higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 2

(5030042)

22 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

Calculators may be used.

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. Write neatly and legibly.

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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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The intelligence quotient of an average human being is between …

A 90–109
B 130–139
C 70–90
D 140+

1.1.2 The following is a characteristic of a gifted child:

A Often loses their belongings
B Is often impatient
C Asks many questions
D Has a short attention span

1.1.3 An example of fine motor development:

A Crawling through a tunnel
B Doing an activity with a peg board
C Jumping with a skipping rope
D Climbing on a jungle gym

1.1.4 … is an example of messy play.

A Hide-and-seek
B Building blocks
C Water play
D Fantasy play

1.1.5 Giftedness can be diagnosed by …

A a psychologist.
B the parent.
C a physiotherapist.
D the educator.

1.1.6 The term *socio-economic* refers to …

A being creative.
B genetic characteristics we inherit.
C the picture you have of yourself.
D social and financial circumstances.

1.1.7 A learning-disabled child …

A has below average intellectual skills.
B is more active than normal.
C exhibits poor hygiene.
D has trouble memorising information.

1.1.8 A 'feely bag' develops the child's … perception.

A auditory
B visual
C visual memory
D tactile

1.1.9 Spatial orientation means …

A the ability to understand the space around the body.
B the ability to walk across the vertical midline of the body.
C the awareness of each side of the body.
D the ability to stand on your toes.

1.1.10 'Spot the difference' develops the child's … perception.

A tactile
B auditory
C visual
D auditory memory

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by writing down the missing word or words next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 … helps the educarer in her planning.

1.2.2 During … play, children play alongside one another with little interaction.

1.2.3 Only … play with dolls and boys play with trucks. This is an example of stereotyping.

1.2.4 Children learn through …

1.2.5 Good … is part of physical development and a child can assist in making their own lunch.

1.2.6 Our sense of … is received through millions of receptors that cover our whole body.

1.2.7 Children must be … to express themselves in their own way.

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1.2.8 The correct … is necessary to assist children with special needs and is essential in the classroom where there is inclusive practice.

1.2.9 Culture is a set of … for behaviour in a certain society.

1.2.10 Natural birth occurs via the … canal.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Choose an item 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	Audiologist	A	the child seems lazy
1.3.2	Optometrist	B	measures level of hearing
1.3.3	Psychologist	C	designs programmes to improve motor and perceptual skills in children
1.3.4	Occupational therapist		
1.3.5	Ophthalmologist	D	diagnoses and corrects visual defects
1.3.6	Paediatrician	E	treats physical problems with exercise
1.3.7	Aphasia		
1.3.8	Perceptual problems	F	inability to recognise words properly
1.3.9	Hypo-activity	G	medical physician that treats emotional problems
1.3.10	Dyslexia	H	cannot produce proper speech
		I	specialises in treatment of children
		J	measures vision and prescribes glasses
		K	cannot see differences between pictures
		L	treats abnormalities of the skeleton

(10 × 1) (10)

1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 Providing children with toy telephones is an excellent means of stimulating spontaneous speech.

1.4.2 There is no stigma attached to HIV/AIDS.

1.4.3 The educarer must consider the children's cultural environment when planning a fantasy play area.

1.4.4 A child's environment can influence his/her cognitive development.

1.4.5 It is normal for a child to experience fear. They must be allowed to talk about it.

1.4.6 Gender bias can also be called sexism.

1.4.7 Children should be exposed to an anti-bias approach at all times within an ECD setting.

1.4.8 If you have a good memory, it is acceptable to memorise your observations instead of writing them down.

1.4.9 Valuing diversity means accepting and respecting differences.

1.4.10 A toy is anything that interests a child.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.5 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 (1.5.1–1.5.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

amniotic fluid; 1st trimester; neonate; tubal pregnancy; cervix; vernix; growth; 2nd trimester; placenta; umbilical cord; labour; colostrum; lanugo; miscarriage; embryo

1.5.1 A pregnancy that develops in the Fallopian tube

1.5.2 The fluid that surrounds the baby while in the womb

1.5.3 A yellowish liquid, rich in antibodies, that is secreted by the mammary gland before and after the baby is born

1.5.4 A loss of a baby's life before normal birth

1.5.5 How a baby from birth to two weeks is called

1.5.6 The process of delivering a baby into the world

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1.5.7 The neck-like structure at the lower end of the uterus

1.5.8 The mother's tissue that feeds a baby before delivery

1.5.9 This is a natural and gradual process that cannot be forced

1.5.10 Pregnancy from 13 to 24 weeks

(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer ALL the questions in SECTION B.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain the following terms:

2.1.1 Brain wiring (3)

2.1.2 Antenatal care (3)

2.2 Name the THREE social stages of play. (3)

2.3 Briefly explain the following categories of play and give TWO examples of each.

2.3.1 Physical active play (2 × 2) (4)

2.3.2 Manipulative play (2 × 2) (4)

2.4 One of the requirements for a toy is that it should be safe and durable.

Discuss FOUR safety and durability features that educarer should keep in mind when buying and making toys. (4 × 2) (8)
[25]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The child is playing outside with a ball.

How will the following be developed during this and other similar activities?

3.1.1 Gross motor movement

3.1.2 Fine motor movement

3.1.3 TWO types of coordination

(3 × 2) (6)

3.2 According to Jean Piaget, FOUR stages of cognitive development exist. The first is the sensorimotor stage.

Explain in full sentences the activities you could do with a baby to develop the above-mentioned stage. (3)

3.3 Write down THREE characteristics displayed by a two-year-old toddler which can be observed by the educarer. (3 × 2) (6)

3.4 How does manipulative play develop the social and emotional value of children? (2 × 2) (4)

3.5 What is FAS in full? (2)

3.6 Give TWO ways in which negative self-image can affect the development of a child at an early learning stage. (2 × 2) (4)

[25]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Identify from the pictures below the different learning styles

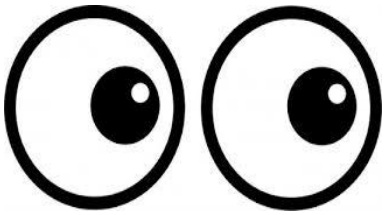
4.1.1



4.1.2



4.1.3



(3 × 1) (3)

4.2 Provide TWO examples of how children aged five to six years can use technology to learn. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3 'South Africa is a diverse society.'

Explain this statement. (2 × 2) (4)

4.4 Gifted children are cleverer and have specific talents.

4.4.1 Give FIVE guidelines that can help to identify a gifted child in a classroom. (5 × 1) (5)

4.4.2 Discuss the role of the educarer or a practitioner in the classroom. (5 × 1) (5)

4.5 Independence plays a major role in the life of a disabled child.

Write down skills that the educarer can teach children to develop independence in their daily life. (4)

[25]

QUESTION 5

5.1 A decrease in the intake of calories by a baby could be caused by poverty which leads to inadequate access to food.

How can poverty affect the development and growth of young children? (3 × 1) (3)

5.2 Briefly explain why breastfeeding plays an important role in the development of a newborn baby. (2)

5.3 Provide an example of the following forms of discrimination:

5.3.1 Gender discrimination

5.3.2 Language discrimination (2 × 2) (4)

5.4 Propose FIVE ways in which Mrs Zweni could create a multicultural approach in the classroom. (5)

5.5 Name FOUR ways a baby communicates. (4)

5.6 Define the term *whole child*. (2)

5.7 Explain how tape recorder can be used in the classroom for the development of a child. (5)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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