



Home Economics (Child Development)

General Certificate of Secondary Education GCSE J441

Mark Scheme for the Unit

January 2010

J441/MS/R/10J

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications PO Box 5050 Annesley NOTTINGHAM NG15 0DL

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B013 Principles of child development

Quest	tion	Expected Answer		Mark	Additional Guidance
1 ((a)	Body measurements are taken as soon as a baby is bo			
		Give three measurements which are taken as soon as	a baby is born.		
		ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required e	VE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
		Length/height Weight Head circumference/diameter/head span/round the height	ht		
		Head circumference/diameter/head span/round the head Heart rate/pulse		[3]	
	(b)	Complete the following table giving the correct name for description. The first one has been done for you. ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required eg	The first one has been done for you.		
		Description	Name	7	
		A greasy whitish substance on a baby's skin at birth	Vernix		
		A slight yellow colouring to the skin and eyes Jaundice			
		Small whitish spots on a baby's face, particularly on Milia the nose			
				[2]	
			1	[2]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	All new born babies have the same basic needs.		
	Identify four basic needs of a new born baby.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. FOUR required eg		
	Food		
	Shelter/home/house		
	Warmth Clothes		
	Love/affection		
	Attention		
	Sleep/rest		
	Security/protection/safe environment		
	Hygiene/kept clean		
	Routine		
	Stimulation/attention	[4]	
(d) (i)	Most children follow the same general pattern of development.		
	What term describes the average ages and stages of this general pattern of development?		
	ONE mark for correct answer.		
	Milestones/norms	[1]	
(ii)	Name the two main factors that affect a child's development.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required eg		
	Nature	[0]	
	Nurture	[2]	

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Question	Expec	ted Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(e)	Some children go through a phase Describe two ways a parent/carer	e of refusing food. could help a child through this phase.		
	Ways x 2	How helps a child x2		
	Small portion	So do not over face/overwhelm a child		
	Own crockery	Feel special/encourages to see pattern/security from familiar things		
	Own cutlery	Right size for small fingers		
	No snacks between meals	Will be ready to stop playing/want to eat		
	No bribery/coaxing/ forcing/threats	Child will feel less stressed		
	Do not rush/do not force	Less likely to refuse food		
	Eat as a family/with child/relaxed/happy occasions	Social time/talk together/listen to one another/share events		
	Give a variety of food	Fun to try new things		
	Food not to hot/cold	Does not put off child/more comfortable		
	Do not fuss/do not make comment/remove food	Know when they have had enough		

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Question	Expect	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(e)	Allow child to help make meal	Sense of enjoyment/allows child to succeed		
	Encourage to help with shopping	Feel involved/likely to try food chosen/bought		
	Invite a friend	Allows child to share enjoyment with peers		
	Serve food attractively/shapes/ Colourful	Makes child want to try food/more interesting		
	Allow child to feed itself	Lets child be independent/feel grown up		
	Regular mealtimes/routine	Child not over hungry or tired	[4]	
(f) (i)	food poisoning.	their hands before eating to prevent		
	Name two other occasions childrer hands.	i should be laught to wash their		
	ONE mark for each correct answer	. TWO required eg		
	After: Being outside Playing Touching pets/animals Going to the toilet Sneezing/coughing/using Touching/handling rubbis Before helping prepare/g			
	Before/after visiting a sic		[2]	

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Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(ii)	Identify two symptoms of food poisoning. ONE mark for each correct answer. TWO required eg Diarrhoea		
	Sickness/vomiting Tummy ache/stomach pains/cramps/upset stomach Nausea/feeling sick	[2]	
2 (a)	After an egg has been released from a woman's ovary, it moves into the fallopian tube where fertilisation usually takes place. Give the stages of fertilisation shown in each of the diagrams below. The last stage has been done for you. ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required. Sperm meets the egg (in fallopian tube)	[3]	

