higher education & training

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATION N4

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09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCATION N4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Read ALL 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 – DIFFERENT TYPES OF INTELLIGENCES

Choose a term from COLUMN A that matches the description in COLUMN B. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1	Logic mathematical	A the ability to appreciate rhythms
1.2	Linguistic	B ability to perceive the spatial world accurately
1.3	Musical	C ability to control body movements
1.4	Visual – spatial	D ability to relate to the needs of other people
1.5	Bodily kinaesthetic	
1.6	Interpersonal	E ability to see logical patterns
1.7	Intra-personal	F sensitive for the meaning of words
1.8	Naturalist	G IQ lower than 70
1.9	Gifted	H tuned into nature
1.10	Intellectually disabled	I IQ above 130
		J capacity to know oneself

(10 x 2) **[20]**

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QUESTION 2

Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word/term next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

assimilation; reinforcement; intrinsic motivation; extrinsic motivation; accommodation; spontaneous recovery; operant conditioning; observation learning; classical conditioning; insight learning

2.1 Learning is a cognitive process.

2.2 According to Piaget new knowledge is added to existing knowledge.

2.3 The dog's mouth waters when he hears the bell in Pavlov's experiment.

2.4 There is first a stimulus and then the response in this type of conditioning.

2.5 We learn through what we observe in the environment.

2.6 The possibility that the responds will re-occur is strengthened.

2.7 The person works hard so that he can receive a raise.

2.8 The child is motivated by a factor within himself.

2.9 After being outside the cage for a while the rat goes back to press the lever again.

2.10 Skinner is the father op this type of conditioning.

(10 x 2) **[20]**

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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 Cognitive development refers to the intellectual development of the child.

3.2 Object permanence refers to the fact that an object disappears if it cannot be seen.

3.3 A baby understands language before he can talk.

3.4 A good self image is important for positive emotional development.

3.5 It is abnormal for a young child to experience fear.

3.6 Social development includes the ability to get on well with others.

3.7 Creativity is established through giving examples of the end product.

3.8 During the pre-school years the child mainly learns through his senses and movement.

3.9 Moral-normative refers to the ability to create something new.

3.10 Motor development refers to the movement of muscles.
(10 x 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 'Play is serious work for a child. Through play the child learns about the world'

Give an example of TWO types of activities you can include with each of the following types of play:

4.1.1 Discovery play

4.1.2 Construction play

4.1.3 Fantasy play

4.1.4 Problem solving play

4.1.5 Sand and water play

(5 x 2) (10)

4.2 Education can only take place if there are certain elements present.

How can you as the educarer promote the following elements in your class? Give TWO practical examples of each of the following:

4.2.1 Trust

4.2.2 Authority

4.2.3 Knowledge and understanding (3 x 2) (6)

4.3 The child must be developed in totality.

Which aspects of the whole child approach are developed through the following activities?

4.3.1 The children play on the jungle gym during outdoor play.

4.3.2 The children participate in a baking and making activity.

4.3.3 The children keep the class neat.

4.3.4 The educarer has a competition to test the general knowledge of the children.

4.3.5 The school starts the day with song and praise.

(5 x 2) (10)

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4.4 Mandy's son, Jonah is four years old. He is in a day care centre with his fellow class mates.

Which social skills does he learn in the following instances (4.4.1–4.4.3)?

4.4.1 There is not enough blocks in the class.

4.4.2 He cannot play with the ball all the time.

4.4.3 He must listen if the teacher talks to him. (3 x 2) (6)

4.5 Explain the following statement in your own words: 'A child is not born a social being and does not know what behaviour is sociably acceptable'. (2)

4.6 Give TWO examples of how you would develop the social skills of the children in your class. (2)

4.7 Your friend's child is afraid of the dark.

Read the following possibilities on how to handle the situation and choose FIVE that will be the best ways in handling the situation.

4.7.1 The child must talk about his fears.

4.7.2 Tell the child that there is nothing to be afraid of.

4.7.3 Let him understand that only 'babies' are afraid.

4.7.4 Do not force him into a situation that will arouse fear.

4.7.5. Switch the light off and leave him alone – he will fall asleep eventually.

.4.7.6 Do not humiliate him.

