children's diverse needs, e.g. disability
 - Any other valid points

[Total: 20]

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OR

- **9** (b) (i) Some couples are unable to conceive, it can be caused by:
 - Too few sperms produced or inactive sperms
 - Ovaries not releasing eggs
 - Blocked fallopian tubes
 - Block of mucus in neck of uterus/womb
 - STDs (sexually transmitted diseases: chlamydia and gonorrhoea) (the above must be described)

Treatments from: (four expected for full marks)

- Operation to unblock fallopian tubes
- IVF (in vitro fertilisation)
- DI (artificial insemination)
- GIFT (gamete intra-fallopian tube transfer)
- ICSI (intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection)
- Surrogacy
- (ii) Medical advice or treatment, two required from:
 - Vasectomy
 - Female sterilisation
 - Combined pill
 - Contraceptive patch
 - Vaginal ring
 - Progestogen only pill (mini pill)
 - Contraceptive injections
 - Contraceptive implant
 - IUD (intrauterine device)
 - IUS (interuterine system)
 - Diaphragm/cap
 - Any other valid methods

Non-medical assistance, two required from:

- Abstention
- Withdrawal
- Male condom
- Female condom
- Natural methods
- Any other valid methods

Each one must:

- Explain how it works
- Explain their effectiveness

[Total: 20]