

**ETH306W**

October/November 2012

**INCLUSIVE EDUCATION B (EDUCATIONAL THEMES 306)**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

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SECOND

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**Closed book examination**

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*Best of luck! We hope that you enjoy writing this paper. Remember that we are as delighted as you when you pass*

This paper consists of 11 pages

**Examination instructions:**

**Please write the numbers of the questions on the outside of your examination script.**

**SECTION A: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PHASE (ECD)** · All registered students for this phase, have to complete the questions in **Section A**.

Question 1 is compulsory Question 1 counts 20 marks

You have an option to answer FOUR questions from questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Each question counts 20 marks You have to answer four of these questions 4 X 20 = 80 marks

**SECTION B. INTERMEDIATE PHASE and SENIOR AND FET PHASE** . All students registered for these phases have to complete the questions in **Section B**.

Question 8 is compulsory Question 8 counts 20 marks

You have an option to answer FOUR questions from questions 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Each question counts 20 marks You have to answer four of these questions 4 X 20 = 80 marks

[TURN OVER]

**SECTION A**

**Students registered for the ECD Phase must answer the questions in Section A.**

**Instructions:**

**Answer question 1 which is a compulsory question. Question 1 counts 20 marks.  
Then answer FOUR questions from Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Each of these questions counts 20 marks.**

**QUESTION 1**

**Question 1.1 – 1.10: Answer the following ten multiple questions. Only write down the number and the corresponding letter next to it in your examination scripts for example:**

**1.1    A**

**1.2    B**

**1.1    Learners with .. problems experience problems with the cooperation between eye and hand or eye and foot.**

- A    fine motor perception
- B    lateral dominance
- C    visual-motor perception
- D    spatial perception

**1.2    The following factors can lead to handwriting problems:**

- A    letter-sound relationships, lateral dominance, emotional problems, poor vision
- B    perceptual problems, hand dominance, poor motivation, emotional problems
- C    perceptual problems, poor motivation, word analysis, cognitive problems
- D    letter-sound relationships, cognitive problems, poor vision, hand dominance

**1.3    The term “learning problems” do not refer to ...**

- A    learning problems which are primarily the result of visual, hearing or motor impairments, or intellectual impairments or as a result of emotional, environmental, cultural or economic circumstances
- B    learning problems related to the psychological processes involved in understanding and using of language – both spoken and written
- C    an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or to do mathematical calculations
- D    learners who have problems in acquiring certain skills which are necessary to make a success at school

**[TURN OVER]**

- 1.4 Choose the correct combination of options.  
Transformation in the education system with regard to learners who experience barriers to learning is vital for the following reasons:**
- 1 Where these learners are in fact accommodated in ordinary schools, access to the curriculum will not be problematic
  - 2 Where there is good cooperation between special schools and ordinary schools these learners will not be excluded
  - 3 It is estimated that 70% of learners with disabilities of whom the majority are black disabled learners in rural areas, are currently outside the formal education system
  - 4 It would seem that learners who experience barriers to learning suffer a greater degree of exclusion in the early childhood development phase
- A 1, 2, 3,  
B 2, 3, 4  
C 1, 2, 4  
D 1, 3, 4
- 1.5 The sense of touch is also known as ... sense.**
- A tactile  
B physical  
C kinaesthetic  
D residual
- 1.6 Learners' barriers to learning can present themselves in the following:**
- A the learning centre, the school policies, the learners themselves  
B the learners themselves, the families of the learners, the broader social context  
C the system of education, the families of the learners, the learning centers  
D the broader social context, the system of education, the learning centers
- 1.7 ....has a separate grammar which is not based on spoken or written language.**
- A Signing  
B Sign language  
C One-handed alphabet  
D Two-handed alphabet
- 1.8 If a person suffers from ..., he or she tends to lower the voice and to speak very softly.**
- A conductive hearing loss  
B sensoneural hearing loss  
C partially hearing loss  
D tinnitus
- 1.9 Choose the INORRECT statement about HIV/AIDS:**
- A HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus  
B Children can acquire HIV pre-natally  
C AIDS cannot be transmitted through day-to-day social contact  
D AIDS is not the final phase of the HIV infection

[TURN OVER]

**1.10 Refraction errors can cause the following eye conditions:**

- A strabismus, myopia, hyperopia
- B nystagmus, albinism, squint
- C hyperopia, astigmatism, myopia
- D astigmatism, squint, albinism

**Question 1.11 – 1.20: Indicate whether the following ten statements are TRUE or FALSE. Only write the number of the sub question in your examination book and next to it your answer, namely TRUE or FALSE for example:**

