higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3

16 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 B
1.2 A
1.3 B
1.4 D
1.5 B
1.6 D
1.7 D
1.8 B
1.9 A
1.10 D

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 True
2.3 False
2.4 False
2.5 False
2.6 True
2.7 True
2.8 False
2.9 False
2.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 C
3.2 I
3.3 B
3.4 K
3.5 D
3.6 A
3.7 H
3.8 F
3.9 G
3.10 E

(10 × 2) **[20]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Department of Social Development
4.2 safe zone
4.3 unsupervised.
4.4 climbing
4.5 artery.
4.6 ECD site
4.7 incident register
4.8 mother to child
4.9 nuclear family
4.10 bleeding

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 a) Basic nutrition

- Ask parents to send healthy snacks for children.
- Ensure that healthy meals are supplied for children.
- Start a vegetable garden for needy parents. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

b) Education

- Provide a well-balanced daily programme.
- Provide educational toys, for example books for children.
- Employ qualified practitioners.
- Take children on educational outings. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

c) Protection

- Provide a safe indoor and outdoor environment.
- Do not allow children to leave the premises with an unauthorised person.
- Make sure that all equipment is safe and maintained.
- Report any suspected abuse to the authorities.
- Ensure that the facilities are completely fenced. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[10]

5.1.2

- Unsafe buildings or structures
- Refusal to meet requirements as stipulated by the local authorities
- Jeopardising the health of children
- Physical abuse of children
- Insufficient personnel
- Incapable personnel
- Chronic lack of or inappropriate stimulation programme
- Discrimination that leads to violation of the rights of children

(Any 5 × 1) (5)

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5.2
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Socioeconomic status
- Ability
- Age
- Religious belief (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.3
- The child is familiar with the environment.
- A household routine can easily be set.
- The child gets individual attention.
- The child is not exposed to childhood diseases. (4)

5.4 Paediatrician (1)

5.5
- Physical neglect
- Medical neglect
- Emotional neglect
- Educational neglect (4)

5.6
- A bath mat can be placed in the bath to prevent slipping.
- A bath towel can be placed at the bottom of the bath. (2)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1
6.1.1 Same-sex parent
6.1.2 Single parent
6.1.3 Extended family
6.1.4 Stepfamily
6.1.5 Foster family

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 6.2.1 Yes/No (1)

6.2.2
- For children who do not have male role models in their homes, a male practitioner offers this.
- Men are less emotional than women, which can rub off on the children, for example screaming when seeing a spider.
- Men are normally more adventurous than women and this encourages children to be more confident.
- Men teach different skills than women. (Any 2 × 1)

OR

NO

- It becomes difficult when a man must assist a small girl with toilet routine and dressing, especially if the parents aren't comfortable with this.
- There are still parents who may object to this, especially if they have little girls at the centre. (2)

6.3
- Different cultures have different ideas of acceptable/unacceptable behaviour,✓ for example some children may be taught at home to look a grown-up in the eye when talking to them as a sign of respect, whereas in another culture it is seen as rude.✓
- Not all children speaking the same language✓ makes it difficult for practitioners when explaining concepts.✓
- Children from different cultures may feel different from others✓ and may feel that this could result in a lack of confidence when interacting with the children and adults.✓
- Parents from different language groups✓ may not fully understand messages sent home or instructions given.✓
- Different cultures may not eat all food offered by the centre.
- Children from a minority group may be or feel excluded when they don't understand the language spoken. (4 × 2) (8)

6.4
- There is no male role model for her young children.✓ This could have a negative effect on children, especially boys.✓
- Only having one income✓ can put pressure on the mother financially.✓
- There is no one to share in the responsibilities of looking after the children.✓ The mother has to do everything on her own and this can add to emotional pressure.✓
- There is very little alone time, which can be very stressful.

(Any 3 × 2) (6)

6.5
- Put up posters in the classroom and talk to the children about them.
- When different religious times come up, for example Diwali or Easter, the teacher can teach the whole class about these important days and why they are so important.
- Have open days so that the children can come dressed up in cultural clothes.
- Have a parent come talk to the children about their cultures.

(Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

6.6
- Ensure that children's nutritional needs✓ are met by providing balanced meals.✓
- Get medical care for children when required,✓ for example if a child has sight problems, have the child's eyes tested.✓
- Ensure a healthy environment free of vermin and disease; no stagnant pools of water or piles of garbage not being collected.

(Any relevant 2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1
- Itchy scalp
- Nits attach to hair shaft
- Nits hatch and grey bugs emerge
- A rash on the scalp (Any 1 × 1)

7.1.2 Treat with a reputable shampoo which will kill the lice. This needs to be repeated after a week, to ensure that all the nits that are left, are killed.

7.1.3 Comb the child's hair with a fine-tooth comb to loosen nits. A mixture of vinegar and water in equal quantities can be used to rinse the hair. (There are other methods to treat lice; use discretion.)

