higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 4

(5050104)

1 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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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

Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word(s)/term(s) next to the question number (1.1–1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

evaluation; emotive language; sensory modality; Grade 12; exaggeration; fundamental; argument; accredited; remedial; Bill of Rights; knowledge; morality; NQF; community; generalisation; diagnostic; ethological; pre-natal; core; Grade 10.

1.1 The first level of Bloom's taxonomy in the cognitive domain.

1.2 A language that is colourful and forces people to experience emotions.

1.3 A system which ensures that all qualifications from all educational institutions in South Africa are held to the same standard.

1.4 Officially recognised as being valid and having met certain standards and criteria.

1.5 To make something seem more than what it is.

1.6 The time a baby spends inside the mother's womb before it is born.

1.7 A statement of 'truth' about all members of a group.

1.8 … is concerned with right and wrong.

1.9 The reasons put forward in support of or against something.

1.10 Taste, touch, smell, sight and hearing.

1.11 Assessment used to find and address learning difficulties.

1.12 A unified body of individuals.

1.13 Acting as a solution or remedy for a particular problem.

1.14 The lowest level or the minimum that is needed to form a basis for something else.

1.15 The school grade that is equivalent to NQF Level 4.

(15 × 1) **[15]**

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QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Critical thinking is thinking deeply about problems and how to solve them.

2.2 David Werner's 'But Why?' method is also known as 'the chain of causes'.

2.3 Exaggeration is a statement that does not require an answer.

2.4 Babies use their sense of smell to distinguish their mother's breast from that of another mother.

2.5 According to Gilligan, boys and girls develop morality in the same way.

2.6 The SWOT analysis was developed by Kohlberg.

2.7 OBE supports students in becoming life-long learners.

2.8 Elective learning is the learning that forms the basis needed to obtain a qualification.

2.9 SAQA means Southern Academic Quality Act.

2.10 White Paper 6 focuses on Early Childhood Education.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

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 (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 The policy that is concerned with Inclusive Education:

A White Paper 5
B White Paper 6
C White Paper 3
D White Paper 1

3.2 … assessment is the monitoring of the performance of the education system overall.

A Baseline
B Summative
C Formative
D Systematic

3.3 A set of beliefs that guide the behaviour of people who share them:

A Norms
B Values
C Culture
D Traditions

3.4 Fowler developed the theory of … development.

A psycho-emotional
B moral
C spiritual
D socio-affective

3.5 … babies show aggression towards their mothers, but want to be close to them at the same time.

A Ambivalent
B Attached
C Avoidant
D Affective

3.6 … believed that children are able to do certain things at a specific age.

A Piaget
B Vygotsky
C Gilligan
D Kohlberg

3.7 Critical outcomes list the … that learners should acquire while they are doing a course of study.

A knowledge
B attitude
C skills
D rules

3.8 An example of a community network:

A Neighbourhood watch
B Fire brigade
C Police station
D Traffic department

3.9 The critical thinking process involves the following five steps:

A Remembering, identifying, understanding, arguing and communicating.
B Identifying, analysing, understanding, evaluating and communicating.
C Arguing, providing evidence, researching, generalising and understanding.
D Reflecting, generalising, communicating, accepting and arguing.

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3.10 A subject you can choose in order to complete a specific qualification:

A Elective
B Core
C Fundamental
D Compulsory

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

The NQF is a framework on which standards and qualifications, agreed to by education and training stakeholders throughout the country, are registered.

4.1 Write the acronym NQF in full. (1)

4.2 4.2.1 How many bands are there on the NQF framework? (1)

4.2.2 Name TWO of the bands on the NQF framework. (2)

4.3 Name the quality council monitoring the quality of NCV training at TVET colleges. (1)
[5]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1

Questions form an important part of learning. Paulo Freire developed the Four Open Questions method that can be grouped under four different headings: Observe, Analyse, Predict and Suggest.

Identify the heading for each of the following questions. Write only the heading next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5).

5.1.1 What did you see at the mall?

5.1.2 What will happen the next time I do not study?

5.1.3 How can I use what I have learnt to guide other students?

5.1.4 What are the effects of my bad behaviour?

5.1.5 What could I have done differently to pass my drivers' licence?

(5 × 1) (5)

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5.2 Information is everywhere, but not all information is relevant and reliable. Teachers should encourage learners to question the information available.

5.2.1 Name TWO types of questions one can use when needing information. (2)

5.2.2 Explain each type of question mentioned in QUESTION 5.2.1. (4)

5.2.3 Give ONE example of each type of question mentioned in QUESTION 5.2.1. (2)

5.2.4 Suggest THREE reasons why a teacher should encourage learners to ask questions. (6)

5.2.5 Explain what a rhetorical question is. (2)

5.2.6 Give ONE example of a rhetorical question. (1)

5.3 Argument in an academic context is part of critical thinking:

5.3.1 Briefly explain what is meant by *presenting a reasoned argument*. (3)

5.3.2 Name and explain the structure of a reasoned argument. (14)

5.3.3 Which system of referencing is widely used to record the sources used in an argument? (1)

[40]

QUESTION 6

Read the scenarios below and answer the questions.

