



Home Economics

GCSE 2012

Home Economics: Child Development

Specification

J441

Version 1

April 2012



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1.1 Overview of GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) is made up of **three** mandatory units.

<p>Unit B011</p> <p><i>Child Development Short Tasks</i></p> <p>Candidates submit three short tasks chosen from a list of tasks provided by OCR</p>	<p>60 marks (20 marks per task)</p> <p>30% of the total GCSE marks</p> <p>Controlled assessment - Three OCR-set short tasks 21 hours: 7 hours per task (1 hour planning, 4-5 hours execution and 1 hour evaluation)</p> <p>This unit is internally assessed and externally moderated</p>
+	
<p>Unit B012</p> <p><i>Child Study Task</i></p> <p>Candidates submit one individual task chosen from a list of themes provided by OCR</p>	<p>60 marks</p> <p>30% of the total GCSE marks</p> <p>Controlled assessment 22 hours</p> <p>This unit is internally assessed and externally moderated</p>
+	
<p>Unit B013</p> <p><i>Principles of Child Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family and parenting • Preparation for pregnancy and birth • Physical development • Nutrition and health • Intellectual, social and emotional development • Community support 	<p>80 marks</p> <p>40% of the total GCSE marks</p> <p>1 hour 30 minutes written paper</p> <p>This unit is externally assessed</p>

1.2 Guided learning hours

GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) requires 120–140 guided learning hours in total.

1.3 Aims and Learning Outcomes

GCSE specifications in home economics should encourage learners to be inspired, moved and changed by following a broad, coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study.

They should prepare learners to make informed decisions about further learning opportunities and career choices.

GCSE specifications in home economics must enable learners to:

- engage actively in the processes of home economics to develop as effective and independent learners
- develop their knowledge and understanding of human needs within a diverse society
- develop their knowledge and understanding of relevant technological and scientific developments
- develop a critical and analytical approach to decision making and problem-solving in relation to the specified context
- examine issues that affect the quality of human life including an appreciation of diversity
- evaluate choices and decisions to develop as informed and discerning consumers.

1.4 Prior Learning/Attainment

Candidates entering this course should have achieved a general educational level equivalent to National Curriculum Level 3, or an Entry 3 at Entry Level within the National Qualifications Framework.

2.1 Unit B011: *Child Development Short Tasks*

Assessment and information

- This is a controlled assessment unit
 - Candidates complete three short tasks set by OCR
 - Each of the three tasks should focus on **different** practical skills and knowledge
-

2.2 Unit B012: *Child Study Task*

Assessment and information

- This is a controlled assessment unit
 - Candidates complete one Child Study Task which assesses a variety of skills
 - Candidates choose a set OCR theme as a basis for the study
 - The child to be studied must be aged 0-5 years
-

2.3 Unit B013: *Principles of Child Development*

Assessment and information

- This is a 1 hour 30 minutes written paper
 - Candidates are required to answer five compulsory questions, including short answers, picture stimulus, data response, structured and free-response formats
 - Questions will cover all aspects of the specification content
-

Candidates should be able to recognise and understand:

2.3.1 Family and parenting

Family structures in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between looked after children, nuclear, extended, single/lone-parent, reconstituted/step, fostering and adoptive families, including family patterns in a diverse society Roles, responsibilities and values of the family Why there are changing patterns in parenting and family life The reasons why children may be in local authority care Changing roles within the family in a diverse society.
Pre-conceptual health and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wide range of factors which affect the decision to have children and the roles and responsibilities of parenthood To recognise and evaluate methods of contraception, their efficiency and reliability.

2.3.2 Preparation for pregnancy and birth

Reproduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure and function of male and female reproductive systems How fertilisation takes place, and the development of the embryo and foetus The problems of infertility, e.g. fallopian tube blockage, hormone imbalance and the possible solutions, e.g. <i>in-vitro</i> fertilisation (IVF).
Pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diet of the mother, including nutritional needs during pregnancy and lactation Making choices for health and well-being The roles of the different health professionals supporting the pregnant mother.
Ante-natal provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine checks carried out at an ante-natal clinic, including scans Additional specialised screening tests To recognise the importance of ante-natal/parenting classes/role of the father/partner.
Preparation for the birth of the new baby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The choices available for delivery The stages of labour and the methods of delivery, including pain relief The role of the father/partner The need to prepare for the baby.
Post-natal care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The post-natal needs of the family The post-natal provision available for the mother and baby.

2.3.3 Physical development

Newborn baby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of a newborn baby • The needs of the newborn baby • Identify the specific needs of the pre-term (premature) baby.
Development norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the norms from birth to five years • How the baby develops physically from birth to 5 years • The development of fine and gross motor skills.
Conditions for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selection of clothing and footwear for babies and children • The need for warmth, rest, sleep, exercise, fresh air, cleanliness, routine and the importance of the housing environment to the child.
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to create a safe, child-friendly environment within the home and the garden/play areas • To be aware of the most common childhood accidents • The importance of road and car safety • How safety has become an issue due to diverse family lifestyles.

2.3.4 Nutrition and health

Nutrition and feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To justify the choice between breast and bottle feeding • How to introduce mixed feeding (weaning) and to experience the range of food products available • How to encourage healthy attitudes to food and eating patterns in childhood • The function and sources of the major nutrients in the diet, e.g. protein, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals • The importance of healthy eating and its relationship to diet-related illnesses • The importance and application of hygienic practices related to food preparation within the home.
Response to infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to recognise signs of illness, when to seek treatment by a doctor, and when emergency medical help should be sought • How to recognise, prevent and manage common childhood ailments and diseases • Immunisation and vaccination programmes • How immunity to disease and infection can be acquired • How to prepare a child for a stay in hospital • The needs of a sick child, including physical, social and emotional needs.

2.3.5 Intellectual, social and emotional development

Conditions for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factors promoting development and appreciation of the importance of environment, support, talking and listening to a child, stimulation, love, praise, security, encouragement, bonding, quality time, opportunity to play.
Patterns of learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stages of intellectual (cognitive) development, including communication and language, number skills, reading and writing The development of social skills, including independence and self-esteem Appreciate the need for acceptable patterns of behaviour and approaches to discipline.
Learning through play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different types of play The benefits of play The development of the stages of play To select appropriate toys for different stages of development.

