higher education & training

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Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATION N4

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This question paper consists of 9 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

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. 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	Reinforcement	A	refers to the opposite of generalisation
1.2	Shaping	B	is used to encourage the response
1.3	Extinction	C	reacting to different stimuli
1.4	Spontaneous recovery	D	Pavlov's theory
1.5	Generalisation	E	we learn by using our brains
1.6	Discrimination	F	learning takes place by exploring
1.7	Classical conditioning	G	behaviour is encouraged
1.8	Operant conditioning	H	the response disappears
1.9	Tolman	I	theory according to Skinner
1.10	Piaget	J	when the response will appear again after extinction

(10 × 2) **[20]**

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QUESTION 2

Compare the characteristics of the SHORT-TERM MEMORY and the LONG-TERM MEMORY in the list below. Draw TWO columns in your ANSWER BOOK – one for short-term memory and another for long-term memory. Write only the corresponding letter in the correct column.

Characteristics:

A Information comes from the sensory memory.
B Information must be transferred to the next level or it will fade away.
C The capacity is limited.
D Information is passed on from the short-term memory.
E It is also called the working/conscious memory.
F A large number of information can be stored over a long period.
G Information can 'disappear' due to the passage of time.
H No information stays here indefinitely.
I Sometimes information is stored here automatically.
J Information comes from the sensory memory.

(10 × 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 A child's emotional development is influenced by his/her relationships with other people.

3.2 The intellect of children can only be stimulated from school-going age.

3.3 It is normal for children to experience fear and they must be allowed to talk about it.

3.4 Children can be encouraged by humiliation to show good behaviour.

3.5 IQ is the only measurement for giftedness.

3.6 During the pre-school years the large-muscle co-ordination of boys is better developed than that of girls.

3.7 During creative activities it is important to show an example so that children know what the end product should look like.

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

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3.9 A child's environment can influence his/her intellectual development.

3.10 A person with an IQ of less than the average of 100 is classified as intellectually handicapped.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Sophia allows the children in her class to play with play dough.

Explain how each of the following aspects are developed through play:

4.1.1 Language development

4.1.2 Social development

4.1.3 Co-ordination

4.1.4 Creative development

4.1.5 Physical development

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Education can only take place in the presence of certain elements, namely authority, trust and knowledge.

Identify the element in each of the following statements:

4.2.1 The child knows that his/her teacher wants the best for him/her.

4.2.2 To understand a child, you need to know his/her stages of development.

4.2.3 The adult needs to give direction in the child's life.

(3 × 2) (6)

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4.3 The child must be developed as a whole.

Which of the aspects of the whole child approach is developed by each of the following?

4.3.1 The teacher helps them to write their names.

4.3.2 The child builds with Lego blocks.

4.3.3 The teacher gives the children opportunity to paint pictures.

4.3.4 During the outdoor play the teacher shows the children the beautiful flowers in the garden.

4.3.5 The teacher lets the children work in groups.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Babalwa's daughter, Nosipho is four years old. Babalwa often tells her how special she is and that she is her princess.

4.4.1 Which aspect of Nosipho's development is influenced by these remarks? (1)

4.2.2 What aspects do people use to form/shape their own self-image? (4)

4.4.3 Why is it important that a child develops a good self-image? (2)

4.4.4 Explain the following statement in your own words:

'It is better to tell a child what he/she should do, rather than what he/she is not supposed to do.' (2)

4.4.5 Give TWO examples how you would promote the self-image of the children in your class. (2)

4.5 Discuss social development under the following headings:

4.5.1 Definition (1)

4.5.2 Social skills children can learn in the day care centre (4)

4.5.3 Advise parents to help developing social skills in their only child (2)

4.5.4 THREE activities to promote social skills in the day care centre

(3 × 2) (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 5

5.1 The causes of learning problems can be categorised into three types, namely environmental factors, factors within the child and educational factors.

Determine to which of the categories the following belong:

5.1.1 Friends influence you to play when you are supposed to study.

5.1.2 The child has dyslexia.

5.1.3 The child is not being taught in his/her own language.

5.1.4 There are too many children in the class.

5.1.5 The child stays in an area where there are no opportunities to be stimulated.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.2 Identify the TWO processes that are involved in the writing of examinations that allow you to use the knowledge you have gained.

5.2.1 What did you do before you came to write the examination today?

5.2.2 Where do you get the knowledge from now that you are writing?

(2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Explain, in your own words, how the following factors contribute to learning problems.

5.3.1 A child that is often absent from school

5.3.2 Teachers that are not prepared to present lessons

5.3.3 Depression in children

(3 × 2) (6)

5.4 Children with learning problems can experience hyperactivity.

5.4.1 State FOUR characteristics of hyperactivity. (4)

5.4.2 Give THREE hints to teachers to help a hyperactive child in class to stay focused. (3 × 2) (6)

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5.5 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 (5.5.1–5.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

hyperactive; gifted; intellectually handicapped; educationally deprived; experiencing learning problems

5.5.1 The child learns easily and quickly and asks many questions.

5.5.2 The child seldom shows leadership and struggles in school.

5.5.3 The child often has perceptual problems.

5.5.4 The child finds it difficult to pay attention in class and can't sit still.

5.5.5 The child does not have a book to study from.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.6 Indicate whether the following factors are EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION or INTRINSIC MOTIVATION. Choose the answer write only 'extrinsic motivation' or 'intrinsic motivation' next to the question number (5.6.1–5.6.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.6.1 The child sits still because he/she is afraid of the teacher.

5.6.2 The teacher has a sense of responsibility and works hard.

5.6.3 She wants to impress the other staff members and therefore dresses elegantly.

5.6.4 The worker is proud of his work and does his best.

5.6.5 The staff works hard to obtain a reward at the end of the month.

(5 × 2) (10)
[50]

QUESTION 6

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

6.1.1 Brief explanation of the term *mind map* (2)

6.1.2 Value of a mind map (5)

6.1.3 How to draw a mind map (6)

6.2 Draw a mind map and use the possible causes of intellectual disability as information. (4 × 2) (8)

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6.3 Explain to a group of teachers:

6.3.1 How to identify the intellectually disabled child in his/her class by giving FOUR possible characteristics of these children (4)

6.3.2 Activities to stimulate these children (4)

6.3.3 The role of the parent at home (3)

6.4 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 (6.4.1–6.4.4) in the ANSWER BOOK

attention; memory; action; motivation

6.4.1 I get onto a bicycle and try to ride.

6.4.2 I remember the demonstration on how to ride a bicycle.

6.4.3 I want to impress my friends.

6.4.4 I watch the demonstration carefully.

(4 × 2) (8)

6.5 Intellectually gifted children have an above average intelligence level.

6.5.1 Name and explain THREE intellectual abilities in gifted children that are different from that of average children. (3 × 2) (6)

6.5.2 Name and explain TWO emotional characteristics of gifted children. (2 × 2) (4)

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TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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