higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050022)

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13:00–16:00

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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 a description from COLUMN B that matches a term 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	Microsystem	A	dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries
1.2	Mesosystem	B	people who sustain themselves by collecting plants and hunting animals, and do not raise in livestock or crops for food
1.3	Exosystem	C	environment that affects children's experiences from afar, like extended family and the mass media.
1.4	Macrosystem	D	the child interacts face-to-face with parents, siblings and other people
1.5	Chronosystem	E	people who cannot learn and remember like average people with normal abilities
1.6	Colonisation	F	people who are in a wheelchairs or walking with crutches
1.7	Hunter-gatherers	G	farmers who moved north and east in the 1700s
1.8	Artefacts	H	the passing of time changes systems at several levels
1.9	Trek farmers	I	interaction between the home and the school, i.e. parents who participate in school activities
1.10	Homophobia	J	people who cannot speak properly who are difficult to hear and understand
1.11	Xenophobia	K	historically important objects like tools or weapons that were made in the past
1.12	Visual impairment	L	the fear and hatred of homosexual people
1.13	Physical disability	M	this refers to the wider beliefs, customs and rituals that regulate societies and how the child is influenced by these
1.14	Communication disorder	N	the establishment of political control over an area or another country and then sending your citizens there to settle
1.15	Intellectual disorder	O	people wearing glasses
		P	long period when there is very little business activity and a lot of people do not have jobs

(15 × 1) **[15]**

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QUESTION 2

Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Defining key concepts helps us to (understand/misunderstand) the subject area.

2.2 Education can only happen when there is a (clot/flow) of information.

2.3 The (relationship/referencing) between an educator and learner must be ethically sound.

2.4 New educators are (generally/never) the most enthusiastic and passionate members on the staff.

2.5 A goal of (Bloom's/Freud's) taxonomy is to motivate educators to focus on all three domains.

2.6 Through (evolving/socialising) we establish a variety of traditions, rituals, ethics, values, social norms and laws.

2.7 An autosome is a chromosome other than one that determines (culture/sex).

2.8 The brain is divided into two hemispheres, left and right, which control the (frontal/central) nervous system.

2.9 The human brain contains more than 100 billion (neurons/pockets).

2.10 A person is (naïve/paradoxical) when he/she trusts people too much and believes that good things will always happen.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1–3.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 Adoption is the act of taking someone else's child into your home and legally becoming his/her parent.

3.2 White Paper 6 does not give directions on how current special schools will serve disabled learners.

3.3 Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefits of the law.

3.4 In 1652, the first nine European men were given land to farm.

3.5 Jacob Zuma became the second South African president since 1994.

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3.6 Homo sapiens evolved from Ancestral man.

3.7 According to biological beginnings, an embryo starts taking a human form in 6–8 weeks after fertilisation.

3.8 The cerebrum controls voluntary muscles.

3.9 The cerebellum consists of two small hemispheres.

3.10 Your hypothalamus controls temperature.

3.11 *Cognition* refers to the ability to understand information.

3.12 Reflection helps an educator to grow and develop as a professional person.

3.13 Mainstream involves most of the members of the society.

3.14 All theorists agree that technical criteria should be used for their reflection.

3.15 The more your practise or train in singing, the better you will get in singing.

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 Your brain is in charge of your body.

4.1.1 State whether the above statement is True of False. (1)

4.1.2 Motivate your answer in 4.1.1. (2)

4.2 Define each of the following words:

4.2.1 Synapse

4.2.2 Interpersonal intelligence

4.2.3 Linguistic intelligence

4.2.4 Logical mathematical intelligence

4.2.5 Musical intelligence

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 From the list below, choose the SIX nutrients that are best for the brain and write it in the ANSWER BOOK.

ALA; Vit B6; Vit C; Vit B12; sugar; DHA; Vit K; folic acid; omega 3

(6)