2.3.6 Community support

The child outside the family unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for day-care provision To know the types of pre-school provision available, their regulation and control.
Community provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statutory services available for children and families The voluntary services and self-help agencies available to children and families The statutory services available to children and families for those with special/additional needs The voluntary services available to children and families for those with special/additional needs The effects of special/additional needs children on families.

3.1 Overview of the assessment in GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

For GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) candidates must take the **three** mandatory units.

GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) (J441)

Unit B011: *Child Development Short Tasks*

30% of the total GCSE marks	Candidates submit three short tasks chosen from a list of tasks provided by OCR.
Controlled assessment	
60 marks (20 marks per task)	Two of the short tasks will assess the following skills:
7 hours per task:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning • practical work • evaluation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hour planning, • 4–5 hours execution, • 1 hour evaluation 	The third task will assess investigation skills.
	The three tasks should demonstrate different practical skills and knowledge.
	This unit is internally assessed and externally moderated.

Unit B012: *Child Study Task*

30% of the total GCSE marks	Candidates submit one individual task chosen from a list of themes provided by OCR.
Controlled assessment	
60 marks	The child study task will assess the following skills:
22 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research • selecting and justifying choices • planning • practical work • evaluation.
Age of child to be studied 0–5 years.	
	This unit is internally assessed and externally moderated.

Unit B013: *Principles of Child Development*

40% of the total GCSE marks	Candidates are required to answer five compulsory questions, including short answers, picture stimulus, data response, structured and free-response formats.
1 hour 30 minutes written paper	
80 marks	Questions will cover all aspects of the specification content.
	This unit is externally assessed.

3.2 Assessment Objectives (AOs)

Candidates are expected to demonstrate the following in the context of the content described:

AO1	Recall, select and communicate their knowledge and understanding of a range of contexts
AO2	Apply skills, knowledge and understanding in a variety of contexts and in planning and carrying out investigations and tasks
AO3	Analyse and evaluate information, sources and evidence, make reasoned judgements and present conclusions

3.2.1 AO Weightings – GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

The relationship between the units and the assessment objectives of the scheme of assessment is shown in the following grid:

Unit	% of GCSE			Total
	AO1	AO2	AO3	
Unit B011: <i>Child Development Short Tasks</i>	3%	18%	9%	30%
Unit B012: <i>Child Study Task</i>	3%	18%	9%	30%
Unit B013: <i>Principles of Child Development</i>	24%	14%	2%	40%
Total	30%	50%	20%	100%

3.3 Grading and awarding grades

GCSE results are awarded on the scale A* to G. Units are awarded a* to g. Grades are indicated on certificates. However, results for candidates who fail to achieve the minimum grade (G or g) will be recorded as *unclassified* (U or u) and this is **not** certificated.

Most GCSEs are unitised schemes. When working out candidates' overall grades OCR needs to be able to compare performance on the same unit in different series when different grade boundaries may have been set, and between different units. OCR uses a Uniform Mark Scale to enable this to be done.

A candidate's uniform mark for each unit is calculated from the candidate's raw mark on that unit. The raw mark boundary marks are converted to the equivalent uniform mark boundary. Marks between grade boundaries are converted on a pro rata basis.

When unit results are issued, the candidate's unit grade and uniform mark are given. The uniform mark is shown out of the maximum uniform mark for the unit, e.g. 41/60.

The specification is graded on a Uniform Mark Scale. The uniform mark thresholds for each of the assessments are shown below:

(GCSE) Unit Weighting	Maximum Unit Uniform Mark	Unit Grade								u
		a*	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
30%	60	54	48	42	36	30	24	18	12	0
40%	80	72	64	56	48	40	32	24	16	0

A candidate's uniform marks for each unit are aggregated and grades for the specification are generated on the following scale:

Qualification	Max Uniform Mark	Qualification Grade								U
		A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
GCSE	200	180	160	140	120	100	80	60	40	0

The written paper will have a total weighting of 40% and controlled assessment a weighting of 60%.

A candidate's uniform mark for each paper will be combined with the uniform mark for the controlled assessments to give a total uniform mark for the specification. The candidate's grade will be determined by the total uniform mark.

3.4 Grade descriptions

Grade descriptions are provided to give a general indication of the standards of achievement likely to have been shown by candidates awarded particular grades. The descriptions must be interpreted in relation to the content in the specification; they are not designed to define that content. The grade awarded will depend in practice upon the extent to which the candidate has met the assessment objectives overall. Shortcomings in some aspects of the assessment may be balanced by better performance in others.

The grade descriptors have been produced by the regulatory authorities in collaboration with the awarding bodies.

3.4.1 Grade F

Candidates recall, select and communicate knowledge and understanding of basic aspects of home economics.

They apply basic knowledge, understanding and skills to plan and carry out simple investigations and tasks, with an awareness of the need for safety and precision. They modify their approach in the light of progress.

They review their evidence and draw basic conclusions.

3.4.2 Grade C

Candidates recall, select and communicate sound knowledge and understanding of aspects of home economics.

They apply suitable knowledge, understanding and skills in a range of situations to plan and carry out investigations and tasks, working safely and with precision.

They review the evidence available, analysing and evaluating some of the information clearly, and with some accuracy. They make judgements and draw appropriate conclusions.

3.4.3 Grade A

Candidates recall, select and communicate detailed knowledge and thorough understanding of home economics.

They apply relevant knowledge, understanding and skills in a range of situations to plan and carry out investigations and tasks, working safely and with a high degree of precision.

They analyse and evaluate the evidence available, reviewing and adapting their methods when necessary. They present information clearly and accurately, making reasoned judgements and presenting substantiated conclusions.

3.5 Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication is assessed in Unit B012 in the marking criteria for the Home Economics (Child Development) *Child Study Task*. It is also assessed in Unit B013 *Principles of Child Development* through clearly defined levels of response for essay-style questions.

Candidates are expected to:

- ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear
- present information in a form that suits its purpose
- use an appropriate style of writing and, where applicable, specialist terminology.

4 Controlled assessment in GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

This section provides general guidance on controlled assessment: what controlled assessment tasks are, when and how they are available; how to plan and manage controlled assessment and what controls must be applied throughout the process. More support can be found on the [OCR website](#).

Teaching and Learning

Controlled assessment is designed to be an integral part of teaching and learning. Activities which develop skills take place regularly in the classroom, using a variety of appropriate resources. These opportunities allow candidates to practise a wide range of tasks, and teachers can discuss and comment on performance as appropriate. However, once a candidate embarks on a controlled assessment task, teacher intervention is limited to general advice and guidance.

