higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050022)

2 March 2020 (Y-Paper)
13:00–15:30

This question paper consists of 13 pages.

157Q1S2002

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TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

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 only blue or black ink.
6. 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 correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 … refers to gradual changes that take place in a population over generations.

A Social capital
B Evolution
C Fertilisation
D Voluntary movement

1.1.2 Features of an organism's physical appearance, behaviour and characteristics are called …

A traits.
B genes.
C DNA.
D habits.

1.1.3 The part of the brain that helps with abstract thinking:

A Front
B Left
C Back
D Right

1.1.4 The brain stem controls a person's … muscles.

A leg
B voluntary
C involuntary
D arm

1.1.5 The nervous system is made up of millions of … which are very tiny cells.

A neurons
B axons
C dendrites
D synapses

1.1.6 The fourth level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs:

A Belonging
B Physical
C Social
D Ego

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1.1.7 When you judge the value of materials or methods:

A Knowledge
B Analysis
C Synthesis
D Evaluation

1.1.8 An alphabetical list of all the sources that you used in your research:

A Bibliography
B Plagiaries
C Citing
D Table of content

1.1.9 According to the constitution, a child is a person under the age of … years.

A 7
B 16
C 21
D 18

1.1.10 Simple carbohydrates include …

A peanuts.
B biscuits.
C apricots.
D yogurt.

1.1.11 Spiritual development refers to the … aspects of the child.

A physical
B intellectual
C emotional
D moral

1.1.12 According to the NQF, levels 2 to 4 are equivalent to grades …

A 10 to 12.
B 8 to 10.
C 9 to 11.
D 5 to 7.

1.1.13 The … forms part of the child's chronosystem.

A immediate family
B teacher
C timing of death of a parent
D parent's work schedule

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1.1.14 Grants that are paid to temporary caregivers of children who have been placed with them by the court:

A Foster care grant
B Adoption grant
C Old age grant
D Dependency grant

1.1.15 Life begins with …

A conception.
B birth.
C preschool.
D death.

1.1.16 Education is the process whereby … are transmitted from one party to another.

A qualities and values
B knowledge and skills
C morals and values
D skills and qualities

1.1.17 Well-trained staff members will …

A not save time and money.
B create uncertainty amongst employees.
C create a negative atmosphere.
D create more productivity.

1.1.18 The ethical responsibilities of an educator include …

A upholding the values and rights of others.
B buying food for poor children.
C the right to have holidays.
D the right to know the HIV status of learners.

1.1.19 … refers to identity according to the country in which your birth was registered.

A Principle
B Heredity
C Nationality
D Gene

1.1.20 The … plays a big role in releasing and controlling the hormones in our body.

A pituitary gland
B hypothalamus
C thalamus
D brain stem

(20 × 1) (20)

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1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The subject Human and Social Development looks at ways in which groups of human beings function in societies.

1.2.2 Education and schooling are not influenced by human issues and changes that occur within the wider environment.

1.2.3 Curriculum refers to a course of study that shows the subjects that are taught by a school or a college.

1.2.4 Formal education includes the education that comes from experiences that learners are exposed to during class time activities.

1.2.5 At the moment of fertilisation, the embryo's genetic make-up is complete, including its sex.

1.2.6 An introvert refers to a person who is not very sociable and who prefers his or her own company to that of others.

1.2.7 Omega 6 fatty acids are found in avocado pears and sunflower seeds.

1.2.8 The growth of a foetus cannot be influenced by a mother's moods and attitude towards her baby.

1.2.9 Rubrics, tables and checklists are useful reflection tools to be used in education.

1.2.10 Open-ended questions only leave the option for answers such as 'yes' or 'no'.

1.2.11 One of the aims of the Department of Social Services is to render home and community-based HIV and AIDS services.

1.2.12 According to White Paper 6, autism is not classified as a special need.

1.2.13 A hierarchy is a way of organising factors in order of importance.

1.2.14 Affective refers to emotional skills, attitudes and beliefs.

1.2.15 Batho Pele is one of the principles of social development.

1.2.16 The Domestic Violence Act 166 of 1998 provides for the protection of victims of crime within the domestic setting.

