higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 2

(5030042)

22 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

Calculators may be used.

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

NCV

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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. Make use of full sentences unless otherwise instructed.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

NCV

SECTION A

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 (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The … connects the brain with the spinal cord.

A occipital lobe
B parietal lobe
C pons
D brain stem

1.1.2 Part of the brain controlling support of the body:

A Frontal lobe
B Brain stem
C Parietal lobe
D Temporal lobe

1.1.3 The … lobe is the part of the brain that controls the patterns of movement and social behaviour.

A occipital
B parietal
C frontal
D temporal

1.1.4 The … helps the person recognise rhythm, music and dance.

A temporal lobe
B frontal lobe
C brain stem
D parietal lobe

1.1.5 The part of the brain that specialises in vision is the …

A brain stem.
B occipital lobe.
C frontal lobe.
D brain stem.

(5 × 2) (10)

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1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 A phobia is an intense form of fear.

1.2.2 Aesthetic development is the development of appreciation of the beautiful and artistic things in life.

1.2.3 Stimulation and environmental influence are critical in the development of the baby.

1.2.4 Television will always have a negative effect on the young child.

1.2.5 A child who finds it difficult to concentrate could be suffering from aphasia.

(5 × 2) (10)

1.3 Choose ONE option from the following list for each of the descriptions below. Write only the option next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

fear; loss of a limb; a police official; sensorineural; physical abuse

1.3.1 The … is an example of a physical disability.

1.3.2 Child abuse can be reported to …

1.3.3 A mother keeps the bathroom light on for a child that is afraid of the dark.

1.3.4 … has to do with loss of hearing.

1.3.5 A child has cigarette burns all over his body.

(5 × 2) (10)

1.4 Choose the correct word/words from those given in brackets. Write only the word/words next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 A person that is afraid of flying (aerophobia/arachnophobia)

1.4.2 A child that suffers from relentless or unspecified worries about things around him/her (generalised anxiety/social anxiety)

1.4.3 A narrow ramp especially at a door in an ECD centre (physical environmental barrier/intentional barrier)

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1.4.4 Support for children with epilepsy and their parents to deal with the stigma attached to seizures (EpiCARE national organisation/Down Syndrome national organisation)

1.4.5 Barriers caused by society and not by any particular medication (physical barrier/attitude barrier)

(5 × 2) (10)

1.5 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.5.1	Creative	A	one of the tests used to measure a child's intellectual abilities
1.5.2	Asthma	B	a disease that affects the immune system and is transferred sexually or through contact with contaminated blood
1.5.3	Tuberculosis	C	a deadly disease to children and easy to affect other children if the medication is not carefully administered
1.5.4	Intelligence quotient	D	one of the characteristics of a gifted child
1.5.5	HIV/AIDS	E	a chronic disease that causes difficulty in breathing

(5 × 2) (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Look at the following pictures and name the developmental area in each case: (Name any development area only ONCE.)

2.1.1



Source: http://www.parenttoolkit.com

2.1.2



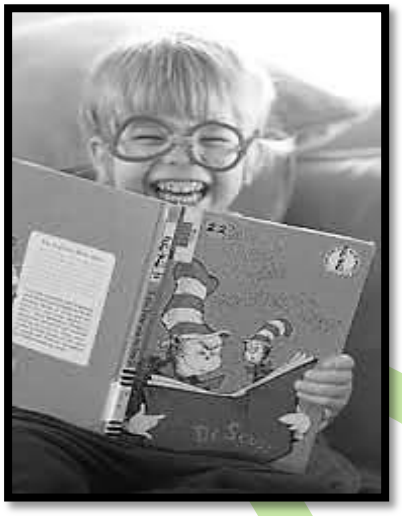
Source: http://clipart-library.com

2.1.3



Source:http://www.lakesharelearning.com

2.1.4



Source: http://www.icanteachmychild.com

2.1.5



Source:http://www.qualitycarefreeforchildren.org

(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Name the following examples of perception:

2.2.1 Start introducing the child to the mixing of different colours using the primary colours. While the child is mixing the colours, ask the child questions such as: Which colours do we mix to get green?

2.2.2 Make some homemade instruments. Let the group of children learn that different materials make different sounds.

2.2.3 Blindfold a child and walk the child around the garden. Let him/her touch items in the garden and try to identify them. Include items that have different textures.

2.2.4 Use three or four shapes and arrange them in a pattern. Give the child the same shapes and ask him/her to copy your pattern.

(4 × 2) (8)

2.3 Name FOUR fantasy items that can be placed in an ECD classroom. (4)

2.4 Name the type of speech that babies use at the age of 6 months and give an example. (3)

[25]

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QUESTION 3

Phelokazi gave birth at home. She has been told that she needs to see a medical practitioner within 24 hours after giving birth.

3.1 Who would assist Phelokazi when giving birth at home? (1)

3.2 What is the name of the test that has to be done a few minutes after a baby is born? (2)

3.3 What type of birth could Phelokazi have at the hospital if she had complications during her pregnancy? (2)

3.4 Name SIX different reflexes that are tested after a baby is born. (6)

3.5 Determine the BMI of the following children and include the calculations in each answer:

3.5.1

AGE OF CHILD	WEIGHT	HEIGHT
4 years	25 kg	1,2 m

3.5.2

AGE OF CHILD	WEIGHT	HEIGHT
3 years	20 kg	1,1 m

3.5.3

AGE OF CHILD	WEIGHT	HEIGHT
2 years	13 kg	0,9 m

(3 × 3) (9)

3.6 Explain the following terms:

3.6.1 Postnatal depression (3)

3.6.2 Premature baby (2)

[25]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Lumka is very clumsy on the playground. She is struggling to do hand-eye coordination activities like threading beads and holds toys and books very close to her face.

4.1.1 Name Lumka's problem. (2)

4.1.2 How could Lumka be accommodated in the classroom and outside on the playground? (5)

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4.2 4.2.1 Draw a mind map indicating the THREE basic learning styles. (3 + 1) (4)

4.2.2 Explain how activities from all the learning styles can be used by the grade R educator in teaching shapes to the learners. (6)

4.3 4.3.1 What are the advantages of using tablets in the classroom?

4.3.2 What are the disadvantages of using tablets in the classroom? (2 × 4) (8)

[25]

QUESTION 5

5.1

Dr Melanie Drake was a Clarendon preprimary school child, who was raised in a family with no gender restrictions. When she became the new principal in Clarendon primary school, she brought with her global views about education and gender equity.

According to Drake's outlook, girls should grow up knowing that they have the same opportunities as boys in this changing world and that gender roles need not play a part in the personal, academic or career decisions they make.

[Adapted from: *Go Expres,* By: Tiso Blackstar Group]

What does the term *gender equity* mean? (2)

5.2 Why did Dr Drake put the global views about gender equity in place in her school? (2)

5.3 Name socio-economic factors that negatively affect early childhood learning. (3)

5.4 As a new principal, how can Dr Drake improve antibias in her school? (4)

5.5 How can South African girls be empowered through technology in an early age? (4)

5.6 Analyse the effect that each of the following could have on early childhood development and early learning.

5.6.1 Culture

5.6.2 HIV/AIDS

(2 × 5) (10)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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