When all necessary teaching and learning has taken place and teachers feel that candidates are ready for assessment, candidates can choose or be provided with an appropriate controlled assessment task.

4.1 Controlled assessment tasks

All controlled assessment tasks are set by OCR.

Each year a number of tasks will be set for candidates to choose from. Controlled assessment tasks will be available on Interchange from 1 June and will be reviewed every two years. Guidance on how to access controlled assessment tasks from Interchange is available on the [OCR website](#).

The tasks for B011 and B012 are sufficiently broad in nature and must not be amended or adapted.

Centres must ensure that candidates undertake a task applicable to the correct year of the examination by checking carefully the examination dates of the tasks on Interchange.

Each task includes a focus e.g. *There are a range of child care facilities in your local area*. The task then indicates what the candidate should do and the format of how the findings should be presented.

4.2 Planning and managing controlled assessment

Controlled assessment tasks are available at an early stage to allow planning time. It is anticipated that candidates will spend a total of about 21 hours in producing the work for Unit B011 and 22 hours producing the work for Unit B012. Candidates must be allowed sufficient time to complete these tasks.

Suggested steps follow with guidance on regulatory controls at each step of the process. Teachers must ensure that the control requirements indicated below are met throughout the process.

It is recommended that evidence is produced over several sessions, each focusing on a specific task within the overall task or scenario. These may be interspersed with opportunities to acquire knowledge and develop appropriate practical skills.

4.2.1 Preparation and research time

Preparation (informal supervision)

Informal supervision ensures that the work of the individual candidates is recorded accurately and that plagiarism does not take place.

Introduction to the task (teacher led)

Includes choice of tasks, possible approaches and sources of evidence, time allocations, programmes of work and deadlines, methods of working, control requirements.

Research (limited supervision)

Limited supervision means that candidates can undertake this part of the process without direct teacher supervision and outside the centre as required. It is important to note that when producing their final piece of work candidates must evidence all work individually.

During the research phase candidates can be given support and guidance.

Teachers can

- explain the task
- advise on how the task could be approached
- advise on resources
- alert the candidate to key things that must be included in the final piece of work.

Teachers must not

- comment on or correct the work
- practise the task with the candidates
- provide templates, model answers or feedback on drafts.

Research material can include fieldwork, internet or paper-based research, questionnaires, audio and video files etc. Candidates must be guided on the use of information from other sources to ensure that confidentiality and intellectual property rights are maintained at all times. It is essential that any material directly used from a source is appropriately and rigorously referenced.

4.2.2 Producing the final piece of work

Producing the final piece of work (formal supervision)

Formal supervision means under direct teacher supervision: teachers must be able to authenticate the work and there must be acknowledgement and referencing of any sources used. Writing up is likely to be carried out over several sessions. Centres must keep work secure between sessions.

When supervising tasks, teachers are expected to:

- exercise continuing supervision of work in order to monitor progress and to prevent plagiarism
- exercise continuing supervision of practical work to ensure essential compliance with Health and Safety requirements
- ensure that the work is completed in accordance with the specification requirements and can be assessed in accordance with the specified marking criteria and procedures.

Candidates must work independently to produce their own final piece of work.

4.2.3 Presentation of the final piece of work

Candidates must observe the following procedures when producing their final piece of work for the controlled assessment tasks:

- work can be word processed or hand written
- tables, graphs and spreadsheets may be produced using appropriate ICT. These should be inserted into the report at the appropriate place
- any copied material must be suitably acknowledged
- quotations must be clearly marked and a reference provided wherever possible
- a completed cover sheet must be attached to work submitted for moderation. The cover sheet must include the following information as well as the marks given for each of the assessment criteria:
 - centre number
 - centre name
 - candidate number
 - candidate name
 - unit code and title
 - assignment title.

Work submitted in digital format (CD or online) for moderation or marking must be in a suitable file structure as detailed in Appendix A at the end of this specification. Work submitted on paper must be secured by treasury tags or other suitable method.

4.3 Marking and moderating controlled assessment

All controlled assessment units are marked by the centre assessor(s) using OCR marking criteria and guidance and are moderated by the OCR-appointed moderator. External moderation is either e-moderation, where evidence is online, or postal moderation (paper or CD).

4.3.1 Applying the marking criteria

The starting point for marking the tasks is the marking criteria (see section 4.3.4 *Marking criteria for controlled assessment tasks* below). The criteria identify levels of performance for the skills, knowledge and understanding that the candidate is required to demonstrate. OCR provides exemplification through real candidate work which will help to clarify the level of achievement the assessors should be looking for when awarding marks.

4.3.2 Use of 'best fit' approach to marking criteria

The assessment tasks for each unit should be marked by teachers according to the given marking criteria within the relevant unit using a 'best fit' approach. For each of the assessment criteria, teachers select one of the three band descriptors provided in the marking grid that most closely describes the quality of the work being marked.

Marking should be positive, rewarding achievement rather than penalising failure or omissions. The award of marks **must be** directly related to the marking criteria.

Teachers use their professional judgement in selecting the band descriptor that best describes the work of the candidate.

To select the most appropriate mark within the band descriptor, teachers should use the following guidance:

- where the candidate's work *convincingly* meets the statement, the highest mark should be awarded
- where the candidate's work *adequately* meets the statement, the most appropriate mark in the middle range should be awarded
- where the candidate's work *just* meets the statement, the lowest mark should be awarded.

Teachers should use the full range of marks available to them and award *full* marks in any band for work which fully meets that descriptor. This is work which is 'the best one could expect from candidates working at that level'. Where there are only two marks within a band the choice will be between work which, in most respects, meets the statement and work which just meets the statement. For wider mark bands the marks on either side of the middle mark(s) for 'adequately met' should be used where the standard is lower or higher than 'adequate' but **not** the highest or lowest mark in the band.

The final mark for the candidate for each controlled assessment unit is out of a total of 60 and is found by totalling the marks for each of the marking criteria.

There should be clear evidence that work has been attempted and some work produced. If a candidate submits no work for the internally assessed unit(s), then the candidate should be indicated as being absent from that unit. If a candidate completes any work at all for an internally assessed unit, then the work should be assessed according to the marking criteria and the appropriate mark awarded, which may be zero.

