

BUY COMPLETE REVISION MASTER

7011 – CERTIFICATE IN ECDE – REVISION PAPERS. CHILD DEVELOPMENT. MARKING SCHEME.

SECTION A

1. (a) Definition of the term 'Learning'.

- Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour which occurs as a result of exposure of the child to quality experience.

(b) Dangers to the unborn child which can cause physical defects.

- Taking drugs without doctor's prescription.
- Accidents.
- A mother who takes alcohol.
- A mother who is attacked by measles or rubella.

(c) Factors that may affect the learning process in children.

- Maturation – Children who mature up earlier learn better because of mental development.
- Exposure – Children who are exposed to many things learn more.
- Attention span – Children have limited attention span and therefore, they should not be taught for long periods.
- Previous experience – Children learn better from previous experiences.

2. (a) Reasons why children drop out of school.

- Illness.
- When rules are too difficult.
- Heavy punishments.
- Bereavement.
- Frustrations.
- Financial problems.
- Accidents.
- Migration.
- War and conflicts.

(b) Meaning of the following terms in child development.

(i) Truant:-

- This is a child who absents himself / herself from school without any good reason.

(ii) Deliquent.

- This is a child who fails to do his / her duty.

(iii) Extrovert.

- This is a child who is always seeking attention by volunteering to do work.

3. (a) How each of the following factors may influence the development of unborn baby.

(i) Maternal nutrition.

- Mother's nutrition is very important. If the nutrition is not good, it could lead to:-
 - An underweight baby.
 - The child could be prone to diseases.
 - May lead to death of the unborn child especially during birth.
 - The child might become mentally retarded.

(ii) Drugs and medicine.

- Some drugs taken by mothers have a direct effect to the unborn baby. This may lead to abnormal children or mentally retarded children.
- Some may lead to still births or premature births.

(iii) Rhesus Factor (RF)

- This is incompatibility of the mother's blood and the unborn baby. It may lead to:-
 - Still births.
 - Cerebral palsy or mental retardation.
 - Miscarriages.
 - Jaundice or yellow parts on the skin.

(iv) Mother's emotions and attitudes.

- Emotions such as rage, fear and anxiety are known to change the composition of



the mother's blood. New chemical substances are passed through the placenta producing changes in the circulatory system of the foetus. This may either irritate the foetus or affect its body movement.

(v) Maternal diseases.

- Pregnant mothers infected with a disease such as syphilis may have miscarriage or the baby is born with syphilis. Such a baby may suffer from rashes or jaundice and may not live long.

4. (a) Physical changes that occur during adolescence in girls.

- Breasts protrude.
- Growth of pubic hair.
- Menstruation commences.
- Widening of hips.
- Development of pimples on the face.

(b) Ways in which gender influences children's socialization.

- Encourages socialization.
- Allows children to share materials.
- Encourages turn taking.
- Involves children in class activities e.g. Story telling, etc.
- Allows them do work at their own pace.
- Reduce instances that may cause anxiety, e.g. Strong emotions, depression, etc.

(c) Characteristics of child development.

- The development is sequential.
- The development begins from conception till death.
- The development is integral.
- It is interrelated.
- It is multidimensional; all aspects of development are involved.
- It is a continuous process.

SECTION B.

5. (a) Causes of physical disability in children after birth.

- Brain damage during the birth process especially when the mother experiences

prolonged labour.

- Lack of immunization against diseases could cause poliomyelitis.
- Accidents – The child might fall injuring himself / herself.
- Illnesses – The child may fall ill and if the illness prolongs, it could cause physical disability.
- Malnutrition – If a child does not eat well, it might affect the physical body.
- Lack of oxygen during birth – Oxygen is important in the brain because it helps the brain to coordinate the body. If oxygen is not available, it could cause physical disability.

(b) Negative effects of street life on children.

- These children are stigmatized, hence they suffer low self esteem.
- Poor environmental and personal hygiene. They are exposed to extreme cold, poverty, etc.
- Children are physically and sexually abused.
- Street children are forced in to early prostitution as a way of getting money.
- They are forced to be extremely aggressive to be able to survive in the harsh street life.
- Most of the street children do not benefit from formal education.

6. (a) Characteristics of extrovert children.

- They socialize very easily.
- Are inquisitive and curious about everything.
- They want to dominate everything.
- They are active.
- They volunteer a lot.
- They are talkative.

(b) Factors that influence a child's social development.

- The environment in which a child lives in.



- The nominal position of the child in the family e.g. First born is not as social as other siblings.
- The sex of the child: - Girls socialize easily compared to boys.
- Stability of the family in terms of marriage: - Children of stable families socialize easily compared to those from unstable families.
- Exposure to mass media: - Children who are exposed to technology like radios, computers, televisions, etc. socialize easily because they try to imitate what they see.
- Environmental condition like availability of space where children can play and socialize.
- Economic status of the family:- Rich families expose their children to many places where they can socialize compared to those from poor families.
- Also the attitude of the caregivers towards the children under their care.

7. (a) Effects of neglecting early years of childhood.

- Children develop poor foundation which affects them in a negative way.
- The children become malnourished which leads to nutrition related illness.
- Slow rate of growth or even delayed growth.
- Brain damage which could affect children's performance.
- Poor health resulting to illness.
- The children feel insecure and may not socialize with others.

(b) Reasons why aggression is common in pre-school children.

- Ego centrism.
- Curiosity.
- Mental instability at home.
- Poor – social economical status.
- Lack of attention.
- Hostile environment.

8. (a) Indicators of school readiness.

- Ability to use language and communicate.
- Children should be able to express their own feelings (Emotional development)
- Children should be able to interact (Social development).
- Children should display age appropriate time and gross motor skills.
- Children should be ready for school.
- They should develop mentally i.e. Able to think and solve problems.
- They should be ready to have the right judgments.

(b) The importance of assessing school readiness in children.

- It promotes learning.
- One is able to diagnose children with health problems.
- Assessment helps parents to understand the development status of the children.
- Assessment shows children learning achievements.
- It helps to classify the children according to their abilities.
- It helps to make transition decisions e.g. Admission of children in school, etc.

9. (a) Characteristics which a child is likely to inherit from its parents.

- Sex.
- Sickle cell anemia.
- Physical appearance.
- Rhesus factor.
- Diseases e.g. Diabetes, etc.
- Albinism.
- Intelligence.

(b) Factors which affect the mental development of a toddler (1-3 years)

- The condition of the mother during pregnancy.
- Hereditary e.g. Mongolism, etc.
- Lack of oxygen in the brain.
- Proper nutrition and safety.
- Quality time of interaction with others.

