higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3

(5030083)

10 March 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

383Q1S2010

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Choose the correct term from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 A common blood disorder characterised by a deficiency of red blood cells (anaemia/allergen)

1.2 Signs that indicate that a person has a certain disease (convulsions/symptoms)

1.3 An outbreak of an infectious disease in a specified area (epidemic/endemic)

1.4 Special proteins in the blood that fight off certain diseases (antibodies/vaccines)

1.5 An organism that can cause death or disease (pathogen/pathology)

1.6 The period just before birth and just after birth (perinatal/antenatal)

1.7 An organism that lives off nutrients in another creature's body (parasite/bacteria)

1.8 A transparent fluid that contains white blood cells (lymph/cilia)

1.9 Another name for German measles (rubella/rubeola)

1.10 When a body loses fluid and it is unable to function properly (dehydration/constipation)

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Babies can easily fall off furniture.

2.2 The risks of accidents increase as the baby becomes more mobile.

2.3 If a child knows how to swim, he/she cannot drown.

2.4 The Heimlich manoeuvre must be performed on older children who are choking.

2.5 If a person is in shock, he/she should be given water sweetened by sugar.

2.6 Human and animal bites are not dangerous.

2.7 If a child is at his/her home, he/she will not be injured.

2.8 A child can only be hurt outdoors.

2.9 Washing one's hands is the most effective means of controlling the spread of disease.

2.10 Some children can be allergic to bee stings.

2.11 It is difficult to accommodate different cultures in a school.

2.12 Child abuse is the mistreatment of children.

2.13 Communities also need to accept responsibility for the well-being of children.

2.14 Children with special needs must be treated the same way as other children.

2.15 Children mimic the behaviour of the adults in their lives.

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 3

Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions by writing it next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

babysitter; foster family; family; culture; voluntary services; personal identity; poverty; racially mixed family; nursery school; corporal punishment; community

3.1 Physical punishment such as giving a child a hiding is called …

3.2 … is the inability to meet one's basic needs.

3.3 A school for children from the age of three, until they go to primary school, is called a …

3.4 … is the way in which a person defines him-/herself in terms of individuality and differences to others.

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3.5 … are rendered by a person or organisation free of charge.

3.6 A group of interacting organisms sharing an environment is called a …

3.7 A … is a group of people who are related by blood or marriage.

3.8 A family in which different family members are from different races is called a …

3.9 A child is placed in the care of a … on a temporary basis.

3.10 Someone who takes care of babies for a short period of time, usually as a means of income is called a …

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–R) next to the question number (4.1–4.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.1	Severe reaction to a substance	A	Jewish
4.2	illness characterised by very low body weight and body image	B	pseudo-paralysis
4.3	Recommended daily allowance	C	vomiting
4.4	Using a diet containing all the various food groups	D	kilojoules
4.5	Takes place in the mouth, stomach and small intestine	E	water
4.6	Improves the digestive process	F	digestion
4.7	The measure of nutrients	G	balanced diet
4.8	Bit of vomit that a child spits out or that dribbles out	H	anorexia nervosa
4.9	When the limbs cannot be moved due to tenderness	I	overflow vomiting
4.10	Religion using the halal diet	J	RDA
4.11	Continually degrading someone	K	Muslim
4.12	Process of taking care of children, providing them with protection and looking after their welfare	L	projectile vomiting
4.13	Integration of physical, social and emotional characteristics in order to live a happy life	M	partnership
4.14	Intentional disregard of a child's needs	N	neglect
4.15	Necessary stakeholders who ensure that a child's needs are met	O	emotional abuse
		P	well-being
		Q	child care
		R	anaphylactic shock

(15 × 1) **[15]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Explain how poverty can affect care-giving practices negatively. (4 × 2) (8)

5.2 The care and well-being of children are the responsibility of various people.

Read the scenarios below and identify the type of caregivers.

5.2.1 Tanya is a working mom. She has twins and she needs someone to look after her children at home.

5.2.2 Mrs Ndzala is offering her services to look after children whose parents are working. She wants the parents to drop the children at her home.

5.2.3 Eva is from South Africa and she lives with an English family. She looks after the children and helps with cooking and minor chores.

5.2.4 Khalid's mother has placed him in a day-care facility because she thinks he needs friends.

(4 × 2) (8)

5.3 Define each of the following terms:

5.3.1 Polygamy

5.3.2 Matriarchal family

(2 × 2) (4)

[20]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Cleaning textiles and toys will get rid of dirt but not necessarily of germs.