4.3.3 Annotation of candidates' work

Each piece of internally assessed work should show how the marks have been awarded in relation to the marking criteria.

The writing of comments on candidates' work, and cover sheet, provides a means of communication between teachers during the internal standardisation and with the moderator if the work forms part of the moderation sample.

4.3.4 Marking criteria for controlled assessment tasks

Unit B011: *Child Development Short Tasks*

The maximum mark for this unit is **60** (20 marks per task). Candidates submit **three** short tasks for assessment. **One** investigative task and **two** practical tasks, each is marked out of a total of 20 marks using the marking criteria below giving a total out of 60 marks for the complete unit.

0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit

Support and help needed	Some support given	Candidate works increasingly independently
Planning		
AO1, AO2 and AO3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a simple plan of action, possibly with some assistance List the sources required, although detail may be lacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a suitable plan of action Identify the resources required to carry out the task stating how they will be used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a concise, logical and quality plan of action with priorities identified Identify accurately all resources to carry out the task explaining how they will be used
1 mark	2–3 marks	4 marks
Carrying out Organisation		
AO1 and AO2		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out the planned work with some assistance Organise the resources used with some help Use limited methods to carry out the work Use limited evidence to support the work carried out In achieving the skills/ processes, help may be needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out the planned work to a good standard mainly unaided Carry out the work with some accuracy Use some methods/ techniques to carry out planned work using resources Use evidence that is included to support the work carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out the planned work independently to a high standard Use a range of methods/ techniques and carry out planned work using appropriate resources Detailed written evidence should be included to support the work carried out
1–2 marks	3–5 marks	6–8 marks
Outcome		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a quality outcome with some assistance Produce results from any work undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a quality outcome to the task Produce valid results from work undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a high quality outcome to the task Produce a range of detailed and accurate results
1 mark	2–3 marks	4 marks
Evaluation		
AO3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the strengths and weaknesses in their task with help Make comments on the outcome of the task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify some strengths and weaknesses in the task Suggest some ways to improve the weaknesses identified Refer back to the task title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strengths and weaknesses in all areas of the task independently Suggest ways to improve the weaknesses identified Interpret the results by referring back to the task title
1 mark	2–3 marks	4 marks
TOTAL OUT OF 20		

Unit B012: *Child Study Task*

0 marks = no response or no response worthy of credit

Support and help needed	Some support given	Candidate works increasingly independently
Research		
AO1, AO2 and AO3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a task title from a set theme with direct guidance and help and give a reason for your choice Recommend a source of information Carry out some background information on the child with direct guidance and help Carry out limited research on the developmental area chosen Present their results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a focused task title from a set theme and give some reasons for your choice Recommend some possible sources of information Carry out some initial exploration to find out background information on the child Carry out some research on the developmental area chosen Select information that is relevant to the task Present results clearly and draws logical conclusions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a focused task title from a set theme independently and explain in detail several reasons for your choice Recommend a range of appropriate sources of information Carry out initial exploration to find out specific and relevant background information on the child Carry out detailed secondary research on the developmental area chosen Select information that is relevant and summarize independently Produce a clear outline of the steps to be carried out in the task Present results clearly and draws detailed conclusions
1–4 marks	5–7 marks	8–10 marks
Selecting and Planning the observations		
AO1 and AO3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use research collected to suggest several ideas/choice for the observations Briefly sort and assess suitability of ideas Select some methods for the observations with direct guidance and help Briefly justify methods Produce brief plans for observations that include resources needed with direct guidance and help State a method to record results of the observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use research collected to produce some possible ideas for the observations Sort and assess suitability of ideas Select a range of methods for the observations Justify methods referring to research Produce accurate plans for observations and include relevant resources State methods to record the results of the observations with reasons for choice Evaluate reasons for choice of observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use research collected to produce a range of possible ideas for the observations Sort and assess suitability of ideas showing a variety of techniques Select a range of suitable methods for the observations Fully justify choices of methods in detail referring to research Produce accurate and detailed plans for observations that include relevant resources State a variety of methods to record accurately the results of the observations with detailed reasons for choice Includes clear plans of how the observations are going to be recorded
1–4 marks	5–7 marks	8–10 marks

Practical Observations

AO2 and AO3

Observations

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out and record observations with some reference to the areas of development identified • Use one or two methods of observation • Most observations will be descriptive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out and record detailed observations which relate mainly to the areas of development identified • Use a number of different methods of observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out and record detailed and accurate observations which relate to the areas of development identified • Use a number of different methods of observation effectively |
|--|--|---|

1–5 marks

6–10 marks

11–14 marks

Apply understanding to observations

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make comments about the observations made with limited reference to the areas of development identified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the observations made showing understanding of the areas of development identified • Refer to earlier research • Give evidence of a personal opinion with some reference being made to other children/norms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret observations to show a full understanding of the areas identified • Apply knowledge gained from research • Offer original thought and opinion about what is being observed • Exploit any opportunity to compare child/children with others/norms |
|---|---|---|

1–4 marks

5–8 marks

9–12 marks

Conclusion and Evaluation

AO3

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes general comments about their work • Draws simple conclusions with help and guidance • Identifies some strengths and weaknesses • Produce evidence of limited written communication with little or no use of specialist terms, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling maybe intrusive and information may be ambiguous or disorganised. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces a sound evaluation which reviews some aspects of the task • Draws logical conclusions to the task • Identifies several strengths and weaknesses • Produces evidence with adequate/good written communication using some specialist terms/terminology, few errors of spelling and grammar with information being presented for the most part in a structured format. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces a high quality evaluation which reviews all aspects of the task • Draws logical conclusions that relate back to the task title interpreting the evidence from the execution • Identifies strengths and weaknesses in their work and explain why these are evident • Recommends improvements or further work • Produces high level of written communication throughout the task using specialist terms/terminology; accurate use of spelling and grammar with information being presented in a structured format. |
|--|---|---|

1–5 marks

6–10 marks

11–14 marks

TOTAL OUT OF 60

4.3.5 Authentication of work

Teachers must be confident that the work they mark is the candidate's own. This does not mean that a candidate must be supervised throughout the completion of all work but the teacher must exercise sufficient supervision, or introduce sufficient checks, to be in a position to judge the authenticity of the candidate's work.

Wherever possible, the teacher should discuss work-in-progress with candidates. This will not only ensure that work is underway in a planned and timely manner but will also provide opportunities for assessors to check authenticity of the work and provide general feedback.

