

CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL Child Development REVISION LIST

Below is a key revision list (as published on Class charts) for your mock exam, please note the 'breadth and depth' column for each subject area. E.g. can you state the advantages and disadvantages for types of contraception-not just how they work?

Please use this list alongside:

- The recommended revision guide
- Colour paper copy of the knowledge organiser you have been given (electronic copy in Google classroom)
- All our lesson resources including; worksheets, textbook photos, video clips and presentations used in child development lessons, stored under key headings in our Google classroom.
- Continue to generate new revision cards on areas you feel less confident about
- Practise past paper questions provided in lessons with mark schemes

Topic area/teaching content	Breadth and depth	Confidence checker		
		Less confident	Some confidence	Secure knowledge
TA1 Types of contraception and their advantages and disadvantages Barrier methods Male condoms Female condoms Diaphragm or cap Hormonal methods Contraceptive pills Combined pill Progesterone only pill (POP) Contraceptive injection Contraceptive implant Intrauterine device Intrauterine system Emergency contraceptive pill Natural family planning Temperature method Cervical mucus method Calendar method	To include: • how each type prevents pregnancy • effectiveness if used correctly • availability • suitability of choices for personal circumstances such as breastfeeding			
TA1 How reproduction takes place Ovulation Conception/fertilisation Implantation Development of the embryo and foetus: Amniotic fluid Umbilical cord Placenta Multiple pregnancies Identical Non identical/fraternal	To include: • know what happens during reproduction • when the embryo becomes a foetus • how multiple pregnancies occur			

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<p>TA2 The reasons for routine tests/checks and what conditions they can identify: Baby's heartbeat Blood pressure Blood tests Examination of the uterus Urine test Weight check</p> <p>Screening and diagnostic tests The reasons for screening tests and what conditions they can identify Ultrasound scans Dating Anomaly Nuchal fold translucency scan Triple test Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)</p> <p>The reasons for diagnostic tests and what conditions they can identify Amniocentesis Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know at what point of the pregnancy each test is carried out • difference between screening and diagnostic tests 			
<p>TA 2 The choices available for delivery Hospital birth Home birth</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons for choosing a hospital or home birth • the advantages and disadvantages of each 			
<p>TA2 The role of the birth partner in supporting the mother through pregnancy and birth Physical support Emotional support</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the birth partner can offer physical and emotional support • the benefits of having a birth partner 			

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<p>TA2 The methods of pain relief when in labour</p> <p>Epidural anaesthetic Gas and air (Entonox) Pethidine T.E.N.S</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advantages and disadvantages of each method 			
<p>TA2 The signs that labour has started</p> <p>A show Waters breaking Contractions start</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know the signs that could indicate that labour has started 			
<p>TA3 Postnatal checks</p> <p>The postnatal checks that are carried out on the baby immediately after birth and the reasons why:</p> <p>Apgar score Skin Vernix Lanugo Weight Length Head circumference</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the purpose of vernix and lanugo 			

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Topic area/teaching content	Breadth and depth	Confidence checker		
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<p>TA3 The checks that are carried out on the baby within one to five days of birth and the reasons why: Physical examination: Feet Fingers Hips Eyes Heart Testicles in boys Fontanelle Heel prick test (blood spot test)</p> <p>TA3 Postnatal care of the mother and baby The role of the Health Visitor in supporting the new family including: Safe sleeping - Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and how to reduce the risk How partner, family and friends can provide physical and emotional support The purpose of the mother's '6 week postnatal check' with the GP</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information, advice and support the health visitor will provide • what the mother's 6 week postnatal check includes 			
<p>TA3 The developmental needs of children from birth to five years</p> <p>Warmth Feeding Love and emotional security Rest/sleep Fresh air & Exercise Cleanliness/hygiene Stimulation Routine Bath time Feeding Shelter/home Socialisation/play Opportunities for listening and talking Acceptable patterns of behaviour</p>	<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of each developmental need • how these needs can be met 			

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<p>TA4 Recognise general signs and symptoms of illness in children</p> <p>Key signs and symptoms and treatment of: Mumps, Measles, Meningitis Tonsillitis, Chickenpox Common cold, Gastroenteritis Key signs and symptoms of when to seek emergency medical help to include: Breathing difficulties Unresponsive, Limp High fever Seizures/fitting</p>	<p>To include: • actions to take in different situations including meeting the needs of an ill child</p>			
<p>TA 4 How to meet the needs of an ill child</p> <p>Physical needs Social needs Emotional needs Intellectual needs</p>	<p>how each need can be met including appropriate actions for illnesses</p>			