higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 4

(5030124)

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09:00–12:00

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 An individual's ... are documented in the South African Constitution.

A values
B beliefs
C rights
D norms

1.2 Linguistic background refers to one's … background.

A language
B linear
C economic
D artistic

1.3 Children's familiarity with books is essentially learned from …

A preschool teachers.
B primary caregivers.
C community members.
D familiar peers.

1.4 Firm … cause children to feel happy and secure.

A restrictions
B legalities
C boundaries
D punishment

1.5 One principle of early childhood education is ….

A teaching parents social skills
B choosing from a variety of objects to play with
C welfare and nutrition
D picking out rhyming words

1.6 A teacher's planning should always be …… especially in early childhood teaching.

A intrapersonal
B auditory
C visual
D flexible

1.7 Summative assessment evaluates the … of knowledge, values and skills over a certain period.

A summary
B accumulation
C baseline
D validation

1.8 Structure and order in a classroom provide and encourage the … of the learner.

A confidence
B dependence
C caution
D observation

1.9 … can significantly influence the learning needs of learners.

A Recognition of parents
B Involvement of parents
C Lack of community involvement
D Inadequately trained educators

1.10 … should form an important part of a young child's daily activities.

A Prepared worksheets
B Continuous testing
C Formal numeracy lessons
D Casual conversations

1.11 The curriculum in the early grades must provide … context for children's learning.

A isolated
B advanced
C meaningful
D abstract

1.12 The person who lives with a family, who looks after the children and receives an allowance, is called a/an …

A au pair.
B nanny.
C day mother.
D counsellor.

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1.13 A … assists a child with skills and emotions to deal with trauma.

A learnership
B classroom assistant
C counsellor
D trainee

1.14 A baby can understand much more … language than the expressive language that they are able to produce.

A secondary
B receptive
C emotional
D linguistic

1.15 Cognition is the … action of acquiring knowledge.

A moral
B social
C physical
D mental

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 2

Choose the correct term from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (2.1–2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 A trainee who successfully completes (a learnership/an entrepreneurship) will be considered competent in the work for which he/she has been trained.

2.2 Teaching does not take place in a vacuum but is part of a unique (content/context) which also involves the extended family.

2.3 Early exposure to (appropriate/advanced) developmental activities should reduce the number of children who fail later in formal schooling.

2.4 Grade R falls into the (Pre-school/Foundation) Phase of schooling.

2.5 Young children learn best when they are actively (exploring/observing) their world.

2.6 When learners ages three to six years are grouped into one classroom, it is called (horizontal/vertical) age structuring.

2.7 Individual goals are developed (annually/daily) to meet the individual needs of a child.

2.8 It is important that all areas of development are stressed to ensure (individual/holistic) development.

2.9 (Effective/Best) practice is the collective experiences of several different communities or schools.

2.10 Children learn the most between the ages of (birth/one year) and six years.

2.11 Deprivation is the (surplus/lack) of something you need to be happy, healthy and comfortable.

2.12 A high-quality early childhood programme will focus on the child being a part of the (group/learning)

2.13 If you observe a/an (art/music) activity, remember to keep learner examples.

2.14 Mindless repetitive learning, without understanding, is called (autonomous/rote) learning.

2.15 In (child-centred/teacher-centred) education, the education of the individual child is built around the child.

(15 × 1) **[15]**

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QUESTION 3

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1–3.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 Early childhood education must be related to the developmental age of the child.

3.2 Play provides the foundation for formal learning.

3.3 A child-centred classroom has very little structure.

3.4 A child's home language is also their First Additional Language.

3.5 Children from diverse cultures do not influence the content of ECD education.

3.6 Critical and creative thinking are vital skills during the learning process.

3.7 Numeracy requires the understanding of the language of numbers.

3.8 Children learn by example and will copy the behaviour of parents and educators.

3.9 Parents cannot contribute to the child's numeracy skills as they do not have enough resources at home.

3.10 Babies and toddlers will follow the same daily routine because they are of similar ages.

3.11 Assessment in the early years is not about marks, but about development.

3.12 Montessori activities are mainly group-based.

3.13 A baby may be developing physically, and sometimes not be reaching developmentally appropriate milestones.

3.14 Safety is important both indoors and outdoors.

3.15 Regardless of a child's environment, he/she will develop to his/her full potential.

3.16 Children of three years cannot engage in fantasy play.

3.17 Children in different communities have the same educational needs.

3.18 Children learn best from positive relationships in their lives.

3.19 Robotics forms part of technology.

3.20 An entrepreneur is a person who works for another person for a salary but brings to the business all their ideas and expertise.