Scenario 1:
Intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests determine how fast an individual can solve a problem on paper. People who have high IQ's tend to be anti-social or socially awkward. A standard IQ test would consist of tasks that involve the use of mental abilities and varying levels of difficulty.

Scenario 2:
EQ is increasingly relevant to organisational development and developing people, because the EQ principles provide a new way to understand and assess people's behaviours, management styles, attitudes, interpersonal skills and potential. EQ is an important consideration in human resources planning, job profiling, recruitment, interviewing and selection, management development, customer relations and customer service.

[Source:*www.ukessays.com/essays/psychology/types-of-intelligence-emotional-and-intelligence-quotient-psychology-essay*]

6.1 Give a description of each of the following types of intelligence:

6.1.1 Intelligence Quotient (2)

6.1.2 Social Quotient (2)

6.1.3 Spiritual Quotient (2)

6.1.4 Discuss the benefits of each of the above-mentioned quotients for teachers and learners. (3 × 2) (6)

6.2 Name the FIVE domains of Emotional Quotient (EQ) according to Daniel Goleman. (5)

6.3 6.3.1 In your opinion, is it more valuable to have a high IQ or a high EQ? (1)

6.3.2 Motivate your answer. (2)

6.4 Name the TWO intelligences that are very closely linked with Emotional Intelligence, according to Howard Gardner. (2)

6.5 From the above scenarios, identify TWO negative tendencies that a person with a high IQ may display. (2)

6.6 Suggest FOUR ways in which an educator can promote the development of EQ amongst learners. (4)

6.7 Vygotsky and Piaget were both theorists of cognitive development. They had conflicting ideas about the cognition of children.

Compare Vygotsky and Piaget's theories on cognitive development. Tabulate your answer. (12)

[40]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: WHERE DID IT GO WRONG?

South Africa spends 20 percent of its budget on education and yet performs dismally in international comparisons. South Africa's education system is ranked overall at 140 out of 144 countries. "Education is only as good as your teachers, and our universities are failing to produce quality teachers, particularly in Maths and Science. Teachers also have patchy content knowledge. We go to schools and find that teachers are only teaching the parts of the curriculum that they are comfortable with."

The frequent changing of the curriculum can be one part of the problem. A lack of skills, monitoring and accountability have led to poor policy implementation and inferior training of teachers. Those who can afford to, are increasingly sending their children to private schools.

[Source*: www.ngopulse.org/article/education-south-africa-where-did-it-go-wrong*]

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7.1.1 Do you think it was important to change the education system in South Africa after 1994? (1)

7.1.2 Motivate your answer. (3)

7.1.3 Quote ONE example from the scenario to prove that the education system in South Africa has been on the decline. (1)

7.1.4 According to the scenario, some teachers are only teaching those parts of the curriculum that they are comfortable with.

Give TWO possible reasons why this is happening. (4)

7.1.5 In your opinion, what financial implications do curriculum changes have on the country's economy? (4)

7.1.6 Name TWO subjects especially affected by our failing education system. (2)

7.1.7 What solution do parents implement to ensure quality education for their children? (1)

7.1.8 The focus cannot only be on the negative points of an education system.

Name FIVE advantages of Outcomes Based Education. (10)

7.1.9 Which curriculum has since replaced the OBE curriculum? (1)

7.2 White Paper 6 was introduced as an official policy to be implemented after 1994.

Name FIVE ways in which White Paper 6 supports the right to education as stated in the Constitution. (10)

7.3 Name THREE attachment styles identified by Bowlby. (3)
[40]

QUESTION 8

8.1 State FIVE CCFOs that must be incorporated into teaching and learning. (10)

8.2 Complete ONE of the following tables of Erikson's EIGHT stages of emotional development. Write only the correct answer next to the question number (8.2.1–8.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. (Do either TABLE A or TABLE B and indicate which table you do)

STAGE	CONFLICT
Infancy	8.2.1
8.2.2	Autonomy vs shame & doubt
Preschool	8.2.3
8.2.4	Industry vs inferiority
Young adulthood	8.2.5
8.2.6	Generativity vs stagnation
Maturity	8.2.7
8.2.8	You have lived your life to the full vs a sense of despair

TABLE A

OR

STAGE	CONFLICT
Infancy	8.2.1
8.2.2	Autonomy vs shame & doubt
Preschool	8.2.3
8.2.4	Industry vs inferiority
Adolescence	8.2.5
8.2.6	Intimacy and solidarity vs isolation
Middle-aged adulthood	8.2.7
8.2.8	Integrity vs despair (wisdom)

TABLE B

(8 × 1) (8)

8.3 Identify FIVE milestones of a baby as described by the World Health organisation. (5)

8.4 Name and explain SIX ways in which barriers to learning could be overcome through the RCNS curriculum. (12)

8.5 Discuss the following TWO types of assessment:

8.5.1 Diagnostic assessment

8.5.2 Systemic assessment

(2 × 2) (4)

8.6 Name ONE basic right of children as set out in the constitution of South Africa. (1)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 160
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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