4.4 Which South African Prime Minister took over from John Vorster when he retired in 1978? (1)

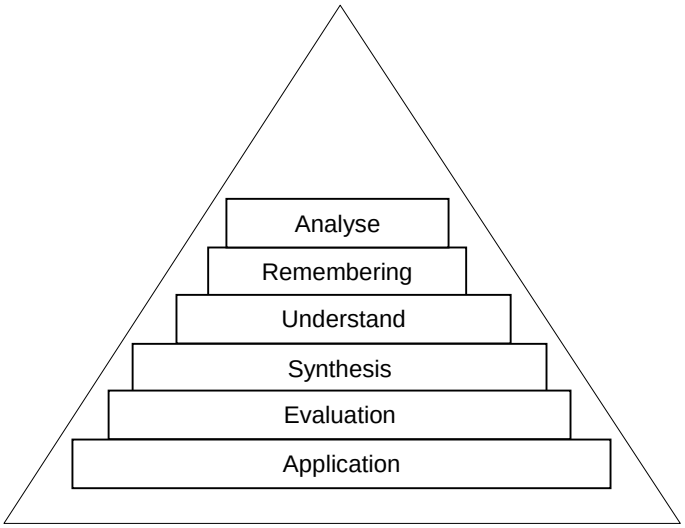
[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the diagram below and answer the questions:



Copy the given diagram into your ANSWER BOOK. Rearrange the SIX levels within the cognitive domain of Bloom's Taxonomy in the correct order, from lowest order to highest order. (6 × 1) (6)

5.2 Discuss FIVE ethical responsibilities of the reflective practitioner and indicate how each may positively impact on the learner. (5 × 2) (10)

5.3 Give and explain FOUR requirements for referencing someone else's work. (4 × 2) (8)

5.4 Some educationists favour reflection on the technical aspects of teaching, others favour reflection on the moral, ethical, political and social factors that influence teaching.

Name the THREE levels of reflection and explain each one. (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Read each statement below related to a learner named Thabo. Identify the system affected according to Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Model.

6.1.1 Thabo has a learning problem because he gets distracted very easily and feels miserable. He has not told his parents about his problem.

6.1.2 He behaves badly in the class because the school doesn't understand his problem.

6.1.3 His father gets called to the school.

6.1.4 His father's employee is annoyed because his father has to take a day off from work.

6.1.5 Society does not always adequately accommodate people with learning problems.

6.1.6 As time passes and Thabo matures, he is more able to concentrate and his learning problem decreases.

(6 × 1) (6)

6.2 Social development focuses particularly on the need for government to take more responsibility for social issues. Name FOUR of these issues and explain what assistance is given by government to address each issue. (4 × 2) (8)

6.3 After birth there is a rapid growth and development in all areas.



Discuss the cognitive domain of early childhood, from birth to six years.

(5 × 2) (10)

6.4 From the outside, the brain appears to have three distinct but connected parts. Name and describe the three parts. (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Discuss the function and implementation of White Paper 6. (5 × 2) (10)

7.2 Every year we celebrate Youth Day. On that day, the historical event at Sharpeville is commemorated.

7.2.1 In what year has the historical event at Sharpeville taken place? (1)

7.2.2 Briefly discuss what happened on that day in Sharpeville and what the consequences were. (6)

7.3 Developmental Outcomes are broad outcomes that inform all teaching and learning.

Discuss the FIVE developmental outcomes. (5 × 2) (10)

7.4 Bloom listed FIVE basic objectives in the socio-affective domain.

Name THREE. (3)

[30]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Describe the main physical change that occurs in each of the following developmental stages:

8.1.1 Early childhood stage

8.1.2 Middle childhood stage

8.1.3 Adolescence stage

8.1.4 Early adulthood stage

8.1.5 Late adulthood stage

(5 × 2) (10)

8.2 Use your own words to describe the difference between *reflection-on-action* and *reflection-in-action*. (2 × 2) (4)

8.3 Read the following case study and answer the questions:

> Rose is a 12-year-old Zulu-speaking girl. Her mother lives in a big city and has very little contact with her and her younger brother. They don't know their father at all. Rose does not have anyone she can talk to. She and her younger brother live in a small Wendy house with her aunt who is very old and ill. Conditions are not satisfactory and there is often not enough food for them. There are a lot of gangsters and violence in the area. and they don't feel safe, as they have to walk a long distance to school every day. At school she struggles to read, write, and communicate, as the language of teaching and learning is English.

Refer to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Identify THREE of these needs that are not met in Rose's life and give ONE example of each from the case study.
(3 × 2) (6)

8.4 Training, like in education, has many benefits for the individual.

Name any FOUR benefits of training employees. (4 × 1) (4)

8.5 Sometimes it is valuable to identify more specific questions when a teacher does self-reflection.

Write down any TWO questions that an educator can ask him/herself for self-reflection. (2 × 2) (4)

8.6 Fill in the missing words:

The cortex contains the … and … that carry messages from one location to another. (2 × 1) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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