higher education & training

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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. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a term 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	An attempt to produce recognisable words	A	aggressive behaviour
1.1.2	The emotional bond a child develops with the primary care-giver	B	trust versus mistrust
1.1.3	Maintaining a positive attitude towards the future	C	separation anxiety
1.1.4	Traditional family consisting of mother, father and children	D	crying
1.1.5	The difference in interests between parents and their children	E	nuclear family
1.1.6	Related to punishment	F	identity achievement
1.1.7	Squealing or gurgling sounds babies make to show satisfaction	G	initiative versus guilt
1.1.8	When a mother leaves the room, the child becomes anxious	H	babbling
1.1.9	Behaviour that threatens to cause physical harm	I	attachment
1.1.10	A child understands the world through interaction with parents	J	muscular dystrophy
		K	extended family
		L	high self-esteem
		M	generation gap
		N	cooing
		O	punitive

(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 Excessive use of dummies and thumb-sucking can lead to lisping.

1.2.2 Bilingual children may experience social discrimination which may affect their development negatively.

1.2.3 Expressive language comprehension refers to what we say to others.

1.2.4 Non-verbal communication refers to communication that does not use words, e.g. gestures and body language.

1.2.5 Erickson's theory outlined 6 stages of psychosocial development.

1.2.6 Self-efficacy refers to the development of an individual's distinct personality.

1.2.7 During the 'autonomy versus doubt and shame' stage, the child needs to develop self-control.

(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 An example of a peer offering intellectual support is …

A sharing your lunch with your friend.
B teaching a friend his/her timetables.
C hugging your friend when he/she is sad.
D helping your friend deal with his/her problem.

1.3.2 Epilepsy is regarded as a …

A psychological disorder related to stress.
B persistent disorder marked by memory disorders.
C mental condition that delays speech.
D neurological disorder characterised by seizures.

1.3.3 When children engage in games and become dependent on one another's support, it is regarded as … behaviour.

A antisocial
B assertive
C prosocial
D aggressive

1.3.4 The stress management technique of 'constructive self-talk' is …

A managing one's perception of daily events.
B visual strategies used to reduce negative thoughts.
C a mental monologue speaking one's thoughts out aloud.
D remembering mental images about the stressful event.

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1.3.5 The instinctive drive to avoid pain and unpleasant experiences is called the … principle.

A pleasure
B reality
C personality
D intellectual

1.3.6 Compound bilingualism refers to learning …

A two languages through visual images separately.
B a second language from the first one.
C a second language indirectly.
D two languages in the same environment.

1.3.7 If a child is rewarded for his\her behaviour, he\she is most likely going to …

A avoid it totally.
B replicate it.
C shy away from it.
D diminish it.

1.3.8 The component of human personality that controls our sense of right and wrong:

A Id
B Ego
C Superego
D Pleasure principle

1.3.9 A process whereby an individual responds to ambiguous scenes, words and images, is known as a/an:

A psychometric test.
B interview.
C case study.
D projective test.

1.3.10 An optimistic, cheerful and outgoing personality type is associated with the body fluid of …

A black bile.
B blood.
C phlegm.
D yellow bile.

(10 × 2) (20)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 'In the end you always go back to the people that were there in the beginning.'

Author unknown

Explain the role of the peer group in child socialisation. (5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Sexism in literature discriminates against specific genders.

Give examples of sexism that exist in literature. (3 × 2) (6)

2.3 Discuss the characteristics of the ID, as outlined in Freud's psychoanalytical theory. (4 × 2) (8)

2.4 Briefly explain what it means when it is said that Bandura's social learning theory highlights the process of vicarious reinforcement. (2 × 2) (4)

2.5 Define each of the following terms:

2.5.1 Direct observation

2.5.2 Interview

(2 × 2) (4)

2.6 Surveys are used by psychologists to analyse human behaviour.

State FOUR advantages of surveys. (4 × 2) (8)

2.7 Explain the development of the child during Erickson's 'initiative versus guilt' stage. (5 × 2) (10)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Name FIVE internal factors that influence language development in children. (5)

3.2 Delayed speech is a common language problem among children.

State strategies that will assist parents when a child experiences the problem of delayed speech. (5 × 2) (10)

3.3 State FIVE causes of inadequate language skills during early childhood development. (5)

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3.4 'The autocratic teacher uses a teacher-centred approach in the classroom, whereas the democratic teacher engages with learners encouraging participation.'

