

**ETH306W**

May/June 2015

**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

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue.

**Examination instructions:**

**Please write the numbers of the questions that you answer on the cover of your examination script.**

**The question paper consists of 6 questions. Questions 1 to 4 are COMPULSORY for ALL students registered for FOUNDATION, INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND FET PHASES. Each question counts 20 marks, thus 4 X 20 = 80.**

**1.1 The following are signs of possible auditory problems: 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 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

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

- a) Inner
- b) Receptive
- c) Expressive
- d) Non-verbal

**TURN OVER**

**1.3 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

**1.4 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

**1.5 When all four limbs of a person with cerebral palsy are affected, it is known as ...**

- a) monoplegia
- b) hemiplegia
- c) quadriplegia
- d) paraplegia

**1.6 Which one of the following statements regarding epilepsy is correct?**

- a) Epilepsy is the discharge of abnormal electric activity
- b) The cause of epilepsy is both in the brain and in the body.
- c) Epilepsy is the discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- d) Children with epilepsy sometimes manifest deviant tendencies which they are able to control.

**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 The term “learning problems” does NOT refer to ...**

- a) learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing or motor impairment, or intellectual impairment or as a result of emotional, environmental, cultural or economic circumstances
- b) learning problems related to the psychological processes involved in understanding and using both spoken and written language
- 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 that are necessary to achieve success at school

**1.9 The following are the cognitive characteristics of a person with Down’s syndrome:**

- a) Weak short-term memory, good at remembering the sequence of a process, finds it difficult to transfer knowledge to a new situation
- b) Understands the literal meaning of words, weak long-term memory, finds it difficult to transfer knowledge to a new situation
- c) Good short-term memory, limited abstract thinking, comprehension of verbal or written instructions appear to be more advanced than the actual ability level skill
- d) Limited abstract thinking, finds it difficult to remember the sequence of a process, does not understand the literal meaning of words

**1.10. Sensory disability includes ...**

- a) auditory disability and visual disability
- b) autism and visual disability
- c) autism and Down’s syndrome
- d) auditory disability and physical disability

**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 True**

**1.12 True**

- 1 11 Epilepsy is a discharge of normal electric activity in the brain
- 1.12 Handwriting, spelling and composition are elements of written language
- 1.13. The stigma attached to learners who experience a physical or physiological impairment is worse in the rural areas, where everybody knows everybody
- 1.14. Learners with intellectual disabilities do not perform in line with their potential at school.
- 1.15 Learners with myopia prefer to sit at the back of the class
- 1 16 Factors during birth such as an oxygen deficiency, the use of instruments and the Rh factor cannot cause deafness.
- 1 17 People suffering from tinnitus tend to lower their voice and speak very softly.
- 1 18 Children subject to sudden spells of aggression, vandalism or bad temper may suffer from disguised epilepsy
- 1.19 Language consists of a random series of speech sounds
- 1 20 In some cases antisocial behaviour in learners can be directly ascribed to authoritarian and prescriptive parents

[20 marks]

**Question 2**

- 2 1 What is cerebral palsy? (3)
- 2 2 What is the difference between paraplegia and quadriplegia? (2)
- 2 3 As a teacher, what assistance could you give a learner with a physical impairment in your classroom? (8)
- 2.4 What is epilepsy? (2)
- 2.5 As the teacher, what should you do if a learner has an epileptic seizure in the class? (5)

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 3**

**You are a teacher in the Foundation Phase or Intermediate Phase or Senior and FET Phase. You notice that there are two learners in your classroom with hearing and visual impairments.**

- 3.1 Name FIVE characteristics of each of these types of impairment as they may manifest in the classroom. (5 x 2 = 10)**

- 3.2 Discuss how you as a teacher would support these learners in the classroom in terms of each learner's specific type of barrier to learning (10)

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 Describe inclusive education in your own words (2)
- 4.2 What is the difference between mainstream education and inclusion? (8)
- 4.3 In our schools different learning needs arise from a range of factors. Discuss both the intrinsic factors and the extrinsic factors that can cause learning problems (10)

[20 marks]

**Students registered for the ECD PHASE must answer ALL sub questions in question 5.**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 What is Down's syndrome and why should a teacher know about it? (3)
- 5.2 Name the types of motor skill problem that a learner with Down's syndrome might have. (3)
- 5.3 What types of reading problem might a learner in the Foundation Phase experience? (5)
- 5.4 Define the following perceptual-motor abilities and indicate what problems a young learner may experience at school if these abilities are not well developed.
- 5.4.1 Gross motor abilities (3)
- 5.4.2 Spatial perception (3)
- 5.4.3 Laterality (3)

[20 marks]

**Total: 100 marks**

**Students registered for the Intermediate, Senior and FET Phases must answer ALL the sub questions in question 6.**

**QUESTION 6**

- 6.1 Having a child with impairment affects various parents in different ways. Discuss this statement by referring to four patterns of parental attitudes before there is acceptance of the child with

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**[20 marks]**

**Total: 100 marks**

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