



<b><u>FACULTY</u></b>	: Education
<b><u>DEPARTMENT</u></b>	: Childhood Education
<b><u>CAMPUS</u></b>	: SWC
<b><u>MODULE</u></b>	: EDS10A3
<b><u>SEMESTER</u></b>	: First
<b><u>EXAM</u></b>	: AUGUST 2018

<b><u>ASSESSOR(S)</u></b>	: MRS B SHORT
<b><u>MODERATOR</u></b>	: MRS L BOUWER

<b><u>DURATION</u></b>	: 2 HOURS	<b><u>MARKS</u></b>	: 100
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NUMBER OF PAGES: 4 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions carefully.
  2. Answer all the questions.
  3. Number your answers correctly.
  4. Write clearly and legibly.
  5. Write your surname, name and student number on all answer books.
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**QUESTION 1**

**(30)**

The principal of Funda UJabule School asks you to attend a workshop on a new learning theory called 'The brain based learning theory' and report back on what you have learned, to the staff at the school. You will have to summarize and critically evaluate the theory in order to prepare your presentation.

In a two page essay, you need to:

- a) Briefly explain the theory.
- b) Discuss some of the strengths and weaknesses of the theory.
- c) Compare this theory to another learning theory of your choice, indicating similarities and differences.
- d) Provide an example of how this theory can be applied in practice at a school such as Funda UJabule.

**QUESTION 2**

**(20)**

Many schools such as Funda UJabule have a multilingual language policy. However, parents are often unsure and/or uninformed of exactly what this means. Create an information sheet (maximum 2 pages) that can be used to educate Funda UJabule parents about multilingualism.

Use the following as headings to design your information sheet:

- Two different ways in which children learn a new language.
- The stages children go through when learning a new language.
- Factors that influence a child's ability to learn a new language.
- Benefits of learning more than one language.
- Possible drawbacks of multilingualism.

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**QUESTION 3**

**(12)**

Learning to read requires the mastery of a collection of complex skills through various processes. Reflect on your own reading abilities growing up and focus in particular on the processes involved in learning to read.

**QUESTION 4**

**(15)**

**CASE STUDY**

*Grace is a nine year old learner. She has strong verbal skills and artistic abilities. She learns well when her learning is supported by visual materials, when colour is used and when she can be actively involved in the learning. Grace has trouble with visual scanning and processing as well as following written instructions. She often writes words backwards or phonetically during creative writing, even though she performs well during spelling tests. Grace struggles with note taking because of her difficulties with spelling and visual scanning. When writing sentences, Grace often battles to formulate sentences in a comprehensive manner. Grace also grapples with story problems in math. When reading, Grace finds it difficult to decode words correctly, often omits words and she has challenges with comprehension.*

4.1 Identify and define Grace's learning difficulty. (2)

4.2 Which other signs or symptoms can children with this difficulty present with in the classroom? (8)

4.3 How can Grace be supported in the classroom to help her improve her academic performance? (5)

**QUESTION 5**

**(10)**

Having knowledge of the brain's role in learning language enables us to adjust our lesson plans to optimize a child's learning. However, although the brain is wired to learn language, it is not biologically inclined to acquire literacy.

5.1 What is the role of the brain in language learning? Write a  $\frac{3}{4}$  page response to this question in which you make reference to the concepts of 'localization' and 'plasticity' in your answer. (7)

5.2 Explain how the brain is biologically inclined to help us to read and write. (3)

**QUESTION 6****(5)**

You have been employed at a newly established rural school. The principal has asked you to implement a reading programme. Write two paragraphs on the components to be included for a balanced reading programme.

**QUESTION 7****(8)**

Match the number in Column A with the correct letter in Column B. Write only the number and then the corresponding letter next to it in your answer booklet, e.g.

9) g

Column A	Column B
1) Behaviorist	a) No need to coax children
2) Chomsky	b) Vygotsky
3) Language develops in stages	c) Children imitate adults
4) Positive reinforcement	d) Language learning device
5) Interaction between the child and the caregiver is important	e) Cognitive theory
6) Innate/ Nativist	f) Skinner
7) Interactionist theory	g) Piaget
8) The child interprets new information by incorporating it into existing schemata.	h) Language develops from the interaction of biological, cognitive and environmental influences.

**TOTAL: 100**