higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ART AND SCIENCE OF TEACHING
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050012)

18 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–15:30

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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TIME: 2½ 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. Start each question on a NEW page.
5. Use a pen with only a black or blue pen.
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 A learner going to Grade R must be able to dress themselves and be in control of toilet habits.

This achievement falls under … development.

A emotional
B language
C physical
D moral

1.1.2 Abstract thinking is evident when we talk about …

A different types of books.
B respect for each other.
C how to dress for college.
D items in a dramatic play area.

1.1.3 Inclusion means that there need to be …

A selected individuals.
B peer groups.
C fast learners.
D differentiation.

1.1.4 When people are treated without discrimination, we treat them with …

A tolerance.
B equality.
C transparency.
D accountability.

1.1.5 The subject Art and Science of Teaching is about …

A methodology and experience.
B the qualification only.
C subject knowledge.
D research.

1.1.6 When a teacher applies the policies of the school, she is …

A nurturing intellectual stimulation and creativity.
B acting with tolerance.
C acting with integrity and fairness.
D following her own beliefs.

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1.1.7 A participative approach requires …

A a stagnant viewpoint.
B individual responsibility.
C an autocratic learning climate.
D no resources.

1.1.8 When a child is emotionally ready to go to school, they will …

A have the ability to count to hundred.
B understand different languages.
C have a strong and healthy body.
D demonstrate a positive self-image and confidence.

1.1.9 Knowledge that is objective and external to the knower is known as …

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

1.1.10 When we look at different species in nature and conclude that insects have six legs, we are gaining knowledge through …

A deductive reasoning.
B inductive reasoning.
C generalisation.
D fact finding.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word or words. Write only the word or words next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The role of an educator includes being a scholar, researcher and … learner.

1.2.2 Their community, citizenship and … role requires from the educator to practise and promote an ethical attitude towards others.

1.2.3 Formative and summative … must be appropriate to the level and purpose of learning and meet the requirements of accrediting bodies.

1.2.4 Communication falls under the … development of a six year old.

1.2.5 ... occurs when we accept that other people's qualities are different from our own.

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1.2.6 According to JF Skinner, we can learn all we need to know by simply studying the … of humans.

1.2.7 Knowledge gives us a better understanding of …

1.2.8 When we see, smell or touch something, we use our … experience to learn.

1.2.9 We need knowledge and skills to … in this world.

1.2.10 The basis for an argument is known as a …

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Name TWO conditions required for achieving success in autonomous teaching and learning. (2)

1.4 List THREE characteristics of an autonomous learner. (3)

1.5 Name the THREE components involved in autonomous learning. (3)

1.6 Explain how the time of the year will influence the learning content. (2)

[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Parents also play an important role in the education of children.

2.1.2 Educational technologies are very expensive, and many schools cannot afford to buy these technologies.

2.1.3 The sooner learners are left to be independent, the better.

2.1.4 Strategies to overcome barriers are all about persuading people to think differently.

2.1.5 Assessments are independent from outcomes.

2.1.6 Getting along with other learners and being co-operative is an important factor of autonomous learning.

2.1.7 Horizontal relevance refers to information that will be useful when the learner is an adult.

2.1.8 A sandpit should only have sand in it, because plastic spades can be dangerous.

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2.1.9 We cannot consider pre-schoolers as the next economic generation.

2.1.10 A learner's progress is based on demonstrated performance.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Give ONE word or a term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word or term from the list below. Write only the word or term next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

literacy; work force; abstract thinking; independent; real life; relevant; language; to develop potential; creativity; economic growth

2.2.1 A type of thinking because of listening to a radio broadcast

2.2.2 Role play can be used to act out these situations

2.2.3 When the people of a country have a positive attitude towards productive work and engage in entrepreneurial activities

2.2.4 Skilled people who are doing the work

2.2.5 The reason that time and assistance are given to learners

2.2.6 When learners work on their own

2.2.7 A child expresses themselves in a drawing

2.2.8 Valid information that appears in a textbook in relation to the subject content

2.2.9 The area that develops when young learners listen to a story and they hear new words in a meaningful context

2.2.10 The ability to read and write

(10 × 1) (10)

2.3 Jean Piaget developed his theory about intellectual development by observing children.

Explain the following terms regarding his theory:

2.3.1 Cognitive

2.3.2 Hereditary

2.3.3 Environmental

(3 × 2) (6)

