



Level 1/2 Cambridge National in Child Development

R018/01 Health and well-being for child development

Thursday 14 June 2018 – Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

No additional materials required for this Question Paper



First name	
Last name	
Centre number	Candidate number

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams only.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- · Answer all the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- The quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- · This document consists of 16 pages.

2 Section A

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Jenna likes to bath her son, Ben, regularly.



(a)	State one way that Jenna could make sure that the bath water is not too hot for Ben.
	[1]
(b)	Give two ways that Jenna could check that the bath toys are safe to use with Ben.
	1
	2
	[2]

(c)* Discuss the benefits for Jenna and Ben of having a regular bath time routine.

Your answer must:

 include benefits for children include benefits for parents/carers.
rs.

[3]

4

2	Nad	lia's baby, Aleesha, was born prematurely at 34 weeks.
		paediatrician has told Nadia that Aleesha will have special care needs because she is nature.
	(a)	Describe the role of a paediatrician.
		[2]
	(b)	Aleesha has specific care needs and she must be kept in an incubator.
		Explain one reason why keeping Aleesha in an incubator will help to meet her specific needs.
		[2]
	(c)	After two weeks in hospital baby Aleesha is well enough to go home with Nadia.
		Give three ways that Nadia's family and friends can help her when she returns home with Aleesha.
		1
		2

3

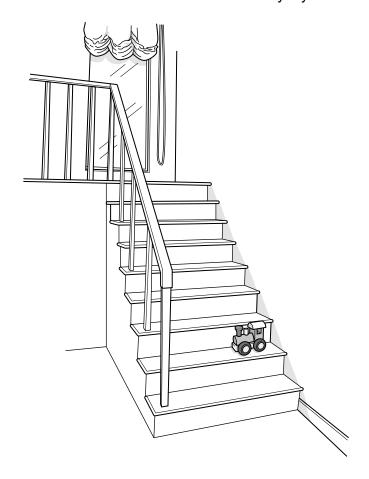
(d)	Nadia has decided she does not want to have another baby for a couple of years.
	Her GP advises that she could start taking the combined contraceptive pill to avoid a further
	pregnancy.

Complete the table below with one advantage and one disadvantage of the combined pill.

	Combined pill	
Advantage		
Disadvantage		
		[2]
Nadia's friend suุ	ggests she should try the contraceptive patch.	
Describe how the	contraceptive patch works.	

(e)

3 This is a picture of the stairs at Jamie's home. Jamie is nearly 2 years old.



(a) Identify **three** unsafe features of the stairs at Jamie's home and give **one** reason why each feature is not safe for Jamie.

Unsafe feature	
Reason	
	[2]
Unsafe feature	
Reason	
	[2]
Unsafe feature	
Reason	
	 [2]
	L~]

(b)	Jan	nie has a fall on the stairs.
	lder	ntify four different injuries that Jamie could suffer as a result of his fall.
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
		[4]
(c)	Jan fall.	nie's GP has advised that he should rest quietly at home for a few days to recover from his
	(i)	Explain two ways Jamie's parents/carers can meet his physical needs while he is recovering.
		1
		2
		[4]
	(ii)	State four ways that Jamie's parents/carers can meet his social needs while he is recovering.
		1
		2
		3
		4
		[4]
		171

8

Section B

Answer all the questions.

4	(a)*	Explain h	now the t	wo factors	s, finance	and age ,	can affec	t a couple'	s decision t	o have ch	ildren.
											[6]

(b)	Children need to be aware of 'stranger danger'.
	Explain two rules parents/carers could teach their child about 'stranger danger' to help keep them safe.
	1
	2
	[4]
(c)	A child's behaviour can be influenced by the example set by their parents/carers.
	Give four examples of how parents/carers can be role models and set a good example for their child's behaviour.
	1
	2
	3
	4 [4]

(a) The flow chart below shows the process of reproduction.

Complete the flowchart by **describing** what happens at each stage.

Ovulation	
Λ	
Intercourse	
intercourse	
П	
₩	
Fertilisation	
<u>↓</u>	
Implantation	
e fertilised egg forms an embryo and attaches itself to the lining of the uterus.	
ow long after conception does the embrus become a feeture?	
ow long after conception does the embryo become a foetus?	

5

Give two reasons why a urine test is carried out. 1	A urine test is routinely carried out at the antenatal clinic.							
2	Give two reasons why a urine test is carried out.							
(d) Specialised diagnostic tests are also carried out at the antenatal clinic. The names of some specialised diagnostic tests are shown in the box below. • Amniocentesis • CVS (chorionic villus sampling) • Nuchal fold translucency scan	1							
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 Amniocentesis CVS (chorionic villus sampling) Nuchal fold translucency scan 								
CVS (chorionic villus sampling)Nuchal fold translucency scan								
Nuchal fold translucency scan								
-								
AFP (alpha letoprotein test)								
Three of the tests in the box are described in the table below.								
Complete the table to show the correct name of each test.								
Description of the test:								
A small sample of blood is taken. The blood is screened for spina bifida and Down's Syndrome.								
An ultrasound scan is carried out. A hollow needle is used to remove some amniotic fluid from the uterus. Screens for Down's syndrome after 15 weeks of pregnancy.								
A hollow needle is used to take a small sample of placenta tissue. Screens for Down's syndrome after 10 weeks of pregnancy.								
(e) State at how many weeks of pregnancy the ultrasound dating scan is carried out.	[3]							

(f)	A pregnant woman's weight is checked at every antenatal clinic appointment.
	Identify three reasons why a pregnant woman's weight is checked at the antenatal clinic.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(g)	Give four reasons why some women choose to have a domino scheme delivery.
	1
	2
	3
	4
	[4]
(h)	Some fathers attend antenatal appointments with their partner.
	State two reasons why this can help to make the birth an emotionally satisfying experience.
	1
	2
	roı
	[2]

6	(a)	Newborn babies have natural immunity.
		Give the meaning of 'natural immunity'.
		[1]
	(b)	Identify three childhood diseases that children under the age of five can be immunised against.
		1
		2
		3[3]
	(c)	Explain how an immunisation protects the body against infections.
		[2]
	(d)	Give one reason why a child's immunisation might be postponed.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

14 ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question numb must be clearly shown in the margin(s).						
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