higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

(5050073)

7 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

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TIME: 3 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. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Cognitive domain	A	predicts success at school
1.1.2	Brain-writing	B	can be referred to as being street smart
1.1.3	Psychomotor domain	C	includes analysing information and solving problems
1.1.4	IQ	D	a way of developing of intelligence
1.1.5	Mind map	E	can be referred to as being book smart
1.1.6	Affective domain	F	coming up with ideas working on your own
1.1.7	Learning abilities	G	can be referred to as being people smart
1.1.8	Emotional intelligence	H	includes learning how to swim or ride a bicycle
1.1.9	Nurture	I	summary that looks like a diagram
1.1.10	Practical intelligence	J	being able to understand instructions and to make decisions
		K	includes learning to like or love other people

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Babalwa is in grade 3. She is very good at reading and writing and is top of her class in spelling. She is very quick to learn rhymes and recites well. Babalwa struggles, however, with multiplication tables and does not have the confidence to express herself well. Her attention often wanders. She is very helpful towards her classmates and takes both piano and swimming lessons. She does well with these activities.

1.2.1 Name FOUR elements that can be considered Babalwa's best learning abilities. (4)

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1.2.2 Name THREE learning-ability elements Babalwa needs to improve. (3)

1.2.3 Name FOUR multiple intelligences Babalwa has. (4)

1.3 Explain the difference between *long-term* and *short-term* memory. (3 + 3) (6)

1.4 In order to be successful at work, a person needs well-developed emotional intelligence.

Why would you say this is true? (3)
[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose the correct word or words from those given in brackets. Write only the word or words next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 The bottom quadrants have to do with (learning/feelings).

2.1.2 A person who is analytical and logical is (left/right) brained.

2.1.3 Our (brains/bodies) control everything we think and do.

2.1.4 (Analysing/Memory) probably plays the biggest role in our ability to learn.

2.1.5 Many children struggle with schoolwork because they have weak (counting/cognitive) skills.

2.1.6 (Stress/Stimulation) can have a negative influence on children's learning.

2.1.7 A person who is intuitive and creative is (left/right) brained.

2.1.8 Adults like to use existing (literacy/knowledge) and experience when they study.

(8 × 1) (8)

2.2 Read the scenario below and answer the following questions:

A teacher's assistant in a grade R class is planning a theme on colours. She has to prepare activities involving this theme for the week. She knows she must keep the principles of child learning in mind, so the children will have the best possible learning experience.

2.2.1 Which FOUR principles of child learning would you think are the most important to include as part of these activities? Motivate the answers. (4 × 2) (8)

2.2.2 Which THREE activities could the assistant design to put the principles from QUESTION 2.2.1 into action? (3 × 2) (6)

2.3 As a teacher you want to be sure to provide learning opportunities that would suit both left- and right-brained learners.

2.3.1 Suggest FOUR aspects your lessons could include to satisfy left-brained learners.

2.3.2 Suggest FOUR opportunities your lessons could provide that right-brained learners would enjoy.

(2 × 4) (8)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Give FOUR differences or similarities between the ways in which adults and children learn. (4 × 2) (8)

3.2 An adult's motto for learning could be:

I hear and I forget
I see and I remember
I do and I understand

Interpret this motto. What do you think it means in terms of adult learning? (4)

3.3 Motivation and goals are important principles in adult learning.

Explain how these principles affect your career path with THREE points of view. (3 × 2) (6)

3.4 One of the oldest arguments in the history of psychology is the nature vs nurture debate – whether a person's development is influenced by his/her DNA or life experiences and environment.

Explain, with reference to this statement, if nature or nurture influences you with regard to each of the following:

3.4.1 Intelligence

3.4.2 Behaviour

3.4.3 Life outcomes

(3 × 2) (6)

3.5 Kate attends Westville Primary School and is in grade 6. She is left-brain dominant.

List THREE activities she can do to stimulate her right brain. (3 × 2) (6)
[30]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words given in the list below. Write only the word or words next to question number (4.1.1–4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

learner-centred; collaborative learning; educators; educator-centred; intellectually; autonomy; behaviour

4.1.1 … is the ability to take charge of one's own learning.

4.1.2 Educators can be learners and learners can also be …

4.1.3 … involves joint effort by learners.

4.1.4 A learner must be … and physically ready for learning.

4.1.5 In … methods, learners learn from their own experiences.

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 A good teacher would employ a variety of teaching methods in order to suit all of his/her learners and keep them interested and challenged.

4.2.1 Draw a table like the one indicated below in the ANSWER BOOK. In the first column, name FIVE different teaching methods.

4.2.2 In the second column outline an explanation for each teaching method.

4.2.3 In the third column write a learning style that would suit each teaching method.

(5 × 3) (15)

TEACHING METHOD	EXPLANATION	LEARNING STYLE

4.3 Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at 20 or 80. Anyone who keeps learning, stays young. – Henry Ford

4.3.1 Give TWO differences between autonomous and cooperative learning. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3.2 Give THREE advantages of autonomous learning. (3 × 2) (6)

[30]

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–C) next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 A computer is used during distance learning:

A Narrative teaching
B E-learning
C Drill teaching

5.1.2 A type of question that describes a real-life situation:

A Case study
B M-learning
C Survey

5.1.3 A learning technique where students use cellular phones and PDAs:

A M-learning
B Role play
C Narrative learning

5.1.4 For …, scenarios are sketched by the educator and enacted by learners in a classroom.

A LDL
B projects
C role plays

(4 × 2) (8)

5.2 Passion for knowledge stems from motivation and continuous learning.

Explain each of the following and provide an example for each:

5.2.1 Formal learning

5.2.2 Informal learning

5.2.3 Nonformal learning

(3 × 3) (9)

5.3 What is your own learning style? Support the answer with THREE reasons.

(1 + 3 × 2) (7)

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5.4 Teachers often have to deal with difficult decisions or situations that involve ethics.

Choose TWO ethical situations that may arise in a classroom situation and explain them from a teacher's point of view. (2 × 3) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.1.1 A belief is something you believe to be true or real.

6.1.2 Values are things that we consider to be unimportant.

6.1.3 A learning environment is not influenced by different values, ethics and beliefs.

6.1.4 Unstable home environments never lead to unethical behaviour.

6.1.5 Most places of work develop a code of conduct to govern employees' behaviour.

6.1.6 Putting yourself in someone else's shoes is good ethical practice.

(6 × 1) (6)

6.2 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Johnny is really caring and loyal towards his friends. He goes to a private school which has influenced his views on his family's religion. He is a prefect at his school and deals with other learners in very fair manner. Johnny has a part-time job and tries to be as punctual as he can be. If a customer leaves something behind, he runs after them to return it. He knows that if he treats everyone with respect, they will respect him.

6.2.1 Which THREE types of values are evident in the scenario? Motivate the answer with a statement from the scenario. (3 × 2) (6)

6.2.2 What belief does Johnny have? (2)

6.2.3 How does Johnny show good ethical behaviour? (2)

6.2.4 Give THREE issues that Johnny, as a school prefect, might have to deal with regarding the learners. (3 × 2) (6)

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6.3 Values are regarded as principles or standards of behaviour that are important in life.

State FOUR qualities you have and explain why they are important to you in your interactions with others? (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

TOTAL: 180

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