higher education & training

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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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. In SECTION B answer each question on a NEW page
5. Leave a line after each sub-question
6. Start each section on a NEW page.
7. 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 The Day Care Centre provides an important service when mothers need to work.

1.2 Parents need not know the content of the television programs their children are watching as all children's programs are suitable for their children.

1.3 The main event in the two to three year old's development is exploration.

1.4 Language and speech are the same.

1.5 Development of auditory perception is an important skill for expressive language comprehension.

1.6 The type of parenting style will not have an influence on the development of language for the young child as the only factor is intelligence.

1.7 Children with a negative self-concept generally have a high level of anxiety.

1.8 Identity foreclosure occurs when the adolescent is still in the crisis period and is actively investigating alternatives.

1.9 Gender identity formation is influenced by the adolescents' relationship with the same-sex parent.

1.10 All stress is harmful to a person.

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

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 (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 … is the process where the child learns to conform to the standards expected from society.

A Maturation
B Socialisation
C Adulthood
D Formal operational thought

2.2 Babies cry when they see a person they are not familiar with. This is called …

A separation anxiety.
B emotional attachment.
C distrust.
D stranger anxiety.

2.3 This term describes the type of behaviour when the child takes other children's toys, tell lies and generally displays aggressive behaviour.

A Pro-social behaviour
B Mischievousness
C Anti-social behaviour
D Identity crisis

2.4 The temperament of a person who is extroverted and likes making friends:

A Sanguine
B Choleric
C Melancholic
D Phlegmatic

2.5 The vocabulary of the child which includes words that the child understands, but does not use actively.

A Non-verbal communication
B Non-verbal language
C Vocabulary
D Verbal language

2.6 The child's understanding of the spoken, written word or listening language, is called:

A Expressive language
B Receptive language
C Verbal language
D Written language

2.7 The income level of the parents which can play a role in language development.

A Affordability
B Educational level
C Socio-economic status
D Deprivation

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2.8 The term that describes what the child thinks of him/herself:

A Self-concept
B Self-esteem
C Identity
D Self-image

2.9 Members of a social group who are willing to do what the majority of the group want.

A Leaders
B Followers
C Constructive members
D Destructive members

2.10 The way in which the body responds to environmental events:

A Illness
B Disease
C Stress
D Allergy

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 3

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Psychotherapy	A	Conducted with a representative group of people.
3.2	Projective tests	B	Participants are rated on a particular trait of behaviour.
3.3	Direct observation	C	Helps the patient understand himself/herself.
3.4	Surveys	D	A detailed report of a person's personality traits.
3.5	Interviews	E	A video camera can be used.
		F	A structured set of questions are used.
		G	There are no right or wrong answers.

(5 × 2) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Discuss FIVE aims of socialisation of the pre-school child. (5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Television does not always have a stimulating and positive effect on children. Name THREE ways by which parents can lessen the negative impact of television on children. (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 What can the Early Childhood Development (ECD) practitioner do to help the child overcome the '*initiative versus guilt stage'* of development? Give THREE examples. (3 × 2) (6)

4.4 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (4.4.1–4.4.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.4.1	Phlegmatic	A	extroverted and likes making friends
4.4.2	Sanguine	B	spiteful and envious
4.4.3	Choleric	C	self-content and kind
4.4.4	Melancholic	D	grumpy and loud
		E	withdrawn
		F	works well in a team

(4 × 2) (8)

4.5 Discuss Stage 1 of Kohlberg's theory of moral development. (3 × 2) (6)

4.6 According to Freud, the '*id*' is the seat of instincts and primitive needs.

Name the TWO instincts that drive human behaviour. (2 × 2) (4)

4.7 Name the *projective tests* and explain how these are used in personality evaluation. (6 × 1) (6)

4.8 Name TWO disadvantages of using case studies in personality evaluation. (2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Name FIVE ways a baby communicates. (5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Explain how the following factors influence the development of language:

5.2.1 Environment (4 × 1) (4)

5.2.2 Intelligence (3 × 1) (3)

5.3 Stuttering is a common speech problem with children during the pre-school years.

5.3.1 Distinguish between *normal stuttering* and *persistent stuttering*. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3.2 How can the ECD practitioner help the child who stutters?

Name FIVE guidelines. (5 × 2) (10)

5.4 What advice will you, as the ECD practitioner give to the parents of a bilingual child?

Discuss FIVE guidelines. (5 × 2) (10)

5.5 Briefly explain the following types of disorders in young children:

5.5.1 Autism

5.5.2 Aphasia

5.5.3 Psychosis

5.5.4 Elective mutism (4 × 2) (8)

5.6 Name THREE possible causes of speech defects in young children. (3 × 2) (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 6

6.1 Briefly discuss how the following concepts influence identity formation in the adolescent:

6.1.1 Identity foreclosure

6.1.2 Identity diffusion

6.1.3 Experimentation

6.1.4 Puberty

(4 × 2) (8)

6.2 Discuss the importance of friendship to the adolescent. (4 × 2) (8)

6.3 Being a follower is sometimes easier than being a leader. Give FOUR reasons why it is easier for the adolescent to be follower than a leader.

(4 × 2) (8)

6.4 Stress is part of our lives.

6.4.1 Define what is *stress*. (3 × 1) (6)

6.4.2 Explain stress at work. (3 × 2) (6)

6.4.3 Name FIVE emotional effects of stress. (5 × 1) (5)

6.5 What influence does divorce have on the young child? Discuss THREE possible effects that divorce may have on the child. (3 × 2) (6)

6.6 Discuss THREE effects racial discrimination and prejudice can have on the young child. (3 × 2) (6)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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