



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 10 January 2019 – Morning**LEVEL 1/2 CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT****R018/01** Health and well-being for child development

No additional materials required for this question paper.

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

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, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

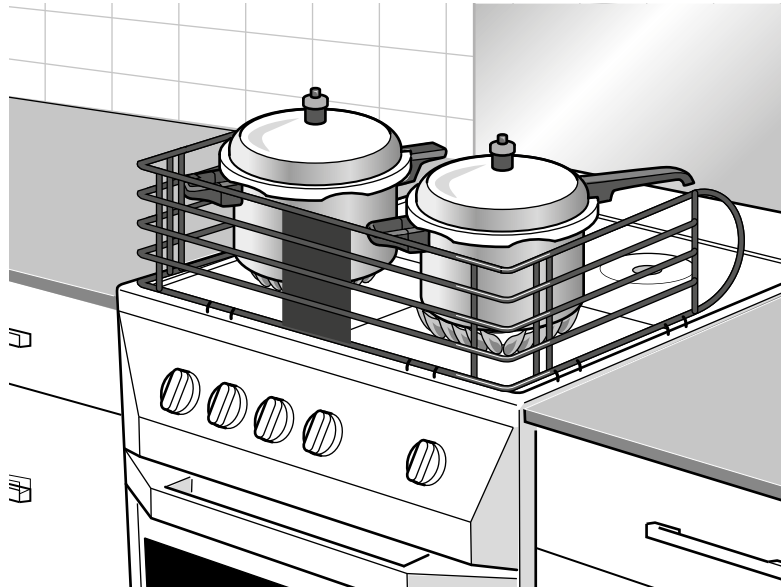
- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- The quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **16** pages.

SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 (a) Priya and Andrew have a three-year-old son Arjun. As most accidents happen in the home, they are keen to make their home and kitchen as safe as they can.

Below is a picture of the cooker in Priya and Andrew's kitchen.



- (i) Identify the safety feature fitted onto the cooker and give **one** reason why it is used.

Safety feature [1]

Reason

..... [1]

- (ii) Identify **four** other safety features Priya and Andrew may have in their kitchen.

1

2

3

4

[4]

3

- (b) Priya and Andrew are teaching Arjun about road safety.

Explain **two** ways Priya and Andrew could make sure Arjun is safe when walking on the pavement or crossing the road with them.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

[4]

- (c) Safety is one condition that Arjun needs to successfully grow and develop.

Name **two** other conditions that Arjun needs and state why each one is important for his development.

1

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2

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.....

[4]

(a) Identify **three** factors they should consider before starting a family.

1

2

3

[3]

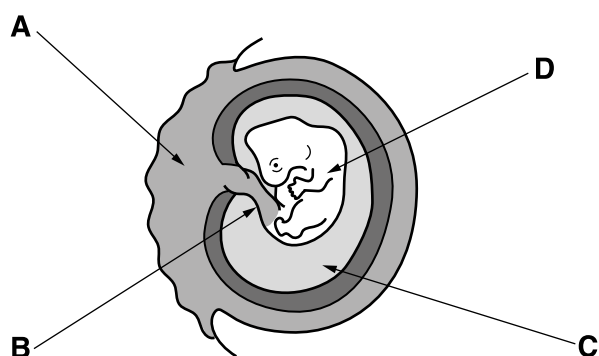
Explain what **they** could do to ensure good pre-conception health.

[8]

[8]

5

- (c) Emma has missed a period and a home pregnancy test tells her she is 6 weeks pregnant. Below is a diagram of the embryo at 6–7 weeks.



Identify the names for A, B, and C from those given below. D has been done for you.

Amniotic fluid	Uterus wall	Embryo
Umbilical cord	Placenta	

	Name
A	
B	
C	
D	Embryo

[3]

- 3 (a) Now Emma is pregnant she will be supported by a team of health professionals, all with different roles. Some of these health professionals are listed below.

- Midwife
- GP (General Practitioner)
- Gynaecologist
- Obstetrician
- Paediatrician

Complete the table, using the list above, by adding the name of the correct health professional to their role.