7.1.4 The sores appear red and weeping, but then develops into a thick crust.

7.1.5
- Treat with topical cream
- Severe cases would need an antibiotic (Any 1 × 1)

7.1.6 Obstruction in the intestines causing pain

7.1.7 Weight loss and poor appetite

7.1.8 Treat using certain drugs to expel the parasite. The cure is not complete until the head is discharged.

7.1.9 Small blistery itchy spots

7.1.10
- Apply calamine lotion to dry the blisters and stop the itching.
- In babies, cover hands with soft gloves to prevent scratching the spots. (Any 1 × 1)

(10 × 1) (10)

7.2
- Transmission through air
- Transmission through water
- Transmission through food and drink
- Transmission through direct contact
- Transmission via animals and insects (5)

7.3 7.3.1 The immune system protects✓ the body from invaders, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and toxins.✓

7.3.2
- The immune system attacks organisms and substances that invade the body's systems and cause disease.
- The immune system must be able to distinguish between good germs and bad germs. (2)

7.3.3
- Vaccination is a simple, safe and effective way of protecting you against harmful diseases before you come into contact with them.
- It uses your body's natural defences to build resistance to specific infections and makes your immune system stronger.

7.3.4
- Babies are more susceptible to infectious diseases within the first few months of life.
- Vaccinating small babies helps to provide them with protection when they need it.

(4 × 2) (8)

7.4
- A condition where a person is unable to use their bowels, resulting in the bowels becoming overfull.
- It is when stools are hard and pebble-like and the child finds it difficult to pass them. (2)

7.5 Wash the inside and outside of the teat with hot soapy water (possibly salty)✓ using a small brush.✓ (2)

7.6
- Washing hands after going to the toilet
- Flushing the toilet
- Don't play with excretions
- Use soap when washing hands
- No playing in the bathroom
- Boys are taught to lift the toilet seat and lower it again after use

(Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)
[30]

QUESTION 8

8.1
8.1.1 Fats
8.1.2 Dairy
8.1.3 Fruits and vegetables
8.1.4 Carbohydrates

(4 × 1) (4)

8.2
- Dietary fibre is part of the food that is not digested.
- It assists with the discharge of food as waste products through the stomach, small intestine and colon. (2)

8.3
- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Oats
- Brown rice
- Wholewheat bread (Any relevant 4 × 1) (4)

8.4
- It prevents constipation.
- It controls weight by creating a feeling of fullness without adding calories.
- It lowers cholesterol.
- It controls blood sugar levels.
- It maintains healthy weight.
- It reduces inflammation. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

8.5
- Fish fingers with pieces of cucumber
- Egg sandwiches with pieces of cheese
- Minihamburgers and fresh salad
- Pieces of sliced toast with cheese
- Macaroni and cheese (Any 4 × 1) (4)

8.6 It is malnutrition✓ caused by an extreme lack of protein in the diet.✓ (2)

8.7
- Provide adequate health services,✓ such as clinics and hospitals✓
- Provide immunisation programmes✓ throughout early childhood✓
- Provide psychological✓ help for vulnerable children✓
- Promote food kitchens for the poor to ensure adequate nutrition
- Provide school meal programmes for needy children (3 × 2) (6)

8.8
- No pork
- Meat from animals that eat grass only
- Meat from animals with cloven hooves only
- No birds of prey
- Meat and dairy cannot be eaten together
- Seafood must have fins and scales (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 9

9.1 9.1.1 Road traffic (1)

9.1.2
- Children playing in the road
- Children in cars not wearing their safety belt
- Children running into the road after a ball/animals
- Drunken drivers (Any 3 × 1) (3)

9.1.3 Burns and drownings (1)

9.1.4
- Children burn themselves on hot stove plates.
- They burn themselves with chemicals left out.
- Children do not understand the dangers of water and drown in pools when left unsupervised.
- Small babies drown in buckets full of water.
- Many children are left unattended in shacks where candles are used for lighting rooms. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

9.2
- Children do not understand danger and the consequences thereof.
- Children act impulsively, not realising the danger of their actions.
- Children do not understand the concept of death and the finality thereof.
- The home and daycare centre provide many dangers that the child may be unaware of. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

9.3
- Sandpits should be sterilised with coarse salt✓ to prevent insect infestation.✓
- Sandpits should be covered at night,✓ to prevent animals from using it as a litter box.✓
- Jungle gyms, swings, slides and see-saws must be painted with non-toxic paint✓ to prevent poisoning if ingested.✓
- It is better to replace wooden swings with rubber tyres✓ to prevent splinters.✓
- Place a tyre at the end of the slide✓ so that the children have a soft landing.✓
- Make sure that the splinters or rust is removed from the equipment so that it does not hurt the children.

(Answers should complement the scenario)
(Any 5 × 2) (10)

9.4
- The child will have a very pale✓ and clammy skin.✓
- The child will sweat✓ and may feel faint✓ and be unresponsive.✓
- The child will breathe rapidly and have an irregular pulse.✓
- The child may feel nauseous and vomit.✓
- The child may have an intense thirst.
- The child may have anxiety.
- The child may have a rapid heartbeat.
- The child may be confused and disorientated. (Any relevant 7 × 1) (7)

9.5
- The number of children involved
- The names and addresses of parents or guardians
- The ages of the children
- A description of the abuse or neglect that is suspected (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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