higher education & training

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N410**(E)**(N19)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATION N4

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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

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Moral normative development refers to knowing what the right thing is to do.

1.2 When you use your large muscles, this is fine motor movement.

1.3 Emotional development includes different feelings.

1.4 Self-image is the picture you have of yourself.

1.5 Pavlov is the father of operant conditioning.

1.6 Problems during birth can cause intellectual disability.

1.7 Children that are gifted have an above average IQ of 130+.

1.8 Spontaneous recovery is not possible in classical conditioning.

1.9 Skinner used a rat in his experiment during operant conditioning.

1.10 Children with ADD have problems in paying attention.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item 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	Cognitive	A	cognitive/insight learning
2.2	Aesthetic	B	more than normal physical movement
2.3	Requirement of knowing	C	intellectual
2.4	Kohler	D	to be able to understand a child
2.5	Unconditional love	E	appreciate beautiful things in life
2.6	Hyperactive	F	without any reservations
2.7	Chronological age	G	you are 21 years old
2.8	Memory	H	retention of information
2.9	Information comes from the senses	I	sensory
2.10	Habituation	J	not responding to an unimportant stimulus

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 3

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 (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 The term coordination refers to ...

A behaviour being shaped.
B the senses and muscles working together.
C genetic conditions.
D having insight in a problem.

3.2 Sensory motor development also includes ...

A the development of being able to move.
B knowing right from wrong.
C communication.
D relationships with other people.

3.3 When you are creative you are able to ...

A think logically.
B make something new and original.
C assist others in need.
D build good relationships.

3.4 Heredity influences ...

A the picture you have of yourself.
B your concentration span.
C your intellectual ability.
D gender.

3.5 Object permanence in psychology refers to the following:

A Although you cannot see an object it still exists.
B You think that everybody should see the world from your viewpoint.
C Language is learnt through imitation.
D The volume of the object stays the same although the shape changes.

3.6 The study of a child including all eleven aspects of development is called ...

A intrinsic motivation.
B external factors.
C mind mapping.
D the whole-child approach.

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3.7 An intellectually challenged/disabled child ...

A is intellectually more clever.
B may struggle to keep up with main-stream education.
C cannot sit still when required.
D cannot build relationships with others.

3.8 Long-term memory refers to the process of ...

A keeping information for a short period of time.
B processing information from the senses.
C storing information for a lifetime.
D adding new information to information that already exists.

3.9 The term metacognition refers to ...

A the left and right side of the brain.
B having insight into a problem.
C getting used to a stimulus.
D the knowledge of our own cognitive processes.

3.10 Extrinsic motivation can come from …

A internal factors.
B heredity.
C your environment.
D within yourself.

(10 × 2) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 It is important to know how children learn. Identify the following researchers with regard to the learning theories mentioned.

Pavlov; Skinner; Piaget; Tolman; Bandura

4.1.1 Children learn by being actively involved in their environment.

4.1.2 Children learn by observing behaviour in a social environment.

4.1.3 Children learn by being given rewards when they perform the required responses.

4.1.4 There is first a stimulus and then a response in this learning process.

4.1.5 Children learn through insight into a problem.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Identify the type of memory in the following statements:

4.2.1 The five senses are involved.

4.2.2 The information you have actively in mind.

4.2.3 An enormous amount of information can be stored.

(3 × 2) (6)

4.3 Hyperactive children are more active than normal.

4.3.1 Name FIVE guidelines to help in identifying a hyperactive child in a classroom.

4.3.2 Discuss the role of the educator in assisting this child in the classroom.

(2 × 5) (10)

4.4 The development of a good educational relationship is important.

Briefly explain and discuss the following elements in such a relationship.

4.4.1 The relationship of knowing and understanding

4.4.2 The relationship of authority

4.4.3 The relationship of trust

(3 × 3) (9)

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4.5 Several factors may cause children to have learning problems.

