higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ART AND SCIENCE OF TEACHING
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050012)

27 February 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

NCS

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 a BLACK or BLUE pen.
5. Start each question on a NEW page.
6. 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 The link between teaching and learning consists of the:

A content, learning material and environment.
B classroom, posters and activities.
C learner, content and educator.
D textbooks and activities.

1.1.2 Humans seek knowledge because…

A it gives them a better understanding of reality.
B they become more powerful.
C it develops their senses.
D it helps them to socialise.

1.1.3 When learners perform dances of different cultures during a parents evening with the aim of embracing the implementation of diversity, the dances represent the aspect of:

A Content integration.
B Knowledge construction.
C Empowerment.
D Equity.

1.1.4 High quality teaching and learning can be achieved by the educator when…

A the same lesson plan is used every year.
B academic magazines are read and workshops attended.
C another teacher is copied.
D learners are asked to say what they want to do.

1.1.5 The seven-step approach to meeting needs of children is known as INCLUDE. The L stands for…

A lazy learners.
B look for potential problem areas.
C learning on your own.
D let children learn what they want.

1.1.6 A preschool child that has independent toilet habits and has respect for others has achieved development in the following areas:

A social and physical.
B emotional and language.
C moral and mental.
D physical and moral.

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1.1.7 When emotions, opinions and attitude of people close to children shape their way of thinking, they…

A learn to differentiate between right and wrong.
B think that is the only way the world works.
C may interpret their experiences wrongly.
D may just follow traditions blindly.

1.1.8 Participative learning is when the learner is…

A involved in the learning process.
B copying the work from another learner.
C an autonomous learner.
D learning according to his/her learning style.

1.1.9 One of the following statements is a premise of OBE:

A learning does not carry on after school.
B learners control the conditions for successful learning.
C all learners can learn and succeed but not at the same speed.
D successful learning does not promote future success.

1.1.10 When a participative approach is followed, the following characteristic is present:

A a teacher makes sure the work is done.
B work is done strictly according to the lesson plan.
C a textbook is the only resource available.
D each individual takes responsibility for learning.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Bringing diversity into the classroom means that we include learners from different religions, ages and geographic areas.

Name FIVE other factors of diversity that can have an impact on a person.
(5 × 1) (5)

1.3 Name FIVE aspects teachers need to pay attention to when they plan to introduce diversity into a school. (5 × 1) (5)

1.4 Children need to debate new information and ask questions about the content presented to them.

Name and describe the rationale of participative learning. (4 × 2) (8)

1.5 What does the term *Ubuntu* mean? (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Teachers have SEVEN different roles to play.

Draw a mind map with 'roles of an educator' as the theme. ((7 × 1) + 2) (9)

2.2 Autonomous learning is important for a shy and introverted learner.

Name SIX factors that will ensure the success of autonomous learning. (6 × 1) (6)

2.3 Technology has become part of our daily lives.

Name THREE places where you encounter technology on a daily basis. (3 x1) (3)

2.4 Name TWO family-related experiences that could influence content selection. (2 × 1) (2)

2.5 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (2.5.1–2.5.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.5.1 Newspapers and magazines can be a source of information.

2.5.2 Materials must be printed to be a source of information.

2.5.3 Teachers must create opportunities for learners to discover new information.

2.5.4 Knowledge is based on experience.

2.5.5 Vygotsky focused on how value, skills, believes and tradition that run from one generation to the next.

2.5.6 A child's family and culture cannot be incorporated into his schooling.

2.5.7 A person can get along with just basic knowledge of life as long as his/her needs are met.

2.5.8 Literacy is the ability to read and write.

2.5.9 The high level of unemployment is not the reason for crime in the country.

2.5.10 The government of a country is never accountable or responsible for their actions.

(10 × 1) (10)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 The importance of knowledge and how people learn has been debated for a long time. Match a school of thought in COLUMN B with the description of a theory in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	By reasoning you gain true knowledge that will be certain, objective, unchanging and universal	A	Pragmatism: combined rationalism and empiricism
		B	Constructivism: knowledge is the construction of a learner
3.1.2	The focus is on how values, beliefs, skills and traditions are taught from one generation to another	C	Socio-culturalism: knowledge is gained through social and cultural context
3.1.3	Priori truths, like the three sides of a triangle and our own judgement about things based on our experiences, are called posteriori	D	Rationalism: knowledge is objective and external to each person
		E	Behaviourism: the study of behaviour

(3 × 2) (6)

3.2 The learning environment creates a positive space where children can become independent. You have divided your classroom into different areas.