Candidates must not plagiarise. Plagiarism is the submission of another's work as one's own and/or failure to acknowledge the source correctly. Plagiarism is considered to be malpractice and could lead to the candidate being disqualified. Plagiarism sometimes occurs innocently when candidates are unaware of the need to reference or acknowledge their sources. It is therefore important that centres ensure that candidates understand that the work they submit must be their own and that they understand the meaning of plagiarism and what penalties may be applied. Candidates may refer to research, quotations or evidence but they must list their sources. The rewards from acknowledging sources, and the credit they will gain from doing so, should be emphasised to candidates as well as the potential risks of failing to acknowledge such material. Candidates may be asked to sign a declaration to this effect. Centres should reinforce this message to ensure candidates understand what is expected of them.

Please note: Centres must confirm to OCR that the evidence produced by candidates is authentic. The Centre Authentication Form includes a declaration for assessors to sign and is available from the [OCR website](#) and [OCR Interchange](#).

4.3.6 Internal standardisation

It is important that all internal assessors, working in the same subject area, work to common standards. Centres must ensure that the internal standardisation of marks across assessors and teaching groups takes place using an appropriate procedure.

This can be done in a number of ways. In the first year, reference material and OCR training meetings will provide a basis for centres' own standardisation. In subsequent years, this, or centres' own archive material, may be used. Centres are advised to hold preliminary meetings of staff involved to compare standards through cross-marking a small sample of work. After most marking has been completed, a further meeting at which work is exchanged and discussed will enable final adjustments to be made.

4.3.7 Moderation

All work for controlled assessment, units B011 and B012, is marked by the teacher and internally standardised by the centre. Marks are then submitted to OCR, after which moderation takes place in accordance with OCR procedures: refer to the OCR website for submission dates of the marks to OCR. The purpose of moderation is to ensure that the standard of the award of marks for work is the same for each centre and that each teacher has applied the standards appropriately across the range of candidates within the centre.

The sample of work which is presented to the moderator for moderation must show how the marks have been awarded in relation to the marking criteria defined in Section 4.3.4.

Each candidate's work should have a cover sheet attached to it with a summary of the marks awarded for the task. If the work is to be submitted in digital format, this cover sheet should also be submitted electronically within each candidate's files.

4.4 Submitting the moderation samples via the OCR Repository

The OCR Repository is a secure website for centres to upload candidate work and for assessors to access this work digitally. Centres can use the OCR Repository for uploading marked candidate work for moderation.

Centres can access the OCR Repository via OCR Interchange, find their candidate entries in their area of the Repository, and use the Repository to upload files (singly or in bulk) for access by their moderator.

The OCR Repository allows candidates to send evidence in electronic file types that would normally be difficult to submit through postal moderation; for example multimedia or other interactive unit submissions.

The GCSE Home Economic (Child Development) units B011 and B012 can be submitted electronically to the OCR Repository via Interchange. Please check Section 7.4.1 for unit entry codes for the OCR Repository.

There are three ways to load files to the OCR Repository:

- 1 Centres can load multiple files against multiple candidates by clicking on 'Upload candidate files' in the Candidates tab of the Candidate Overview screen
- 2 Centres can load multiple files against a specific candidate by clicking on 'Upload files' in the Candidate Details screen
- 3 Centres can load multiple administration files by clicking on 'Upload admin files' in the Administration tab of the Candidate Overview screen.

The OCR Repository is seen as a faster, greener and a more convenient means of providing work for assessment. It is part of a wider programme bringing digital technology to the assessment process, the aim of which is to provide simpler and easier administration for centres.

Instructions for how to upload files to OCR using the OCR Repository can be found on [OCR Interchange](#).

5.1 Free resources available from the OCR website

The following materials will be available on the OCR website:

- GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) Specification
- [Specimen assessment materials for each unit](#)
- [Guide to controlled assessment](#)
- [teachers' handbook](#)
- [Sample schemes of work and lesson plans.](#)

5.2 Other resources

OCR offers centres a wealth of high quality published support with a choice of 'Official Publisher Partner' and 'Approved Publication' resources, all endorsed by OCR for use with OCR specifications.

5.2.1 Publisher partners

OCR works in close collaboration with publisher partners to ensure you have access to:

- published support materials available when you need them, tailored to OCR specifications
- high quality resources produced in consultation with OCR subject teams, which are linked to OCR's teacher support materials



Hodder Education is the publisher partner for OCR GCSE Child Development and the following resources are available:

Home Economics: OCR Child Development for GCSE Student's Book

by Carolyn Meggitt

ISBN: 9780340975060

Home Economics: OCR Child Development for GCSE Teacher Resource CD-ROM

by Carolyn Meggitt and Anita Hardy

ISBN: 9780340985342

5.2.2 Endorsed publications

OCR endorses a range of publisher materials to provide quality support for centres delivering its qualifications. You can be confident that materials branded with OCR's 'Official Publishing Partner' or 'Approved publication' logos have undergone a thorough quality assurance process to achieve endorsement. All responsibility for the content of the publisher's materials rests with the publisher.



These endorsements do not mean that the materials are the only suitable resources available or necessary to achieve an OCR qualification.

5.3 Training

OCR will offer a range of support activities for all practitioners throughout the lifetime of the qualification to ensure they have the relevant knowledge and skills to deliver the qualification.

Please see [Event Booker](#) for further information.

5.4 OCR support services

5.4.1 Active Results

Active Results is available to all centres offering OCR's GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) specifications.

activeresults

Active Results is a free results analysis service to help teachers review the performance of individual candidates or whole schools.

Data can be analysed using filters on several categories such as gender and other demographic information, as well as providing breakdowns of results by question and topic.

Active Results allows you to look in greater detail at your results:

- richer and more granular data will be made available to centres including question level data available from e-marking
- you can identify the strengths and weaknesses of individual candidates and your centre's cohort as a whole
- our systems have been developed in close consultation with teachers so that the technology delivers what you need.

Further information on Active Results can be found on the [OCR website](#).

5.4.2 OCR Interchange

OCR Interchange has been developed to help you to carry out day-to-day administration functions online, quickly and easily. The site allows you to register and enter candidates online. In addition, you can gain immediate and free access to candidate information at your convenience. Sign up on the [OCR website](#).