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Mark Scheme

Question		ected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(b)	Explain why blood tests are take	n during pregnancy.		
	The candidate will name a numb their importance of why blood te	er of blood tests will correctly explain sts are taken. Specialist terms will be . The information will be presented in a		
		e can demonstrate the accurate use of		
	Medium Level Response 3-4 A candidate will describe the importance of taking blood tests but lack detail. There will be some use of specialist terms although these may not be used appropriately. The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format. There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.			
	in the form of a list with little or n	or confused information. Answers may be o description. There will be little or no spelling, punctuation and grammar may		
	Blood test	Importance		
	Blood group	Needed for an emergency/blood transfusion		
	Rhesus factor	Explain negative/positive antibodies		
	Anaemia	To establish iron levels/give supplement if needed		
	Rubella immunity	Mother is immune to German measles. Risk to baby	[6]	

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Question	Expected	d Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(b)	Sickle cell disease or thalassaemia	Congenital illness. Detect carrier. Genetic counselling.		
	Syphilis/STIs	To detect and treat to prevent infecting baby		
	Hepatitis	Liver disease that may infect baby if mother is a carrier or infected during pregnancy. Baby can be immunised at birth.		
	Placental hormones	To make sure the placenta is working properly and the baby is supplied with enough food and oxygen		
	Down's risk screening	To find the risk of the baby having Down's syndrome. If mother is high risk group, amniocentesis is recommended		
	AFP test	Screening for spina bifida		
	HIV test	To give mother treatment/advise on types of birth and feeding baby		

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Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	Certain foods should be avoided during pregnancy to prevent harm to the baby.		
	Name three foods that should be avoided during pregnancy.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Unpasteurised products		
	Soft cheeses/blue cheeses/goats cheese Raw/undercooked meat		
	Cook chill meals		
	Raw eggs/mayonnaise/mousse		
	Liver/liver pate		
	Peanuts		
	Unwashed vegetables/fruits Tuna/Marlin/Swordfish	[3]	
		[3]	
(d)	Babies need clothing. Give three points to look for when choosing clothes for a newborn baby.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Soft		
	Lightweight		
	Warm/cool/ depending on the season		
	Washable/easy to wash/dry		
	Non irritant (won't scratch or irritate skin) Flame resistant (will not easily catch fire)		
	Easy to put on/off/access to nappy		
	Loose/comfortable/not tight		
	Porous (allows moisture to escape)		
	No drawstrings/ribbons (especially around the neck)/no small buttons Avoid loose weave/open knitted garments (to prevent fingers getting		
	caught)		
	Cost		
	Colour		
	Size	[3]	

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Mark Scheme

Que	stion	Expecte	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	A range of day-care provision is ava Explain why parents/carers could us High Level Response 5-6 The candidate will explain why pare provision with explanations how this Specialist terms will be used approp will be presented in a structured for the accurate use of spelling, punctu Medium Level Response 3-4 A candidate will give some reasons care provision with explanations how but will lack detail. There will be som these may not be used appropriately for the most part in a structured form in spelling, punctuation and gramma Low Level Response 0-2 The candidate may give limited or c in the form of a list with little or no de	ailable for children under five. se day-care provision for their child. nts/carers may use day care s could help them or their child. oriately and correctly. The information mat. The candidate can demonstrate ation and grammar. why parents/carers may use day w this could help them or their child ne use of specialist terms although y. The information will be presented nat. There may be occasional errors ar.		
		be intrusive. Day care provision	Explanation		
		Meet children from ethnic groups	Promotes social harmony/acceptance		
		An only child can mix with others	Company/people to play with/make friends		
		Used to other adults/being away from parents carers	Encouraging independence/ preparation for school		

Question	Expected	d Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	Social development of child	Make friends/mix with own age group		
	Promotes language development	Sharing/cooperating with children in play		
	More toys/activities	Access to a wider variety of toys/saves parents/carers buying expensive toys/opportunity for activities not done at home eg messy play		
	More space to play/can run around	If child lives in a small environment/flat with no garden		
	Single parent/carer can work	Self esteem for parent/carer/ able to earn money		
	Both parents/carers work	Income to meet needs of child/ family/no need for carers to continue careers		
	Break for parent/carer	Allows patient/carer time for themselves		
	Respite care	Special needs child needing special provision/allows time with any other child in family		
	Parents/carers can get on with other jobs/chores	Can do shopping etc feel they are coping/reduces stress. Can do jobs more quickly or safely eg ironing		

