

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name
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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

**0637/01**

Paper 1

May/June 2004

**2 hours**

Candidates answer Sections A and B on the Question Paper.  
Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**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, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

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

**Section B**

Answer any **two** questions.

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

**Section C**

Answer **one** question.

Write your answer on the separate Answer Booklet/Paper provided.

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.

**For Examiner's Use**

**Section A**

**Section B**

**Section B**

**Section C**

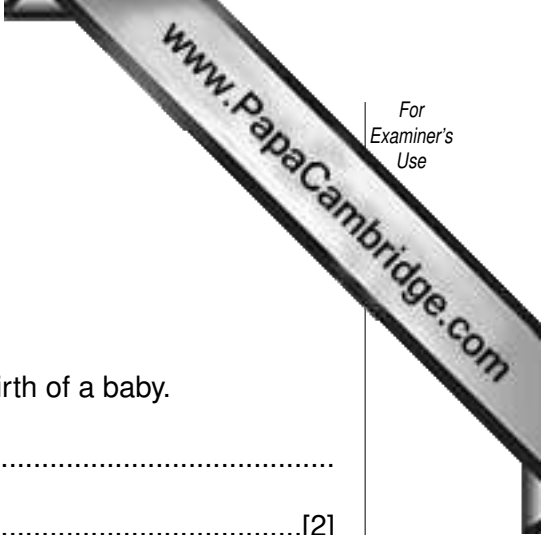
**Total**

If you have been given a label, look at the details. If any details are incorrect or missing, please fill in your correct details in the space given at the top of this page.

Stick your personal label here, if provided.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions



1 Name **two** lifestyle changes parents may have to make after the birth of a baby.

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

2 What do you understand by the term 'pre-conceptual care'?

- .....[1]

3 Where in the female body does conception take place?

- .....[1]

4 Name **two** of the female sex hormones which control the menstrual cycle.

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

5 Suggest **three** points to consider when buying clothing for a new-born baby.

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

6 Name **three** points parents should look for when buying footwear for a three year old child.

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

7 Name **two** nutrients that should be in a young child's daily diet.

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

8 Suggest **two** points to consider when planning meals for a young child.

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

9 State **two** guidelines parents should follow when preparing a bottle-feed.

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

10 What are the symptoms for the following childhood illnesses:

(a) chickenpox

- .....
- ..... [2]

(b) mumps

- .....
- ..... [2]

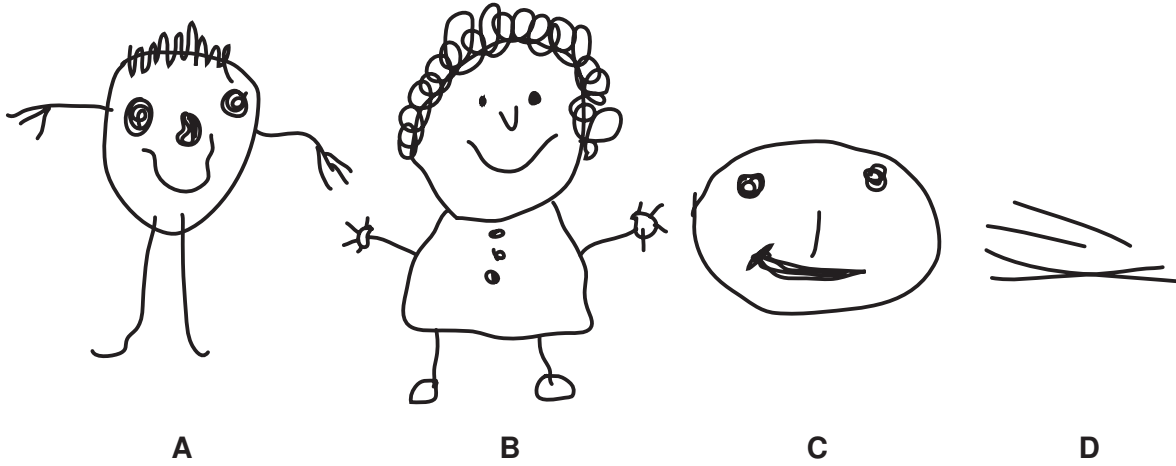
(c) measles

- .....
- ..... [2]

11 Name the **two** main factors which affect a child's intellectual development.

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

12 Look at the sketches below.



Put the stages of drawing into the correct order.

- A .....
- B .....
- C .....
- D .....[4]

Section B

Answer two questions

13 (a) What is meant by the term social development?

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

(b) Look at the table below.  
Give an average age for each stage of social development.

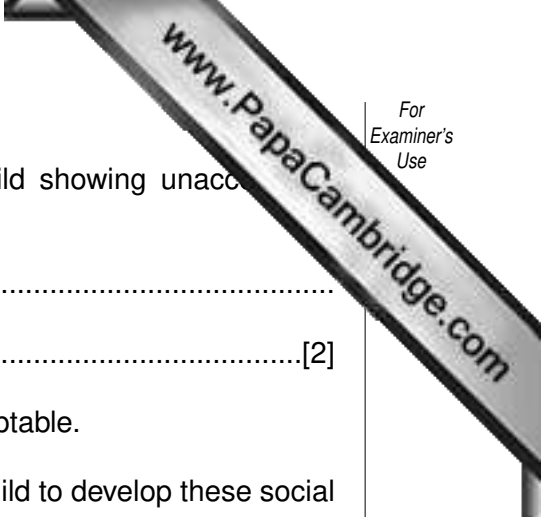
Stage	Age
The baby begins to smile	
The baby begins to understand how to attract attention e.g. coughing	
The child understands and obeys simple commands	
The child plays with other children and understands sharing	

[4]

Children are not going to behave well all the time.