6 Equality and Inclusion in GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

6.1 Equality Act information relating to GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

GCSEs often require assessment of a broad range of competences. This is because they are general qualifications and, as such, prepare candidates for a wide range of occupations and higher level courses.

The revised GCSE qualification and subject criteria were reviewed by the regulators in order to identify whether any of the competences required by the subject presented a potential barrier to any disabled candidates. If this was the case, the situation was reviewed again to ensure that such competences were included only where essential to the subject. The findings of this process were discussed with disability groups and with disabled people.

Reasonable adjustments are made for disabled candidates in order to enable them to access the assessments and to demonstrate what they know and can do. For this reason, very few candidates will have a complete barrier to the assessment. Information on reasonable adjustments is found in *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration* by the Joint Council www.jcq.org.uk.

Candidates who are unable to access part of the assessment, even after exploring all possibilities through reasonable adjustments, may still be able to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have taken.

The access arrangements permissible for use in this specification are in line with Ofqual's GCSE subject criteria equalities review and are as follows:

	Yes/No	Type of Assessment
Readers	Yes	All written and practical assessments
Scribes	Yes	All written and practical assessments
Practical assistants	Yes	Written and practical assessments
Word processors	Yes	All written and practical assessments
Transcripts	Yes	All written and practical assessments
Oral language modifiers	Yes	All written and practical assessments
BSL signers	Yes	All written and practical assessments
Modified question papers	Yes	All written and practical assessments
Extra time	Yes	All written and practical assessments

6.2 Arrangements for candidates with particular requirements (including Special Consideration)

All candidates with a demonstrable need may be eligible for access arrangements to enable them to show what they know and can do. The criteria for eligibility for access arrangements can be found in the JCQ document *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration*.

Candidates who have been fully prepared for the assessment but who have been affected by adverse circumstances beyond their control at the time of the examination may be eligible for special consideration. As above, centres should consult the JCQ document *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Consideration*.

In December 2011 the GCSE qualification criteria were changed by Ofqual. As a result, all GCSE qualifications have been updated to comply with the new regulations.

The most significant change for all GCSE qualifications is that, from 2014, unitised specifications must require that 100% of the assessment is terminal.

Please note that there are no changes to the terminal rule and re-sit rules for the January 2013 and June 2013 examination series:

- at least 40% of the assessment must be taken in the examination series in which the qualification is certificated
- candidates may re-sit each unit once before certification, i.e. each candidate can have two attempts at a unit before certification.

For full information on the assessment availability and rules that apply in the January 2013 and June 2013 examination series, please refer to the previous version of this specification [GCSE Home Economics \(Child Development\)](#) (September 2009) available on the website.

The sections below explain in more detail the rules that apply from the June 2014 examination series onwards.

7.1 Availability of assessment from 2014

There is one examination series available each year in June (all units are available each year in June).

GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) certification is available in June 2014 and each June thereafter.

	Unit B011	Unit B012	Unit B013	Certification availability
June 2014	✓	✓	✓	✓
June 2015	✓	✓	✓	✓

7.2 Certification rules

For Home Economics (Child Development), from June 2014 onwards, a 100% terminal rule applies. Candidates must enter for all their units in the series in which the qualification is certificated.

7.3 Rules for re-taking a qualification

Candidates may enter for the qualification an unlimited number of times.

Where a candidate re-takes a qualification, **all** units must be re-entered and all externally assessed units must be re-taken in the same series as the qualification is re-certificated. The new results for these units will be used to calculate the new qualification grade. Any results previously achieved cannot be re-used.

For each of the controlled assessment units, candidates who are re-taking a qualification can choose either to re-take that controlled assessment unit or to carry forward the result for that unit that was used towards the previous certification of the same qualification.

- Where a candidate decides to re-take the controlled assessment, the new result will be the one used to calculate the new qualification grade. Any results previously achieved cannot be re-used.
- Where a candidate decides to carry forward a result for controlled assessment, they must be entered for the controlled assessment unit in the re-take series using the entry code for the carry forward option (see section 7.4.1).

7.4 Making entries

7.4.1 Unit entries

Centres must be approved to offer OCR qualifications before they can make any entries, including estimated entries. It is recommended that centres apply to OCR to become an approved centre well in advance of making their first entries. Centres must have made an entry for a unit in order for OCR to supply the appropriate forms and administrative materials.

It is essential that correct unit entry codes are used when making unit entries.

For the controlled assessment units, centres can decide whether they want to submit candidates' work for moderation through the OCR Repository or by post. Candidates submitting controlled assessment must be entered for the appropriate unit entry code from the table below. Candidates who are re-taking the qualification and who want to carry forward the controlled assessment should be entered using the unit entry code for the carry forward option.

Centres should note that controlled assessment tasks can still be completed at a time which is appropriate to the centre/candidate. However, where tasks change from year to year, centres would have to ensure that candidates had completed the correct task(s) for the year of entry.

Unit entry code	Component code	Assessment method	Unit titles
B011A	01	Moderated via OCR Repository	<i>Child Development Short Tasks</i>
B011B	02	Moderated via postal moderation	
B011C	80	Carried forward	
B012A	01	Moderated via OCR Repository	<i>Child Study Task</i>
B012B	02	Moderated via postal moderation	
B012C	80	Carried forward	
B013	01	Written paper	<i>Principles of Child Development</i>

7.4.2 Certification entries

Candidates must be entered for qualification certification separately from unit assessment(s). If a certification entry is **not** made, no overall grade can be awarded.

Centres must enter candidates for:

- GCSE Home Economics (Child Development) certification code J441.

7.5 Enquiries about results

Under certain circumstances, a centre may wish to query the result issued to one or more candidates. Enquiries about results for GCSE units must be made immediately following the series in which the relevant unit was taken and by the relevant enquiries about results deadline for that series.

Please refer to the *JCQ Post-Results Services* booklet and the *OCR Admin Guide: 14–19 Qualifications* for further guidance on enquiries about results and deadlines. Copies of the latest versions of these documents can be obtained from the OCR website at www.ocr.org.uk.

7.6 Prohibited qualifications and classification code

Every specification is assigned a national classification code indicating the subject area to which it belongs. The classification code for this specification is 3330.

Centres should be aware that candidates who enter for more than one GCSE qualification with the same classification code will have only one grade (the highest) counted for the purpose of the School and College Performance Tables.