Explain how the following may hinder normal learning in children:

4.5.1 The child is chronically ill.

4.5.2 The educator is very strict.

4.5.3 The child is not taught in his/her home language.

4.5.4 There is no teacher available to teach the subject.

4.5.5 The classroom is overcrowded.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.6 Explain the following terminology of the whole-child approach:

4.6.1 Aesthetic

4.6.2 Religious

4.6.3 Physical

4.6.4 Large muscle movement

4.6.5 Coordination

(5 × 1) (5)
[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 According to Piaget children learn mainly through two basic processes.

Explain the following two processes.

5.1.1 Assimilation

5.1.2 Accommodation

(2 × 2) (4)

5.2 The following concepts form part of Piaget's theory of learning.

Explain these concepts:

5.2.1 Ego-centric

5.2.2 Conservation

5.2.3 Sensory motor period

(3 × 2) (6)

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5.3 Sophia allows the children in her class to play with blocks. She identifies the different shapes and sizes of the blocks, and encourage them to share the locks and build towers using the blocks. She makes rules to ensure that play runs smoothly. She praises them when they build a steady tower.

Identify in this scenario where the following FIVE aspects of the whole-child approach are developed:

5.3.1 Self-image

5.3.2 Fine motor movement

5.3.3 Moral normative

5.3.4 Social

5.3.5 Cognitive

(5 × 2) (10)

5.4 There are specialists and therapists that can assist in treating problems children experience. Identify the expert that can treat the following conditions.

social worker; psychiatrist; optometrist; pediatrician; physiotherapist

5.4.1 Treats sport injuries

5.4.2 Can identify problems and refers the child to specialists

5.4.3 Works mainly with babies and young children

5.4.4 Assists with emotional problems and prescribes medication

5.4.5 Tests eyesight

(5 × 1) (5)

5.5 There are FOUR different categories, determined by their IQ count, of intellectually challenged/disabled people.

Name TWO characteristics of people in each of the following categories:

5.5.1 Mild mentally challenged

5.5.2 Moderate mentally challenged

5.5.3 Severe mentally challenged

5.5.4 Profound mentally challenged

(4 × 2) (8)

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5.6 Emotional development depends on the presence of THREE elements.

5.6.1 Name these THREE elements. (3)

5.6.2 Explain how the educator can promote each of the above elements in the classroom. (3 × 2) (6)

5.7 Name FOUR social skills children should know in order to shape social development. (4)

5.8 Identify the following scenarios by giving a word/ term for the description:

5.8.1 The child appears lazy and reluctant to move.

5.8.2 The child is in a school with big classes and teachers of poor quality.

(2 × 2) (4)
[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Cognitive development is influenced by certain factors such as heredity, culture and religion, gender, motivation and environment. Identify the factors mentioned in the sentences below:

6.1.1 There are books and educational toys to stimulate the child.

6.1.2 There is a history of ADD in the family.

6.1.3 There are good schools the child can attend.

6.1.4 The child is encouraged by teachers and parents.

6.1.5 Women are mainly responsible for raising children.

(5 × 1) (5)

6.2 Give TWO practical activities you can use daily to develop the following aspects:

6.2.1 Aesthetic

6.2.2 Moral normative

6.2.3 Fine motor movement

6.2.4 Language

6.2.5 Sexual

(5 × 2) (10)

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6.3 There are two types of motivation. Identify the type of motivation the following statements refer to:

6.3.1 Singing because of a love of singing

6.3.2 Star chart

6.3.3 Special bonus

6.3.4 Having fun

6.3.5 Praise from the teacher

(5 × 2) (10)

6.4 List FIVE signs of possible learning disabilities. (5)

6.5 Mind maps are used to help children to summarise information.

6.5.1 Name FOUR reasons why you should use mind maps. (4)

6.5.2 Draw a mind map indicating the different types of transport. (6)

6.6 Discuss the following factors that may lead to educational deprivation.

Give and explain TWO facts under each of the following topics:

6.6.1 Lack of educational facilities

6.6.2 Problems at home

(2 × 4) (8)

6.7 Explain the term *dyslexia.* (2)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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