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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5

(20060105)

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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 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. Neat, readable handwriting and the systematic lay-out of facts will count in your favour.
5. 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 Crying is an example of pre-linguistic speech.

1.1.2 An extrovert is always a leader.

1.1.3 An nuclear family is a family where a man is married to two women with children.

1.1.4 Stress is tension that should be avoided at all times.

1.1.5 Children, who are stuttering at the age of three years old, should be treated by a speech therapist because it is a clear sign of a language problem.

1.1.6 Expressive language includes singing.

1.1.7 A mother, who is unhappy in her work, can have a negative influence on the child's adjustment at the ECD centre.

1.1.8 Insecure children experience separation anxiety when they start pre-school.

1.1.9 Children who have experienced racial discrimination have doubt in their own abilities.

1.1.10 A child, who is in care of his/her mother, is generally more skilful than the child who attends pre-school.

(10 × 2) (20)

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1.2 Choose a word(s)/term from COLUMN B to match a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLOMN A		COLOMN B
1.2.1	Leader	A the happy sounds of a satisfied baby
1.2.2	Ethnocentrism	B theory of moral development
1.2.3	Bandura	C influences from the environment can influence behaviour
1.2.4	Kohlberg	D positive personal traits
1.2.5	Projective test	E interpret pictures
1.2.6	Cooing	F regarding your own group as superior
1.2.7	Telegraphic speech	G theory of psycho-social development
1.2.8	Language deprivation	H two-word sentences
1.2.9	Ego	I limited exposure to conversation
1.2.10	Erikson	J an accepted member who represents a group

(10 x 2) (10)

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 exposed to violence and crime is …

A that the child can adjust easily in a new school.
B the child has a good concentration span.
C a rebellious child.
D the child who trusts adults.

1.3.2 Generation gap refers to …

A shyness and insecurity.
B the differences that occur between adolescents and adults.
C hormone changes.
D a negative identity.

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1.3.3 An environmental factor that can cause stress is …

A headaches.
B poor sleeping pattern.
C noise.
D fatigue.

1.3.4 Homophobia refers to fear of …

A being locked up in a house.
B being alone at home.
C homosexual persons.
D animals.

1.3.5 A polygamous family is a type of family when …

A the man is the father and spouse to two or more nuclear families.
B the family comprises of one parent with children.
C divorced parents remarry.
D many relatives live together.

1.3.6 An advantage 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 opportunity to develop his/her large muscles.
D he/she can fall asleep in front of the television.

1.3.7 A characteristic of an adolescent who is accepted by his/her peers is …

A a poor self-image.
B sympathetic.
C a negative attitude.
D dependence.

1.3.8 A typical characteristic of an extrovert is …

A that he/she enjoys to be alone.
B impulsiveness.
C that he/she is shy.
D that he/she is passive.

1.3.9 Children with a positive self-image …

A are usually academically more successful.
B have poor social skills.
C have a high level of anxiety.
D are afraid to express their opinions.

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1.3.10 Autocratic parents …

A accept the child with all his/her talents and shortcomings.
B help the child to become more independent.
C expect from the child to be obedient at all times.
D try to understand the child's behaviour.

(10 × 2) (20)
[50]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Name FIVE physical problems that can cause speech problems. (5)

2.2 Name THREE ways of how a deaf (hearing impaired) person communicates. (3)

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

2.4 Some children are exposed to violence at home and in their community.

Give FOUR examples how this can have a negative effect on the child's behaviour. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to Erikson's theory to explain how you as an ECD practitioner would help the child to develop a sense of trust and overcome the feeling of distrust.

Give FIVE examples. (5)

2.6 Name TWO characteristics of children with the following temperament:

2.6.1 Melancholic

2.6.2 Choleric

2.6.3 Phlegmatic

2.6.4 Sanguine

(4 × 2) (8)

2.7 2.7.1 Explain the term self-inflicted *mutism*. (3)

2.7.2 Give FIVE possible reasons for self-inflicted *mutism*. (5)

2.8 Give 10 examples of how to relieve stress. (10)
[50]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Give THREE examples of bilingualism and briefly explain each. (3 × 4) (12)

3.2 Television is a powerful medium.

State SEVEN ways in which television can have a negative influence on the development of the child. (7 × 2) (14)

3.3 Distinguish between a *stepfamily* and an *extended family*. (4)

3.4 State FOUR disadvantages for a child who is part of a stepfamily. (4)

3.5 Name FOUR elements, which influence one's personality according to Hippocrates. (4)

3.6 Give FOUR examples of anti-social behaviour of young children. (4)

3.7 Distinguish between *aggressive* and *assertive* behaviour. (2 × 2) (4)

3.8 Distinguish between *receptive* and *expressive* language comprehension. (2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 It is important that the ECD practitioner should be aware of children with specific problems or handicaps. Refer the following cases.

4.1.1 An autistic child

4.1.2 A child who shows excessive aggressive behaviour

4.1.3 A child who is being physically abused

4.1.4 A child who stutters

4.1.5 A child with poor vision

4.1.6 A child with low muscle tone

4.1.7 A hearing impaired child

(7 × 2) (14)

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

4.3 What is *sexism*? (1 × 2) (2)

4.4 Give FOUR examples of situations which explain sexism. (4 × 2) (8)

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4.5 Continuous stress could have detrimental effects on the body, resulting in a variety of diseases and problems.

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

4.6 Name the method of personality evaluation that matches the following descriptions:

4.6.1 The method where questions are given to a representative group of people and only some aspects of the personality are tested

4.6.2 This method is very time consuming and could be expensive.

4.6.3 During this method the researcher does not ask questions directly, but the child is simply asked what he/she sees in the inkblot

4.6.4 The method of relieving emotional distress through helping people to talk about their problems and express their feelings

(4 × 2) (8)

4.7 Give FIVE examples of non-verbal communication. (5)
[50]

TOTAL: 200

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