



higher education & training

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N410(E)(M31)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

EDUCATION N4

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This question paper consists of 10 pages.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
EDUCATION 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. Write neatly and legibly.
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SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. ✂

- 1.1 Moral normative development refers to appreciating beautiful things in life.
- 1.2 When making something from your own ideas you are being creative.
- 1.3 Cognitive; mental and intellectual refer to the same aspect.
- 1.4 Self-image is how other people see you. ✂
- 1.5 Language is not one of the eleven aspects of the whole child approach.
- 1.6 Religion may include faith and worship.
- 1.7 While developing the social aspect children learn to take turns; share and work in groups.
- 1.8 Aesthetic development refers to experiencing different feelings.
- 1.9 Coordination is the working together of senses and muscles.
- 1.10 The whole child approach studies the child in totality. ✂

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Choose an/a item/word from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Expressing feelings	A	good day care
2.2	Part of forming your self-image	B	fine motor 
2.3	Using your small muscles to move	C	relationship of trust
2.4	Develops all aspects in children	D	authority
2.5	Important element in a relationship	E	How clever am I?
2.6	The adult must give direction to a child's life	F	emotional development
2.7	The adult needs to know that children are individuals	G	knowledge and understanding
2.8	Male and female	H	gender
2.9	Children climbing on a jungle gym	I	barriers
2.10	Limits	J	gross motor movement

(10 × 2)

[20]**QUESTION 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 (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 Learning:

- A Is a process where information is retrieved
- B Is part of your genetic characteristics
- C Results in a relatively permanent change in knowledge
- D Is difficult

3.2 Cognitive development refers to ...



- A intellectual and mental development.
- B the development of ways to control emotions.
- C understanding that there are different genders.
- D to be able to know what is right and what is wrong.

3.3 Memory refers to ...



- A knowing one's own cognitive processes.
- B having insight in a problem.
- C being motivated.
- D storing and retrieving information.

3.4 Intrinsic motivation ...

- A means you are motivated by other people.
- B comes from factors inside a person.
- C is less important than extrinsic motivation.
- D relies on a reward.

3.5 The term sensory-motor refers to ...

- A being creative.
- B using your five senses.
- C learning through movement.
- D learning through senses and movement.

3.6 Signs of giftedness ...



- A trouble memorising information.
- B below average intellectual skills.
- C ability to learn quickly and efficiently.
- D poor people skills.

3.7 Most reliable method used to identify giftedness:

- A Information received standardised test
- B Letting them draw
- C Test their reading and spelling
- D Observing the child in the classroom

3.8 A learning tool using pictures and colour:

- A Summary
- B Comprehension test
- C Highlighters
- D Mind map



3.9 According to Bandura the learning process takes place through:

- A Cognitive processes
- B Conditioning
- C Observation
- D Memory

3.10 The term reinforcement in conditioning refers to:

- A Being strong
- B The process of shaping behaviour to get the required response
- C The response will decrease
- D Certain behaviour is encouraged

(10 × 2) [20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Intellectual disability hinders the child's normal progress in school.

Explain how the following can cause intellectual disability in children:

4.1.1 Genetic conditions

4.1.2 Problems during child birth

4.1.3 Problems during pregnancy

(3 × 2) (6)

4.2 According to Pavlov there are different processes involved in conditioning.

Explain the following terminology:

4.2.1 Extinction

4.2.2 Spontaneous recovery

4.2.3 Generalisation

4.2.4 Discrimination

(4 × 2) (8)

4.3 Which specialists/therapists specialises in treating the following problems?

4.3.1 Specific problems in children

4.3.2 You need someone to test your eyes

4.3.3 Specialist helping with emotional problems

4.3.4 Can help when you have a sport injury

4.3.5 Assist when families experience socio-economic problems

(5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Give TWO characteristics of the following types of memory:

4.4.1 Sensory memory 

4.4.2 Short term memory

4.4.3 Long term memory

(3 × 2) (6)

4.5 In education an adult is usually placed in a relationship with a child. This relationship is dependable on certain elements to be present, namely knowledge, authority and trust.