Mark Scheme

Question	Expecte	Expected Answer		Additional Guidance
	Parents/carers can belong to activity/friendship/ interest groups	Contact with other adults/gives parent/carer some time socially/ keep social contacts		
	Gives parent/carers equal			
	choices/opportunities	If no relatives nearby to look after child	[6]	
(b)	Name three types of pre-school pro	vision.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer.	THREE required eg		
	Nursery class/nursery school			
	Playgroup/playschool Montessori			
	Kindergarten			
	Parent and toddler group			
	Day nursery			
	Crèche			
	NB NOT nursery on its own		[3]	

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Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(c)	There is a range of statutory benefits to help families.		
	Give three statutory benefits that could be available to help families.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Working families tax credit		
	Income support		
	Housing benefit and council tax benefit		
	Sure start maternity grant		
	Welfare to work scheme		
	Free milk and vitamins		
	Reduced price formula milk		
	Free school meals		
	Fares to hospital Child support maintenance		
	Child benefit		
	Free dental treatment		
	Free medical prescriptions		
	Free eye tests		
	Disability allowance	[3]	
(d)	Give three reasons why a child may be brought up by only one parent.		
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg		
	Parents separated/divorced/in refuge		
	One parent died		
	One parent in hospital long term		
	One parent working away long term		
	Births to single women/more women choosing to be single parents/donor		
	sperm/teenage pregnancy		
	One parent in prison	501	
		[3]	

Mark Scheme

Que	estion	Expect	ed Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(a)	There is a choice of contraceptives Identify the following methods of co ONE mark for each correct answer	ontraception.		
		Description	Method of contraception		
		A rubber cover placed over the cervix	CaplDiaphragm		
		A device placed in the uterus by a doctor	IUS/IUOIIUCO/Coil/copper 7/copper T		
		Taken orally and contains hormones	Pill/minipill/combined pill		
				[3]	
	(b)	Name two types of contraception t ONE mark for each correct answer			
		Femidom Condom Natural Family Planning (NFP)/Rhy	/thm method		
		Abstention/saying 'no' Withdrawal		[2]	
	(c)	Name one sexually transmitted dis women.	ease that can cause infertility in		
		ONE mark for correct answer. ONE	E required, eg		
		Chlamydia			
		Gonorrhoea		[1]	

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Question	Exp	bected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
(d)	Describe the factors a couple cou	ld consider before deciding to start a family.		
	High Level Response 5-6 The candidate will describe factors a couple could consider before deciding to start a family. Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly. The information will be presented in a structured format. The candidate can demonstrate the accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar.			
	Medium Level Response 3-4 A candidate will give some factors a couple could consider before deciding to start a family but may lack specific detail of examples. There will be some use of specialist terms although these may not be used appropriately. The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format. There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.			
	the form of a list with little or no de	confused information. Answers may be in escription. There will be little or no use of c, punctuation and grammar may be intrusive.		
	Accommodation	Enough room/consider moving		
	Garden	If there is one/big enough/safe		
	Health	Give up smoking/drinking alcohol/balanced diets/folic acid etc		
	Money	Affordable on one wage of with other bills etc		

