

Introduction to the physical care of babies and young children

Assessment marking guide

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Assessor guidance

Assessment requirements

Candidates must successfully complete all parts of an assessment to a satisfactory and appropriate standard in order to gain a pass for that assessment. The assessments have been designed to assess the ability of candidates to cover a range of issues associated with a given unit. Consequently, it is not appropriate for parts of any assessment to be omitted, submitted incomplete or of an unsatisfactory standard.

All assessments must be completed and assessed within the candidate's period of registration. It is up to centres to decide how long they give candidates to complete their assessments, and this may vary from one unit to another.

Tutors/ assessors are reminded of their responsibility to provide written feedback to candidates regarding their assessments and of the fact that candidates should not be encouraged to submit work for final assessment until it is complete and to the appropriate standard for the task.

Bearing in mind the above responsibility which lies with centres, candidates will normally have two opportunities to submit each individual assessment. Candidates who fail any task should not resubmit work within one week of receiving their result. Centres must provide precise written feedback and where necessary, further learning opportunities to maximise the candidate's potential to succeed on their second attempt.

Candidates may choose to word process their answers. Assessors may guide candidates in the length of their responses. They should use the marking guidance as a rough indication of what should be covered, and use the space provided in the task box (where applicable) as a guide as to how much should be written.

Grading and marking

Assessments are marked by the centre and graded Pass/Fail only. The highest grade for any of the assessments in this qualification is a **pass**.

If a candidate does not display the required knowledge/competence to achieve a pass for a task, their second opportunity to meet the criteria should be by way of oral questioning. This questioning should take place between the assessor and candidate, and must be evidenced using the correct City & Guilds recording form, available here:

http://www.cityandguilds.com/~media/Documents/ProvideTraining/Centre%20Document%20Library/Quality-Assurance-documents/Recording_Forms_for_centres_and_candidates.ashx

What the results mean

Pass: is achieved when all assessment tasks have been passed.

Fail: when, after the second attempt, there are still a significant number of tasks that have not been completed to the required standard.

Resubmission: normally candidates may resubmit their assessment work once, if tasks were failed on the first submission. However, should centres think that a further assessment opportunity would result in a positive outcome for the candidate, the centre should seek the approval of their Qualification Consultant.

Marking guidance

Task A: Folder
Section 1
<p>The care needs for babies and young children in terms of their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• skin• hair• teeth• nappy area. <p>Candidates must appreciate that some children with have specific needs resulting from skin colour, skin condition etc.</p> <p>Examples of what may be included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• not to use heavily perfumed cleansers• change nappy regularly and always clean the nappy area thoroughly, drying carefully and applying cream as necessary• ensure water is not too hot or cold• use baby toothbrush or soft cloth to clean teeth as soon as they appear• only use water to clean a young baby’s teeth• use suitable sun care products and protect a baby’s skin with suitable clothing and shade• treat nappy rash straight away. <p>Any other acceptable answer.</p>
<p>An outline of the principles of toilet training.</p> <p>Candidates must outline the principles of toilet training.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise age and stage of child so toilet training is not introduced too soon. This generally happens about age 2• recognise if the child is both ready to try toilet training and is feeling healthy and happy before commencing• bowel control generally starts before bladder control, so be aware that accidents will happen• allow time• praise child and accept accidents without fuss• allow child to play with the potty. <p>Any other acceptable answer.</p>

Section 2

How to treat babies and young children with respect and sensitivity during physical care routines.

Examples of how to treat babies and young children with respect during physical care routines include:

- follow safe practice
- recognise that the relationship between child care worker and child is different to that of parent and child
- talk to child and acknowledge any attempts at communication
- use the correct equipment and move to the agreed location for personal care.

Any other acceptable answer.

Ways of engaging with babies and young children during physical care routines that can make the experience enjoyable for them.

Examples of how to engage with babies and young children to make personal care routine enjoyable include:

- make the physical environment child-friendly with pictures, colours etc
- ensure the physical environment is warm
- use soft towels, mats etc
- talk to the child in a friendly and open way
- use toys.

Any other acceptable answer.

Section 3

How to provide a safe and hygienic environment.

Examples of how to provide a safe and hygienic environment include:

- ensuring good personal hygiene when caring for babies
- ensuring environment is warm, well ventilated etc
- ensuring personal care takes account of the babies developmental stage
- good hygiene practice in preparing food and drink.

Any other acceptable answer.

How to safely supervise babies and young children while allowing them to explore and develop their skills.

Examples of how to care safely for babies while allowing them to explore and develop include:

- use of safe and appropriate toys
- watching babies and taking account of potential hazards.

NB real life examples are acceptable but must be anonymous.

Any other acceptable answer.

What a care worker must do if they are concerned about the well being of a baby or young child.

Examples of what a care worker must do if they are concerned about the well-being of a baby or young child include:

- report immediately to the correct person using the organisations procedures
- ensure immediate safety of the child
- do **not** tackle the person who may be suspected of committing the abuse or harm
- record exactly why they are concerned using the format of the organisation
- seek medical attention if necessary (after speaking to a senior member of the organisation)
- do **not** speak about their concerns out of the work setting without permission from the organisation.

Any other acceptable answer.

Section 4

An outline of the nutritional needs of babies.

Examples of the nutritional needs of babies include:

- young babies only need milk, which may be breast milk or formula milk. Cow, goat or sheep milk is not appropriate
- some babies may be allergic to milk and need soya milk
- boiled and cooled water is acceptable, especially in hot weather

Any other acceptable answer.

An outline of the nutritional needs of young children.

Examples of the nutritional needs of young children include:

As the baby grows new food can be introduced. All children need a healthy diet using food from the five main food groups (fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, milk and dairy food, proteins). Sugary snacks and foods high in fat should be limited. Children also need calcium, iron and other vitamins. The best source is fresh food. Babies and young children should not eat a great deal of salt, or have nuts.

Any other acceptable answer.

Examples of healthy, balanced meals for young children.

Candidates may provide examples of healthy meals for young children thinking about:

- balance of food groups
- appearance of food to make it attractive
- size of portion.

If candidates choose to create these meals, pictures may be taken and included in the folder.

Any other acceptable answer.

A list of nutritional allergies that may be experienced by babies and young children.

Nutritional allergies that may affect babies and young children include:

- milk intolerance
- egg intolerance
- coeliac disease (not an allergy but the condition triggers a response to gluten)
- nuts, especially peanuts (which should not be given to young children).

Any other acceptable answer.

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