higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N410**(E)**(J6)H
JUNE EXAMINATION

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATION N4

(7080094)

6 June 2016 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

GENERAL STUDIES

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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 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–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Cognitive development refers to ...

A intellectual and mental development.
B the working together of the senses and muscles.
C the way a child expresses his feelings.
D the ability to discriminate between right and wrong.

1.2 Emotional development is dependent on ...

A exposure to books and good role-models.
B the ability to get on well with peers.
C the ability to express feelings in an appropriate way.
D the ability to identify problems.

1.3 The educational relationship between the educator and child is important for the following reason:

A To provide for the child's physical needs
B To assist the child and to lead the child towards maturity
C To let the child understand who is in control
D To protect the child against danger

1.4 Moral development refers to the ability to ...

A avoid punishment.
B appreciate the beauty in the world.
C distinguish between what is wrong and what is right.
D get on well with others.

1.5 Jean Piaget is known for his research on ...

A classical conditioning.
B operant conditioning.
C the intellectual development of people.
D insight learning.

1.6 According to Piaget the child, during the sensory motor phase, learns through ...

A the acquisition of language.
B getting along with others.
C conditioning.
D through his/her senses and movement.

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1.7 According to Piaget the process where a child realises that an object still exists although it can't be seen, is called ...

A object constancy.
B accommodation.
C assimilation.
D conservation.

1.8 The intelligence quotient of an average human being is between ...

A 90 – 109
B 130 – 139
C 70 – 90
D 140+

1.9 The following is a characteristic of a gifted child:

A Often loses their belongings
B Is often impatient
C Asks many questions
D Has a short attention span

1.10 Giftedness can be diagnosed by ...

A the educator.
B the parent.
C a psychologist.
D a physiotherapist.

(10 x 2) (20)

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QUESTION 2

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a word/term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Hyperactivity	A	the inability to recognise words properly
2.2	Dyslexia	B	the child seems lazy
2.3	Perceptual problems	C	the co-operation between senses and muscles
2.4	Aphasia	D	cannot produce proper speech
2.5	Hypo-activity	E	new knowledge is added
2.6	Memory	F	can do tasks independently
2.7	Learning	G	the ability to store information
2.8	Coordination	H	more active than normal
2.9	Autonomy	I	cannot see differences between pictures
2.10	Self-image	J	the picture you have of yourself

(10 x 2) (20)

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 The child's intellect should be stimulated from two years old.

3.2 It is normal for children to experience fears.

3.3 It is important to show an example of the end product to children during creative activities.

3.4 A person's cognitive ability is determined by heredity only.

3.5 During the pre-school stage the large motor coordination of boys are better developed than that of girls.

3.6 The IQ count is the only criteria for giftedness.

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3.7 Deprivation means to deprive a child of the opportunity of becoming the person he was intended to be.

3.8 Children that are emotionally neglected have a good self-image.

3.9 A good mother-child relationship is important for emotional stability.

3.10 Trauma will have no influence on a child's emotional development.

(10 x 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Discuss cognitive development under the following headings:

4.1.1 Definition

4.1.2 Importance of cognitive development in die day-care centre

4.1.3 Activities to promote cognitive development in the day-care centre

4.1.4 Advice to parents on TWO things to stimulate the child cognitively at home. (4 x 2) (8)

4.2 Educational relationship can only be established if certain elements are in place.

4.2.1 Name the THREE elements to be present for this relationship. (3)

4.2.2 Explain the following statements in your own words:

4.2.2.1 Children learn to solve problems the way they are cared for (2)

4.2.2.2 The adult should know that each child is an individual (2)

4.3 What role can parents and educators play in the moral normative development of the child? (2)

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4.4 Study the illustration below and answer the questions.



4.4.1 Name TWO types of play that are represented in the picture. Motivate you answer. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.2 Explain how any THREE aspects of the child's development can be improved by this activity. (3 x 2) (6)

4.4.3 By taking a child to the sea and beach, aesthetic development can be promoted.

Discuss this statement. (4)

4.5 Your friend is asking for advice. Her daughter is mildly handicapped.

Give FOUR hints on how she can help her child to live a full life. (4 x 2) (8)

4.6 With what problems can the following specialists be of assistance?

4.6.1 Physio-therapist

4.6.2 Paediatrician

4.6.3 Neurologist (3 x 2) (6)

4.7 Indicate if the following factors are *extrinsic* or *intrinsic* motivation. Write only 'extrinsic' or 'intrinsic' next to the question number (4.7.1–4.7.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.7.1 The child is obedient because he wants to impress his teacher.

4.7.2 The child works neatly because he is afraid of punishment.

4.7.3 The educator makes sure that she is punctual because she is a responsible person.

4.7.4 The child is proud of his work and therefore he works hard.

4.7.5 The child sits still because his mother promised him a reward if he does.

(5 x 1) (5)

[50]

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Explain the following TWO statements concerning learning and memory:

5.1.1 There are two types of motivation namely intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.

5.1.2 In the early years a child needs an educator that can create a stimulating environment.

(2 x 2) (4)

5.2 Explain the following terminology according to Piaget's theory of cognitive development:

5.2.1 Assimilation

5.2.2 Accommodation

5.2.3 Egocentric

5.2.4 Sensory motor phase

5.2.5 Object constancy

(5 x 2) (10)

5.3 We learn by observing the behaviour of people around us.

Explain social learning by referring to the following elements:

5.3.1 Attention

5.3.2 Memory/remember

5.3.3 Translate

5.3.4 Motivation

(4 x 2) (8)

5.4 According to different researchers learning is the result of different processes. To which researcher do the following refer? Write only the name next to the question number (5.4.1–5.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.4.1 Classical conditioning

5.4.2 Operant conditioning

5.4.3 Insight learning

5.4.4 Social or observation learning

5.4.5 Learning through interaction with the environment

(5 x 2) (10)

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5.5 Name the processes referring to the following basic processes in classical conditioning:

5.5.1 The possibility that the response will occur again is strengthened.

5.5.2 The response decreases and then stops.

5.5.3 The response automatically recovers although not as strong as before.

5.5.4 The dog's mouth starts to water when he hears the bell.

(4 x 2) (8)

5.6 Children experiencing learning problems may be hyperactive.

Name and explain FIVE characteristics of hyper-active children (5 x 2) (10)

[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Discuss mind maps as a learning tool under the following headings:

6.1.1 Briefly explain the concept *mind map* (2)

6.1.2 Value of mind maps (5)

6.1.3 How to draw a mind map (6)

6.2 Gifted children are intellectually more clever than normal children.
Give advice to parents concerning the following aspects:

6.2.1 Books (2)

6.2.2 Toys (3)

6.2.3 Television (2)

6.3 Explain to a group educarers how to identify a gifted child in their classrooms by briefly discussing FIVE possible characteristics. (5 x 2) (10)

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6.4 Compare the characteristics of short-term and long-term memory in the list below by tabulating the information given.

1. The capacity is limited
2. Holds information for a long period of time
3. Information can be displaced because of new information that requires attention
4. Information can be stored through elaborative rehearsal
5. It is responsible for information you have actively in mind
6. This memory allows you to remember your first day at school
7. The information is received from the sensory memory
8. Information can be stored permanently
9. An enormous amount of information can be stored here
10. It is also known as the working memory

(10 x 2) (20)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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