higher education & training

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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5

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This question paper consists of 8 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCATIONAL PHYCHOLOGY
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. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

1.1.1 The vocabulary of the typical toddler should be around 50 words and should be able to use 2-word sentences.

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

1.1.3 A popular child is always a leader.

1.1.4 The leader amongst children is always popular.

1.1.5 Stress in moderation is unhealthy and should be avoided at all times.

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

1.1.9 One should not do physical exercise when stressed. It will stress you more.

1.1.10 Parents of young babies can help to develop language by talking to them even if 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	Phlegmatic temperament	A	instincts for self-preservation
1.2.2	Melancholic temperament	B	it controls the id
1.2.3	Choleric temperament	C	child uses two-word sentences and mainly nouns and verbs
1.2.4	Sanguine temperament	D	a person is always irritable and grumpy
1.2.5	Id	E	different forms of communication
1.2.6	Ego	F	a person is calm and outgoing
1.2.7	Superego	G	the spoken words to convey meaning
1.2.8	Language	H	the human capacity to feel guilty
1.2.9	Speech	I	a person is unhappy and withdrawn
1.2.10	Telegraphic speech	J	a person is unemotional and quiet

(10 × 2) (20)

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 child who is lisping is …

A replacing the 'l' sound with an 'm' sound.
B replacing the 's' and 'z' sounds with a 'th' sound.
C swopping the 's' and 'z' sounds.
D only using his/her lips when speaking.

1.3.2 The reason for a child having a lisping problem can be …

A partially deafness.
B cleft palate.
C teething problems.
D A, B and C are correct.

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1.3.3 A child with a positive self-image …

A is constantly anxious.
B shows poor performance in school.
C finds it easy to socialise.
D is not confident.

1.3.4 Children start experimenting with different identities at the age of …

A 0–2 year.
B 3–6 years.
C 7–12 years.
D 13 years old.

1.3.5 Which ONE of the following factors has the highest impact on stress?

A Change of work
B Speeding in a vehicle
C A new baby in the family
D Death of a spouse/partner

1.3.6 An example of a child showing assertive behaviour is …

A when a child cries when another child takes his/her toy.
B when a child demands his toy back by fighting the child who has taken his/her toy.
C when a child hits another child with the only intention to hurt him/her.
D None of the above-mentioned

1.3.7 A typical characteristic of leaders is …

A popularity.
B insecurity.
C better looking than followers.
D shyness.

1.3.8 A typical characteristic of leaders is …

A that he/she enjoys to be alone.
B impulsiveness.
C likes attention.
D talks a lot.

1.3.9 Children are afraid to express their opinions when they …

A have democratic parents.
B have a positive self-image.
C have a negative self-image.
D are extroverts.

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1.3.10 Long periods of television viewing can cause medical problems such as the following:

A Pupils of eyes may change shape from round to square
B High blood pressure and rheumatoid arthritis
C Skin rashes and spastic colon
D Skeletal deformation and under developed muscles

(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Give THREE examples of the mass media that can influence the child. (3)

2.2 Give TEN different examples how the ECD practitioner can improve children's speech. (10)

2.3 Children enjoy watching television.

State EIGHT advantages of television viewing for young children's development. (8)

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

Give EIGHT examples of physical effects of stress. (8)

2.5 Explain each of the following types of families:

2.5.1 Extended family

2.5.2 Stepfamily

2.5.3 Nuclear family.

2.5.4 Polygamous family

2.5.5 Same sex family

(5 × 3) (15)

2.6 2.6.1 Explain how autocratic parents educate their children.

2.6.2 Explain how democratic parents educate their children.

(3 × 2) (6)
[50]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain FOUR characteristics of an extrovert. (4)

3.2 Some children live in violent communities.

3.2.1 How will this influence the behaviour of the child?

3.2.2 How will this influence the language of the child?

3.2.3 How will this influence the concentration span of the child?
(3 × 3) (9)

3.3 State TWO disadvantages of the psycho-analytical test used to evaluate personalities. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4 It is important for the child to achieve a feeling of trust and at the same time overcome a feeling of distrust.

Refer to Erikson's theory and give FOUR examples of what the baby carer can do to ensure that the baby will trust him/her. (4)

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

3.6 It is sometimes normal for young children to stutter.

Give FIVE possible reasons why children stutter. (5)

3.7 State FIVE different ways in which the educator can help the child to overcome a stuttering problem? . (5)

3.8 Give SIX possible physical reasons for a child with slow language development. (6 × 2) (12)

3.9 Explain the term *language deprivation.* (3)
[50]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Describe each of 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 Briefly explain each of the following stress management methods:

4.2.1 Constructive 'self-talk'

4.2.2 Quick recovery

4.2.3 Thought stopping

(3 × 3) (9)

4.3 How does poverty play a negative role in the child's education and development? (5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Explain how the toddler overcomes the feeling of doubt and shyness and develop a sense of autonomy according to Erikson's theory. (8)

4.5 Discuss how the following lifestyle changes can release stress:

4.5.1 Meditation

4.5.2 Physical exercise

4.5.3 Letting go of emotions

(3 × 3) (9)

4.6 Give FOUR examples of anti-social behaviour. (4)

[50]

TOTAL: 200

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