higher education & training

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N420**(E)**(N20)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY N5

(20060105)

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09:00–12:00

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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. Leave a line after each subquestion.
5. Start each section on a NEW page.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

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.

1.1.1 Children from single-parent families tend to be more independent.

1.1.2 Babies learn to socialise by imitating the behaviour of their parents.

1.1.3 Television and images on social media have the possibility of teaching children new aggression skills.

1.1.4 Freud identified four basic elements in matter that can determine the temperament of a person.

1.1.5 Interviews for personality evaluation can be disadvantageous, because they can be time-consuming.

1.1.6 Auditory perception is not an important skill for a child to understand the spoken or written word.

1.1.7 By the age of two a baby has acquired a vocabulary of 1 000 to 2 000 words.

1.1.8 Intelligence, as well as genetics, plays a role in the development of the child.

1.1.9 Stuttering generally persists to adulthood.

1.1.10 Research has proven that bilingualism has no effect on academic progress.

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 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 (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 A child who is anxious, tense and afraid to speak could be experiencing ...

A aphasia.
B severe emotional problems.
C autism.

1.2.2 ... is a severe mental disorder in which a child's or person's contact with reality becomes distorted.

A Psychosis
B Aphasia
C Autism

1.2.3 The child makes mistakes with sentence structure, for example, with the use of pronouns, verbs and tenses:

A Insufficient vocabulary
B Language inadequacies
C Grammatical errors

1.2.4 A specialist or expert is recommended to treat the child's problem:

A Prescription
B Referral
C Diagnosis

1.2.5 The child has difficulty pronouncing the 's' or 'z' sounds:

A Elective mutism
B Stuttering
C Lisp

1.2.6 ... is a complex and organised idea of the person as a whole and includes cognitive, emotional and evaluative aspects.

A Self-esteem
B Self-concept
C Identity

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1.2.7 The period of confusion and experimentation adolescents often go through before they are able to find their place in society:

A Sex-role identity
B Experimentation
C Identity crisis

1.2.8 The adolescent has experienced the crisis period and now has a strong commitment to a career:

A Identity moratorium
B Identity achievement
C Identity diffusion

1.2.9 The process of identity development is the acceptance of the self as either masculine or feminine:

A Gender identity
B Intellectual change
C Physical development

1.2.10 Acts as a reference group which gives the adolescent the opportunity to assess his or her own behaviour, problems, needs and goals:

A Class group
B Peer group
C Male counterparts

(10 × 2) (20)

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1.3 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	Friendship	A	parents can punish too harshly, which can produce guilt
1.3.2	Trust versus distrust	B	use statistical analysis such as validity, reliability and consistency
1.3.3	Autonomy versus doubt and shame	C	members follow because they are afraid of the leader
1.3.4	Initiative versus guilt	D	the adolescent can express his or her anxiety, doubt and resentment against society without fear of being rejected or mocked
1.3.5	Projective tests	E	physical demands, task demands, role stress
1.3.6	Surveys	F	generalisations about the typical characteristics of a group
1.3.7	Society	G	if a child fails, he or she will experience feelings of doubt and shyness
1.3.8	Authoritarian leader	H	parents must provide for the basic needs of the child
1.3.9	Stress at work	I	the level of modernisation of the society in which the adolescent grows up influences his or her cognitive maturity
1.3.10	Stereotype	J	shows concern for feelings and interests of the group members
		K	a good method to test a child's personality as the researcher does not ask questions directly

(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 The family is the most important socialisation agent in a child's life.

State FOUR areas in which the family influences the socialisation of the child. (4 × 2) (8)

2.2 Name FIVE examples of mass media. (5)

2.3 Explain the characteristics of a child who displays prosocial behaviour. (3 × 2) (6)

2.4 Name the first THREE stages of Erikson's psychosocial developmental phases. (3 × 2) (6)

2.5 Match the temperament in COLUMN A with the personality type in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.5.1–2.5.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.5.1	Sanguine	A	doer
2.5.2	Choleric	B	self-content and kind
2.5.3	Melancholic	C	extroverted
2.5.4	Phlegmatic	D	self-reliant and independent

(4 × 2) (8)

2.6 Psychotherapy is a common form of personality evaluation.

2.6.1 Define *psychotherapy*. (3)

2.6.2 Name ONE advantage of psychotherapy. (2)

2.6.3 Name TWO disadvantages of psychotherapy. (2 × 2) (4)

2.7 Name THREE informal methods of personality evaluation. (3)

2.8 Discuss *ego* as a source of conflict according to Freud's psychoanalytical theory. (5)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Distinguish between *receptive language comprehension* and *expressive language comprehension*. (2 + 2) (4)

3.2 Name FIVE forms of nonverbal communication. (5 × 2) (10)

3.3 Give SIX general guidelines to parents on how to improve the language development of a child. (6 × 2) (12)

3.4 Briefly describe how each of the following factors influence a child's language development:

3.4.1 Environment (4)

3.4.2 Role model (3)

3.4.3 Personality (3)

3.5 Name THREE types of bilingualism. (3 × 2) (6)

3.6 Name FOUR problems that an autistic child could experience. (4 × 2) (8)

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Name FOUR changes taking place during adolescence which influence the formation of identity in a young adult. (4)

4.2 Name THREE characteristics of a child with a positive self-concept and THREE characteristics of a child with a negative self-concept. (3 + 3) (6)

4.3 Discuss the influence of the peer group in the development of the adolescent. (4 × 2) (8)

4.4 Name 10 characteristics displayed by adolescents who are accepted by their peers. (10)

4.5 Briefly distinguish between a *leader* and a *follower*. (2 + 2) (4)

4.6 Give FIVE general causes of stress. (5)

4.7 Name FIVE physical effects of stress and FIVE emotional effects of stress. (5 + 5) (10)

4.8 Name THREE types of families found in modern society. (3)

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TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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