

ETH306W

October/November 2013

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION B (EDUCATIONAL THEMES 306)

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINATION PANEL AS APPOINTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Closed book examination

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This paper consists of 14 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 7 is compulsory Question 7 counts 20 marks

You have an option to answer FOUR questions from questions 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 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 thus 4 X 20 = 80

QUESTION 1

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 find it difficult to break words into syllables or to put them together again

- A visual perception
- B auditory perception
- C visual-motor perception
- D spatial perception

1.2 Learners with... problems experience problems with coordination between eye and hand or eye and foot

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

1.3 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 motivation, hand dominance

1.4 Reading is

- A an advanced form of expressive language

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- B an advanced form of inner language
- C dependent on a sight word vocabulary
- D is an advanced form of receptive language

1.5 The term “learning problems” 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

1.6 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

17. is an advanced form of receptive language.

- A Reading
- B Speaking
- C Written language
- D Inner language

TURN OVER

1.8 The elements of written language are.

- A Reading, composition, linguistics
- B Composition, spelling, handwriting
- C Spelling, phonetics, reading
- D Composition, handwriting, phonetics

1.9 Choose the correct statement about epilepsy.

- A Epilepsy is the discharge of abnormal electric activity in the brain
- B The cause of epilepsy is in the brain and also in the body
- C The cause of epilepsy is not in the brain
- D Epilepsy is the discharge of normal electric activity in the brain

1.10..... .. language is the language in which one thinks.

- A Inner
- B Receptive
- C Expressive
- D Non-verbal

1.11 Choose the INCORRECT 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

1.12 Down's syndrome develops as a result of a deviation in the genes of the chromosome

- A eighteenth
- B twenty first
- C thirteenth
- D A, B and C

1 13 Learners may have the following reading problems in the foundation phase:

- 1 they do not recognise words on sight
- 2 they add words when they read
- 3 they vocalise words
- 4 they do not recognise letters on sight

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- A 1, 2, 3
- B 2, 3, 4
- C 1, 2, 4
- D 1, 2, 3, 4

1.14 The sense of touch is also known as sense

- A tactile
- B physical
- C kinaesthetic
- D residual

1.15 Refraction errors can cause the following eye condition:

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

Question 1.16 – 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 16 Handwriting, spelling, composition are the elements of written language
- 1 17 Learners with intellectual disabilities do not perform at school to an extent which is in keeping with their potential
- 1 18 Learners with hyperopia would prefer to sit at the back of the class
- 1 19 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 1 20 The stigma attached to learners experiencing a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural area, as everybody knows everybody

[20]

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

QUESTION 2

- 2 1 Name the problems that a learner in the foundation phase may experience in mathematics (5)
- 2 2 Describe five methods that you might use to help learners who experience problems in mathematics in the foundation phase Provide examples where applicable (5)

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- 2 3 Discuss laterality, lateral dominance and directionality and indicate what influence these perceptual motor manifestations might have on learners' scholastic performance (10)

[20]

QUESTION 3

- 3 1 Discuss various reading problems that may occur in a Foundation phase classroom (6)
- 3 2 What are the two main components of reading? (2)
- 3 3 Discuss the phenomena of hyperactivity and distractibility (4)
- 3 4 Explain how a teacher should go about handling a young child with hyperactivity and distractibility in a classroom. In your explanation name at least eight strategies that a teacher could employ to deal with behavior problems (8)

[20]

QUESTION 4

- 4 1 Describe the manifestation of conductive hearing loss in the classroom (2)
- 4 2 Inclusive education makes provision for all learners to be included in an educational setting. Should you have a learner who is deaf but who can speech read (lip read) in your class, what could you do to help this learner with speech reading? (4)
- 4 3 You are a Grade three teacher and you have a learner with hearing impairment. You notice that other learners sometimes laugh when she makes a language mistake. What would you tell your class and how would you support her? (4)
- 4 4 You are a Grade 3 teacher. A learner in your classroom is exhibiting the following manifestations of barriers

The learner

- rubs the eyes excessively
- moves the head when looking at pictures or when reading
- has poor spacing when writing
- refuses to participate in ball games

- 4 4 1 Identify the learner's barrier to learning (2)
- 4 4 2 Name four more characteristics of this type of barrier as it may manifest in the classroom (4)
- 4 4 3 Discuss how you as a teacher would support this learner in the classroom (4)

TURN OVER

[20]**QUESTION 5**

- 5 1 How will you explain to a parent what autism is? (2)
- 5 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)
- 5 3 A young learner with Down's syndrome may have the following characteristics as far as motor skills are concerned. Discuss the implications of this for teaching the learner and describe the strategies that you could employ to support the learner in the class
Motor skills poor manipulation skills due to
- 5 3 1 Hypotonia (low muscle tone) in arms, hands, back
- 5 3 2 Shorter limbs and digits
- 5 3 3 Reduced stamina (8)
- 5 4 Do you think that a learner with Down's syndrome should be admitted to a mainstream school? Provide reasons for your answer (2)

