higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3

(5030083)

21 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

NCV

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.

NCV

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct 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 signs that show that a person has a certain disease:

A Symptoms
B Infections
C Contagions
D Convulsions

1.1.2 A disease that occurs on a large scale in a particular geographical area:

A Allergen
B Endemic
C Salmonella
D Pathogen

1.1.3 The period from when a disease-carrying organism enters the body until symptoms become obvious:

A Method of transfer
B Germs
C Incubation period
D Fever

1.1.4 A transparent fluid that contains white blood cells:

A Saliva
B Microbes
C Cells
D Lymph

1.1.5 An organism that can cause death or disease:

A Pathogen
B Pathology
C Polio
D Pneumonia

1.1.6 This is a factor in most child-abuse cases:

A Divorced parents
B Violence
C Single parenting
D Poverty

Copyright reserved

1.1.7 The abbreviation NCRC stands for ...

A National Children's Rights Committee.
B National Children's Rights Cause.
C National Children's Rights Centres.
D National Children's Rights Conference.

1.1.8 Which of the following foods contain the most fibre?

A Chicken
B White rice
C Lentils
D Cheese

1.1.9 A substance that is needed for the body to function properly:

A Nutrients
B Calories
C Acids
D Beverages

1.1.10 Coffee can be regarded as …

A High in vitamins
B A healthy drink
C a non-food.
D A replacement of water

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

ethical rights; child advocacy; foetal rights; multicultural; ethical standards; legislative measures; au pair; child neglect; separation anxiety; genetics; carbohydrates; protein; vitamin E; corporal punishment; vitamin D

1.2.1 … is a form of discipline that is NOT allowed in South African schools.

1.2.2 … is a set of principles that governs a particular profession.

1.2.3 The legal or ethical rights of an unborn baby is called …

1.2.4 Groups whose aim it is to protect the rights of children are called …

1.2.5 … is an experienced when a child clings to their caregiver and they will not go to unfamiliar people.

1.2.6 … days can help children understand diversity.

1.2.7 … can also be classified as an energy food.

1.2.8 Yellow and green vegetables are rich in vitamin …

1.2.9 … can be a factor of obesity in children.

1.2.10 … is mostly found in legumes and meat.

(10 × 1) (10)
[20]

QUESTION 2

Choose an/a item/word from COLUMN A that matches a description in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Chicken pox	A	sweating, high fever and vomiting
2.2	German measles	B	binge eating and throwing up
2.3	Malaria	C	small, itchy, blister-like spots on the face and body
2.4	Mumps	D	adds roughage to our diet
2.5	Scarlet fever	E	pink or light red rash, starting on the face
2.6	Water	F	pebble-like stools
2.7	Constipation	G	blood
2.8	Allergies	H	flushes toxins from the body
2.9	Bulimia nervosa	I	a severe reaction to certain foods
2.10	Fibre	J	bright red rash and white spots on the tongue
		K	swollen glands

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

3.1 HIV does not affect young children, as they are not sexually active.

3.2 An obese child cannot be malnourished.

3.3 Children as young as 12 months old can be toilet trained.

3.4 Washing hands regularly is the most effective way of combating the spread of disease.

3.5 Scabies refers to the nits that attach themselves to the hair follicle.

3.6 A good carer-to-child ratio in day care would be 1:6 for babies.

3.7 A child can drown in even a few centimetres of water.

3.8 A creative idea in the fantasy area is to put coloured sweets in medicine bottles for children to pretend to be doctors and patients.

3.9 In terms of national legislation, day-care centres must have a maximum of 2 m^2 outdoor play area per child.

3.10 Careful supervision is one of the best ways to prevent accidents from happening in the day-care centre.

(10 × 2) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

NCV

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Define the term universal precautions. (2)

4.2 Communities play an important role in the lives of children.

Explain this statement. (4)

4.3 Read the following scenarios and identify the types of families depicted:

4.3.1 Mrs Smith lives together with her husband and children, but she has recently taken her parents in to live with them.

4.3.2 Martin and his mother are living alone because his father walked out on them.

4.3.3 Kumalo is living with his mom, dad and his sister.

4.3.4 Pat is living with both her parents, but in her family, only her father makes all the decisions.

4.3.5 Anita is very sad because she must look after her siblings after both their parents have passed away.

4.3.6 Mrs Ntalo, the mother, makes all the important decisions in the home and delegates duties to family members.

4.3.7 Max is a very happy boy, although both his parents are females.

4.3.8 Fred's parents were divorced, and his mother remarried.

(8 × 1) (8)

