higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCARE DIDACTICS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

(7080104)

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCARE DIDACTICS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4
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. Start each question on a new page.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Messy play can only take place outdoors. 

1.1.2 Most containers used for sand play, can also be used for water play.

1.1.3 Observations should be done without distracting children.

1.1.4 South-facing windows in a baby room might be dark and cold in winter.

1.1.5 All shelving in a baby room should be high, so that babies cannot get hurt. 

1.1.6 When a crèche refers a child for special help, observations done by the educarer is of vital importance.

1.1.7 The most important reason to observe children, is to see when they are hungry. 

1.1.8 A descriptive record is a once-off written record of a child's toilet habits.

1.1.9 Attendance registers must be recorded weekly, according to the rules of the centre.

1.1.10 Never scratch out anything on a written report. 

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–S) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Sand, water and mud	A	sling or carrier
1.2.2	The educarer should observe the parent-child relationship	B	daily observation
1.2.3	Physically active play develops	C	paper tearing
1.2.4	The educarer needs to think carefully about their remarks	D	messy play
1.2.5	Stimulates social development during music activities	E	progress report
1.2.6	Suitable creative activity for children who cannot cut with scissors	F	arrival and departure
1.2.7	Ways to transport a baby	G	gross motor skills
1.2.8	Working surfaces for paint work	H	tempo
1.2.9	Mounting and display of children's art	I	ring-a-ring a' roses
1.2.10	Primary colours	J	avoids confusion
1.2.11	Secondary colours	K	green, purple, orange
1.2.12	No information of children may lay around	L	approval and acceptance of own work
1.2.13	Looking, reaching and grabbing	M	confidentiality
1.2.14	Child has a conversation on a toy telephone	N	manipulation play
1.2.15	Musical element – fast and slow	O	red, blue, yellow
		P	easels, walls or tables
		Q	yellow, blue, green
		R	pitch
		S	fantasy play

(15 × 2) (30)

1.3 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 (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 Which item gives a tactile experience?

A Music
B Ceilings
C Cushions
D Wall colour

1.3.2 For safety reasons, all surfaces and equipment in a baby room should be …

A colourful.
B non-slip.
C toxic.
D flammable.

1.3.3 Which toy is a cause and effect toy?

A Block
B Teddy bear
C Sand bucket
D Jack-in-the-box

1.3.4 When choosing books for young children, keep the following in mind:

A There should be big, clear and colourful pictures.
B Three main characters are ideal.
C Cursive writing is important.
D The book should have thin paper pages.

1.3.5 Which observation record is used in a baby room?

A Cognitive list
B Weekly planning
C Participation chart
D Observation pictures

1.3.6 The educarer makes posters to …

A educate parents.
B remind parents of something.
C produce information.
D All of the above.

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1.3.7 Object permanence is when a baby …

A recognises different signs.
B looks at a book.
C learns to control their feelings.
D realises that an object is still there, even when hidden.

1.3.8 Suitable painting tools for babies are …

A strings.
B toothpicks.
C paintbrushes and fingers.
D earbuds.

1.3.9 An example of a multipurpose toy is a …

A plastic motorcar.
B set of Lego.
C doll.
D wooden tractor.

1.3.10 Which one of the following has an influence on children's play?

A Health of the child
B Construction play
C Milestones
D Wheeled toys

(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Acoustics refers to the sound quality of a room.

State FIVE ways to obtain acoustic quality in a baby room. (5 × 1) (5)

2.2 Discuss the suitable choice of flooring for a baby room. (5 × 2) (10)

2.3 Children go through various stages of play.

Discuss the following stages of play:

2.3.1 Solitary play

2.3.2 Parallel play

2.3.3 Social play

(3 × 3) (9)

2.4 2.4.1 Describe the term *manipulation play.* (2)

2.4.2 Discuss the value of manipulation play for young children.

(4 × 2) (8)

2.4.3 Describe any FOUR requirements needed when the educarer has to choose suitable material for manipulative play activities.

(4 × 2) (8)

2.5 An educarer must evaluate their lesson presentation on their own to be more effective.

Give FOUR questions that can be considered after a lesson. (4 × 2) (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Discuss how a parent can be involved in their child's music development. (4 × 2) (8)

3.1.2 Name TWO suitable musical instruments for a baby room.

(2 × 1) (2)

3.2 3.2.1 During fantasy play, children get to act out their ideas and emotions.

Discuss the stages of development of fantasy play. (3 × 2) (6)

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3.2.2 Explain when, where and how fantasy play can take place in a baby room. (4 × 1) (4)

3.2.3 Discuss the role of the educarer during fantasy play. (6 × 1) (6)

3.3 Copy the following lesson plan in your ANSWER BOOK and complete it by planning a problem-solving activity for a baby up to 12 months old.

General information		
• • • • • •		(6 × 1) (6)
Introduction – Objective	**Activity**	**Apparatus**
		(3 × 2) (6)
Main activity/Core – Objective	**Activity**	**Apparatus**
		(3 × 2) (6)
Conclusion – Objective	**Activity**	**Apparatus**
		(3 × 2) (6)
Evaluation		

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Observation is the gathering of information.

Explain the requirements to ensure proper observation. (8 × 1) (8)

4.1.2 State how an educarer can discuss a child's progress at a parents' meeting. (6 × 1) (6)

4.2 Auditory perception is how the brain interprets what we hear.

Explain the following terms:

4.2.1 *Auditory awareness*

4.2.2 *Auditory discrimination*

4.2.3 *Auditory sequence and memory* (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 4.3.1 Name FIVE requirements for the layout of a baby room. (5 × 1) (5)

4.3.2 List FIVE different activity areas in a baby room. (5 × 1) (5)

4.4 Woodwork always requires supervision.

State FOUR ways in which an educarer can ensure that the woodwork activity takes place safely. (4 × 1) (4)

4.5 Discuss the value of tearing and sticking activities in the pre-school. (6 × 1) (6)

4.6 4.6.1 Modelling is an activity that introduces a three-dimensional medium.

List SIX accessories that can be used for modelling. (6 × 1) (6)

4.6.2 Name FOUR types of modelling activities. (4 × 1) (4)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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