Centres may wish to advise candidates that, if they take two specifications with the same classification code, colleges are very likely to take the view that they have achieved only one of the two GCSEs. The same view may be taken if candidates take two GCSE specifications that have different classification codes but have significant overlap of content. Candidates who have any doubts about their subject combinations should seek advice, either from their centre or from the institution to which they wish to progress.

8 Other information about GCSE Home Economics (Child Development)

8.1 Overlap with other qualifications

There is a small degree of overlap between the content of this specification and that for GCSE Health and Social Care particularly in Unit A911 *Health, Social Care and Early Provision relating to the early years for babies and children*; Unit A912 *Understanding Personal Development and Relationships relating to infancy and childhood*, and Unit A914 *Safeguarding and Protecting Individuals relating to children*.

8.2 Progression from this qualification

GCSE qualifications are general qualifications which enable candidates either to progress directly to employment, or to proceed to further qualifications.

Progression to further study from GCSE will depend upon the number and nature of the grades achieved. Broadly, candidates who are awarded mainly Grades D to G at GCSE could either strengthen their base through further study of qualifications at Level 1 within the National Qualifications Framework or could proceed to Level 2. Candidates who are awarded mainly Grades A* to C at GCSE would be well prepared for study at Level 3 within the National Qualifications Framework.

8.3 Avoidance of bias

OCR has taken great care in preparation of this specification and assessment materials to avoid bias of any kind. Special focus is given to the 9 strands of the Equality Act with the aim of ensuring both direct and indirect discrimination is avoided.

8.4 Regulatory requirements

This specification complies in all respects with the current: *General Conditions of Recognition; GCSE, GCE, Principal Learning and Project Code of Practice; GCSE Controlled Assessment regulations* and the *GCSE subject criteria for Home Economics*. All documents are available on the [Ofqual website](#).

8.5 Language

This specification and associated assessment materials are in English only. Only answers written in English will be assessed.

8.6 Spiritual, moral, ethical, social, legislative, economic and cultural issues

This specification offers opportunities which can contribute to an understanding of these issues in the following topics:

- emotional development: when exploring the range of factors which influence the emotional development of the child
- concept of equal opportunities: class discussion of entitlements of individuals and families to provision of services
- changing patterns of family life: candidates are exploring the diversity of family patterns in the UK
- roles and responsibilities of parenthood: during interactive sessions with candidates to compare viewpoints
- stages of socialisation: when candidates are learning about the ways in which a child develops social skills
- family structures in the UK: when candidates are learning about the different types of family in society.

8.7 Sustainable development, health and safety considerations and European developments, consistent with international agreements

This specification supports these issues, consistent with current EU agreements, in the following topics:

- conditions for development: class discussions about the importance of the child's environment as a key factor affecting developmental progress
- safety: survey/audit of safety hazards in the home or pre-school environment
- healthy eating and its relationship with diet-related illnesses: using a nutritional database and analysing children's diets.

8.8 Key Skills

This specification provides opportunities for the development of the Key Skills of *Communication*, *Application of Number*, *Information and Communication Technology*, *Working with Others*, *Improving Own Learning and Performance* and *Problem Solving* at Levels 1 and/or 2. However, the extent to which this evidence fulfils the Key Skills criteria at these levels will be totally dependent on the style of teaching and learning adopted for each unit.

The following table indicates where opportunities may exist for at least some coverage of the various Key Skills criteria at Levels 1 and/or 2 for each unit.

Unit	C		AoN		ICT		WwO		IoLP		PS	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
B011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B013	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				

8.9 ICT

In order to play a full part in modern society, candidates need to be confident and effective users of ICT. Where appropriate, candidates should be given opportunities to use ICT in order to further their study of Home Economics (Child Development).

The assessment of this course requires candidates to:

- prepare internally assessed tasks and use a variety of formats to present the tasks:
 - when providing visual images of analysis, e.g. flow diagrams
 - when selecting, organising and presenting information collected from research
 - when preparing action plans and time plans for practical activities.
- use software to present data in an appropriate form:
 - when producing recording sheets to collect evidence
 - when setting up tables/charts to record results of research
 - when using ICT to handle data, e.g. the costs of children's clothing collected in a survey.
- use a research tool when seeking sources of information:
 - when using a search engine to find relevant information
 - when using a database to calculate the nutritional value of a specific child's diet.
- use ICT to produce images:
 - when presenting evidence from research in a variety of formats
 - when scanning images from other sources to use in the presentation of work.

8.10 Citizenship

From September 2002, the National Curriculum for England at Key Stage 4 includes a mandatory programme of study for Citizenship. Parts of this Programme of Study may be delivered through an appropriate treatment of other subjects.

This section offers guidance on opportunities for developing knowledge, skills and understanding of citizenship issues during the course.

Candidates may carry out tasks which require data to be collected from a number of different sources. There are a number of opportunities to research issues of this nature, for example:

- changing patterns in child rearing
- roles and responsibilities of parenthood
- the availability of pre-school provision in the local area
- parental choice and responsibilities regarding immunisation and vaccination programmes.

As part of the learning process for this specification, candidates may experience group and class discussions on a range of topics for example:

- breast and bottle-feeding
- approaches to discipline of young children
- the role of voluntary services in supporting family structures.

Appendix A: Guidance for the production of electronic controlled assessment

A

Structure for evidence

The controlled assessment in Unit B011 comprises three tasks. For each candidate, the three tasks together form a controlled assessment portfolio, stored electronically. The controlled assessment in Unit B012 comprises one task. Evidence for each unit must be stored separately.

A controlled assessment portfolio is a collection of folders and files containing the candidate's evidence. Folders should be organised in a structured way so that the evidence can be accessed easily by a teacher or moderator. This structure is commonly known as a folder tree. It would be helpful if the location of particular evidence is made clear by naming each file and folder appropriately and by use of an index called 'Home Page'.

There should be a top level folder detailing the candidate's centre number, candidate number, surname and forename, together with the unit code (B011 or B012), so that the portfolio is clearly identified as the work of one candidate.

Each candidate produces an assignment for controlled assessment. The evidence should be contained within a separate folder within the portfolio. This folder may contain separate files.

Each candidate's controlled assessment portfolio should be stored in a secure area on the centre's network. Prior to submitting the controlled assessment portfolio to OCR, the centre should add a folder to the folder tree containing controlled assessment and summary forms.

Data formats for evidence

In order to minimise software and hardware compatibility issues it will be necessary to save candidates' work using an appropriate file format.