[20]**Question 6**

- 6 1 Describe THREE types of perceptual motor difficulties a young learner might have. Indicate how each of the three perceptual motor difficulties can influence a learner's progress at school (12)
- 6 2 Why is it important for a teacher to know what visual perception is? (3)
- 6 3 Describe how auditory perception problems can lead to language problems in the classroom (5)

[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 – 7.15: 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 Refraction errors can cause the following eye conditions:

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

7.2 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

7.3 The following are signs of possible auditory problems. A learner.....

- A speak monotonously, avoid oral activities, if often inattentive, finds it difficult to associate with friends
- B speaks too quickly or too slowly, if often inattentive, refuses to participate in ball games, confuses letters of similar shape
- C avoids oral activities, is prone to swiftly changing moods, relies heavily of gestures, speaks too softly or too loudly
- D turns his head to listen, moves his or her head when looking at pictures, refuses to participate in ball games, speaks too loudly or too softly

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7.4 Choose the INCORRECT 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

7.5 Choose the CORRECT statement about epilepsy.

- A Epilepsy is the discharge of abnormal electric activity in the brain
- B The cause of epilepsy is in the brain and also in the body
- C The cause of epilepsy is not in the brain
- D Epilepsy is the discharge of normal electric activity in the brain

7.6 A person suffering from is totally unable to hear in noisy surroundings.

- A Sensor neural hearing loss
- B Recruitment factor
- C Tinnitus
- D Conductive hearing loss

7.7 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

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7.8 Children subject to sudden spells of aggressiveness, vandalism or bad temper, may suffer from

- A tremor
- B disruptive behavior
- D disguised epilepsy
- D neurological dysfunction

7.9 Choose the INCORRECT statement.

To adapt a curriculum the following general framework should be considered:

- A the learner, parents, the classroom and the school environment
- B teaching strategies, school subjects and learners
- C assessment, teaching strategies and school activities
- D school subjects, the learners, the classroom and school environment

7.10 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 Makes good financial sense
 - 3 Makes good educational sense
 - 4 Promotes respect for one another
 - 5 Promotes social welfare
- A 1, 2, 3
 - B 1, 3, 4
 - C 1, 4, 5
 - D 2, 3, 4

7.11 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

7.12 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

7.13 A learner with would prefer to sit at the back of the class

- A Astigmatism
- B Albinism

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- C Hyperopia
- D Myopia

7 14 Possible behaviour patterns of parents with children with impairments.

- 1 Submissive parents
- 2 Angry, but knowledgeable parents
- 3 Uncaring parents
- 4 Angry, but uninformed parents

- A 1, 2, 3
- B 2, 3, 4
- C 1, 2, 4
- D 1, 2, 3, 4

7.15 is sometimes known as sensory hyperactivity

- A perceptual-motor manifestation
- B hyperactivity
- C distractibility
- D sensory- neural hearing

Question 7 16 - 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:

7 11 False

7 12 True

- 7 16 Crowded classrooms cannot be regarded as a causative factor of barriers to learning as the teacher can pay individual attention to learners in groups
- 7 17 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 7 18 The stigma attached to learners experiencing a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural area, as everybody knows everybody
- 7 19 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 impairment
- 7 20 The request to stop discrimination is only relevant to the Constitution and not to the White Paper 6

[20]

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Answer FOUR questions from Questions 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Each of these questions counts 20 marks thus 4 X 20 = 80

QUESTION 8

- 8 1 Describe inclusive education in your own words (2)
- 8 2 What is the difference between mainstream education and inclusion? (8)
- 8 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]**

QUESTION 9

- 9 1 It is important for a teacher to know how intellectual disability can affect the development of a learner Discuss this statement by referring to the developmental characteristics and learning characteristics of a learner with an intellectual disability (10)
- 9 2 What will you tell your class if a learner who has epilepsy is admitted to your class? (4)
- 9 3 What should you as the teacher do if a learner has an epileptic seizure in your class? (6)
- [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 (5 X 4)

[20]

QUESTION 11

You are a Grade 5 teacher (Intermediate Phase) or a Grade 8 (Senior and FET Phase) teacher Two learners in your classroom are exhibiting the following manifestations of barriers

Learner number 1

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rubs the eyes excessively
 moves the head when looking at pictures or when reading
 has poor spacing when writing
 refuses to participate in ball games

Learner number 2

often misinterprets what has been said
 speaks too slowly or too fast
 is often inattentive
 finds it difficult to associate with peer group friends

- 11 1 Identify the barriers to learning that each of these two learners are experiencing (2)
- 11 2 Name FOUR more characteristics of each of these types of barriers as they may manifest in the classroom (8)
- 11 3 Discuss how you as a teacher would support each of these learners in the classroom in terms of each learner's specific type of barrier to learning (10)
- [20]**

QUESTION 12

- 12 1 What is the difference between paraplegia and quadriplegia (4)
- 12 2 What is cerebral palsy? (2)
- 12 3 Having a child with impairment affects various parents in different ways. Discuss this statement by referring to five patterns of parental attitudes before there is acceptance of the child with impairment (10)
- 12 4 As a teacher what assistance could you give to a learner with a physical impairment in your classroom? (4)

Total Section B: 100
Total examination paper: 100

Examiners.

First Mrs JMC Motitswe
 Second Mrs TI Mashau

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