Identify these elements in the following statements.



4.5.1 The adult is put in this relationship to make rules to the benefit the child.

4.5.2 The child will trust the adult to love him/her unconditionally.

4.5.3 The adult must understand that the child is not a young adult.

(3 × 2) (6)

4.6 Sophia is setting out creative activities for her class. She explains to the children what is expected of them so they understand what they need to do. There is not enough equipment available for each child so they need to share and take turns. She makes rules so that children know what they may and may not do. The children enjoy the activities. They use their small muscles to cut and paste and paint. Afterwards she displays the art work so that the children can admire their own art work and those of others.



Identify the SIX aspects of the whole child approach that are developed through these activities. Motivate your answers.

(6 × 2) (12)

4.7 Explain the concept *whole child approach* in your own words.

(2)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Learning problems hinder the normal learning process.

Explain how the following aspects can influence a child's learning.

5.1.1 Fine motor skills

5.1.2 Hyperactivity



5.1.3 Aphasia

5.1.4 Social and emotional problems

(4 × 2) (8)

5.2 Some children in your class may be more active than normal. What are the signs of a hyperactive child?

State SIX possible signs of hyperactivity. (6)

5.3 Explain how the following can help the intellectually challenged (disabled) child.

5.3.1 The educator needs to learn everything she can about intellectual disabilities.



5.3.2 She needs to encourage the child's independence.

5.3.3 Allow the child to participate in group activities.

5.4.4 She needs to stay in touch with the parents.

5.4.5 Divide work into smaller chunks.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.4 Motivation is an important factor in the learning process.

Determine whether the following are 'intrinsic' or 'extrinsic' motivation:

5.4.1 The child is playing hard because he wants to impress his father.

5.4.2 I am motivated to complete my Educare studies because this is what I want to do.

5.4.3 I come to college although it is raining because I am a responsible student.

5.4.4 The students are quiet in class because they are afraid of the lecturer.



5.4.5 I participate in activities because I do not want to miss out on the action.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.5 Name and explain TWO practical examples of activities you will let the children do to develop the following aspects:

- 5.5.1 Aesthetic
 - 5.5.2 Self-image
 - 5.5.3 Sexual
 - 5.5.4 Social
 - 5.5.5 Eye-hand coordination
- (5 × 2) (10)

5.6 To be able to be emotionally stable three aspects need to be in place.

Discuss how the following will help towards positive emotional development.

- 5.6.1 Experiencing a sense of security.
 - 5.6.2 Learning to express feelings.
 - 5.6.3 Developing a good self-image.
- (3 × 2) (6)
[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Learners with an IQ of more than 130 and specific talents are seen as gifted.

- 6.1.1 Give FOUR hints to educators to handle the gifted child in the classroom. (4 × 2) (8)
- 6.1.2 List FOUR possible signs of giftedness. (4)
- 6.1.3 Give FOUR hints to parents on how to help their gifted child at home. (4)

6.2 Explain the following terminology:

- 6.2.1 Mental age
 - 6.2.2 Chronological age
- (2 × 2) (4)

6.3 Explain how the following can lead to educational deprivation:

6.3.1 Lack of educational toys in the household

6.3.2 Moving house frequently

6.3.3 Crime is a normal way of living

6.3.4 Parents have long working hours

6.3.5 Poor quality language examples

(5 × 2) (10)

6.4 List FIVE signs and symptoms of intellectual disability.

(5 × 2) (10)

6.5 Identify the aspect of the whole child approach in the following statements.

6.5.1 The children are riding outside on their little motor bikes.

6.5.2 The teacher teaches the children a new song.

6.5.3 The rules of the school are put up on the notice board.

6.5.4 Danny found a new way to build a sand castle.

6.5.5 Annie is sewing a doll's dress with a needle.

(5 × 2) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200