What would you do in the following areas to ensure that learning and teaching materials are suitable and sufficient for your learners?

3.2.1 The classroom

3.2.2 Dramatic play areas

(2 × 2) (4)

3.3 South Africans are divided in their views and what they believe to be their right as citizens. The following questions have two statements with opposite views. Select the view you mostly support and substantiate why you think this view is in line with democracy.

Write only A or B and your view next to the question number (3.3.1– 3.3.2)

3.3.1 A A job must go to the person with the highest qualification and the most experience.

B Qualification and experience are irrelevant. The principle of BEE must be applied to all vacant positions. (3 × 1) (3)

3.3.2 A Only the majority groups are allowed to express their opinion.

B Everyone should be given an opportunity to express their opinion. (3 × 1) (3)

3.4 You were in a hurry this morning and did not eat breakfast. During break you discover that you forgot your sandwiches at home. You have extramural activities and will be going home late today. You are very hungry.

State ONE innovative solution that you would find to solve this problem.(1 × 2) (2)

3.5 Name FIVE different activities that you can introduce into a preschool learning environment. (5 × 1) (5)

3.6 Maslow's theory is based on the hierarchy of needs.

Name the FOUR needs leading to self-actualisation in the correct order, from the lowest to the highest. (4 × 1) (4)

3.7 Children need many objects to explore and to discover knowledge.

Name ONE type of material you can have in your classroom under the following headings:

3.7.1 Open-ended

3.7.2 Guided

3.7.3 Self-correcting (3 × 1) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Content can be ordered in different ways.

Differentiate between *chronological ordering* and *linear ordering* by referring to ONE characteristic of each. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2 Being different does not mean being inferior.

State THREE aims of multicultural education. (3 × 1) (3)

4.3 South Africa has a challenge of adult illiteracy. Many programmes have been developed to address the challenge.

4.3.1 State ONE implication of illiteracy for the South African economy. (1× 2) (2)

4.3.2 What are the consequences of illiteracy for the individual? (1 × 2) (2)

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4.4 People need knowledge to survive.

Give THREE examples of how knowledge can aid survival. (3)

4.5 With reference to learning and teaching support materials indicate whether each of the following statements is a *relevant* or *significant principle*. Write 'relevant' or 'significant' and a brief motivation next to the question number (4.5.1–4.5.2).

4.5.1 The support material has an impact on the learner.

4.5.2 The support material matches the content and the real-world of the learner.

(2 × 2) (4)

4.6 With reference to order, content must have a starting point and build up to where knowledge is expanded.

Discuss how the following TWO concepts follow the principle noted above and give an example of how this could be applied in a classroom.

4.6.1 Spiral ordering (2 × 2) (4)

4.6.2 Concrete to abstract (2 × 2) (4)

4.7 Name any FOUR contextual factors that will have an impact on a learner that must be considered when planning a lesson. (4 × 1) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Humans learn through five senses, but circumstances and experiences will influence the way things are experienced.

5.1.1 A child with diabetes who injects himself every day. Has become used to it. What will the diabetic child's perception of injections be?

5.1.2 How will a healthy child who has never had an injection perceive it?

(2 × 2) (4)

5.2 Give THREE reasons why you think it is important to have the subject Art and Science of Teaching on a learning programme on education and development. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Piaget encouraged an active discovery learning environment in school, as well as giving the learner time to construct and reconstruct knowledge.

Discuss TWO methods a teacher can use to implement Piaget's theory in the preschool environment. (2 × 2) (4)

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5.4 Dewey said that people reflect on what they learn while they are assimilating information.

Give TWO practical examples of how this can happen in class. (2 × 2) (4)

5.5 The following sentence is not in line with what we understand to be autonomous learning. Change the sentence to match the meaning of autonomous learning.

The class listens quietly when Mrs Jones taught them about different learning styles.

(2 × 2) (4)

5.6 Select THREE of the following statements that describe the characteristics/skills of an autonomous learner. Write the relevant question numbers (e.g. 5.6.1) and the accompanying statement in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.6.1 Khanisa enjoys working in a group.

5.6.2 James made his own notes of the work they did in class.

5.6.3 Sarah became frustrated with Mathematical Literacy and decided to copy her friend's answers the following day.

5.6.4 Sipho decided to start a study group and teach his friend the computer skills he learnt in Life Orientation.

5.6.5 John realised that it is easy to learn the work if he draws mind maps.

(3 × 2) (6)

5.7 What is expected of students when teachers encourage them to develop *critical reflection and thinking*? (1 × 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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