Tutorial Letter 201/1/2018

Teaching Numeracy to Adults

ABET1518

Semesters 1

Adult Basic Education and Youth Development

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:
This tutorial letter contains feedback on assignments
and examination guidelines.

Define tomorrow.

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Dear Student

The information in this tutorial letter is for Semester 1 2018. It contains **answers to the Multiple Choice Questions**, **feedback from the essay type question and examination guidelines**. Use this feedback to enhance and support your learning.

This tutorial letter is divided into **Section A and B.**

Section A provides you with feedback to Assignment 01 and Assignment 02. The purpose of this feedback is to enhance your learning, clarify the sections that you might have misunderstood and guide you on how you might have answered the questions.

Section B consists of guidelines that you need to use to prepare for the coming examinations.

Please note: All queries **about feedback in this tutorial letter must** be directed to the lecturer. Have your study material, tutorial letter and student number ready when you contact the lecturer.

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Assignment 01

Unique Number 804291

Question	Answers
1	**3**
2	**1**
3	**1**
4	**2**
5	**3**
6	**4**
7	**2**
8	**1**
9	**2**
10	**4**
11	**1**
12	**1**
13	**1**
14	**3**
15	**4**
16	**2**
17	**1**
18	**4**
19	**2**
20	**3**

[20]

ASSIGNMENT 2
Unique Number 790327

QUESTION 1

Briefly described the concept of numeracy.

- Numeracy is the skill to work with numbers and mathematics
- A numerate person should have knowledge of basic mathematical operations
- Numeracy also refers to ability to solve numerical problems in different contexts
- A person with numeracy skills is able to use those skills to solve everyday life problems
- Numeracy is Mathematics at simple level
- At complex level numeracy is Mathematics

(5)

QUESTION 2

Write notes about the four (4) kinds of mathematical operations that you have studied.

(20)

Addition
Addition is finding the total, or sum, by combining two or more numbers. The result is the sum. The symbol of addition is +. If you have 4 oranges and you add other 3 you have 7.
Example: 4+ 3 = 7.

Four plus 3 equals to 7. **(5)**

Subtraction
Subtraction is to take one number away from another. The result is the difference. The symbol is -. If you have 5 apples and you subtract 2, you are left with 3.The symbol of subtraction is −.

Example: 5 − 2 = 3. 5 minus 2 equals to 3 **(5)**

Multiplication
The basic idea of multiplication is repeated addition. The symbol for multiplication is x. The result is the difference.

Example: 5 × 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15.

5 three times is 15.

If you multiply 5 apples by 3 it gives you 15. **(5)**

Division

Division (sharing) refers to dividing one number by another. The result of division is quotient. The number that is doing the division is the divisor. The symbol is ÷

Example 1: 10÷2=5. If you divide 10 oranges between 2 boys, each will get 5 oranges.

(10)

QUESTION 3

Discuss any five (5) life situations where numeracy skills can be used. **(50)**
Health
- Know dates to visit doctors.
- Know dates to collect medicines.
- Know times to take medicines.
- Know their blood pressure.
- Able to measure or give the correct dosage of medication indicated by the health practitioner

(10)

Business
- List things needed to start the business,
- Budget for stock, compare prices,
- Calculate buying price,
- Calculate profit
- Calculate change

(10)

Driving
- Know and calculate distance travelled
- Understand speed limit
- Understand traffic fines
- Know quantity of petrol
- Know petrol prices **(10)**

Spaza shop
- Enable the owners to calculate how much stock to buy for their businesses
- Enable owners to price their goods correctly
- Enables them to receive the correct amount for the goods sold
- Calculate change and profit correctly
- Know time for opening and closing **(10)**

Time
- Using analogue and digital watches
- Adding and subtracting time
- Reading and understanding bus and train timetables
- know time for children to go to school; know times for their meetings
- Know time to visit hospitals, churches etc.

(10)

Cooking
- Use the correct measurements of ingredients shown in recipes for baking and cooking.
- Able to buy right amounts of ingredients as indicated in cook books or newspapers
- Compare prices of ingredients.
- Know how long it takes to cook/bake
- Check temperature when cooking/baking

(10)

QUESTION 4

What is problem solving in mathematical operations? **(10)**
- Problem solving is generally about solving problems
- When restricted to mathematics it is about using mathematics to solve problems
- It is also a way of helping learners to strengthen their knowledge of mathematics
- When applied to using mathematical operations it is about using mathematical operations to solve everyday problems
- Through problem solving, mathematics is used to solve practical everyday problems
- E.g. A learner pays R5 to buy a book. How much will the learner pay to buy five books. A mathematical operation of multiplication will be used to repeatedly add the number 5 to reach 25.

Total Marks: [100]

EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

Read instructions carefully (E.g. the number and choice of questions)
Read questions properly
Consider mark allocation to determine the length of your answers
Do not reproduce assignment answers without reading the questions carefully

NOTE: Pay attention to the note below:

Demarcation or scoping of examinations and assessment

NB: A College decision has been made that lecturers are not to demarcate scope specific work for examination purposes. Examination questions should be based on the entire work covering the notional hours of the modules. You are encouraged to learn everything. Where other competencies or skills are assessed differently during the tuition period, the various assessments will be spelt out clearly by the lecturer in Tutorial Letter 201.

According to Assessment Procedure Manual 2013 point number 4.5.2 (e), the examination memoranda (guidelines, rubrics etc.) shall not be made available to students.

Kind Regards

Malale MM and ABET Team

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