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1.2.17 Reflection, imitation and experience will enhance learning.

1.2.18 Practical competence is to demonstrate understanding of what you are doing and why you are doing it.

1.2.19 Practitioners need to be responsible for their own actions and must take full responsibility for the work that they undertake.

1.2.20 Training is usually related to preparing people to function in a workplace.

(20 × 1) (20)
[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose a phrase from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	People of about the same age	A	ombudsperson
2.1.2	Group of people who are connected by at least one characteristic	B	parliament
		C	barrier
2.1.3	Neutral person who investigates and settles complaints	D	generation
2.1.4	Obstacle or a challenge that prevents something else from happening	E	foetus
		F	zygote
2.1.5	The national legislator that makes laws for the country	G	community
2.1.6	Something that starts a process or initiates a reaction to begin	H	identity
		I	stimulus
2.1.7	Condition of babies of expectant mothers who drank heavily during pregnancy	J	foetal alcohol syndrome
2.1.8	Embryo that is between 9 and 12 weeks of development	K	brainstorm
2.1.9	Qualities and attributes that people have that make them different to other people		
2.1.10	To generate new ideas, either in a group or individually		

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions by writing it next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 The act that makes provision for improving the lives of older people in South Africa

2.2.2 Strong fear or dislike of people from other countries

2.2.3 The helpline that provides immediate assistance and counselling to children and families in crisis

2.2.4 The capacity to give and receive emotional and physical love

2.2.5 Another name for glucose

2.2.6 Short periods of time when the brain is sensitive to develop a certain skill

2.2.7 The military wing within the ANC that was formed in 1961

2.2.8 The branched extensions of nerve cells that receive and conduct electrical signals

2.2.9 When people from other countries settle in a new country, establish political control and use their resources to develop the country

2.2.10 The energy component of a diet

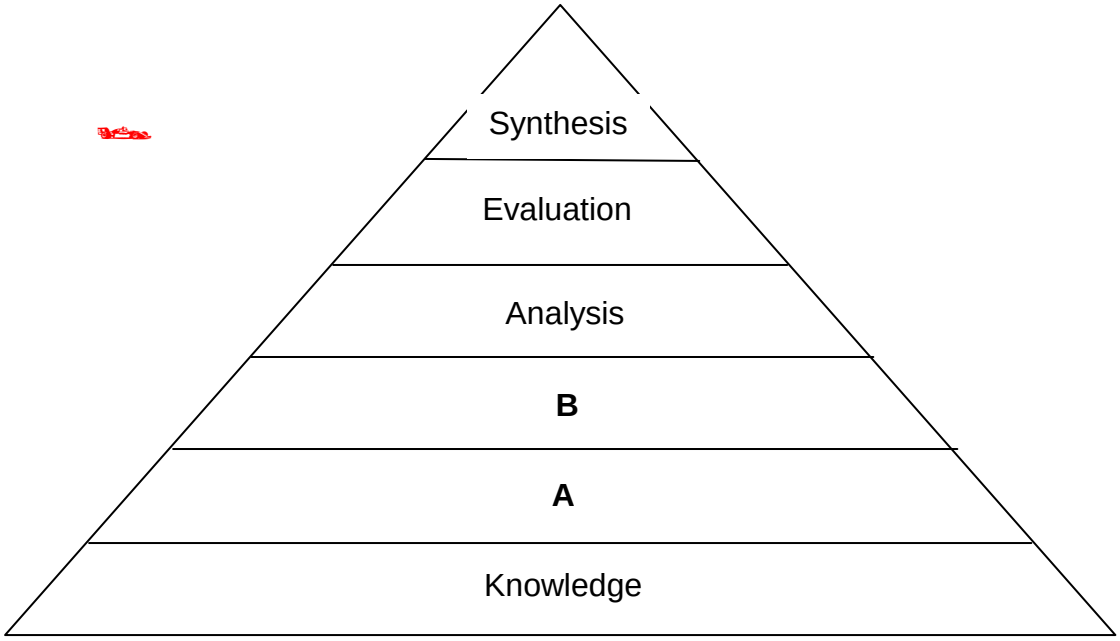
(10 × 1) (10)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 60

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the diagram of Bloom's cognitive domain and answer the questions.



