



<u>FACULTY</u>	: Education
<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	: Childhood Education
<u>CAMPUS</u>	: Soweto
<u>MODULE</u>	: EDS10A2 & EDUSTA2 EDUCATION STUDIES (Intermediate and Foundation Phase)
<u>SEMESTER</u>	: First
<u>EXAM</u>	: May 2019

<u>DATE</u>	:	<u>SESSION</u>	: 08:30-11:30
<u>ASSESSOR(S)</u>	: Dr A. Andrasyan-van Pletzen		
<u>MODERATOR</u>	: Dr VM Dwarika		
<u>DURATION</u>	: 2 HOURS	<u>MARKS</u>	: 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: 7 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 2. Read the instructions at the beginning of each question carefully before you attempt to answer it.
 3. Number your answers clearly.
 4. Enjoy the paper.
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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 answer next to the number of the statement. (15)

1. Simple reflexes	A. Piaget argued that object permanence is one of infancy's landmark cognitive accomplishments -understanding that objects and events continue to exist even when they cannot directly be seen, heard, or touched
2. Object Permanence	B. Piaget's 1st sub stage of sensorimotor development -birth to month -coordination of sensation and action through reflexive behaviour
3. Postformal thought	C. Thinking that is reflective, relativistic, and contextual; provisional; realistic; and open to emotions and subjective.
4. Operations	D. Piaget used this to refer to reversible mental actions that allow children to do mentally what before they could only do physically
5. Preoperational Stage	E. (Piaget), 2-7 years -begins to use mental representations to understand the world -symbolic thinking reflected in the use of words and images -restraints: egocentrism and centration
6. Mental Activity	F. Refers to the changes that occur in children's mental skills and abilities over time.
7. Development	G. Stress induction which involves generalizing from observables
8. Rationalists	H. Is a theory of knowledge (epistemology) that argues that human generate (construct) knowledge and meaning from an interaction between their experiences and their ideas.
9. Plasticity	I. Emotional library of the brain.
10. Empiricists	J. It is activity of the mind resulting in collection of thought
11. Twelve Principles of Learning	K. Changes occurring throughout the lifespan that are orderly and adaptive. Can be physical, cognitive, or social in nature.
12. Cognitive Development	L. Stress deduction which involves inferring from first principles.
13. Amygdala	M. The distance between the actual developmental level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance, or in collaboration with more capable peers.
14. Zone of Proximal Development	N. Refers to the brain's special ability for modification and change. The brain's ability to change with learning.
15. Constructivism	O. Renate and Geoffrey Caine.

1.2 Answer the following multiple choice questions. Write only the question number and the letter to indicate your answer. (10)

1.2.1 Which statement is NOT one of the twelve fundamental assumptions of Brain-Based Learning?

1. Learning engages only the brain.
2. The brain is a parallel processor.
3. The search for meaning is innate.
4. Learning always involves conscious processes.

1.2.2 Which of the following describes the function of the Hippocampus.

1. Sorting and storing memory
2. Connects left and right hemispheres
3. Emotional library of the brain
4. Balance, posture, co-ordination. Also: cognition, novelty and emotions

1.2.3 Language has a minimal role; cognition primarily directs language

1. Piaget: view on education
2. Piaget: key processes
3. Simple reflexes
4. Piaget: role of language

1.2.4 The inner processes and products of the mind that lead to “knowing” can be referred to as.

1. Cognition
2. Working memory
3. Concepts
4. Adaptation

1.2.5 Which of the following does NOT describe Executive Functions.

1. Time Management
2. Flexibility
3. Reading
4. Working Memory

1.2.6 Which one of the following describes the function of the Corpus Callosum.

1. Sorting and storing memory
2. Connects left and right hemispheres
3. Emotional library of the brain
4. Balance, posture, co-ordination. Also: cognition, novelty and emotions

1.2.7 Which behaviour does NOT describe Autistic children?

1. Children have abnormal face recognition and identification of facial expressions.
2. Make little or inconsistent eye contact.
3. Children are attracted to speech and face from birth.

1.2.8 What is NOT an implication of the twelfth brain-based assumption "Every brain is unique?"

1. Learners are either right-brained or left-brained.
2. Each person has his or her own learning style.
3. Instruction will be less effective if it doesn't take into account personal learning styles.
4. Students have various study preferences.

1.2.9 Cognitive constructivist.

1. Piaget role of language
2. Piaget key processes
3. Piaget constructivism
4. Animism

1.2.10 A model for the development of numerical concepts includes

1. 10 levels
2. 7 levels
3. 5 levels
4. 12 levels

SUB TOTAL (25)

QUESTION 2

2.1 Child Development can be defined as a change in the child that occurs over time. Changes follow an orderly pattern that moves toward greater complexity and enhances survival.

Match the correct description for each developmental stage. On your answer sheet write only correct answer next to the number of the statement.

(5)

Developmental Stage	Description
1. Prenatal period	A. Birth to 2 years
2. Infancy and toddlerhood	B. 6-12 years old
3. Early childhood	C. 12-19 years old
4. Middle childhood	D. From conception to birth
5. Adolescence	E. 2-6 years old

2.2 Development is described in three domains. Growth in one domain influences the other domains. Clearly name the three domains and briefly discuss each of the three domains. (9)

2.3 Name and shortly explain two types of Intelligence. (9)

SUB TOTAL (23)

QUESTION 3

3.1. Explain the differences between inductive and deductive reasoning. (6)

3.2 Adaptation is one of the three basic components of Piaget's Cognitive Theory. Adaptation includes three processes, name them. (3)

3.3 Name Two types of mathematical learning. (2)

SUB TOTAL (11)

QUESTION 4

4.1 Fill in the missing words: (7)

Each student's brain is_____ .

_____ stress effects the architecture of the brain and can result in learning difficulties.

_____is a term for a group of developmental disorders described by lasting problems with social communication and social interaction in different settings.

_____in the classroom refers to creating specific interventions whose purpose is to impact the brain's structures so that there is a positive outcome such as: increased intelligence, improved memory, or better ability to pay

attention.

Renate and Geoffrey Cane developed_____ principles of learning.

4.2 Name three components of Piaget's Theory of Childhood Development and shortly describe. (18)

SUB TOTAL (25)

QUESTION 5

5.1 You are invited to address a group of parents. Many of them are unaware of the impact that mindset can have on their child's development. Start your address to parents by discussing both types of mindsets. Support your discussion with examples of each type of mindset. (8)

5.2 At the end of the talk , parents request to have more information about how to shape their children's mindset. Using the guidelines suggested by Dwek, provide four guidelines and a practical example of each guideline. . (8)

SUB TOTAL (16)

TOTAL: 100