higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATION N4

(7080094)

20 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCTION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH-AFRICA

NASIONAL 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

Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word or term from the list below. Write only the word or term next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

speech therapist; neurologist; occupational therapist; optometrist; paediatrician; psychiatrist; psychologist; social worker; physiotherapist; audiologist.

1.1 This person tests the ear for possible hearing loss.

1.2 This person can help if a child cannot pronounce the 'r' correctly.

1.3 This person can treat emotional problems but is not a medical practitioner.

1.4 This person can help to diagnose learning problems through the evaluation of brain activity.

1.5 This person specialises in the treatment of children and babies.

1.6 This person treats emotional problems and can prescribe medication for depression and other problems.

1.7 This person designs exercises to correct physical problems.

1.8 This person tries to find solutions to socio-economic problems in households.

1.9 This person tests eyes and prescribes glasses.

1.10 This person helps people to get back to work after an injury.

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK

2.1 Physical development includes the development of the large and small muscles.

2.2 Aesthetic development refers to being able to judge between right and wrong.

2.3 Cognitive and intellectual development is the same.

2.4 Emotional development excludes the development of a good self-image.

2.5 To learn to take turns, to share and to be considerate of other people are part of social development.

2.6 If you can make something new and original you are developing your creativity.

2.7 Moral normative refers to the appreciation for the beautiful and artistic aspects in life.

2.8 Self-image refers to the image that other people have of you.

2.9 Babies can only understand language before they can speak.

2.10 Religious development refers to a person's gender.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Choose a description form COLUMN B that matches a word or term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Reinforcement	A	refers to the opposite of generalisation
3.2	Shaping	B	is used to encourage the response
3.3	Extinction	C	reacting to different stimuli
3.4	Spontaneous recovery	D	the stimulus is followed by a response
3.5	Generalisation	E	cognitive learning theory
3.6	Discrimination	F	learning takes place while exploring the environment
3.7	Classical conditioning	G	Skinner's theory
3.8	Operant conditioning	H	behaviour is encouraged
3.9	Tolman	I	if the stimulus is not given regularly the behaviour stops
3.10	Piaget	J	the response appears again spontaneously

(10 × 2) (20)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 According to Albert Bandura we learn by observing behaviour in a social environment.

Explain how we learn by referring to the following elements.

4.2.1 Attention.

4.2.2 Memory.

4.2.3 Motor control/action.

4.2.4 Motivation.

4.2.5 Social learning.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Give ONE word or term for the following perceptual problems occurring in children with learning problems. Write only the word or term next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

auditory memory; visual sequence; position in space; closure; foreground- background discrimination

4.2.1 The child does not see the important object in the picture - get confused by the detail in the background.

4.2.2 The child cannot use the last puzzle pieces to complete the picture.

4.2.3 The child experiences problems to determine if he is in front, at the back or next to a chair.

4.2.4 The child cannot remember the words of a rhyme.

4.2.5 The child is not able to explain the order pictures should be placed in.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 4.3.1 Mind maps are a valuable learning tool. What are the advantages to study using a mind map?

Name FOUR advantages. (4)

4.3.2 Give instructions to a fellow student on how to draw a mind map.

(5 × 2) (10)

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4.3.3 Draw a mind map on FIVE aspects that are important to you. Use your name in the centre as the topic. (5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Memory is the process by which you store and retrieve information. Identify the different types of memory in the information given.

4.4.1 Unless you pay attention the information will fade within a few seconds.

4.4.2 This memory has a limited duration and a limited capacity.

4.4.3 You can remember what you have learnt earlier in the term.

(3 × 2) (6)
[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 'Through play the child learns about the world' Give an example of a toy/equipment that can be used during the following types of play. Name the toy and briefly explain how it should be used.'

5.1.1 Sand and water play.

5.1.2 Construction play.

5.1.3 Fantasy play.

5.1.4 Problem solving play.

5.1.5 Messy play.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.2 You need to give information on the topic of learning problems to the parents.

5.2.1 Explain the difference between an intellectually disabled child and a child with learning problems. (2 × 2) (4)

5.2.2 Explain FOUR signs and symptoms of a child with learning problems to the parents. (4 × 2) (8)

5.2.3 It may be that their child is hyperactive.

Explain FIVE signs and symptoms of a hyperactive child that they can look out for. (5 × 2) (10)

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5.2.4 There are different factors that may cause learning problems namely:

environment; factors relating to education; factors within the child.
Identify the specific factor in the following scenarios:

(a) Poor socio-economic factors.
(b) Discrimination in the classroom.
(c) The child is depressed.
(d) Peer pressure.
(e) Large number of learners.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.3 What are the signs of a good day care?

Name FOUR aspects you will consider when choosing a day care centre for your child. (4 × 2) (8)
[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Study the ILLUSTRATION below.

Explain how the following aspects can be developed in the given situation.



6.1.1 Cognitive development.

6.1.2 Language development.

6.1.3 Social development.

6.1.4 Physical development.

6.1.5 Creative development.

(5 × 2) (10)

6.2 Intellectually disabled/challenged children have an IQ of less than 70.

6.2.1 List FOUR causes of intellectual disability. Can the specific cause be prevented? Motivate your answer. (4 × 2) (8)

6.2.2 List FIVE signs and symptoms of intellectual disability. (5)

6.2.3 Discuss the role of the educator in the life of the disabled child. (4 × 2) (8)

6.2.4 How can the parents assist their disabled child at home? Give FOUR hints. (4 × 2) (8)

6.3 Explain the following terminology:

6.3.1 Aesthetic

6.3.2 Moral normative

6.3 3 Religious

6.3.4 Fine motor movements

6.3.5 Eye hand coordination

(5 × 2) (10)

6.4 How many aspects are important to be developed in the whole child approach? (1)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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