

**ETH306W**

May/June 2014

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINATION PANEL AS APPOINTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

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Closed book examination

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This paper consists of 8 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

Answer All the questions from 2, 3, 4 and 5 Each question counts 20 marks

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

Answer All the questions from 8, 9, 10, 11 Each question counts 20 marks

4 X 20 = 80 marks

**SECTION A**

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

**Instructions:**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**Each of these questions counts 20 marks thus 5 X 20 = 100**

**TURN OVER**

**QUESTION 1**

**Answer the following five multiple choice 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 Reading is ...**

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

**1.2 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 learners with disabilities 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

**1.3 The elements of written language are:**

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

**1.4 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

**TURN OVER**

**1.5... language is the language in which one thinks.**

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

(2 x 5 = 10)

**Question 1.6 – 1.15: 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, TRUE or FALSE for example:**

**1.1 False**

**1.2 True**

- 1 6 Handwriting, spelling, composition are the elements of written language
- 1 7 Learners with intellectual disabilities do not perform at school to an extent which is in keeping with their potential
- 1 8 Learners with hyperopia would prefer to sit at the back of the class
- 1 9 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 1 10 The stigma attached to learners experiencing a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural area, as everybody knows everybody
- 1 11 Factors during birth such as an oxygen deficiency and the use of instruments and the Rh factor cannot cause deafness
- 1 12 If a person suffers from tinnitus he or she tends to lower the voice and to speak very softly
- 1 13 Children subject to sudden spells of aggressiveness, vandalism or a bad temper, may suffer from disguised epilepsy
- 1 14 Language consists of a variety of random series of speech sounds
- 1 15 In some cases the antisocial behavior of learners can be directly ascribed to authoritarian and prescriptive parents

(10)

**TOTAL: [20]**

**Answer ALL the questions. Each of these questions counts 20 marks thus 4 X 20 = 80**

## **QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Discuss laterality, lateral dominance and directionality and indicate what influence these perceptual motor manifestations might have on learners' scholastic performance (10)
  - 2 2 What type of mathematical problems might a learner in the foundation phase have? (5)
  - 2 3 Describe five methods that you might use to help learners in the foundation phase with mathematics problems Provide examples where applicable (5)
- [20]**

**TURN OVER**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3 1 What is Down's syndrome and why should a teacher know it? (4)
- 3 2 Name the types of motor skill problems that a learner with Down's syndrome might have? (6)
- 3 3 What strategies can a teacher employ to support a learner with Down's syndrome who experiences the motor skill problems? (8)
- 3 4 How will you explain what autism is to a parent? (2)
- [20]**

**QUESTION 4**

- 4 1 Describe the manifestation of conductive hearing loss in the classroom (2)
- 4 2 In our schools different learning needs arise for a range of factors. Discuss both intrinsic and extrinsic factors that can cause learners to have learning needs (8)
- 4 3 You are a Grade three teacher and you have a learner with a hearing impairment in your class. You notice that the other learners sometimes laugh behind their hands when this learner makes a language mistake when she speaks. What would you tell your class and what would you do to 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 (1)
- 4 4 2 Discuss how you as a teacher would support this learner in the classroom (5)

**[20]**

**Question 5**

- 5 1 What is the difference between paraplegia and quadriplegia? (5)
- 5 2 What is cerebral palsy? (3)
- 5 3 As a teacher what assistance could you give to a learner with a physical impairment in your classroom? (12)

**[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 ALL questions.**

**Each of these questions counts 20 marks thus 5 X 20 = 100**

**QUESTION 7**

**Answer the following five 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 The following are signs of possible auditory impairment. A learner.....**

- A speaks monotonously, avoids oral activities, is often inattentive, finds it difficult to associate with friends
- B speaks too quickly or too slowly, is 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 on gesturers, speaks too softly or too loudly
- D turns his head to listen, moves his head when looking at pictures, refuses to participate in ball games, speaks too loudly or too softly

**7.2 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

**7.3 ... 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

**7.4 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

**TURN OVER**

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D Epilepsy is the discharge of normal electric activity in the brain

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

- A Sensorineural hearing loss
- B Recruitment factor
- C Tinnitus
- D Conductive hearing loss

(2 x 5 = 10)

**Question 7.6 - 7.15: 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:**

**7.6 False**

**7.7 True**

- 7 6 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 7 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 7 8 The stigma attached to learners experiencing a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural area, as everybody knows everybody
- 7 9 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 10 The request to stop discrimination is only relevant to the Constitution and not to the White Paper 6
- 7 11 In some cases the antisocial behavior of learners can be directly ascribed to authoritarian and prescriptive parents
- 7 12 If a person suffers from tinnitus he or she tends to lower the voice and to speak very softly
- 7 13 Pringle maintains that apart from the parent, the teachers with whom the learner spends many hours of the day are among the most important role players within the life-world of the learner
- 7 14 Factors during birth such as an oxygen deficiency and the use of instruments and the Rh factor cannot cause deafness.
- 7 15 Learners with intellectual disabilities do not perform at school to an extent which is in keeping with their potential

(10)

**TOTAL [20]**

**Answer All the questions. Each of these questions counts 20 marks thus 4 X 20 = 80**

**TURN OVER**

**QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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

- 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

- 9.1 Identify the barriers to learning that each of these two learners are experiencing. (2)
- 9.2 Name FOUR more characteristics of each of these types of barriers as they may manifest in the classroom. (8)
- 9.3 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 10**

- 10.1 Describe inclusive education in your own words. (4)
- 10.2 What is the difference between mainstream education and inclusion? (6)
- 10.3 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]****TURN OVER**

**QUESTION 11**

- 11 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)
- 11 2 What will you tell your class if a learner who has epilepsy is admitted to your class? (4)
- 11 3 What should you as the teacher do if a learner has an epileptic seizure in your class? (6)

**[20]****Total Section B: 100**  
**Total examination paper: 100****Examiners:**

First Mrs JMC Motitswe  
Second Mrs TI Mashau