**1.11 False**

**1.12 True**

- 1 11 Handwriting, spelling, composition are the elements of written language
- 1 12 Learners with intellectual disabilities do not perform at school to an extent which is in keeping with their potential
- 1 13 Learners with auditory (aural) disability might avoid oral activities
- 1 14 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 1 15 The stigma attached to learners experiencing a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural area, as everybody knows everybody
- 1 16 According to the topographical classification of cerebral palsy the term diplegia is used when a person's legs are more severely affected than the arms
- 1 17 The two main aspects of reading are recognising and understanding the words
- 1 18 Children subject to sudden spells of aggressiveness, vandalism or a bad temper, may suffer from disguised epilepsy
- 1 19 Language consists of a variety of random series of speech sounds
- 1 20 In some cases the antisocial behavior of learners can be directly ascribed to authoritarian and prescriptive parents **[20]**

**[TURN OVER]**

Answer FOUR questions from Questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Each of these questions counts 20 marks thus = 80

### QUESTION 2

- 2 1 Why are well developed perceptual-motor skills important for progress in the school? (2)
- 2 2 Define the following perceptual-motor abilities and then indicate what problems a young learner can experience in the pre-school and in school if these abilities are not well developed
- 2 2 1 Gross motor abilities (3)
- 2 2 2 Fine motor abilities (3)
- 2 2 3 Spatial perception (4)
- 2 2 4 Laterality (4)
- 2 2 5 Lateral dominance (4)
- [20]**

### QUESTION 3

- 3 1 You are a Foundation Phase teacher You observe the following behaviour
- A learner rubs his or her eyes excessively  
A Learner moves his or her head when looking at pictures or when reading  
A learner refuses to participate in ball games
- 3 1 1 Name the disability that is referred to (1)
- 3 1 2 Discuss how you as the teacher, would support this learner in the classroom (9)
- 3 2 What is cerebral palsy? (2)
- 3 3 As a teacher what assistance could you give to a learner with a physical impairment in your classroom? (8)
- [20]**

### QUESTION 4

- 4 1 How will you explain to a parent what autism is? (2)
- 4 2 Describe how a young learner's quality of development with regard to behaviour and imagination as part of the so called '*Triad of Impairments*' can give a teacher an indication that the learner is autistic (8)
- 4 3 What is Down's syndrome? (2)
- 4 4 A young learner with Down's syndrome may have motor skill problems
- Name the motor skills and describe the strategies that you could employ to support the learner in the class to address the problems with motor skills (8)
- [20]**

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5 1 Sometimes it is difficult to identify learners with hearing disabilities. Describe the manifestation of hearing problems by referring to characteristics which could assist a teacher to identify a possible hearing loss (10)
- 5 2 Discuss in detail how you as a teacher could provide classroom support to learners with hearing disabilities by referring to learners who find it difficult to follow instructions (10)
- [20]**

**QUESTION 6**

Briefly discuss with the aid of examples the following school factors that can be barriers to learning under the following headings

- 6 1 Inflexible curriculum (3)
- 6 2 Poor teaching (3)
- 6 3 Lack of resources (3)
- 6 4 School environment (3)
- 6 5 Language of learning and teaching (3)
- 6 6 School organisation (2)
- 6 7 Crowded classrooms (3)
- [20]**

**Total Section A: 100**

**[TURN OVER]**

**SECTION B**

**Students registered for the Intermediate and Senior and the FET Phases must answer the questions in Section B.**

**Instructions:**

**Answer question 7 which is a compulsory question. Question 7 counts 20 marks. Then answer FOUR questions from Questions 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.**

**QUESTION 7**

**Question 7.1 – 7.10: Answer the following ten multiple questions. Only write down the number and the corresponding letter next to it, in your examination scripts for example:**

**7.1 A**

**7.2 B**

**7.1 Choose the INCORRECT reason why learning needs may arise according to White Paper number 6:**

- A the involvement of parents
- B inadequate support services
- C inflexible curricula
- D inappropriately trained education managers

**7.2 Refraction errors can cause the following eye conditions:**

- A strabismus, myopia, hyperopia
- B nystagmus, albinism, squint
- C hyperopia, astigmatism, myopia
- D astigmatism, squint, albinism

**7.3 provides the framework for the provision of education in South Africa.**

- A The White Paper on Education and Training of 1995
- B The South African Schools Act of 1996
- C The South African Constitution
- D The National Commission on Special Needs in Education

**7.4 If a person suffers from ..., he or she tends to lower the voice and to speak very softly.**

- A conductive hearing loss
- B sensorineural hearing loss
- C partially hearing loss
- D tinnitus

