



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
JULY 2014

PROGRAM: B.ED
MODULE: EDUCATION STUDIES 1A
CODE: EDUSTA1
TIME: 120 minutes
MARKS: 100
EXAMINER: Dr. CD Sekhukhune
MODERATOR: Ms. D Mawila

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the questions carefully before you answer.
2. **You have two Sections A and B.**
3. Consider the marks for each question. Do not write two pages for only two marks.
4. Please write in full sentences.
5. Enjoy the paper!

SECTION A: Inclusive education, ecosystemic framework and theories of development

QUESTION 1

- 1.1. Match the statements in column A with the possible options in column B. On your answer sheet, write only the correct letter next to the number in column A.

COLUMN A

1. Inclusive education
2. Psychosocial theory
3. Barrier to learning
4. Psychoanalytic theory
5. Piaget
6. Mental representations
7. Proximal interactions

COLUMN B

- a. Violence
- b. Face -to-face, long-term relationships
- c. Principle of intervention
- d. Gender roles
- e. Education White Paper 6
- f. Erik Erikson
- g. Assimilation

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 8. Facilitating resilience | h. Socio-economic deprivation | |
| 9. Identity theory | i. Cognitive behavioral theory | |
| 10. Social problem | j. Sigmund Freud | (10) |

1.2. Write True or False

- a. IQ scores are controversial because some argue that they are culturally biased.
- b. Post-modernists argue that knowledge must be deconstructed.
- c. Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders have no direct consequences to child development and education.
- d. Maslow suggests that there are multiple intelligences, or capacities, that indicate how intelligent a person is.
- e. Most of the social problems originate in interpersonal developmental experiences in infancy and childhood.
- f. Inclusion is about segregation and gender inequality. (6)

1.3. Define the following concepts:

- a. Inclusive education
- b. Theory
- c. Social learning theory
- d. Zone of Proximal Development
- e. Maturational theory (10)

1.4. Mention the seven principles of intervention with social problems. (14)

SECTION B: Theories of Childhood Development

QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Bronfenbrenner had a significant influence in shaping our understanding of how different levels of system in the social context interact in the process of child development. Name and discuss these systems. (25)
- 2.2. Childhood educators who recognize different intelligences in children can support these children's diverse abilities and the way in which they learn best. Mention Howard Gardner's nine multiple intelligences. (10)

QUESTION 3

- 3.1. Constructivist theory emphasizes the child's active role, meaning that children construct their knowledge primarily through engagement with the world. This engagement reveals how children grow and change. Piaget was the foremost constructivist theorist. Briefly discuss his theory.

Include in your answer: introduction, Piaget's three childhood stages that relate to your phase (Foundation Phase), mechanisms of learning, and evaluation of Piagetian and Neo-Piagetian theory (15)

- 3.2. In your opinion what would you say is the main difference in the way that humanist theorists and contextual theorists view the development of the child? (5)
- 3.3. Use a diagram to explain Maslow's hierarchy of needs. (5)

TOTAL: 100