3.4.1 In your opinion, which is a more valuable teaching approach? (1)

3.4.2 Explain your answer with FOUR reasons. (4)

3.5 Senamile is five years old and attends Grade RR at Baobab Montessori School in Bryanston, Gauteng. She is extremely quiet and refuses to participate in activities. She speaks to only a small number of people who are close to her. Ms Makhanya, her Grade RR educator is concerned about her behaviour.

3.5.1 Name the language problem experienced by Senamile. (1)

3.5.2 State FOUR more characteristics of this condition. (4)

3.5.3 State FIVE possible causes. (5)

3.5.4 What FIVE recommendations would you make to Ms Makhanya on possible treatment methods? (5)

3.6 Explain the terms *differentiated crying* and *undifferentiated crying*. (2 × 2) (4)

3.7 The holophrastic (one-word) stage forms the foundation of linguistic development.

Give THREE points of advice for parents of adolescents. (3 × 2) (6)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Adolescence is the years between 12–19 years and is considered the transitional stage from childhood to adulthood.

Give THREE points of advice for parents of adolescents. (3 × 2) (6)

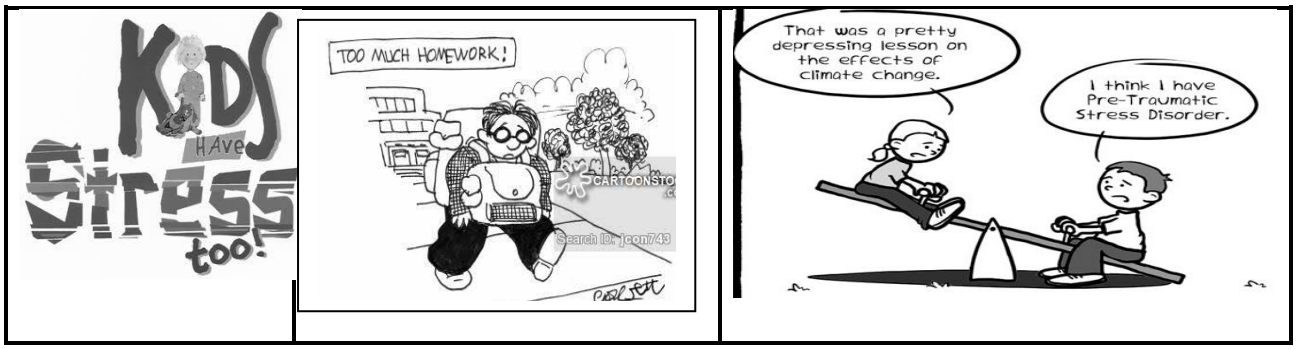
4.2 Define the following terms:

4.2.1 Identity formation

4.2.2 Self-acceptance

(2 × 2) (4)

4.3 Refer to the cartoon collage in 'KIDS have STRESS too!' and answer the questions.



[Source : *https://www.joemohrtoons.com*]

4.3.1 State FIVE physical effects of stress on children. (5)

4.3.2 State FIVE emotional effects of stress on children. (5)

4.3.3 What impact does stress have on early childhood development? (5 × 1) (5)

4.4 The requirement for leadership in early childhood education has and always will be priority.

4.4.1 Define the term *democratic leader*. (3)

4.4.2 Explain THREE advantages of democratic leaders in early childhood. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5 A peer group consists of individuals with more or less the same characteristics, who belong to the same age group and social status and who share similar interests.

4.5.1 State THREE functions of a peer group for adolescents. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5.2 State FIVE ways in which the adolescent is affected if accepted by the peer group. (5 × 2) (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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