



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCARE DIDACTICS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4

(7080104)

**9 October 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00**

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

211Q1B2009

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCARE DIDACTICS THEORY AND PRACTICAL N4
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. Start each question on a new page.
 5. Write neatly and legibly.
-

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The babies' and toddlers' outdoor area should be separate from the older children's outdoor area.



1.1.2 Pets are allowed to move around in the babies' area.

1.1.3 Most activities in a Baby Room can be presented daily.

1.1.4 The educator is the child's primary caretaker.

1.1.5 Babies should never be left unsupervised in their cots when they are awake.



1.1.6 Object permanence is when a baby realises that an object still exists even though it is out of sight.

1.1.7 Observation involves more than just watching a child; it is observing details about the child's actions.

1.1.8 When observing, educators learn about the child's weaknesses and strengths.

1.1.9 The most important reason for watching children is to stay busy.



1.1.10 Basic routines such as nappy changing do not have to be observed.

(10 × 2) (20)

- 1.2 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Sucking, grasping	A	independent/solitary play
1.2.2	The child plays alone	B	active play
1.2.3	Children put things together in a unique and imaginative way.	C	social play 
1.2.4	Appears to play together, but actually still plays alone	D	constructive play
1.2.5	Involves the child's large muscles	E	manipulative play
1.2.6	Media can be used as the child sees fit	F	parallel play
1.2.7	Children engage in co-operative play	G	reflexes
1.2.8	Pronunciation, vocabulary, speaking	H	open media
1.2.9	This play involves manoeuvring an object into position 	I	pincer grasp
1.2.10	Use thumb and index finger to hold something	J	expressive language
		K	receptive language
		L	language activity

(10 × 2) (20)

- 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 (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.



1.3.1 The ... area is NOT a routine area in the Baby Room.

- A rest and nappy
- B feeding and food preparation
- C isolation
- D toilet and cleaning



1.3.2 Laminated safety glass can be installed in a Baby Room to improve ...

- A ventilation
- B temperature
- C texture
- D sound quality

1.3.3 ... is a warm colour.

- A Red
- B Blue
- C Green
- D White

1.3.4 During a creative activity, never ...

- A have supervision.
- B display ugly pictures.
- C let the children mix their own paint.
- D show the children a model which they must copy.



1.3.5 ... is NOT a secondary colour.

- A Green
- B Purple
- C Yellow
- D Orange

(5 × 2) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Babies spend a lot of time on the floor.

Explain the requirements for flooring in the Baby Room.  (5 × 2) (10)

2.2 *Fantasy play* is also known as *imaginative play*, *pretend play* and *role play*.

2.2.1 Discuss the value of *fantasy play* for young children. (4 × 2) (8)

2.2.2 Discuss the role of the educator during fantasy play. (6 × 1) (6)

2.2.3 Study the photo below and answer the question. 



[Source: <https://www.mothergoosecornerdcc.co.za>]

2.2.3 Pretend that you are an educator. Write down any TWO observations regarding the holistic development of the children in the photos above. (2 × 2) (4)

2.3 During physically active play, babies exercise and develop their muscles and get rid of extra energy.

Discuss the place and time of physically active play in the Baby Room. (2 × 2) (4)

2.4 Discuss the value of written planning.  (10 × 1) (10)

2.5 The documents listed in the table below are used to keep record of the child's skills, needs and concerns. Copy the table in your ANSWER BOOK and complete it by filling in the educator's responsibility and value of each record.

Record	Educator's responsibility	Value of record
Attendance register		
Daily reports/Observation reports		
Monthly observation report		
Progress report for babies		

(4 × 2) (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The goals for the care and education of young children are basically the same, namely meeting the children's needs.

3.1 3.1.1 Name FIVE different activity areas in the Baby Playroom.  (5)

3.1.2 Discuss the value of dividing a Baby Room into different activity areas. (4 × 1) (4)

3.2 3.2.1 Give the definition of a *toy*. (2)

3.2.2 List FIVE suitable manipulative toys for 1- to 2-year olds. (5)

3.3 It is important for parents to know and understand what is being done at the day-care centre. 

Discuss how you will involve parents in problem-solving activities. (5 × 2) (10)

3.4 Copy the following lesson plan in your ANSWER BOOK and complete it by planning a messy play activity for a group of four 1- to 2-year olds.

<u>General information:</u>		
• • • • • •		
(6 × 1)		
INTRODUCTION – OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	APPARATUS
		(3 × 2)
MAIN ACTIVITY/ CORE OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	APPARATUS
		(3 × 2)
CONCLUSION – OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	APPARATUS
		(3 × 2)
Evaluation:		

(24)
[50]



QUESTION 4

4.1	There is music in every child. The teacher's job is to find it and nurture it. <i>Frances Clark</i>			
	[Source: <i>keystonecreations.com.au</i>]			
4.1.1	Discuss the criteria for selecting suitable materials and aids for musical activities for babies.	(6 × 1)	(6)	
4.1.2	Give THREE music activities the educator can do with a baby from birth to six months old.	(3 × 2)	(6)	
4.2	List SIX points that the educator must keep in mind when discussing the child's progress at a parent meeting.		(6)	
4.3	Discuss FOUR requirements for a safe pram.	(4 × 2)	(8)	
4.4	4.4.1 Modelling in art is a three-dimensional representation of objects of form.			
	List THREE different types of modelling material.	(3 × 1)	(3)	
	4.4.2 Discuss the value of modelling in the pre-school.	(5 × 1)	(5)	
4.5	4.5.1 Experiences with paint are completely different from experiences with drawing media.			
	Name SIX different materials that can be used to paint with.	(6 × 1)	(6)	
	4.5.2 Explain TWO examples of painting activities.	(2 × 2)	(4)	
4.6	Discuss the value of making and baking activities for the young child.	(6 × 1)	(6)	
			[50]	
			TOTAL SECTION B:	150
			GRAND TOTAL:	200