2.4 Name TWO areas you can have in your classroom to stimulate learners. (2)

2.5 Maslow's hierarchy of needs are divided into different needs.

Name the TWO factors that are influenced by basic needs. (2)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Educators keep up to date with the latest developments.	A	freedom of choice
3.1.2	Learners are encouraged to share their differences.	B	learning styles
3.1.3	When a learner is involved in the learning process	C	participative
3.1.4	Democracy means that the people have rights.	D	religion
3.1.5	A situation in which educator, learner and content get together	E	quality education
3.1.6	The different ways in which learners learn	F	school ready
3.1.7	Child-rearing practices may differ from one culture to another.	G	cultural background
3.1.8	When a child is emotionally, physically and mentally ready to participate in a classroom	H	visible
3.1.9	Clothing, food and art are part of a culture.	I	diversity
3.1.10	An aspect that can create diversity	J	educational situation

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 Name TWO advantages of the individual learning and teaching approach.
(2 × 2) (4)

3.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Mrs Jones realises that many of her learners come to school without eating in the morning or having any food for lunch. She also understands that many of the learners are not familiar with the learning content and helps them by showing a video and having discussions. She also understands that many children are bullied at home and solves the problem by fostering a kind and gentle environment in class.

Mr Brown is teaching at a school where most learners live in poverty. Many of them have never been to the sea or on a beach. He brought some sea water, shells and sea sand back to class from his last holiday. The learners are allowed to examine the items on the display table. Books are available for learners to do research. Mr Brown encourages the learners to complete worksheets on their own and develop their autonomous (individual) learning.

3.3.1 Identify THREE competences Mrs Jones displays as an educator. (3 × 2) (6)

3.3.2 Give and describe THREE ways from the scenario that confirm that Mr Brown is letting his learners practise autonomous learning. (3 × 2) (6)

3.3.3 Differentiate between the *social* and *cultural* backgrounds of learners in Mr Brown's class by giving a unique characteristic of each concept. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 4

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Mr Brown plans his next lesson about wildlife and decides to use items that will make the topic more interesting. In class, he tells the learners that, in a food chain, an animal can be a predator or prey and that some animals are carnivores and other herbivores. He also explains the dangers of extinction. Sipho is familiar with all this information because his father owns a game farm and he is showing an interest in wildlife. Zuki does not understand what this lesson is all about. She helps her mother in the house with cooking, cleaning and looking after a younger sibling. Sipho and Zuki are not paying attention to the lesson.

4.1 Children learn best by doing. In certain situations, the teacher needs to tell learners what to do and ask feedback and at other times, she may just give instructions and leave the learners to do the tasks.

4.1.1 Give an example of a situation in which the educator must tell the learners what to do and ask for feedback on the situation.

4.1.2 Give an example of where giving instructions only is enough. (2 × 2) (4)

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4.2 Name FOUR items that Mr Brown can place on the activity table for open play. (4)

4.3 Discuss how Mr Brown's lesson can affect the following life skills:

4.3.1 Problem analysis

4.3.2 Critical thinking

4.3.3 Moral judgement

4.3.4 Decision making

(4 × 2) (8)

4.4 Assist Mr Brown in designing activities for nine- to ten-year-old learners. The activities must be appropriate for the following aspects:

4.4.1 Age and intellectual development

4.4.2 The interest of the learners

4.4.3 Emotional development

4.4.4 Physical development

(4 × 2) (8)

4.5 Discuss TWO additional skills which a learner can develop during Mr Brown's lesson while doing autonomous work. (2 × 2) (4)

4.6 Is the curriculum the only aspect Mr Brown has to consider when doing his lesson planning? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1) (2)

[30]

QUESTION 5

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Mr Gibbons is teaching Greek mythology. He thought about the lesson and had a gut feeling that many of the learners are not familiar with the story of Icarus, a Greek legend, and the labyrinth. Mr Gibbons therefore decides to change the word 'mythology' to folk stories and the word 'labyrinth' to maze since his young learners will understand those words better.

After the lesson, Mr Gibbons shows the learners a video about Icarus and he hands out some notes to the learners. They can use the internet to complete a worksheet in groups or individually.

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5.1 Mr Gibbons thought about his lesson planning and came back to change some aspects.

What qualities of an educator did he display when he thought about his lesson and changed the lesson? (2)

5.2 Rephrase the following: 'He had a gut feeling'. (2)

5.3 Discuss THREE aspects of context information with which Mr Gibbons dealt when he did his lesson planning. (3 × 2) (6)

5.4 Discuss TWO ways in which technology helped learners understand the lesson. (2 × 2) (4)

5.5 Discuss TWO ways in which human resources can play a role. (2 × 2) (4)

5.6 Discuss how Mr Gibbons accommodates learners with different learning styles during this lesson. (2 × 2) (4)

5.7 Give TWO suggestions to Mr Gibbons on how to help the learners understand subject content that is unfamiliar to them. (2 × 2) (4)

5.8 What can Mr Gibbons do to introduce different cultures into the classroom environment? (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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