(20 × 1) **[20]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–M) next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.12) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.1.1	Well trained professional providing a full range of care for children in a formal setting	A	locks on doors
4.1.2	Offers a programme selected mornings of the week	B	resilience
4.1.3	Spoken rather than written	C	dyslexia; aphasia
4.1.4	This should not be in the children's toilet facilities:	D	Play group
4.1.5	Confidentiality of personal information.	E	prejudice
4.1.6	Able to cope with changes, difficulties or setbacks	F	ethics
4.1.7	Involving people of different races, genders, languages or cultures	G	emergent literacy
4.1.8	Unstructured activity	H	sensory activity
4.1.9	A child pretending to read or write	I	free play
4.1.10	A 'feely box'	J	verbal communication
4.1.11	Caregiver acts in the place of the parent	K	ECD practitioner
4.1.12	Fixed idea about a group of people that assumes certain characteristics	L	'loco parentis'
		M	diversity

(12 × 1) (12)

4.2 Match the following sentences by choosing a word or words from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each word/ term may be used only once.

message books/WhatsApp; survey; register; parent meeting; email; text message; notice board; newsletter

4.2.1 Where parents can interact on a one-on-one basis with the practitioner.

4.2.2 This means of communication can be issued to parents weekly or once a term.

4.2.3 A method of collecting information from parents to make an informed decision on a particular matter.

4.2.4 Usually placed at the entrance of the centre to remind parents of important information.

4.2.5 A means of communicating daily with parents.

4.2.6 An important document regarding the children's attendance.

4.2.7 An effective means for the practitioner to give short notices to all parents at once.

4.2.8 A way of contacting parents by electronic means.

(8 × 1) (8)

4.3 Physical development requires gross motor and fine motor skills.

Distinguish between the respective skills required for each of the following activities. Write only 'Gross' or 'Fine' next to the number (4.3.1–4.3.5) in your ANSWER BOOK.

4.3.1 Pegging dolls clothes to a doll's washing line.

4.3.2 Climbing stairs at the shopping mall.

4.3.3 Threading beads to make grandma a birthday gift.

4.3.4 Sorting marbles according to colour in containers.

4.3.5 Playing soccer with friends.

(5 × 1) (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION A: 75

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Read the following scenarios. Each scenario depicts a different type of planning to achieve effective practice. Identify the *type of planning* to achieve effective practice in each of the following scenarios. Write only the answer next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 Susan decides what she will do on a particular day to measure the learner's competency in the planned Learning Outcomes.

5.1.2 John is preparing a work plan for the next four weeks. This plan will be his work plan in his classroom.

5.1.3 Mpho is working out a plan which includes school holidays, outings and assessment periods. She uses themes as a basis for her learning programme. She will group Learning Outcomes evenly throughout the four terms.

5.1.4 Thuli wants to ensure that he gives attention to each child in his class. He divides his class into small groups. Each small group will have a turn to work intensely with Thuli in class.

(4 × 1) (4)

5.2 You are a practitioner at an ECD centre. Design an informal checklist to monitor the Grade R learners' holistic development.

Use the guidelines below for your checklist. Do not use any examples from previous questions in this paper for your answer.

5.2.1 Personal/general information: Name FIVE important aspects required regarding the personal/general information of the learner. (5)

5.2.2 Cognitive development: Provide TWO numeracy activities to assess the learners' understanding of numbers 1-10. (2 × 2) (4)

5.2.3 Fine muscle skills. Provide TWO activities to assess the learners' fine muscle skills. (2 × 2) (4)

5.2.4 Gross muscle co-ordination: Provide TWO activities to assess the learners' gross muscle co-ordination. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Briefly explain how a practitioner can accommodate different cultures in her planning of activities. (2 × 2) (4)

[25]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Activities must be planned in such a way that every learner is able to participate. Learners will feel frustrated if activities and equipment are not age or developmentally appropriate.