3.1.1 Name the second level of the hierarchy, labelled A, and explain its meaning. (1 + 2) (3)

3.1.2 Name the third level of the hierarchy, labelled B, and explain its meaning. (1 + 2) (3)

3.1.3 Distinguish between the terms *analysis* and *synthesis*. (2 × 2) (4)

3.2 Determine the cognitive level of Bloom's hierarchy evident in each of the following demands:

3.2.1 Calculating the percentage of people who live in poverty in South Africa.

3.2.2 Identifying the different parts of the body.

3.2.3 Giving the differences between a donkey and a cow.

3.2.4 Value the importance of reflection in education.

3.2.5 Designing an outdoor play area for a preschool.

3.2.6 Summarising a book in three pages.

3.2.7 Judging whether a school is safe for disabled learners.

3.2.8 Applying knowledge to a scenario presented.

(8 × 1) (8)

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3.3 Define the following terms:

3.3.1 Competence

3.3.2 Reflective application

3.3.3 Mainstreaming in education

3.3.4 Citing

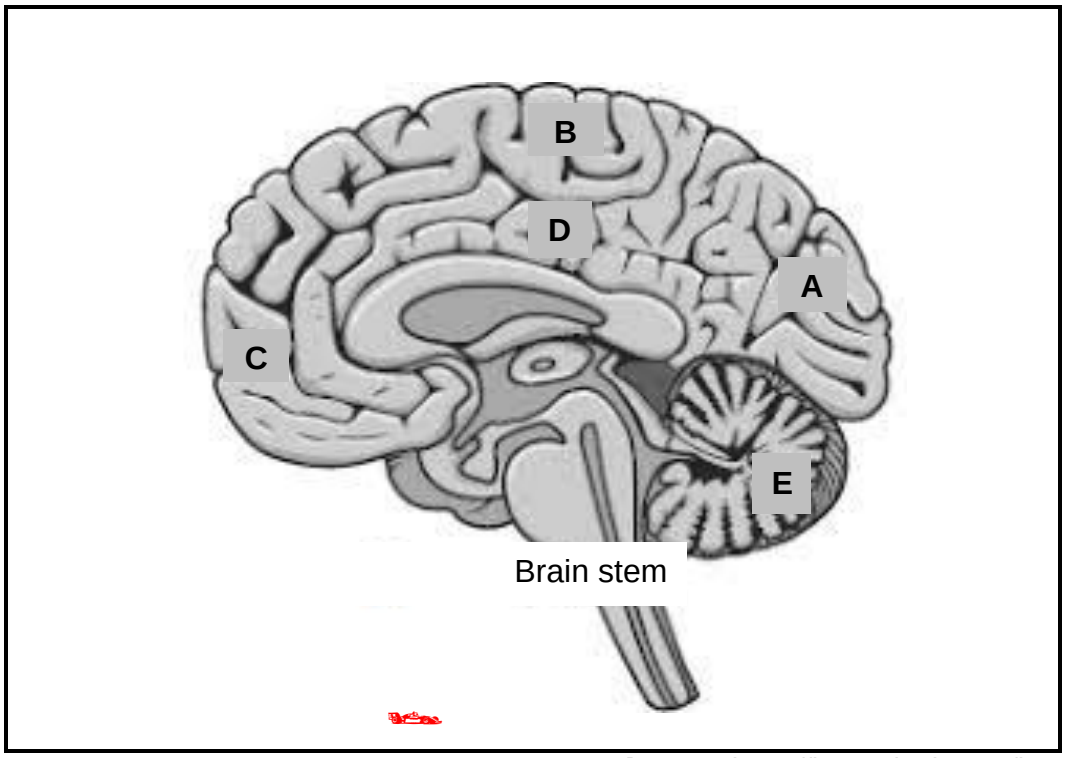
(4 × 2) (8)

3.4 State TWO reasons why it is important to reference your work. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Study the illustration below and answer the questions.



