higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N390**(E)**(N30)H
NOVEMBER EXAMINATION

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCARE DIDATICS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N6

(7080126)

30 November 2016 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCARE DIDATICS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N6
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

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 (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 South Africa has a … elected parliament that represents the people.

A democratically
B demographically
C autocratically

1.2 The South African flag is an example of the …

A national emblems.
B national heritage.
C national symbols.

1.3 The capital city of Eastern Cape is …

A Mmabatho.
B Bisho.
C Upington.

1.4 Structures or defined areas of land declared to be of historic or cultural importance are referred to as …

A construction sites.
B observation sites.
C heritage sites.

1.5 … stage is when lines are used and materials simply moved around. It can be seen as random marks on paper.

A Pre-schematic
B Schematic
C Uncontrolled scribbling

1.6 … are circles or squares which are divided into quarters by a diagonal cross.

A Schemas
B Mandalas
C Radials

1.7 The three primary colours are …

A red; yellow; blue.
B red; blue; orange.
C red; blue; green.

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1.8 The colour orange is an example of a …

A hue.
B tertiary colour.
C tone.

1.9 The complimentary colour of red on the colour wheel is …

A purple.
B green.
C orange.

1.10 If the child struggles to follow oral instructions such as: 'open the door; fetch the book from the desk and gallop back to me,' the child may have a problem with …

A auditory awareness.
B auditory discrimination.
C auditory sequencing and auditory awareness.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 2

Choose a/an item/word from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–O) next to the question number (2.1–2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
2.1	The educarer uses this tool to observe and record whether children can master specific skills	A	three-monthly report
2.2	This report is send to parents at the end of each term	B	amphibians
2.3	Through this type of play children learn to make sense of the world around them and they imitate adults and situations they are confronted with every day	C	large motor
2.4	These types of educational toys will encourage the developmental concept of shape and colour	D	stacking toys
2.5	Cold blooded animals that do not have scales and that can live on land and in water	E	laterality
2.6	Mice, rats and hamsters fall under this category of suitable class room pets	F	stability/non-locomotor
2.7	During this type of play children get the opportunity to use their muscles, practice balance and learn to co-ordinate their bodies in a controlled way	G	swinging
2.8	The inner knowledge a child has of the two sides (left and right) of the body	H	right
2.9	The inner sense of balance is important to develop … skills	I	informal
2.10	Throwing, catching and kicking are activities to develop … skills	J	left
2.11	Movements that use gravity like a pendulum	K	observation checklist
2.12	During this type of approach, children participate in movement activities that have not been planned ahead of time	L	formal
2.13	During this approach the educarer has planned a specific lesson and has prepared the space ahead of time	M	movement play
2.14	In general, the ... hemisphere of the brain is dominant in language	N	fantasy play
2.15	In general, the … hemisphere is mainly in charge of spatial abilities, face recognition and processing music	O	rodents

(15 × 2) **[30]**

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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.

3.1 Observation is a process of watching children at play without interfering in their activity.

3.2 During the pre-schematic stage children start to see connections between the shapes they draw and the physical world around them.

3.3 A variety of objects like sand, shells, leaves and corrugated cardboard can be used to make a texture collage.

3.4 Painting will always be seen as a main activity in a creative lesson.

3.5 A portfolio contains all the work a child has completed over a specific period of time.

3.6 Composition refers to the relative scale and size in a drawing.

3.7 Orange is an example of a primary colour.

3.8 Dynamics refers to the pattern of long and short silences or sounds.

3.9 At the age of six months most babies start babbling.

3.10 The correct way of storing musical instruments is to put it all carefully together in a large box.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Explain FIVE methods of observing young children at the preschool. (5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Discuss the criteria you should consider in your choice of suitable sand and water play activities. (5 × 2) (10)

4.3 State FIVE rules that you would set for ensuring that safe and successful water play activities can take place. (5)

4.4 List FIVE resources to make sand play activities more interesting when presenting the theme 'My Home'. (5)

4.5 Explain to a parent of a four-year-old girl how valuable block play is in the social development of an only child. (5 × 2) (10)

4.6 State FIVE rules for block play. (5)

4.7 Name FIVE suitable pets to keep at the preschool. (5)
[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Draw up a checklist with 10 criteria to ensure that the toys that you have are safe and suitable for young children to play with. (10)

5.2 Suggest FIVE suitable follow-up activities after a walking trip to the park next to the preschool during the theme 'Keeping our environment clean'. (5 × 2) (10)

5.3 Tabulate the difference between *outside play* and *movement activities*. (5 × 2) (10)

5.4 Explain the role of the educarer during physical activities (Movement ring) (5 × 2) (10)

5.5 Name THREE different types of movement rings. (3)

5.6 Complete the following table on the categories of movement:

	CATEGORIES OF MOVEMENT	EXAMPLES OF MOVEMENT
5.6.1		5.6.1.1
		5.6.1.2 (3)
5.6.2	Balance	5.6.2.1
		5.6.2.2 (2)
5.6.3		5.6.3.1 (2)

[50]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Discuss the practical aspects that you would consider when displaying objects on your theme table for a discussion ring. (6 × 2) (12)

6.2 Explain how you would teach a new song to young children. (5 × 2) (10)

6.3 Name any THREE body percussion activities. (3)

6.4 Use the following template to plan a suitable movement ring in the format of an obstacle course to a group of thirty, four-to-five-year-old children.

Clearly indicate the introduction, core (main part) as well as the conclusion.

Indicate your aims/objective as well as resources used in your presentation.

MOVEMENT RING

Aims/objectives	Description of Activity	Resources/aids
	INTRODUCTION	
	CORE	
	CONCLUSION	

(25)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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