higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050022)

12 November 2024 (Y-paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 2
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 180

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–P) next to the question number (1.1–1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1	Knowledge	A	Performing an activity or exercise (a skill) repeatedly or regularly in order to acquire, improve or maintain proficiency in it
1.2	Pedagogy	B	A course of study showing the subjects that are taught by a school or college
1.3	Comprehension	C	Remembering or recognising something previously encountered without necessarily understanding, using or changing it
1.4	Curricula	D	Creating something new by combining different ideas
1.5	Application	E	Teachers become concerned with goals, the connections between principles and practice
1.6	Stigmatised	F	When a person is unfairly regarded by many people as being bad or having something to be ashamed of
1.7	Analysis	G	The method teachers use to teach, in theory and in practice
1.8	Technical reflection	H	The action of putting something on a surface
1.9	Synthesis	I	Understanding the criteria being communicated without necessarily relating them to anything else
1.10	Formal education	J	Judging the value of materials or methods as they might be applied in a particular situation
1.11	Evaluation	K	Teachers become concerned with issues beyond the classroom, so that moral and social issues, such as equity, and can inform their reflections on classroom practice
1.12	Informal education	L	Using general concepts to solve a particular problem
1.13	Practical reflection	M	Detailed examination of the elements of something
1.14	Practise		
1.15	Critical reflection		

	N Teachers are concerned with the technical application of knowledge in the classroom to maintain order and achieve the outcomes O The structured education system that runs from primary school to university P A lifelong learning process, whereby each individual acquires attitudes, values, skills and knowledge from the educational influences and resources in his or her own environment and from daily experience

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Evolution means gradual changes that take place in a population over generations.

2.2 An ovum is the beginning of life in the womb.

2.3 Genes are basic biological units, composed of PNA.

2.4 The hypothalamus functions like your heart's thermostat.

2.5 Linguistic intelligence is related to an enjoyment of language.

2.6 Logical and mathematical intelligence have nothing to do with the study of sport statistics.

2.7 An introvert is a very sociable person.

2.8 People who are strong in nature intelligence like to work in the garden.

2.9 Maturation is a “timetable” of growth which happens in the infant in a planned way.

2.10 Infant affective growth is extremely important and forms the basis for emotional development in our lives.

2.11 Society is a group of people that have no interest in organising themselves.

2.12 Post-industrial societies came into being towards the end of the 19th century.

2.13 In 1820, the British placed 5 000 newly arrived British Settlers on the eastern frontier as a buffer against the Zulus.

2.14 If a learner wants to develop into a lifelong learner, it is critical for him or her to reach critical cross-field outcomes.

2.15 SAQA stands for South African Quantity Act.

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentences by choosing a word or words from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

27 years; 1974; Nguni; objectives; D.F. Malan; name; press; pace; 25 years; 1976; Sotho; Urie Bronfenbrenner; J.B.M. Hertzog; Abraham Maslow; ethnic

3.1 One of the … of the NQF is to make sure that each learner develops to his/her full potential.

3.2 Mandela was in jail for … years.

3.3 The Hector Pieterson memorial in Soweto commemorates the youth who were involved in the … uprisings in Soweto.

3.4 The founder of the Purified National Party for extreme Afrikaner nationalists was …

3.5 … is a group made up of the Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi and other groups.

3.6 Every child has the right to a … and nationality from birth.

3.7 Freedom of expression includes freedom of the … and other media.

3.8 The child psychologist … changed the way psychologists and other social scientists approached the study of human beings and their environments.

3.9 In the last five decades, social development has increased in … and intensity.

3.10 A community that is related by race, nation or tribe is called a/an … group.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Name and explain the FOUR lobes of the brain. (4 × 2) (8)

4.2 Nutrients play a very important role in growth and development of the human being.

List FOUR nutrients that are good for the brain. (4 × 1) (4)

4.3 The fertilisation process in a human being consists of FOUR stages.

Describe those stages. (4 × 2) (8)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Certain foods can improve brain function. Look at the pictures, decide which foods will improve brain function and explain how.



