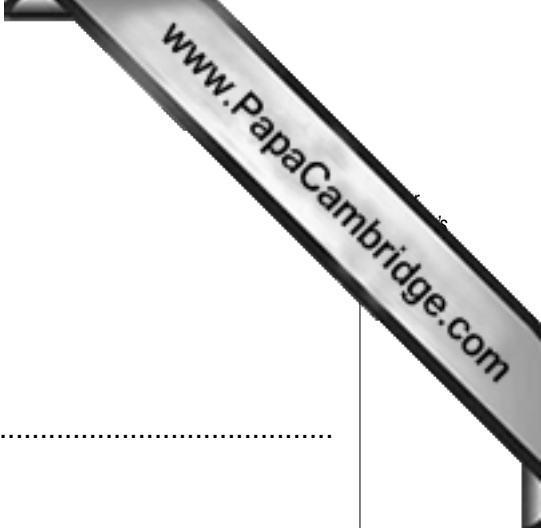


Section A

Answer **all** questions.



1 (a) How long is the menstrual cycle?

.....

(b) On which day does ovulation take place?

.....

(c) Where are the eggs produced?

.....

(d) Where does fertilisation take place?

.....

[4]

2 (a) During pregnancy small amounts of blood are taken by a doctor or nurse from the mother.

List **four** checks that are carried out on this blood.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

[4]

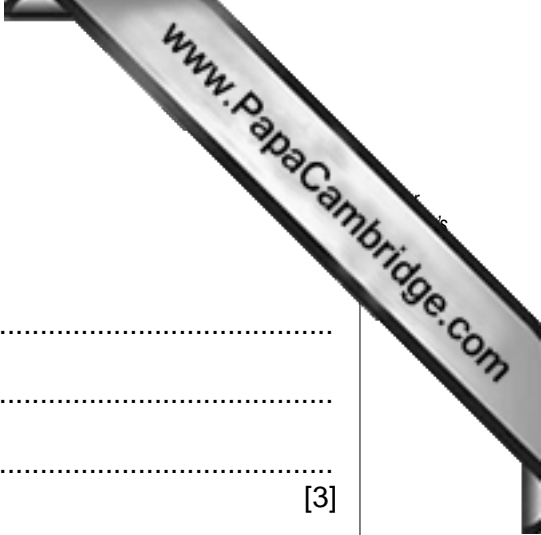
(b) Urine tests are also carried out regularly.

State **two** reasons why this is necessary.

(i)

(ii)

[2]



3 There are three stages in labour.

(a) Identify the **three** stages.

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

[3]

(b) Explain **three** ways the mother will know when **stage 1** of the labour has started.

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(iii)

.....

[3]

4 List **four** methods of pain relief during labour.

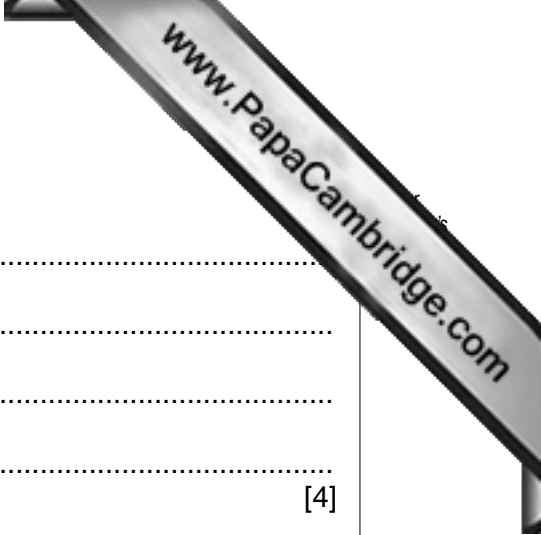
(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

[4]



5 (a) State **four** ways cows' milk is different from human milk.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)

[4]

(b) Give **two** important rules when bottle feeding a young baby.

- (i)
.....
- (ii)
.....

[2]

6 Explain **two** safety features to check when buying a cot.

- (i)
.....
.....
- (ii)
.....
.....

[4]

[Total: 30 marks]

Section B

Answer **all** questions.



7 The environment (physical and social) in which the child grows up has an effect on emotional development.

(a) Explain how the following affect emotional development.

The home.....
.....
.....

Guidance from parents or carers.....
.....
.....

[4]

(b) Describe how to help a child overcome shyness.

.....
.....
.....

[2]

(c) Being held close to a person gives a baby feelings of comfort and security.

Explain **three** ways these feeling are strengthened.

(i)
.....
.....

(ii)
.....
.....

(iii)
.....
.....

[6]



(d) Describe **three** ways in which a child can be over-protected and prevented from becoming independent.

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(iii)

.....

[3]

(e) Suggest **four** events that may cause a child to become stressed or upset.

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(iii)

.....

(iv)

.....

[4]

(f) Describe **three** ways to encourage a child's self-esteem (self-confidence).

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(iii)

.....

[6]

- 8 (a) The following chart identifies diseases often caught by children. Complete the symptoms of these diseases.

The first one has been completed as an example.

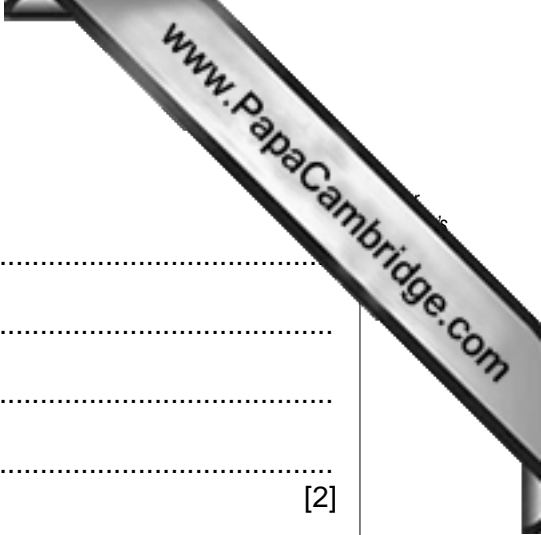
Disease	Symptoms
(i) Measles	<i>Fever, severe cold, cough; 4 to 5 days later a red rash appears on the face and spreads downwards.</i>
(ii) Mumps	
(iii) Polio	
(iv) Scarlet fever	
(v) Rubella	
(vi) Tuberculosis	

[10]

- (b) Explain **two** ways in which diseases can be spread.

- (i)
-
- (ii)
-

[4]



(c) What is meant by immunisation (vaccination)?

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

(d) Explain why babies up to the age of about two months rarely catch infectious diseases.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

(e) (i) Give **two** ways of recognising the signs of dehydration in a baby.

1
.....
2
.....

[2]

(ii) Explain the importance of preventing dehydration in a sick child.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[3]

[Total: 50 marks]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

Answer **(a) or (b)** of this question.

Write your answers on the following pages.

- 9 (a) (i) Discuss the importance of play for a young child.
(ii) Explain the points to consider when choosing a toy for a child.

[Total: 20 marks]

OR

- (b) (i) Discuss the causes of infertility and suggest fertility treatments.
(ii) Select **four** methods of contraception: **two** requiring medical advice or treatment and **two** not requiring medical assistance.

Explain how the methods of contraception work.

Explain how effective they are at preventing conception.

[Total: 20 marks]

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