

CANDIDATE
NAME

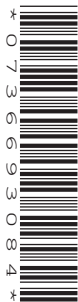
--

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



CHILD DEVELOPMENT

0637/12

Paper 1

May/June 2014

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Section A and Section B

Answer **all** questions.

Section C

Answer **one** question.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** lined pages.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

1 What is the term used to describe a baby born before 38 weeks gestation?
.....[1]

2 Give **one** example of how the growth of a newborn is measured.
.....[1]

3 Full term babies are born with a number of reflex or primary responses.

Explain **three** examples of these.

Reflex	Explanation
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	

[6]

4 Describe **two** recommendations to help to prevent the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (cot death).

(i)
.....
.....
.....

(ii)
.....
.....
.....

[4]

5 (a) Suggest **four** ways that parents and carers observe good hygiene when caring for babies.

- 1.....
 - 2.....
 - 3.....
 - 4.....
- [4]

(b) State **three** lifestyle factors that affect health.

- 1.....
.....
 - 2.....
.....
 - 3.....
.....
- [3]

6 Give **three** advantages for families of attending child health clinics.

- 1.....
.....
 - 2.....
.....
 - 3.....
.....
- [3]

7 Describe **two** places that pre-school children could attend to socialise with other children.

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

[4]

8 Give a definition for each stage of development of social play.

Stage of social play	Definition
(i) Solitary	
(ii) Parallel	
(iii) Looking-on	
(iv) Co-operative	

[4]

[Total: 30 marks]

Section B

Answer **all** questions.

9 (a) Describe the function of each **female** hormone.

(i) Oestrogen.....

(ii) Progesterone.....

(iii) Oxytocin

(iv) Prolactin

[4]

(b) Explain the term 'ovulation'.

.....

.....[2]

(c) Describe the processes of fertilisation and implantation.

Fertilisation

.....

.....

.....

Implantation

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(d) Complete the table to describe the different forms of contraception.

The first one has been completed as an example.

Type	Example	
Chemical	(i) <i>Contraceptive patch.</i>	(i) <i>A patch similar to a plaster worn throughout the month. It releases hormones into the skin to prevent pregnancy occurring.</i>
	(ii)	(ii)
Natural	(i)	(i)
	(ii)	(ii)
Surgical	(i)	(i)
	(ii)	(ii)
Mechanical	(i)	(i)
	(ii)	(ii)

[14]

10 (a) Explain the term 'genetic counselling'.

.....
 [2]

(b) Give **two** reasons why parents might have genetic counselling.

1.....
 2..... [2]

(c) Explain **three** examples of genetic disorders.

1.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[6]

11 (a) Explain **five** advantages of having a baby delivered in hospital.

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

3.....
.....

4.....
.....

5.....
.....

[5]

(b) Mothers who are considered 'high risk' are advised to have their baby delivered in hospital.

Give **two** examples of such 'high risks' and the reason for needing hospital treatment.

Example.....

Reason

Example.....

Reason

[4]

(c) Explain **five** advantages of having a baby delivered at home.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....

4.....

.....

5.....

.....

[5]

(d) State **two** benefits of having the father or another chosen adult present during the birth.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

[2]

[Total: 50 marks]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

Answer **(a) or (b)** of this question.

Write your answers on the following pages.

- 12 (a)** A child's position in the family may have an effect upon their development and character.

Describe examples of differing positions within the family.

Explain the benefits and negatives for each and how development and character might be affected.

OR

- (b)** Children learn about and begin to understand relationships by imitating adults and young people around them.

Explain the role of parents and carers in being positive role models.

Describe how toys, equipment and play opportunities can help children explore imitation through their play.

[Total: 20 marks]