Select FOUR appropriate outdoor equipment/toys suitable for toddlers from the list below. Write only the question number (6.1) and the answer (a–f) in your ANSWER BOOK)

(a) Beach ball and bucket set



(b) Tyre swing



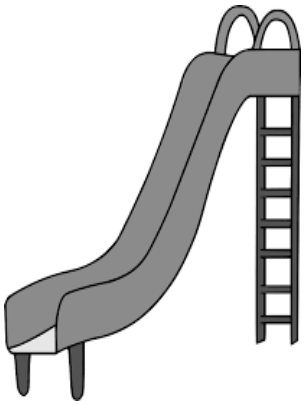
(c) Bounce horse



(d) bucket type swing



(e) High slide



(f) Scooter



(4)

6.2 Activities must be modified to accommodate learners with special needs.

Complete the table below, by planning an age-appropriate activity for the grade R group and then indicate how each activity can be changed to accommodate learners with the mentioned special needs.

Write only the answer next to the question number (6.2.1–6.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Area of development	**Type of special need**	**Original activity (planned for the Gr. R group)**	**Modified activity (planned for the child with special needs)**
Physical development	Poor eyesight	6.2.1 (2)	6.2.2 (2)
Social development	Poor self esteem	6.2.3 (2)	6.2.4 (2)
Creative development	Poor fine motor skills	6.2.5 (2)	6.2.6 (2)
Language development	Poor auditory skill	6.2.7 (2)	6.2.8 (2)

(16)

6.3 It is important for practitioners to consider the learners' learning styles when planning activities.

List FIVE different learning styles. (5 × 1) (5)

[25]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Children today grow up in a stressful society. Parents and caregivers should provide a stress-free environment in which children can learn and develop.

Identify FIVE ways in which parents and caregivers can assist children in dealing with stress. (5 × 2) (10)

7.2 Read the following excerpt and answer the questions.

> Globally, many families face multiple adversities. These adversities may include mental illness, substance use and addiction problems, physical illness, domestic and community violence, poverty, insecure housing and war. Moreover, many of these problems are accumulative, with one problem, for example, parental mental illness, cascading into other problems, such as relationship breakdowns, unemployment and poverty. Preventing and mitigating the impact of these problems on parents and children is critical for improving population health for families now and in the future. However, no one sector, or organization is able to address all the issues that these families may face. Hence, it is proposed that a "village approach" is needed when bringing up children.
>
> **Source: PERSPECTIVE article**
> Front. Public Health, 11 March 2022
> Sec. Public Mental Health
> Volume 10 - 2022 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.756066

7.2.1 To whom is the article referring when it mentions the 'village approach'? (1)

7.2.2 With reference to the adversities (challenges) identified in the article, explain how the community and government supports these families. (10)

7.2.3 Explain TWO practical ways local businesses can support early childhood centres. (2 × 2) (4)

[25]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Children must never be punished physically by hitting, smacking or slapping them.

Explain how an educator can set limits for behaviour to ensure a safe learning environment for children. (3 × 2) (6)

8.2 Explain the importance of a morning ring in the daily schedule. (2 × 2) (4)

8.3 Read the following case study and answer the questions.

Thandi is the principal of a local ECD centre. There are several learners with physical disabilities in her ECD centre. She is concerned about the accessibility of her ECD centre.

Determine how Thandi could make her ECD centre more accessible for learners with physical disabilities. (4 × 2) (8)

8.4 Briefly explain how Thandi can be an effective role model to the children in her group with regards to children with disabilities. (3)

8.5 How can Thandi ensure that there is no gender discrimination in her class? (2 × 2) (4)

[25]

QUESTION 9

9.1 Explain why parental involvement in the education of a child is an important principle of effective practice. (2 × 2) (4)

9.2 There are several institutions where early childhood development can take place.

9.2.1 Briefly explain TWO advantages of enrolling a baby with a day mother rather than a creche. (2 × 2) (4)

9.2.2 Briefly explain TWO disadvantages of enrolling a baby with a day mother rather than a creche. (2 × 2) (4)

9.3 Read the following case study and answer the questions.

James opted to leave college following a breakup with his girlfriend. In light of this, his mother, who is employed at a daycare centre currently up for sale, intends to purchase it with the intention of having James manage it.

9.3.1 From the case study, propose FOUR possible reasons why James could fail as an entrepreneur in the ECD field. (4 × 2) (8)

9.3.2 Name FIVE areas that James could work towards to succeed as an entrepreneur in the ECD field. (5 × 1) (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 125
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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