APPLES



BROWN BREAD



SALMON



DOUGNUTS



YOGHURT



CHIPS



RAISINS

[Source: *google.com/pictures 2024*]

(5 × 2) (10)

5.2 Bloom categorised and classified the cognitive domain of learning into varying levels according to complexity and richness.

Name FIVE basic characteristics of the SOCIO-AFFECTIVE domain. Discuss each one. (5 × 2) (10)

5.3 Illustrate the Holistic Model of Education. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 How would you explain education and training? (4 × 2) (8)

6.2 The environment plays a very important part in how human beings develop.

Describe how you think environmental factors will influence human development. (6 × 2) (12)

6.3 Choose the correct term from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (6.3.1–6.3.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.3.1 The brain of a human is divided into the right and left (neuron/ hemisphere).

6.3.2 The brain (stem/root) controls your involuntary muscles and bodily functions.

(2 × 1) (2)

6.4 Read the article below on homophobia. The journalist uses terms such as *acceptance, legitimating, lesbian, gay, prejudice, ignorance, social validation.*

Briefly reflect on what you have learnt from this article.

Homophobia and mental health: a scourge of modern era

Homophobia is still a scourge in the modern era. Despite a greater acceptance of sexual variation and same-sex marriages in many countries, homophobia is widely sustained by religious, political and cultural values and beliefs at individual and social level. Most of homophobic attitudes are based on the principle of heteronormativity according to which heterosexuality is the standard for legitimating social and sexual relationships and homosexuality is considered as an abnormal variant.

Despite an increasing acceptance of homosexuality and sexual variations in the last decades with greater recognition of same-sex marriage and human's rights, also sustained by (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersexual) activism and socio-political changes, homophobia is still a scourge in the modern era and the fight against this social and cultural phenomenon ought to be an immediate priority.

Some other authors have also disputed that homophobia is not consistent with the definition of phobia that should be intended as an 'intense, somewhat illogical, or abnormal fear of a specific thing or situation. Homophobia is sustained by negative attitudes, emotions as well as religious political and cultural values and beliefs. In fact, many factors may lead to homophobia: prejudice, ignorance, fear, hate mistrust, discomfort.

In communities based on homophobia, the fear of being identified as gay is higher and can be recognised as a social-homophobia; this may lead to an exhibition of heterosexual behaviours, congruent with the heteronormative culture, with a distancing from gay people in order or reaffirm a conventional social role and gain social validation.

[Source: *https://www.articles/PMC8264802. 29 Jun 2021*]

(4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 7

7.1 How can you contribute to full personal development of each human being and the social and economic development of society? (4 × 2) (8)

7.2 Arrange the following events in chronological order. Write numbers 1–5 in your ANSWER BOOK and match your answers accordingly.

- In 1795, the British took over the Cape from the Dutch.
- The first nine European men were given land to farm.
- Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.
- Kimberley was established as the centre of the diamond mining industry.
- The British won a battle in the Zulu capital of Ulundi. (5 × 1) (5)

7.3 The Bill of Rights enables people to make their own decisions.

Explain the freedom of movement and residence. (4 × 2) (8)

7.4 Demonstrate what the physical domain looks like in late adulthood. (5 × 1) (5)

7.5 According to the sociologist G. Lenski, there are different levels of communication and how the economy works.

Discuss agricultural societies and virtual societies.

(2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Schön, an educational specialist, argues that we develop expert knowledge through two separate but related processes: *reflection-on-action* and *reflection-in-action*. Explain the difference between the two. (2 × 2) (4)

8.2 Evaluation in Bloom's taxonomy means the teacher can use different activities in the classroom.

Name any SIX of those activities. (Any 6 × 1) (6)

8.3 When you as the educator observe children to determine the strength of their intrapersonal intelligence, what questions would you ask? (4)

8.4 Name and explain Bronfenbrenner's ecological system theory. (4 × 2) (8)

8.5 Name SIX special needs that are included in White Paper 6. (6 × 1) (6)

8.6 How would you explain inclusion in the education system? (1 × 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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