higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ART AND SCIENCE OF TEACHING
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050012)

8 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

397Q1N2008

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TIME: 2 ½ HOURS
MARKS: 150

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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QUESTION 1

1.1 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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Art and Science of Teaching has been included in the learning programme because it is …

A easy to master.
B qualifying you as an assessor.
C providing a foundational qualification.
D creative.

1.1.2 When an educator includes children from all racial, cultural and social groups we call that … in the classroom.

A equity
B even
C balance
D empowerment

1.1.3 The learning content is … to a child if it was not yet examined and internalised.

A known
B integrated
C familiar
D unknown

1.1.4 When knowledge is obtained through experience and experiments, it is called the theory of …

A empiricism.
B rationalism.
C pragmatism.
D constructivism.

1.1.5 If a six-year-old child can do basic mathematics when he/she goes to school, it is called … achievement.

A emotional
B cognitive
C moral
D physical

1.1.6 For humans to survive, they need …

A equipment.
B knowledge and skills.
C understanding.
D technology.

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1.1.7 Inclusive education means to include …

A some people.
B people from one race.
C people from all backgrounds.
D people of the same profile.

1.1.8 To reflect means …

A to look back and think about things.
B looking at what other people do.
C not having to deal with the past.
D looking into the future.

1.1.9 When a teacher discusses aspects such as love and fear, he/she is referring to … aspects.

A fantasy
B perception
C abstract
D unrealistic

1.1.10 The GEAR in macro-economy stands for …

A good engineering and robots.
B great education alter responsibility.
C green environment and rivers.
D growth, empowerment and reconstruction.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 With so many changes in the world we need people who can think critically and creatively.

1.2.2 Children do not need to be inquisitive in schools today.

1.2.3 Compatible means that people can work together without conflict.

1.2.4 Inclusion is an important factor when selecting the learning content.

1.2.5 Children in the same class will have the same learning style, in other words they all learn the same way.

1.2.6 When extended or same-sex parents look after children, it is not considered a family structure.

1.2.7 Technology can be a useful tool in education.

1.2.8 Parents should not be involved with the education of children.

1.2.9 Divergent ordering is when only one specific topic will be discussed without expansion.

1.2.10 The educator is also a mediator.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	The type of assessment that takes place at the end of the learning period.	A	formative assessment
1.3.2	Shy child.	B	withdrawn
1.3.3	The values, attitudes and perceptions that form identifiable aspects of a culture.	C	developmental level
1.3.4	When younger learners learn from older learners.	D	constraints
1.3.5	Assessment that takes place during the learning process to help the learners develop.	E	summative assessment
1.3.6	The child's potential.	F	school of thought
1.3.7	Circumstances and background are taken into consideration.	G	contextualise
1.3.8	When there are obstacles to prevent something from happening.	H	invisible or abstract
1.3.9	The surroundings in which the child operates.	I	requirements
1.3.10	Way of thinking that is shared by a group of people.	J	peer learners
		K	individual
		L	environment

(10 × 1) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Complete the following sentences by choosing an option from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK

printed; home language; relevance; plan; music; dialect; physiological; barriers; extra resources; citizens' rights

2.1.1 Mother tongue refers to the learner's …

2.1.2 Tolerance, equality and transparency is …

2.1.3 When there is a link between learning content and a child's life, we call it …

2.1.4 Water, air and shelter refer to the … level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

2.1.5 Rhythm and physical movement can be enhanced by the use of …

2.1.6 To reach the objectives of the lesson a teacher must … the activities.

2.1.7 A ... is associated with regional speech patterns and is based on historical prominence.

2.1.8 Books are a form of … information.

2.1.9 For learning to be successful, the learner must overcome …

2.1.10 For autonomous learning to succeed a teacher must provide the learner with …

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Choose the correct term from those given in brackets. Write only the correct word next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 The way a teacher teaches is known as (methodology/ messages).

2.2.2 The constructivism theory states that understanding depends on the person's (perspective/presentation).

2.2.3 Values and norms learned by the age of six refers to (mortal/moral) development.

2.2.4 Knowledge gives a better understanding of (rules/reality).

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2.2.5 A (convenience store/library) is the ideal place to visit and read books.

2.2.6 (Self-revelation/Self-actualisation) is what humans must strive for to reach their full potential.

2.2.7 A (disadvantage/advantage) of individual learning is that the teacher's role often changes from facilitator to supporter.

2.2.8 The (environment/engagement) in which a child grows up is a rich source of information and ideas.

2.2.9 When a learner takes the initiative, we call it (procrastination/ proactive).

2.2.10 When people rely on one another to survive, we call it (interdependent/independent) living.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.3 Give a description of *participative learning*. (1 × 2) (2)

2.4 Name FOUR characteristics of participative learning that can be observed in the classroom. (4 × 1) (4)

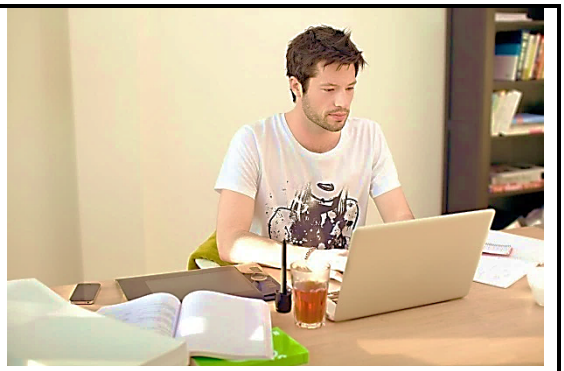
2.5 State FOUR disadvantages of educational technology. (4 × 1) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the images below and answer the questions.