Role	Health professional
A specialist in the care of pregnant women and child birth who can perform Caesarean sections.	
A doctor who is a specialist in the female reproductive system.	
Usually the first person the pregnant woman will see after a positive home pregnancy test result.	
Looks after the pregnant woman throughout a normal pregnancy and birth who also runs antenatal classes.	

[4]

- (b) During Emma's pregnancy, usually around 22 weeks, the baby will become covered in **lanugo**.

Describe what lanugo is and what it does.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (c) When Emma goes into labour she will usually pass through three stages.

The passage below describes the **second** stage of labour.

Complete the passage by adding the most appropriate words from the list below. A word should only be used once.

amniotic fluid	arms	breeching	crowning
dilated	engaged	mucus	pants
pushes	shoulders	uterus	vagina

The second stage of labour begins when the cervix becomes fully
 at 10 cm and ends when the baby is born. The open cervix and the
 now form a continuous passage called the birth canal. The mother
 with each contraction to help move the baby down the birth canal. When the baby's head
 can be seen this is called When the head has been born any
 can be cleared from the baby's nose and mouth. The baby's
 are now eased through the birth canal and the rest of the body
 will slide out easily.

[6]

8

SECTION BAnswer **all** the questions.

- 4 (a) An ultrasound anomaly scan is usually carried out between 18 and 21 weeks of pregnancy.

Look at the chart below and **tick (✓)** the name given to the person who carries out this scan.

Name of person carrying out the scan	Tick (✓) correct answer
Paediatrician	
Sonographer	
Nutritionist	

[1]

- (b) Explain **three** ways the father/partner can support the mother through pregnancy or birth.

1

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2

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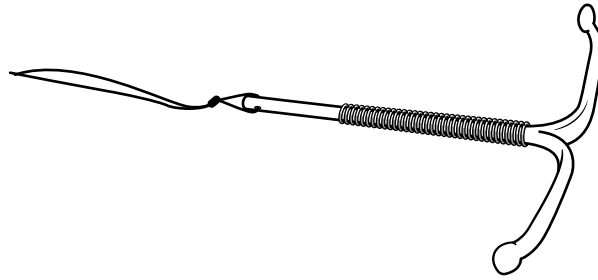
3

.....

.....

[6]

- (c) The picture below shows a form of contraception called an intrauterine device or system (IUD or IUS).



State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the intrauterine device as a method of contraception.

Advantage

.....

Disadvantage

.....

[2]

- (d) The intrauterine system and combined pill are two hormonal methods of contraception. Name **three** other hormonal methods of contraception.

1

2

3

[3]

- 5 (a)* After the birth the midwife will carry out some routine physical checks to assess the health of the newborn baby.

Discuss what physical checks are made on the newborn baby and why they are carried out.

[6]

(b) Below is a list of some signs and symptoms of illness in children.

Raised temperature
Breathing difficulties
Reduced appetite
Cough
Vomiting that persists for more than 24 hours
Cannot be woken/unusually drowsy
Flushed or pale complexion
Rash that does not fade when pressed with a glass

Identify **four** signs or symptoms listed above that indicate a child needs immediate emergency help.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

4

.....

[4]

12

- (c) Children who are ill need more care than usual.

Explain **two** ways that parents and carers can meet the **emotional needs** of a child who is ill.

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

[4]

- (d) Having to stay in hospital can be frightening for a child.

Give **four** ways that parents and carers can prepare a child for a stay in hospital.

1

.....

2

.....

3

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4

.....

[4]

- 6 (a) Children occasionally have accidents, for example falls are very common with young children.

Identify **four** other childhood accidents.

- 1
2
3
4

[4]

- (b) **SIDS** is the unexpected and unexplained death of an apparently healthy baby.
What do the letters SIDS stand for?

..... [1]

- (c) Babies born before week 37 of pregnancy are usually unable to survive outside the womb without medical help. Give **four** problems they may suffer from.

- 1
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2
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3
.....
4
.....

[4]

- (d) State another name for the Moro reflex.

..... [1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[illegible]

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