**[TURN OVER]**

- 7.5 Choose the correct combination of options.**  
Transformation in the education system with regard to learners who experience barriers to learning is vital for the following reasons:
- 1 Where these learners are in fact accommodated in ordinary schools, access to the curriculum will not be problematic
  - 2 Where there is good cooperation between special schools and ordinary schools these learners will not be excluded
  - 3 It is estimated that 70% of learners with disabilities of whom the majority are black disabled learners in rural areas, are currently outside the formal education system
  - 4 It would seem that learners who experience barriers to learning suffer a greater degree of exclusion in the early childhood development phase
- A 1, 2, 3,  
B 2, 3, 4  
C 1, 2, 4  
D 1, 3, 4
- 7.6 It is important to nurture the characteristics of the invisible curriculum when teaching learners who experience barriers to learning. These characteristics are inter alia:**
- A teamwork, team reward, organisation  
B organisation, peer group instruction, individualised instruction  
C team reward, reliability, motivation  
D teamwork, organisation, reliability
- 7.7 Choose the correct combination of options:**
- According to the Education White Paper Number 6, it was decided to accept the policy of inclusive education in South Africa for the following reasons:**
- 1 It makes good social sense
  - 2 It makes good financial sense
  - 3 It makes good educational sense
  - 4 It promotes respect for one another
  - 5 It promotes social welfare
- A 1, 2, 3  
B 1, 3, 4  
C 1, 4, 5  
D 2, 3, 4
- 7.8 has a separate grammar which is not based on spoken or written language.**
- A Signing  
B Sign language  
C One-handed alphabet  
D Two-handed alphabet

[TURN OVER]



**7.9 When one side of the body of a person with cerebral palsy is affected, it is known as ...**

- A hemiplegia
- B monoplegia
- C diplegia
- D paraplegia

**7.10 A learner with ... would prefer to sit at the back of the class.**

- A astigmatism
- B albinism
- C hyperopia
- D myopia

**Question 7.11 - 7.20: Indicate whether the following ten statements are TRUE or FALSE. Only write the number of the sub question in your examination book and next to it your answer, namely TRUE or FALSE for example:**

**8.11 False**

**8.12 True**

- 7 11 Adolescence represents a period of particular stress for learners experiencing barriers to learning and development
- 7 12 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 7 13 The stigma attached to learners experiencing a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural area, as everybody knows everybody
- 7 14 Researchers such as Turnbull believe that the father is more adversely affected by a son who experiences a physical and/or physiological impairment, than he is affected by a daughter experiencing such an impairment
- 7 15 The request to stop discrimination is only relevant to the Constitution and not to the White Paper 6
- 7 16 In some cases the antisocial behavior of learners can be directly ascribed to authoritarian and prescriptive parents
- 7 17 According to the topographical classification of cerebral palsy the term diplegia is used when a person's legs are more severely affected than the arms
- 7 18 Learners with auditory (aural) disability might avoid oral activities
- 7 19 Factors during birth such as an oxygen deficiency and the use of instruments and the Rh factor cannot cause deafness
- 7 20 Learners with intellectual disabilities do not perform at school to an extent which is in keeping with their potential **[20]**

**[TURN OVER]**

Answer FOUR questions from Questions 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Each of these questions counts (20 marks)

### QUESTION 8

- 8 1 Discuss the teacher's role in providing assistance to learners with learning problems in the classroom (10)
- 8 2 What is epilepsy? (2)
- 8 3 What is hidden epilepsy? (2)
- 8 4 What is the responsibility of a teacher to a learner with epilepsy? (6)
- [20]**

### QUESTION 9

- 9 1 Having a child with an impairment affects various parent in different ways Discuss this statement by referring to five patterns of parental attitudes before there is acceptance of the child with impairment (10)
- 9 2 What is cerebral palsy? (2)
- 9 3 As a teacher what assistance could you give to a learner with a physical impairment in your classroom? (8)
- [20]**

### QUESTION 10

Discuss any five of the emotional needs of young people as described by Howells, Mitchell, Pringle, Raths, Thompson and Poppen Describe how each of these needs manifest at home and at school Indicate with reference to each of the five emotional needs what a teacher can do to meet the emotional needs of learners

**[20]**

### QUESTION 11

- 11 1 Sometimes it is difficult to identify learners with visual disabilities Describe the manifestation of eye problems under the following headings
- 11 2 Behaviour of a learner as sign for a teacher of possible visual problems (5)
- 11 3 Appearance of a learner's eyes as sign for a teacher of possible visual problems (5)
- 11 4 Discuss in detail how you as a teacher could provide classroom support to learners with visual disabilities by referring to learners who find it difficult to read their textbooks, as well as learners with myopia, hyperopia and albinism (10)
- [20]**

**[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTION 12**

- 12 1 Describe inclusive education in your own words (2)
- 12 2 What is the difference between mainstream education and inclusion? (8)
- 12 3 In our schools different learning needs arise from a range of factors Discuss both intrinsic and extrinsic factors that can cause learners to have learning needs (10)  
**[20]**

**Total Questions = 80****Total Section B: 100****Total examination paper: 100**