[Source: https://humanbrain.com/images]

4.1.1 Name the different parts of the brain as indicated in the illustration above. Write only the answer next to the letter (A–E) in the ANSWER BOOK. (5)

4.1.2 Name which ONE of your five senses will be negatively influenced if the following lobes were damaged:

(a) Occipital lobe

(b) Temporal lobe (2 × 1) (2)

4.1.3 Evaluate the importance of good nutrition on the development of the preschooler's brain. (3)

4.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

> Experts say that the prime time for visual and auditory development is from birth to the age of five years. The development of a child's capacity to see and hear clearly is very important because it allows them to observe and interact with the world around them.

4.2.1 Describe your understanding of the term *auditory development.* (2)

4.2.2 Is it important to stimulate a baby's visual and auditory senses? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 3) (4)

4.2.3 Suggest FOUR ways in which a parent can stimulate a baby's visual and auditory senses. (4)

4.3 Distinguish between *cognitive* and *physical development*. (2 × 2) (4)

4.4 Self-actualisation is the last stage of Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of human needs.

4.4.1 Explain the meaning of self-actualisation. (2)

4.4.2 Suggest FOUR characteristics that can be associated with a person who has reached self-actualisation. (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

> Palesa is a 16-year-old, HIV-positive girl who lives in a children's home. She is repeating Grade 7 at the local primary school. Her twin sister, Genine, attends the local secondary school and is in Grade 10. Although Genine does not struggle with school work, she is well known in the school for her behavioural problems. She suffers from tuberculosis and therefore struggles with her overall health. Genine attends counselling with the social worker from the children's home, and it seems to help. Palesa and Genine have good friends at school who share their interests and characteristics. The children in the children's home are diverse, but they share all the resources in the home and have the same needs.

5.1.1 From the scenario above, identify THREE special needs. (3 × 2) (6)

5.1.2 State TWO educational rights, as captured in the Bill of Rights, that learners such as Palesa and Genine have. (2 × 2) (4)

5.2 Explain the following terms:

5.2.1 Adoption

5.2.2 Counselling

5.2.3 Diversity

5.2.4 Social exclusion

(4 × 2) (8)

5.3 Choose a phrase from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A by writing only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (5.3.1–5.3.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
5.3.1	The town where the first diamonds in South Africa were found	A	Mfecane
		B	The Great Trek
5.3.2	The displacement of weaker communities by Shaka	C	Natives Land Act
		D	Kimberley
5.3.3	White farmers and labourers moved to the north and east of South Africa so that they could be politically independent	E	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission
5.3.4	Crimes of apartheid are dealt with	F	provincial court
		G	Johannesburg
5.3.5	The first law of segregation in South Africa	H	negotiated revolution
5.3.6	An election where all the people in the country are free to vote	I	black consciousness
		J	democratic
5.3.7	Major changes in a country's political system that takes place through talks and discussions		
5.3.8	The movement that aimed for black self-sufficiency and non-cooperation with the government and the leaders of the homelands		

(8 × 1) (8)

5.4 Discuss the policy of inclusion as set out in White Paper 6. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 6

According to the theory of multiple intelligences, people do not have one general underlying intelligence. Instead, there are eight main areas of intelligence.

6.1 Complete the following sentences by writing only the missing word or words next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.1.1 People with … intelligence have very good communication skills.

6.1.2 People who are good at calculations, have … intelligence.

6.1.3 People who are interested in the plant and animal kingdoms, have … intelligence.

6.1.4 People who think in pictures, have … intelligence.

(4 × 1) (4)

6.2 Give ONE recommended career for people with each of the above-mentioned intelligences. State the respective intelligence and the recommended career clearly. (4)

6.3 The child's immediate family, community, environment and society direct his or her development. Changes that occur in one layer will affect the other layers and will have an influence on the child's life.

6.3.1 Who created the ecological systems model? (1)

6.3.2 Which ONE of the five systems of the ecological systems model is essential for a young child in order to develop holistically? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 3) (4)

6.3.3 Evaluate the importance of communication between stakeholders of the different microsystems in the child's life. (3)

6.3.4 Discuss the importance of social development in the political and educational areas of South Africa. (2 × 2) (4)

6.3.5 What influence can the *curriculum of the home* have on a child's behaviour? (2 × 2) (4)

6.4 What can parents do to encourage cognitive and affective development in their children? (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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