4.7.7 Accept that his fear is reality to him.

(5 x 2) (10)

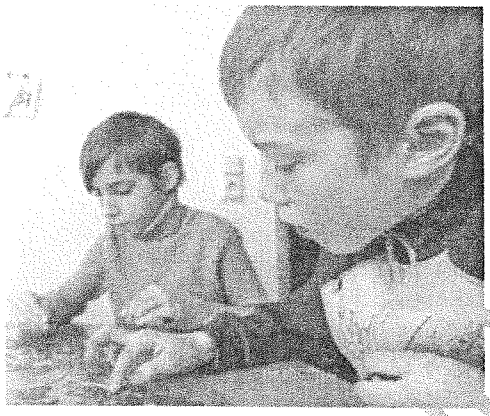
4.8 Give any two appropriate classroom rules. (2 x 2) (4)
[50]

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the ILLUSTRATION below and answer the questions.



5.1.1 Name FOUR aspects of the whole child approach that are stimulated when children are building puzzles. Motivate your answer. (4 x 2) (8)

5.1.2 Name TWO rules to be made by the Educarer to ensure that they will play in peace. (2)

5.1.3 Should the Educarer help the children if they struggle with the puzzle? Motivate your answer. (2)

5.1.4 Explain the concept *closure* referring to the building of the puzzle. (2)

5.1.5 How can we use puzzles to develop language? (2)

5.2 Name the following TWO processes involved in the writing of examinations:

5.2.1 I add new knowledge by means of rehearsal and paying attention to the learning material

5.2.2 I retrieve the knowledge I have stored from this source

(2 x 2) (4)

5.3 What type of memory is used when …

5.3.1 you hear a noise and then forget about it?

5.3.2 you think and try to make sense of the lecture of the educator?

5.3.3 your grandmother tells you about her childhood days long time ago?

(3 x 2) (6)

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5.4 The child's education and learning opportunities are influenced by different factors.

Explain the influence of the following:

5.4.1 Crime and violence (2)

5.4.2 Society and financial circumstances (2)

5.4.3 Lack of good schools (2)

5.5 According to Bandura we learn by observation. There are FOUR elements present.

Explain how the process works when learning how to bake a cake.

5.5.1 Attention

5.5.2 Memory

5.5.3 Translate into action

5.5.4 Motivation

(4 x 2) (8)

5.6 Mind maps are useful learning tools.

Give FIVE reasons why it can be used with good result. (5 x 2) (10)
[50]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Read the descriptions of the children and then decide what the child is: *hyperactive; gifted; intellectually disabled; educationally deprived; experiencing learning problems* or is *hypo-active.*

6.1.1 There are not enough text books for the children.

6.1.2 The child looses his belonging because he is not concentrating.

6.1.3 The child does not have the potential to understand the learning material.

6.1.4 The child finds it difficult to get actively involved in activities.

6.1.5 The child learns quickly and easily.

(5 x 2) (10)

6.2 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions that can describe the possible reason for a learning problem, by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word/term next to the question number (6.2.1–6.2.5 in the ANSWER BOOK.

spatial relationship; differentiation between foreground and background; closure; auditory sequence; visual sequence

6.2.1 The child cannot remember in which sequence he has heard specific sounds.

6.2.2 The child cannot complete the picture of the puzzle in his mind.

6.2.3 The child cannot see the difference between the important and less important aspects.

6.2.4 The child struggles to know where is: in front of; behind; next to an object.

6.2.5 The child is unable to pack pictures in the correct sequence to tell a story.

(5 x 2) (10)

6.3 Briefly name and explain possible causes of intellectually disability (5 x 2) (10)

6.4 Explain to a group of parents how they can stimulate the intellectually disables child at home. Give FIVE hints. (5 x 2) (10)

6.5 Name and explain FIVE characteristics typical of gifted children that can be used to Identify a gifted child in your classroom (5 x 2) (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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