Candidates must use formats appropriate to the evidence that they are providing and appropriate to viewing for assessment and moderation. Open file formats or proprietary formats for which a downloadable reader or player is available are acceptable. Where this is not available, the file format is not acceptable.

Electronic controlled assessment is designed to give candidates an opportunity to demonstrate what they know, understand and can do using current technology. Candidates do not gain marks for using more sophisticated formats or for using a range of formats. A candidate who chooses to use only digital photographs (as required by the specification) and word documents will not be disadvantaged by that choice.

Evidence submitted is likely to be in the form of word processed documents, PowerPoint presentations, digital photos and digital video.

To ensure compatibility, all files submitted must be in the formats listed below. Where new formats become available that might be acceptable, OCR will provide further guidance. OCR advises against changing the file format that the document was originally created in. It is the centre's responsibility to ensure that the electronic portfolios submitted for moderation are accessible to the moderator and fully represent the evidence available for each candidate.

Accepted File Formats**Movie formats for digital video evidence**

MPEG (*.mpg)

QuickTime movie (*.mov)

Macromedia Shockwave (*.aam)

Macromedia Shockwave (*.dcr)

Flash (*.swf)

Windows Media File (*.wmf)

MPEG Video Layer 4 (*.mp4)

Audio or sound formats

MPEG Audio Layer 3 (*.mp3)

Graphics formats including photographic evidence

JPEG (*.jpg)

Graphics file (*.pcx)

MS bitmap (*.bmp)

GIF images (*.gif)

Animation formats

Macromedia Flash (*.fla)

Structured markup formats

XML (*.xml)

Text formats

Comma Separated Values (.csv)

PDF (.pdf)

Rich text format (.rtf)

Text document (.txt)

Microsoft Office suite

PowerPoint (.ppt)

Word (.doc)

Excel (.xls)

Visio (.vsd)

Project (.mpp)

Unit B011: Child Development Short Tasks

Candidates should complete **three** short tasks.

All tasks are OCR set and should be chosen from the list of OCR-set task titles. One of the tasks must be chosen from the investigative task list and two tasks chosen from the practical task list.

The tasks for B011 and B012 are sufficiently broad in nature and must not be amended or adapted.

The short tasks submitted must demonstrate different skills and knowledge and should form an integral part of the course arising from the specification content.

Guidance on the Assessment Criteria for the short tasks

PLEASE NOTE:

- research skills will not be assessed and cannot be credited in the short tasks
- sufficient work should be planned to ensure that candidates are able to demonstrate a range of skills (including an appropriate outcome, which may include a practical activity or investigation) in each short task
- it is essential to annotate the work fully to support marks awarded.

Planning the task

In this section of the short task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- make and justify suitable choices in response to their short task title
- produce accurate plans and identify suitable resources for implementing their choices for carrying out the task
- plan and produce (or select if appropriate to the task) methods for recording their results, e.g. questionnaire, testing, comparison charts, costing.

Practical work

In this section of the short task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- follow their plans, making good use of the time available
- organise their resources effectively
- use equipment safely and independently
- demonstrate a range of skills which might include: ICT skills (producing a leaflet, use of graphic data), costing and comparisons/testing
- include written evidence to support the work carried out.

Outcomes

In this section of the short task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- produce one appropriate, well-presented outcome linked to the area of study
- accurately carry out and record results of findings.

Evaluation

In this section of the short task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- show that they can identify strengths and weakness in all aspects of the short task
- suggest and/or justify improvements to their work
- draw conclusions from their work.

Unit B012: Child Study Task

Candidates submit **one** child study task.

The theme chosen must be from the set OCR themes. This will enable candidates to give clear reasons for choosing to research the theme and for developing a suitable task title. Candidates may need help in producing a manageable task title.

The tasks for B011 and B012 are sufficiently broad in nature and must not be amended or adapted.

The child to be studied must be aged 0–5 years.

Research

In this section of the child study task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- choose a set OCR theme and produce a task title for research
- give clear reasons for choice of task title
- carry out secondary research on the development area chosen
- explore the child's background to find relevant information
- explain how the task will be carried out.

Selecting and planning observations

In this section of the child study task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- recommend possible ideas and activities that would be suitable for the age of the chosen child
- select and justify their ideas and activities
- consider suitable methods of carrying out observations
- select and justify methods chosen for the observations
- show a variety of methods to record the results of their observations
- produce a clear plan for the observations that they intend to carry out.

Observations

In this section of the child study task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- carry out the planned observations
- demonstrate a range of different methods of observations
- record results clearly and include ICT where appropriate.

Outcomes

In this section of the child study task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- review the observations undertaken
- show their understanding of the areas of development identified
- relate information gained to earlier research
- offer original thoughts and opinions about what they have observed

- explain how the child compares to the norms
- compare the child's progress with that of other children.

Evaluation

In this section of the child study task, candidates should demonstrate their ability to:

- review all aspects of their work, identifying strengths and weaknesses in each area of the child study task
- refer to and justify any changes they have made whilst carrying out their child study task
- draw conclusions referring back to their task title. They should also include their own personal viewpoint about what they have learned from completing the task
- recommend improvements to their work, OR recommend further work that could be completed to develop their Child Study
- demonstrate their written communication skills (with few or no omissions or errors for higher-level candidates).



YOUR CHECKLIST

Our aim is to provide you with all the information and support you need to deliver our specifications.

- Bookmark www.ocr.org.uk/gcse2012
- Be among the first to hear about support materials and resources as they become available. Register for email updates at www.ocr.org.uk/updates.
- Book your inset training place online at www.ocreventbooker.org.uk
- Learn more about active results at www.ocr.org.uk/activeresults
- Join our physical education social network community for teachers at www.social.ocr.org.uk

NEED MORE HELP?

Here's how to contact us for specialist advice:

Phone: **01223 553998**

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

Online: <http://answers.ocr.org.uk>

Fax: **01223 552627**

Post: **Customer Contact Centre, OCR, Progress House,
Westwood Business Park, Coventry CV4 8JQ**

WHAT TO DO NEXT

Become an approved OCR centre – if your centre is completely new to OCR and has not previously used us for any examinations, visit www.ocr.org.uk/centreapproval to become an approved OCR centre.

Contact us

Keep up to date with the latest news by registering to receive e-alerts at www.ocr.org.uk/updates

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