Question		Expe	cted Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	Career/break		Whether one person is willing		
	Maturity		Can cope with demands/put baby first		
	Lasting responsib	ility	Prepared for commitment		
	Lack of freedom/li	festyle change	Considered lack of time/opportunity for own interests etc		
	Age		Not to young/too old re risks to health of mother/baby		
	Genetic history/pr	oblems	Need for genetic counselling	[6]	
(e)	Name the family structures described in the table below. The first one has been done for you.				
	ONE mark for each correct answer. THREE required eg				
	Type of family	Description			
	Nuclear		e together and may or may not be married. dren. Relatives may live far away.		
	Reconstituted	The family may parents' previou	be made up of children from one or both is relationships.		
	Adopted		adults become parents of other people's rmanent and parents gain full legal rights.		
	Extended		and children who live with or near relatives s who share the bringing up of the children.	[3]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
5	The development of communication and language begins as soon as a baby is born.		
	 Describe how a baby can communicate before it talks. Explain how parents/carers could encourage their child's language development. 		
	Candidates should be able to show their depth of knowledge and understanding, using correct terminology. In order to achieve a High Level Response, <i>both</i> areas must be addressed <i>in detail</i> .		
	A candidate only answering one part of the question well remains in the Medium Level Response and can access up to 7 marks only. Must be answered well, with clear descriptions and/or explanations.		
	If candidates respond by giving answers in a <i>list,</i> they remain in the Lower Level Response.		
	<i>Bullet point</i> answers can only achieve up to the Medium Level Response only.		
	 High Level Response: 13-15 The candidate describes in detail a range of ways (4/5) a baby can communicate before it talks and gives comprehensive explanations (4/5) how parents can encourage a child's language development. The information will be presented in a clear and organised way. A whole range of specialist terms are used with precision. The candidate can demonstrate the accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	A good/satisfactory response 9-12		
	The candidate describes some relevant ways (3/4) a baby communicates before it		
	talks and gives some explanations (3/4) how parents can encourage their child's		
	language development.		
	Information will be offered to support the answer but in general terms with little		
	detail. The information will be offered in a structured format.		
	The candidate can use a range of specialist terms with facility.		
	There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.		
	A limited response 5-8		
	The candidate makes some valid comments ((2/3) how a baby communicates		
	and/or gives some explanations (2/3) how parents can encourage their child's		
	language development, although descriptions and/or explanations may lack detail.		
	Some information will be relevant. The candidate uses some specialist terms,		
	although these may not always be used appropriately.		
	There may be errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar		
	Low Level Response 0-4		
	The candidate is likely to give limited, muddled or incorrect answers (1/2)		
	generally with no real knowledge.		
	Answers may be in the form of a list.		
	Facts may not always relate to the contents.		
	Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised		
	There will be little or no use of specialist terms.		
	Errors of grammar, punctuation and spellings may be intrusive.		
	How a baby communicates before it talks		
	Crying for food/attention or because of pain/illness/discomfort		
	Using their eyes/watching/looking/following/eye-contact		
	Tone of voice/noises/cooing/gurgling/grizzling/babbling		
	Facial expressions/smiling/grimacing		
	Using their hands/pointing/putting arms out/throwing/pushing away		
	Rubbing eyes (tired)		
	Rubbing ears/pulling ears (pain)		
	Cuddling/snuggling/physical contact		

Mark Scheme

Question	Expect	Mark	Additional Guidance	
	How parents/carers could encourage	e their child's language development		
	Talk to child/involve/engage	Putting the child in a position to watch or help. Feel part of activity/conversations		
	Valuing the child's contribution	Allowing child to talk/listening/ being patient		
	Encouraging the use of books	Visiting a library/story times		
	Explaining what things are/how used	Pointing out/naming objects both in and out of the house/ different colours/shapes		
	Playing games with the child	Board games/card games/ match-up games/role-play etc		
	Praise when tries	Boosts confidence/self esteem/ encourages the child to be part of conversations		
	Taking out/zoo/seaside/ shopping/ park/ activities eg swimming/ tumble tots/outings	Opportunity to meet with other children/conversation/increases vocabulary		
	Read to the child	Pointing to pictures/letters/words		
	Providing different types of books	Activity/pop-up books etc		
	Listening to story tapes/CD's	Following the words in the book/ explaining new words		
	Singing songs	Nursery rhymes		
	Answering/asking child's questions	Using correct vocabulary/sentence Development		

Mark 3	Scheme
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Question	Expected Answer		Mark	Additional Guidance
	Learning the alphabet numbers/ everyday words	On household items eg cereal packets		
	Educational/children's TV Discuss programmes/videos/DVD's/Computer programmes	Discuss what seen/heard		
	Taking to pre school group	Mixing with own peer group	[15]	
		1		

Grade Thresholds

General Certificate of Secondary Education Home Economics (Child Development) (J441) January 2010 Examination Series

There were no entries for this session.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) 1 Hills Road Cambridge CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

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Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627 Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

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