UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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for the guidance of teachers

0637 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

0637/01

Paper 1, 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.

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CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

			4742	
Page 2		e: Teachers' version ber/November 2010	Syllabus 0637	
		SECTION A		Cambidge.co.
		Answer all questions.		orige
Fallopian Tul	bes			[1]
One				[1]
One Sha Iden	e egg is fertilised e egg splits into 2 cells re same placenta itical genes etc.	(Any two)		[2]
Proc	eggs fertilised duce two cells arate placenta's	(Any two)		[2]
(b) Always t	he same			[1]
(a) Uterus				[1]
(b) Vagina				[1]
(c) Scrotum				[1]
(d) Seminal	vesicle			[1]
 Mixed er Wet drea Spots – I Increase Voice br Pubic ha Hair dev 	about appearance motions ams skin problems d height eaks air grows	t, under arms, arms and legs		[4]
Foetus teKeep foeProtects	ned points from: o float freely – allowing etus at constant 37 deg foetus from knocks et petus to grow safely	grees Celsius	1	3 × 2 = 6]



IGCSE – October/November 2010 0637 SECTION B Answer <i>all</i> questions.	MMM. Data Cambridg
SECTION B Answer <i>all</i> questions.	
Answer <i>all</i> questions.	264
	.98
Any four from:	
FoodShelter	
• Love	
Safe secure environment	
ClothingCare	[4]
Any three explained points from:	
Care from all family members	
Always somebody there in case of emergencyAdvice available	
 Family members can enjoy each other's company 	
Close family bonding Grandparents have jay of seeing grandehildren	
Grandparents have joy of seeing grandchildrenChildren have cousins to play with	[3 × 2 = 6]
Any three of the following with a brief description:	
Nuclear family Stop family	
Step familyOne parent family	
Foster family	
Adoptive family etc.	[3 × 2 = 6]
Any four from:	
Financial implications	
Stable relationships of parentsParental age	
 Size of family – age gaps etc. 	
Career implications etc.	[4]
Must have two points in each section:	
Section (i)	
Parents fitter and healthier	
Longer life expectationsMothers body may recover more quickly	
 Parents have more energy 	
• Grandparents may be young enough to help care for grandchildren	I
Section (ii)	
May be more relaxedLikely to be more financially secure	
 May be more patient 	
May not worry about loss of social life	
Will have had more life experiences etc.	[3 + 2 = 5]

	Pag	ge 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus	N SA
			IGCSE – October/November 2010 0637	1000
0 ((a)	Stage	s must be named and briefly described:	$4 \times 2 = 8$
	()	-	olitary	104
			arallel	1
		• L	poking-on	
		• C	ooperative	[4 × 2 = 8
((b)	(i) M	anipulative play	
	. ,	•	Development of fine motor skills	
		٠	Development of hand-eye co-ordination	
		•	Helps confidence building etc.	
		E	xamples (two needed) from:	
		٠	Jigsaws	
		•	Building blocks	
		٠	Shape sorters	
		•	Play dough etc.	[2 + 1 + 1 = 4
		(ii) In	naginative play	
		•	Child acts out being somebody else	
		•	Uses toys and objects as 'props'	
		•	Develops language skills	
		٠	Helps to share	
		•	Encourages fine and gross motor skills etc.	
			xamples (two needed) from:	
		•	Dressing up Playing 'mums and dads' – 'shops'	
		•	Making dens	
		•	Making cars, trains, rockets	
		•	Puppet shows	[2 + 1 + 1 = 4
			reative play	L
		(111) 0	Use of different materials to make own ideas	
		•	Allow them to explore and experiment	
		•	Use their senses	
		•	Find out what can and cannot be done etc.	
		E	xamples (two needed) from:	
		•	Painting, drawing, and printing	
		٠	Collage	
		•	Making 'junk toys'	
		•	Sand and water play	
		•	Play dough and plasticine etc.	[2 + 1 + 1 = 4]
(• •	Must I		
		Advar	-	
			uality care – trained staff	
			rogramme of activities for correct age and development	
			pportunities to play with other children of the same age	
			ariety of toys and equipment	
			sually some Government regulation of health and safety etc. se of different materials to make own ideas etc.	
			vantages	
			ore exposed to illnesses	
			ossibly less individual care	
			ossibility of high ratio of children to teachers etc.	[3 + 2 = 5

• Possibility of high ratio of children to teachers etc.

[3 + 2 = 5] [Total: 50]

			MAN .			
Pa	age 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus			
		IGCSE – October/November 2010	0637 230			
		SECTION C	1	36		
11 (a)		evel response will include an understanding for the a calm bedtime instead of a bedtime battle.	Syllabus 0637 importance of sleep and ht [12 t in varying depths. [7	-10		
	A mid level response will cover most of the outline above but in varying depths					
	A low level response will be of a superficial level, lacking in detail and understan					
	 Sleep allows rest and relaxation for the child and parents A child should have a regular bedtime every night so they are aware that it is now bedtime and the level of activity should be reduced so that the child will be less excitable and more likely to sleep. A bed time bath is warm and relaxing and allows for 'Special' time with parents. A warm drink may calm and relax the child and encourage sleep. A suitable story will give quality time with parent(s) and child may fake asleep during this. The story must be chosen with care so the child is not frightened and becomes afraid. Tuck child in a kiss and cuddle to increase sense of security and the child will settle easier. Have a special toy or comforter to increase security and to act as a focus. Leave light on, night light or lamp to prevent apprehension especially if child is afraid of the dark. Tell child where you are in the house and check on them regularly to reduce 'separation anxiety' etc. 					
(b)	(b) A high level response will identify several areas in the home e.g. kitcher bathroom, living area, stairs and safety measures to be taken.					
	A mid level response will identify two or three areas only, or give a general deta of safety measures.					
	A low lev	el response will be of a superficial level and very ge	eneralised.	0–6]		
	Answers could include:					
	 Guic Pan Non Wipe Keep Safe Safe Safe Shai Soci No t 	trols out of reach les on cooker handles facing inwards -slip floor covering e up spillages ping cleaning items out of reach ety catches on cupboards and drawers ety locks on washing machines and tumble dryers rp knives out of reach ket outlet covers railing leads etc. f the above may be relevant to other areas)				

Bedroom

- Tables, chairs, bed away from windows No free standing radiators •
- •
- Lockable windows •
- Safety catches on windows •
- Good lighting etc. •



Stable furniture etc.

Stairs

- Any carpet firmly secure/not worn
- Nothing left on stairs e.g. toys
- Good lighting
- Safety gate on top and bottom etc.

[Total: 20]