higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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JUNE EXAMINATION

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5

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7 June 2016 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

GENERAL STUDIES

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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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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN A that matches a term in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–O) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	Influences socialisation in a child	A sexism
1.1.2	Fear or hatred of homosexual people	B racism
1.1.3	Discrimination on the basis of gender	C case study
1.1.4	A self-report technique of data collection	D Id
		E selfishness
1.1.5	When a child is expected to learn two languages simultaneously	F babbling
1.1.6	Helps the child respect the views of others his/her own age	G compound bilingualism
		H xenophobia
1.1.7	An example of pre-linguistic speech	I peer group
1.1.8	No social refinements during this stage of personality development	J ethnocentrism
1.1.9	Regards his/her own group as superior	K ego
		L co-ordinate bilingualism
1.1.10	An example of anti-social behaviour	M gender
		N questionnaire
		O homophobia

(10 x 2) (20)

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1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

1.2.1 Erikson's theory of psycho-social development outlines five phases that span the entire life-cycle.

1.2.2 Bandura believed that children acquire new patterns of behaviour through repetitive behaviour.

1.2.3 Freud's psycho-analytical theory explains the *superego* as the basis of the capacity to feel guilt.

1.2.4 Babies experience separation anxiety when their mother, father or caregivers leave them for a short while.

1.2.5 Non-verbal language refers to the words used actively by young children in speech.

1.2.6 Experimentation which involves trying out various identities by self-examination is very important for developing an identity during adolescence.

1.2.7 Gender identity refers to the acceptance of the self as either masculine or feminine.

(10)

1.3 Various options are given as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–C) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 Socialisation of the child begins at:

A School
B Home
C Church

1.3.2 During Erikson's *initiative versus guilt stage* children will:

A Try out new cognitive skills
B Force their will onto others
C Balance their lives with family and friends

1.3.3 According to Kohlberg, a child obeys rules to …

A be rebellious.
B avoid punishment.
C be cheerful.

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1.3.4 Sigmund Freud explains that children learn rules and conventions owing to these factors:

A As they become more socialised by the peer group
B When they reach maturity
C Because they are forced to

1.3.5 Shane pushes John off his bicycle and continues to hit him. This is an example of:

A Sexism
B Assertive behaviour
C Aggressive behaviour

1.3.6 A pre-schooler sharing his toys is engaged in …

A pro-social behaviour.
B anti-social behaviour.
C complaisant behaviour.

1.3.7 Language development in babies up to 6 months will consist of this.

A Exercises pertaining to movements of the tongue
B Smiling and laughing all the time
C Being stern with the baby

1.3.8 HIV/AIDS can be regarded as a …

A social problem.
B physical problem.
C personal problem.

1.3.9 Abuse and exploitation of adolescent girls by boys is a …

A personal problem.
B physical problem.
C social problem.

1.3.10 The correct handling of an under-achieving child.

A Can be helped by stimulation with songs
B Should be ignored
C Should be isolated from other children

(10 x 2) (20)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Television has a powerful impact on our lives.

List FIVE advantages that television has on young children's development. (5 x 2) (10)

2.2 Explain the term *ego* as described by Freud in his theory about personality. (3 x 2) (6)

2.3 State the FOUR elements, according to Hippocrates that influence one's personality. (4 x 1) (4)

2.4 Define the term *anti-social behaviour*. (3)

2.5 State TWO characteristics of children with the following temperament:

2.5.1 Melancholic

2.5.2 Sanguine

2.5.3 Choleric

2.5.4 Phlegmatic

(4 x 2) (8)

2.6 Name THREE methods used in personality evaluation. (3 x 1) (3)

2.7 Explain FIVE advantages of using case studies. (5 x 2) (10)

2.8 What is a *projective test*? (2)

2.9 Psycho-analytical tests are used to evaluate personalities.

State TWO disadvantages of these tests. (2 x 2) (4)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 The environment that a child grows up in plays a vital role in the process.

Name FIVE factors which determine how a child's language is influenced by the environment in which he/she lives. (5 x 2) (10)

3.2 Explain how the following family factors influence language development:

3.2.1 Birth order

3.2.2 Family size

3.2.3 Multiple births

(3 x 2) (6)

3.3 3.3.1 Define the term *bilingualism*. (2)

3.3.2 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of bilingualism in the young child under the following headings:

(a) School work
(b) Social adjustment
(c) Speech development
(d) Thinking
(e) Differentness
(f) Social discrimination (6 x 2) (12)

3.4 John is a 5 year-old who attends Grade R. When speaking he often says 'seep' instead of 'sleep' and 'tain' instead of 'train'.

3.4.1 Identify the language problem. (1)

3.4.2 State FIVE possible causes of the above mentioned problem. (5 x 1) (5)

3.5 Many children lisp during stages of speech development.

3.5.1 Describe the linguistic problem of lisping. (2)

3.5.2 Give THREE possible causes of lisping. (3)

3.5.3 State FIVE points on how parents can help a child deal with lisping. (5 x 1) (5)

3.6 Give FOUR examples of non-verbal communication. (4 x 1) (4)

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QUESTION 4

4.1	What is the difference between a *polygamous family* and an *extended family*?	(2 x 2)	(4)
4.2	List THREE characteristics of a negative self-concept.	(3 x 1)	(3)
4.3	Outline FIVE characteristics displayed by a leader.	(5 x 2)	(10)
4.4	Living in an environment full of stressful elements can affect a person.		
4.4.1	Name FIVE environmental factors that can cause stress.	(5 x 1)	(5)
4.4.2	State FIVE physical effects of stress on the body.	(5 x 2)	(10)
4.4.3	Outline EIGHT techniques one can use to relieve stress.	(8 x 1)	(8)
4.5	Apartheid sowed the seed of racism in the hearts of many South Africans.		
4.5.1	What is *racism*?		(2)
4.5.2	State THREE negative effects that racism has on children.	(3 x 1)	(3)
4.6	Name FIVE consequences that poverty may have on a child.	(5 x 1)	(5)
			[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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