higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N420**(E)**(J3)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5

(20060105)

3 June 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

Copyright reserved

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.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a term or word from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. 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	A person's manner of thinking, behaving or reacting	A	sanguine
1.1.2	Creates a positive learning environment	B	stranger anxiety
1.1.3	The ability to form well-structured visual images	C	super ego
1.1.4	Children born between the youngest and oldest siblings who feel jealous	D	temperament
1.1.5	Easy-going in nature	E	democratic teacher
1.1.6	Associated with pleasure and reality principles	F	negative self-concept
1.1.7	Fearful and nervous feelings displayed when encounters people	G	ego
1.1.8	Ensures better academic success	H	autocratic teacher
1.1.9	Reserved and unsociable personality traits	I	positive self-concept
1.1.10	A person's belief in his/her ability to achieve things	J	spatial skills
		K	phlegmatic
		L	middle child syndrome
		M	choleric
		N	self-efficacy
		O	melancholic

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write '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 A secure mother-child relationship will lead to good social development.

1.2.2 Attending a day-care centre develops a child's pro-social behaviour.

1.2.3 Sexism refers to any form of discrimination based on race groups.

1.2.4 An autocratic parent is fair and allows respect to develop.

1.2.5 Boys are known to develop language skills sooner than girls.

1.2.6 Identity diffusion occurs when adolescents are uncertain about their roles.

1.2.7 Boys maintain higher levels of assertiveness than girls.

(10)

1.3 Various options are given as possible answers to the following statements. 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 The … seeks pleasure regardless of social rules and customs.

A id
B ego
C superego
D reality principle

1.3.2 The … personality type makes good administrators who work with precision and accuracy.

A sanguine
B melancholic
C phlegmatic
D choleric

1.3.3 A research method used to contact a large no of people at low cost:

A photo-voice
B interviews
C case studies
D questionnaires

1.3.4 The … personality type is characterised by aggressive and impulsive tendencies.

A phlegmatic
B choleric
C sanguine
D melancholic

1.3.5 An in-depth, detailed analysis of a person refers to …

A questionnaires
B interviews
C surveys
D case studies

1.3.6 The … refers to the ethical part of the conscious.

A id
B ego
C superego
D pleasure principle

1.3.7 Learning isiXhosa and English in the home environment is regarded as …

A two language bilingualism
B subordinate bilingualism
C co-ordinate bilingualism
D compound bilingualism

1.3.8 Literature is a form of escapism, which means that children can …

A balance their skills.
B escape from everyday stress.
C develop a sense of self.
D develop large muscles.

1.3.9 When an adolescent explores his/her identity and values due to a crisis, it is regarded as …

A foreclosure
B identity documentation
C moratorium
D self-efficacy

1.3.10 An example of an environmental stressor is …

A major illness
B motor vehicle accidents
C job loss
D weight gain

(10 × 2) (20)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Parenthood is about guiding the next generation to build the future of our youth.

Explain how good and bad parenting respectively affects a child's socialisation. (5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Give THREE advantages of psychotherapy. (3 × 2) (6)

2.3 Observational learning plays an important role during childhood. It is also known as modelling.

Outline the key concepts of observational learning. (4 × 2) (8)

2.4 Identify the personality type that is associated according to Hippocrates with each element listed below:

2.4.1 Air

2.4.2 Earth

2.4.3 Fire

2.4.4 Water

(4 × 1) (4)

2.5 Define the following terms:

2.5.1 Peer group

2.5.2 Prosocial behaviour

(2 × 2) (4)

2.6 Discuss FOUR advantages of reading literature to a child. (4 × 2) (8)

2.7 Lawrence Kohlberg stressed moral development in early childhood.

Identify strategies to enhance moral development in children. (5 × 2) (10)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The socio-economic status of a family impacts the language development of a child.

Discuss the above statement under the following headings:

3.1.1 Low socio-economic status

3.1.2 Average socio-economic status

3.1.3 High socio-economic status

(3 × 4) (12)

3.2 Name FIVE characteristics of a democratic parent. (5 × 2) (10)

3.3 Name THREE physical problems that cause pronunciation problems in children. (3)

3.4 Define the following terms:

3.4.1 Echolalia

3.4.2 Lulling

3.4.3 Cooing

(3 × 2) (6)

3.5 Read the passage below and answer the questions.

> Angela is 6 years old and lives in Durban, KZN. She experiences great challenges communicating with her family and friends. Her family often experiences difficulties if they go out for a meal as Angela is also unable to follow general dining etiquette. She does not respond well to loud sounds and often bursts out into tantrums. For this reason, her mum is home-schooling her.

3.5.1 Identify the mental condition Angela experiences. (1)

3.5.2 State FOUR characteristics of this condition. (4)

3.5.3 Name FIVE possible causes of this condition. (5)

3.5.4 Recommend FIVE possible treatment methods to Angela's mother. (5)

3.6 Differentiate between *verbal* and *non-verbal* communication. (2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Adolescents experience a range of psychosocial and emotional changes.

4.1.1 Explain how adolescents react to their physical development. (3 × 2) (6)

4.1.2 Outline THREE points of advice for parents and educators having to deal with emotional adolescents. (3 × 2) (6)

4.1.3 Name THREE risks adolescents may encounter with sexual exploration or experimentation. (3)

4.2 Unique circumstances have influenced and changed the structure and circumstances of families in South Africa over the past decade.

4.2.1 Define *nuclear family.* (1 × 2) (2)

4.2.2 Define *extended family.* (1 × 2) (2)

4.2.3 In your opinion, is it an *advantage* or a *disadvantage* to live in an extended family?

Give FIVE reasons to motivate your answer. (1 + 5) (6)

4.3 Read the extract from a newspaper below and answer the question.

DAILY MAVERICK

By Greg Nicolson



SOUTH AFRICA: WHERE 12 MILLION LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY

Reducing poverty is seen as the world's greatest challenge, and in South Africa it is counted as part of the country's triple threat, the other two being unemployment and inequality. Statistics South Africa has published a report that updates the national and provincial poverty lines, setting the minimum socially acceptable standard to separate the poor from the non-poor.

[Source: *www.dailymaverick.co.za*]

With reference to the extract, explain how poverty affects children. (5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Underachievement occurs when a child performs below his/her normal intellectual potential. Underachievement is a complex situation which can be deemed a crisis when brought to the forefront.

4.4.1 Explain FIVE common characteristics of underachievement.

4.4.2 Name FIVE causes of underachievement. 

4.4.3 Suggest FIVE recommendations to help underachievers.

(3 × 5) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

Copyright reserved