4.4 Give TWO examples of each of the following special needs:

4.4.1 Children with emotional needs

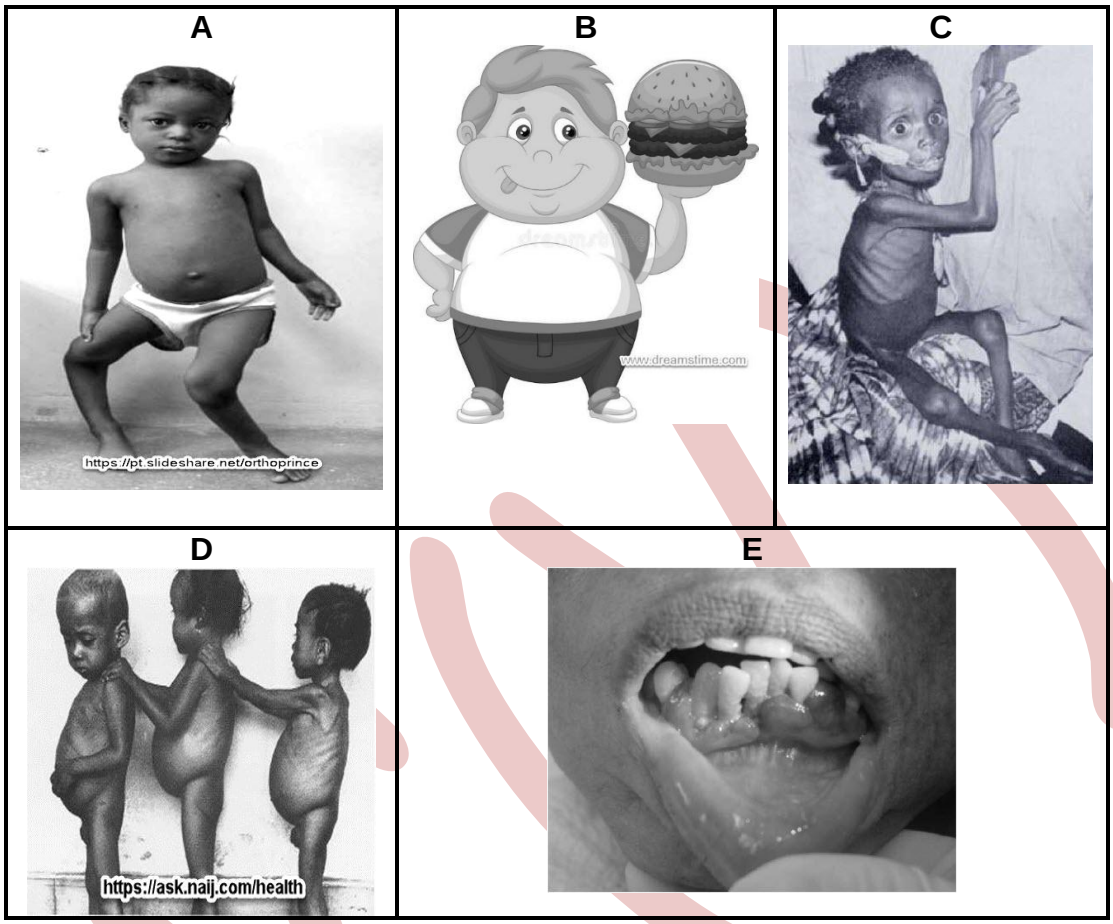
4.4.2 Children with intellectual needs

4.4.3 Children with physical needs

(3 × 2) (6)

Copyright reserved

4.5 Study the pictures below and identify the types of childhood diseases.



(5 × 1) (5)
[25]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Name EIGHT factors that can affect the wellbeing of a child in a negative way. (8)

5.2.1 Briefly explain why the media have such a major influence on health and nutrition. (2)

5.2.2 Name any TWO media referred to in 5.2.1 (2)

5.3 Suggest FIVE ideas to parents to help them make mealtimes fun for their children who are picky eaters. (5)

5.4 Name FIVE kinds of information about a child's development that are recorded on a child's Road to Health Chart. (5)

5.5 Give THREE reasons why it is important for babies to be immunised. (3)
[25]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Explain how you would advise parents about safety when buying toys for toddlers. (4)

6.2 Name FOUR professionals who can provide assistance to a child in an abusive situation. (4)

6.3 List TEN points that could be included in an ECD practitioner's code of conduct. (10)

6.4 Explain why mothers prefer to use disposable nappies today. (2 × 2) (4)

6.5 Apart from the structure of the family, name THREE ways in which families can differ from one another. (3)

[25]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Name FIVE minimum requirements for the indoor area of a day-care centre. (5)

7.2 7.2.1 Define the term *emotional abuse*. (3)

7.2.2 Give THREE examples of statements one could make to a child, which could be classified as emotional abuse. (3)

7.3 A child in your group has HIV.

Discuss FOUR ways in which you could offer support to this child. (4 × 2) (8)

7.4 Study the picture below and identify SIX dangerous situations for young children.



(6)

[25]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Name THREE methods of sterilising babies' bottles. (3)

8.2 Name SIX diseases that appear on the immunisation programme that children from birth to six years should be immunised against. (6)

8.3 Malnutrition can result in a serious medical condition.

Explain the effect that malnutrition can have on a young child. (5)

8.4 Name and explain the THREE basic needs of a child that should be met by parents. (3 × 2) (6)

8.5 Identify FIVE household chemicals that can be regarded as dangerous to children. (5)
[25]

QUESTION 9

9.1 Name SIX steps that must be followed when someone is unconscious. (6)

9.2 Explain why living in a squatter camp or informal settlement is particularly dangerous for young children. (4 × 2) (8)

9.3 Name the THREE food groups and give an example of food in each group. (3 × 2) (6)

9.4 List FIVE settings where children can be cared for. (5)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

Copyright reserved