[Source: *Google Images*]

FIGURE A **FIGURE B**

3.1.1 Does FIGURE A or FIGURE B depict an autonomous learner? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 2) (3)

3.1.2 Compare FIGURE A to FIGURE B and state TWO differences in the way the learners learn. (2 × 2) (4)

3.2 3.2.1 Discuss TWO consequences the learner in FIGURE B faces if he lacks discipline and responsibility. (2 × 2) (4)

3.2.2 Give TWO reasons why you think the learner in FIGURE B can be more creative and innovative than the learners in FIGURE A. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3 Study the following scenario and answer the questions.

> Mrs Kombe qualified as a teacher five years ago. Every year she attends seminars to keep her up to date with the latest developments in education and technology. She introduced YouTube videos to her learners to help them understand difficult and abstract concepts better. She has regular meetings with peer educators and receives the educational magazine quarterly. Not only did the pass rate improve, but attendance increased and the learners' attitude towards school improved.

State THREE examples from the case study that indicate that Mrs Kombe is a teacher that believes in high-quality education. (3 × 2) (6)

3.4 Mrs Kombe wants to expand on activities regarding insects.

Give suggestions on materials she can buy and how to use them in an activity under the following categories:

3.4.1 Open-ended activity (1 × 2) (2)

3.4.2 Self-correcting activity (1 × 2) (2)

3.5 Analyse the following statements and indicate whether they are autonomous, participative or cooperative learning.

3.5.1 The learners work in groups to complete a worksheet.

3.5.2 Zinzy works very fast and she is allowed to work on her own.

3.5.3 Learners have to do a presentation. Each learner's presentation will look different from the other presentations.

3.5.4 Each learner receives a section of work to do. Once they have completed their work, they get together to complete the task.

3.5.5 The class discussed insects. Learners could share their knowledge in class.

(5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

> Mrs Jones is preparing her lessons. The topic for the week is winter. Some learners live with their grandparents and in some households more than one family depends on a single income. Mrs Jones realises that most learners in her class have not travelled overseas to experience snow in winter. This will be an abstract concept to them. The term *freezing cold* will also be an abstract concept, since the temperatures across the region hardly ever falls far below zero degrees. Mrs Jones will include a DVD to enhance the lesson for visual learners. She has a poster with boys and girls from different countries and different ages building a snowman.

4.1.1 How does the social backgrounds influence the learners? (1 × 2) (2)

4.1.2 Give ONE reason why this topic is suitable for learners of different cultures. (1 × 2) (2)

4.1.3 Name the type of learning style that will benefit learners from looking at the poster and DVD. (1 × 2) (2)

4.1.4 Advise Mrs Jones on how to demonstrate the term freezing cold to visually impaired learners. (2 × 2) (4)

4.1.5 Discuss ONE aspect that makes the poster a suitable learning and teaching material. (1 × 2) (2)

4.2 Mrs Jones would like to enhance a learning experiences in her class.

What teaching and learning materials should she use, or activities can she do with the learners to develop the following areas:

4.2.1 Language (1 × 2) (2)

4.2.2 Physical (1 × 2) (2)

4.3 State SIX principles Mrs Jones must follow to ensure high-quality teaching and learning. (6 × 1) (6)

4.4 Name FOUR conceptual factors that have an impact on learners and that need to be kept in mind by a teacher when doing lesson planning. (4 × 1) (4)

4.5 The video Mrs Jones showed incorporated people from different countries.

Discuss TWO aspects that multicultural education aims to achieve. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

> Humans and animals are fundamentally the same. When they find themselves in a strange place, they will immediately start exploring the environment for food, water and shelter. It is a universal phenomenon and humans will reason to find out what must be done to survive.

State if you 'Agree' or 'Disagree' that the above statement refers to rationalism. Substantiate your answer. (1 + 2) (3)

5.2 According to the realist theory, knowledge gives us a better understanding of reality.

Give TWO examples of how knowledge can benefit us when we find ourselves in the situation mentioned in QUESTION 5.1. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3 According to outcomes-based education, successful learning will promote even more successful learning.

5.3.1 What, in your opinion, is the motivational factor for learners to achieve more success? (1 × 2) (2)

5.3.2 Name THREE modes of technology learners can use to enhance the success of their learning. (3 × 1) (3)

5.4 Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

> In a democratic society an educator may not discriminate against a learner because of race, religion and socioeconomic background. We may not always agree with other people's opinions and we have to be tolerant because of the diversity of a country like South Africa. People are free to practice any religion and the rights of minority groups are protected by the constitution.

State FOUR rights a citizen has according to the above scenario. Only name the right and not the example in the scenario. (4 × 1) (4)

5.5 Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

During a lesson a teacher explained to learners that all apples are fruits. The learners were given a cucumber and a Granny Smith apple. The learners then concluded that the Granny Smith apple is a fruit and the cucumber a vegetable. The teacher sliced some apples and let the learners taste the different varieties. The learners then discussed different ways they can use apples. Some learners will eat it fresh; others prefer fruit salad and some learners suggested making toffee apples.

5.5.1 What do we call the process in which the logical conclusion was made, by first considering that all apples were fruit and therefore the Granny Smith apple must be a fruit? (1 × 2) (2)

5.5.2 Which part of the lesson can be considered as the sensory process? (1 × 2) (2)

5.5.3 What type of learning takes place when learners gain knowledge and ideas from one another? (1 × 2) (2)

5.5.4 State TWO teaching and learning materials that the teacher can place in the science corner to enhance the lesson regarding apples and the classification of apples? (2 × 2) (4)

5.5.5 What art activity can the teacher let the learners do to complete the lesson on apples? (1 × 2) (2)

5.6 When playing with friends on the school grounds, which level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs will be fulfilled? (1 × 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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