higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

DAY CARE COMMUNICATION N5

(5140225)

17 November 2023 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

OPEN-BOOK EXAMINATION

THREE reference works, including a dictionary, may be used.

This question paper consists of 6 pages and 2 addenda (3 pages).

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
DAY CARE COMMUNICATION N5
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 section on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: CONCEPTS OF COMMUNICATION

QUESTION 1

1.1 Identify the type of communication represented in the following statements:

1.1.1 A speaker addressing a group of people.

1.1.2 Two shoppers smiling at each another in the supermarket isles.

1.1.3 The use of media (newspaper).

1.1.4 Art drawings and photography at the gallery.

1.1.5 Practising one's speech in front of a mirror.

(5 × 2) (10)

1.2 Name FIVE barriers of communication. (5 × 2) (10)

1.3 Provide TWO examples for each of the barriers in QUESTION 1.2. (5 × 2) (10)

1.4 Draw a simple diagram to show the communication process. (10)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B: LANGUAGE SKILLS

QUESTION 2

Read the article in ADDENDUM A (attached), "Child marriage is a violation of human rights, but is all too common".

Quote from the passage TWO examples for each of the items listed below:

2.1 Number

2.2 Capital letter

2.3 Apostrophe

2.4 Dash

2.5 Comma

2.6 Inverted commas

2.7 Brackets

2.8 Full stop

2.9 Colon

2.10 Ellipsis

(10 × 2) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C: CORRESPONDENCE AND WRITTEN WORK

QUESTION 3

Read the passage in ADDENDUM A (attached), "Child marriage is a violation of human rights, but is all too common" and answer the following questions.

3.1 Write a letter to your local village chief in which you would like to voice your opinion with regard to this matter.

Use the following keywords:
underage, marriage, constitution, child rights, violation, etc. (20)

3.2 Write a letter to the editor of your community newspaper in which you voice your opinion regarding the matter of child marriage and how you think it affects one as a young person. (20)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

SECTION D: TEXTUAL STUDIES

QUESTION 4

Read the pamphlet below and answer the questions that follow.



4.1 What is the main purpose of the pamphlet? (2)

4.2 List the benefits that are associated with the camp. (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 How do the headings contribute to one's understanding of this text? (2)

4.4 4.4.1 Do the pictures on the pamphlet help one understand what it is about? (1)

4.4.2 Give TWO reasons to substantiate your answer. (2 × 2) (4)

4.5 4.5.1 Does this pamphlet provide enough information for a parent to make an informed decision regarding enrolling at the camp? ☆ (1)

4.5.2 Mention TWO types of information that are missing from the pamphlet. (2 × 2) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20

SECTION E: STUDY SKILLS

QUESTION 5

5.1 Read the article in ADDENDUM A (attached), "Child marriage is a violation of human rights, but is all too common".

Make a summary of the article. ☆

Use only TEN sentences for the summary.
Number the sentences 1 to 10. (20)

5.2 Design a mind map to help you remember the article "Child marriage is a violation of human rights, but is all too common" attached, ADDENDUM A (attached). The main topic is CHILD MARRIAGE. (20)

5.3 Discuss the difference between *closed ended* and *open ended type questions*. (4 × 2) (8)

5.4 Provide THREE examples of each type of questions. (12)

☆

[60]

TOTAL SECTION E: 60

SECTION F: CREATIVE WRITING

QUESTION 6

Following the guidelines for writing children's stories on ADDENDUM B (attached), select any TEN guidelines that you would use to write a story for the age group 5 to 7-year-olds.

Write a story for the above-mentioned age group. ☆ **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION F: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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ADDENDUM A

Child marriage is a violation of human rights, but is all too common

Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage, including poverty, the perception that marriage will provide 'protection', family honour, social norms, customary or religious laws that condone the practice, an inadequate legislative framework and the state of a country's civil registration system. While the practice is more common among girls than boys, it is a violation of rights regardless of sex.

Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling and limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement. Although the impact on child grooms has not been extensively studied, marriage may similarly place boys in an adult role for which they are unprepared, and may place economic pressures on them and curtail their opportunities for further education or career advancement.

Cohabitation – when a couple lives 'in union', as if married – raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. When a couple cohabitates, the assumption is often that they are adults, even if one or both has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship – in terms of inheritance, citizenship and social recognition, for example – may make children in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are formally married.

The issue of child marriage is addressed in a number of international conventions and agreements. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, for example, covers the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage." The right to 'free and full' consent to marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which says that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Although marriage is not mentioned directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights – such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices – and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

Child marriage among girls

Across the globe, levels of child marriage are highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where 35 per cent of young women were married before age 18, followed by South Asia, where nearly 30 per cent were married before age 18. Lower levels of child marriage are found in Latin America and the Caribbean (24 per cent, data not shown), the Middle East and North Africa (17 per cent), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (12 per cent, data not shown).

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ADDENDUM A (cont.)

The prevalence of child marriage is decreasing globally, with the most progress in the past decade seen in South Asia, where a girl's risk of marrying in childhood has dropped by more than a third, from nearly 50 per cent to just below 30 per cent.

Still, the total number of girls married in childhood stands at 12 million per year, and progress must be significantly accelerated in order to end the practice by 2030 – the target set out in the Sustainable Development Goals. Without further acceleration, more than 120 million additional girls will marry before their 18th birthday by 2030.

Child marriage among boys

While boys and girls who marry in childhood do not face the same risks and consequences due to biological and social differences, the practice is nonetheless a rights violation for children of both sexes. Similar to child brides, child grooms are forced to take on adult responsibilities for which they may not be prepared. The union may bring early fatherhood and result in additional economic pressure in the form of providing for the household; it may also constrain the boy's access to education and opportunities for career advancement.

Globally, 115 million boys and men were married before age 18. The countries in which child marriage among boys is most common are geographically diverse and differ from the countries in which the practice is most common among girls.

While child grooms are less numerous than child brides, they similarly have experienced a rights violation that cuts short their childhood. Further research is needed on the drivers of the practice and its effect on child grooms.

[Source: *data.unicef.org*]

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ADDENDUM B

REQUIREMENTS FOR A CHILDREN'S STORY

1. Story should be 10 to 20 minutes long when it is read (depending on age).

2. Use lower case letters except when grammatically correct to use capital letters.

3. Remember: Name of story, name of author, name of illustrator, date.

4. Illustrations (such as colour and facial expressions) should match the story.

5. Get the child's attention, e.g. Long, long ago …

6. Language must be suitable, e.g. simple everyday words, but use the correct grammar, terms, and words.

7. The child should be able to identify with people, places, circumstances, and the environment.

8. Try to write from the child's point of view, enter his/her world (the child is young and inexperienced and has limited life skills). Explain things like high beds in hospitals, high steps in minibus taxis, gap between a train and the platform.

9. Use characters with which the child can identify, e.g. family member(s), animals that he/she knows or animals in our country.

10. The use of pop ups, different textures and sounds in books are important.

11. The story must have a beginning, a main part or body, and an ending. What is going to happen, **how** it is going to happen and how it will end.

12. The ending must always be positive. The good must overcome the bad.

13. Avoid fairy tales, very frightening or untrue stories until you know the child can distinguish between reality and fantasy.

14. Limit the number of characters and happenings.

15. Encourage the formation of correct concepts (ideas), e.g. a squirrel lives in a tree, a frog in a pond.

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