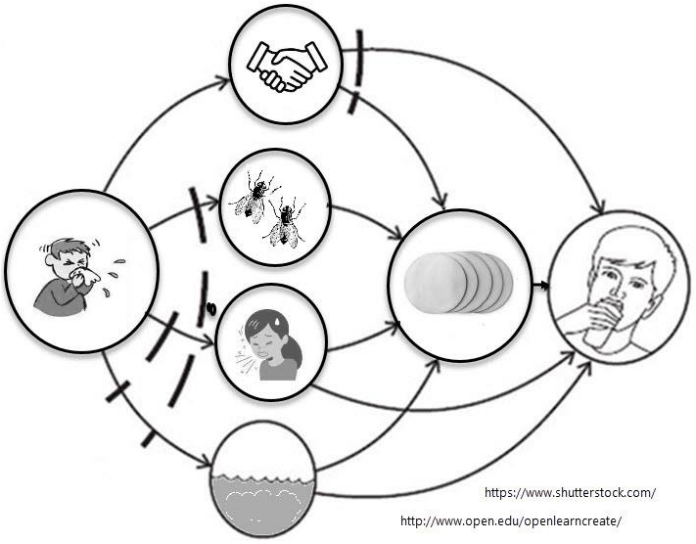
Name FOUR methods to sterilise bottles. (4)

6.2 Name FOUR household items that can be regarded as dangerous. (4)

6.3 Children in preschool are most susceptible to getting lice from other children. Explain why. (4)

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6.4 Look at the picture below and identify FOUR ways in which diseases can be spread.



(4 × 2) (8)

[20]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Another term used for infant death is INFANT MORTALITY.

Provide FOUR of your own ideas on how South Africa can control its infant mortality rate in the country. (4 × 2) (8)

7.2 Name THREE ways in which a child can become infected with HIV. (3)

7.3 A house can be a very dangerous place for a child.

Describe FIVE ways in which the KITCHEN could be *childproofed*. (5)

7.4 Mrs Naidoo has forty learners in her class. She has discovered that some of her learners have no birth certificates and that most of her learners did not have all their important vaccinations.

Based on the scenario above, identify TWO rights of children that have been violated. (2 × 2) (4)

[20]

QUESTION 8

8.1 List FIVE areas in which culture and religion may affect child-raising practices. (5)

8.2 List FIVE ways in which a caregiver or parent can prepare a child for toilet training. (5)

8.3 Bathing is an effective way of bonding with a baby as well as getting rid of germs.

Give FIVE steps to follow when bathing a baby. (5)

8.4 Name FIVE entries that can be found on the Road-to-Health Card. (5)
[20]

QUESTION 9

9.1 Name TWO organisations that can be contacted if it is suspected that a child is being abused. (2 × 2) (4)

9.2 Parents play a big role in the eating habits of their children because they are the child's first role model.

Suggest FOUR ideas that parents can use to ensure their children eat healthily. (4 × 2) (8)

9.3 Discuss how a family can make mealtimes pleasant for the children. (4)

9.4 Give FOUR reasons that some children are obese or overweight. (4)
[20]

QUESTION 10

10.1 Draw and label the food pyramid. (1 + 4) (5)

10.2 Good nutrition aims to ensure the holistic development of the child.

Read the scenarios below and identify which areas are developed. Give a reason from the scenario for each answer.

10.2.1 In Mrs Louw's class, she likes all her children to sit down and eat together. She also likes them to share with each other.

10.2.2 Mrs Smith always encourages the children in her class to count the teaspoons of sugar they put in their tea as well as count how many pieces of fruit are on their plates.

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10.2.3 In the Nqama household, the family always eats together, and Mrs Nqama tries to make mealtimes fun for her children.

10.2.4 Mrs Budree makes sure that she provides her children with good nutrition so that they can have enough energy and be protected from diseases.

(4 × 2) (8)

10.3 Give FOUR reasons that water is the second most important nutrient we need to be able to live. (4)

10.4 Name THREE symptoms of scurvy. (3)
[20]

QUESTION 11

11.1 Most children like playing outdoors, especially in the backyard.

Give FOUR possible outside dangers for them. (4 × 2) (8)

11.2 Look at the following pictures and identify the different types of abuse:

11.2.1



11.2.2



(2 × 2) (4)

11.3 What can schools do to celebrate differences among learners? (2 × 2) (4)

11.4 Name FOUR procedures that must be followed when dealing with burns. (4)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 140
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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