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JUNE EXAMINATION

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5
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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QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 When parents constantly fight and argue at home, it can have a negative influence on the child's adjustment at the ECD daycare centre.

1.1.2 Socialisation begins at school where children learn what society expects of them.

1.1.3 A nuclear family consists of an adult male and two wives.

1.1.4 Children's language can improve if they hear stories often.

1.1.5 The intelligent child usually begins talking at an earlier age than the less intelligent child.

1.1.6 Co-ordinate bilingualism results from learning the second language indirectly, for example, through instruction at school.

1.1.7 Autistic children have the ability to relate well with adults and other children.

1.1.8 Children who are exposed to a violent community often show aggressive behaviour towards others.

1.1.9 According to Bandura, children learn through observing their environment.

1.1.10 Parents should not talk to small babies because they still do not understand language.

(10 × 2) (20)

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1.2 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 (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.2.1	Identity diffusion	A the person has committed himself to certain goals and values as a result of parental influence
1.2.2	Generation gap	
1.2.3	Hormone changes	B physical factor influencing the identity during adolescence
1.2.4	Identity moratorium	
1.2.5	Shyness and insecurity	C the person is still in a crisis period but is investigating various alternatives
1.2.6	Negative identity	
1.2.7	'Formal operational thought'	D youth criminal
1.2.8	Identity foreclosure	E intellectual factor influencing the identity during adolescence
1.2.9	Melancholic temperament	F the differences that occur between adolescents and adults
1.2.10	Phlegmatic temperament	G the adolescent is not committed to anything and still unsure of his role
		H emotional factor influencing the identity during adolescence
		I a person is always unhappy and withdrawn
		J a person is unemotional and quiet

(10 × 2) (20)

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1.3 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 (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 A symptom of a child who is undernourished is that the child …

A can adjust easily in new situations.
B is always happy.
C cannot concentrate for long periods.
D trusts adults.

1.3.2 An example of an internal factor that can influence social development is …

A the media.
B the family.
C temperament.
D the ECD centre.

1.3.3 A physical factor that can cause stress is …

A financial problems.
B divorce.
C headaches.
D noise.

1.3.4 Children who grow up in poverty are …

A usually very healthy.
B handicapped in their intellectual development.
C can concentrate for long periods.
D usually very confident.

1.3.5 An extended family is a type of family when …

A the father and spouse live alone.
B the family comprises of one parent with children.
C many relatives of several generations living together.
D same sex-partners are living in a room.

1.3.6 A disadvantage of viewing television for young children is that …

A they are exposed to a great deal of information.
B they may identify with negative or aggressive characters.
C it gives the child the opportunity to develop his language.
D they can view nature programmes.

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1.3.7 A typical characteristic of a leader is …

A shyness.
B insecurity.
C good looks.
D popularity.

1.3.8 A typical characteristic of an introvert is …

A that he/she enjoys to be alone.
B that he/she is usually impulsive.
C that he/she enjoys people's attention.
D that he/she talks a lot.

1.3.9 Children with a negative self-concept usually …

A are academically more successful.
B have poor social adjustment.
C are very self-confident.
D not afraid to express their opinions.

1.3.10 Democratic parents …

A make all the decisions and choices for the child.
B decide what is wrong and right.
C help the child to become independent.
D expect the child to be obedient at all times.

(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Name FIVE environmental factors that can cause stress. (5)

2.2 List FIVE possible negative effects that divorce may have on the child. (5)

2.3 Give THREE examples of the mass media. (3)

2.4 In his theory about personality, Freud uses the word 'ego' to describe one aspect of personality. Explain what Freud means by this term. (3 × 2) (6)

2.5 Which of the following examples of communication are verbal and which are non-verbal? Write only 'verbal' or 'non-verbal' next to the question number (2.5.1–2.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.5.1 Talking to someone

2.5.2 Body posture

2.5.3 Eye contact

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2.5.4 A sigh of relief

2.5.5 Tone of voice

2.5.6 Music/songs

(6 × 2) (12)

2.6 2.6.1 Explain *mutism*. (3)

2.6.2 Give FIVE possible reasons for mutism. (5)

2.6.3 Give FIVE different treatments of mutism. (5)

2.7 Give SIX examples of how the ECD practitioner can improve children's speech. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 How can the child's environment influence his language development?

(5 × 2) (10)

3.2 Television is a powerful media.

List SEVEN examples of how television could influence advantageously young children's development.

(7 × 2) (14)

3.3 What is the difference between a *polygamous family* and a *nuclear family*? (4)

3.4 Give FOUR advantages an extended family can have for a child. (4)

3.5 Which FOUR elements, according to Hippocrates, have an influence on one's personality? (4)

3.6 Give FOUR physical problems that can cause pronunciation problems (4)

3.7 What is the difference between a *stepfamily* and an *extended family*? (4)

3.8 Give TWO disadvantages of the psycho-analytical test used to evaluate personalities. (2)

3.9 Explain the characteristics of an extrovert. (4)

[50]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Explain the following stages of language development.

4.1.1 Undifferentiated crying

4.1.2 Differentiated crying

4.1.3 Cooing

4.1.4 Babble

4.1.5 Echolalia

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 List FIVE possible reasons why children stutter. (5)

4.3. How can the parent help the child who stutters? (3 × 2) (6)

4.4 Give FOUR examples of positive social interaction. (4)

4.5 Continuous stress can have a negative influence on the body and can cause a variety of problems and diseases.

Name SIX examples of emotional effects of stress. (6)

4.6 Describe how the toddler overcomes the feeling of doubt and shyness and develops a sense of autonomy according to Erikson's theory. (10)

4.7 Discuss how the following lifestyle changes can release stress:

4.7.1 Meditation

4.7.2 Physical exercise

4.7.3 Nutrition

(3 × 3) (9)
[50]

TOTAL: 200

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