(c) Give three ways a child may show aggression towards other children or adults.

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



(d) Describe **two** ways in which a parent should handle a child showing unacceptable behaviour.

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

Social skills need to be learnt to enable a child to be socially acceptable.

(e) Suggest **four** situations in which a parent can encourage a child to develop these social skills.

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

(f) Describe **two** ways how the size of a family can effect a child's social skills.

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

(g) Explain the role of a pre-school in a child's social development.

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- ..... [6]

14 (a) What do you understand by the following:

conception

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

implantation

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

(b) Name **two** functions of the placenta.

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

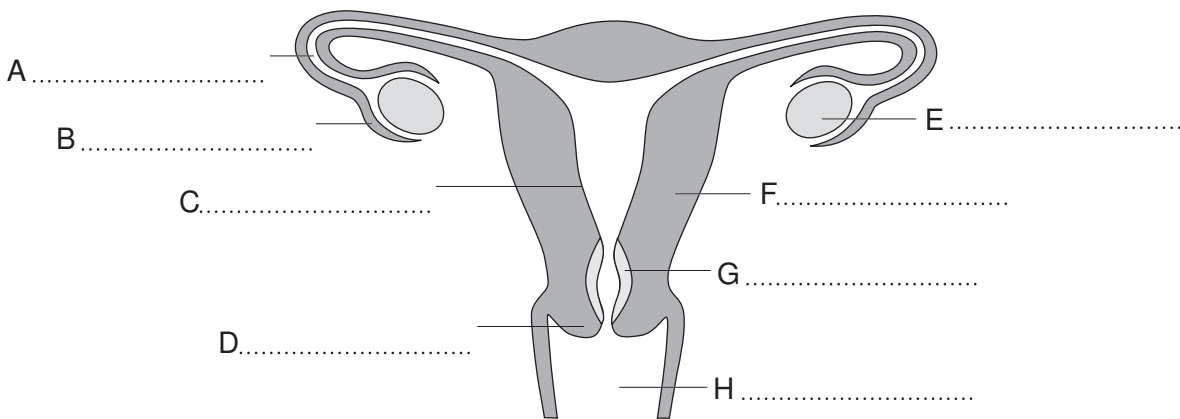
(c) (i) Name the fluid which surrounds the foetus in the uterus.

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

(ii) What is the function of this fluid?

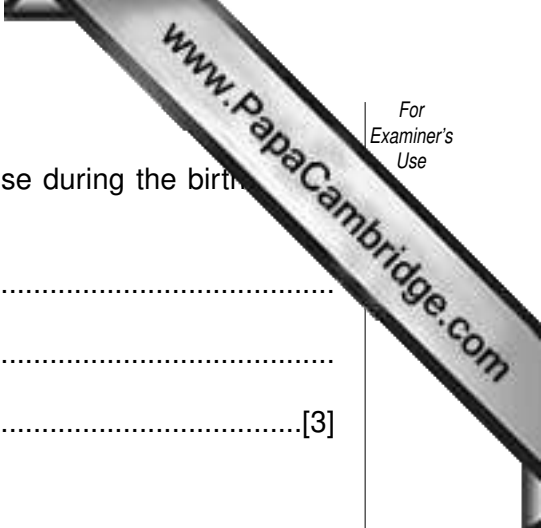
.....  
..... [1]

(d) Look at the drawing below of the female reproductive system.



Label all the parts as shown.

[8]



(e) Suggest three methods of pain relief which a woman may use during the birth of a baby.

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

(f) Explain the **three** stages of labour.

Stage 1

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

Stage 2

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

Stage 3

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

15 (a) Many accidents happen in the home.

Name the possible injury in the table below which could happen if a child found the following items.

Item	Accidental injury
Plastic bag	
Sharp knife	
Electric fire	
Bottle of bleach	

[4]



(b) Suggest **one** way each of the accidents in the table could be prevented.

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(c) Suggest **three** hazards which a child may come across in a garden.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....[3]

(d) The world can be a dangerous place for children – their safety is the responsibility of parents.

Suggest **four** points that parents should look for before allowing their child to use playground equipment.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....[4]

(e) Give **three** ways in which adults can reduce the risks of a child having a road accident.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....[3]

(f) Suggest **two** safety checks which a parent should carry out when travelling with a young child in a car.

1. ....

2. ....[2]

(g) Explain why young children are more likely to have accidents than older children.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[5]

16 (a) What do you understand by the term 'congenital abnormality'?

.....[1]

(b) Name **two** possible causes of a congenital abnormality.

1. ....

2. ....[2]

(c) A child with special needs may have more than one disability.

Suggest **two** conditions for each of the following:

Physical disabilities

1. ....

2. ....[2]

Learning difficulties

1. ....

2. ....[2]

(d) Describe **three** effects a child with special needs may have on the family.

Effect 1

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

Effect 2

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

Effect 3

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

(e) Suggest **four** types of help available for families with a special needs child.

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

(f) Special schools are available for children who require individual care and specialised training.

Suggest **four** ways in which a special school differs from a mainstream school.

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

(g) Explain why it is so important to recognise deafness in children at an early age.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[4]

**Section C**

Answer **one** question.

**17** Babies communicate with other people before learning to speak.

- Describe ways in which babies can communicate with other adults before being able to speak.
- Explain how adults can encourage a child's speech development.

[20]

**18** Families provide for a child's needs.

- Describe the needs of a young child.
- Explain the factors that have brought changes to family life.

[20]