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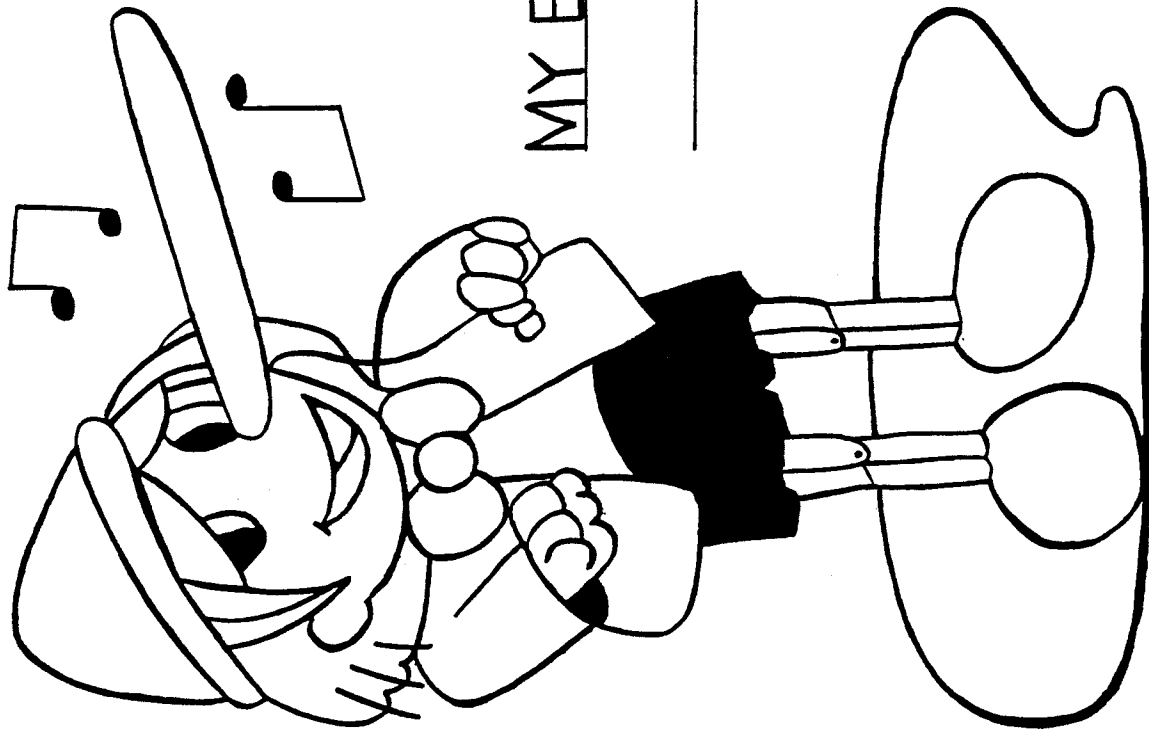
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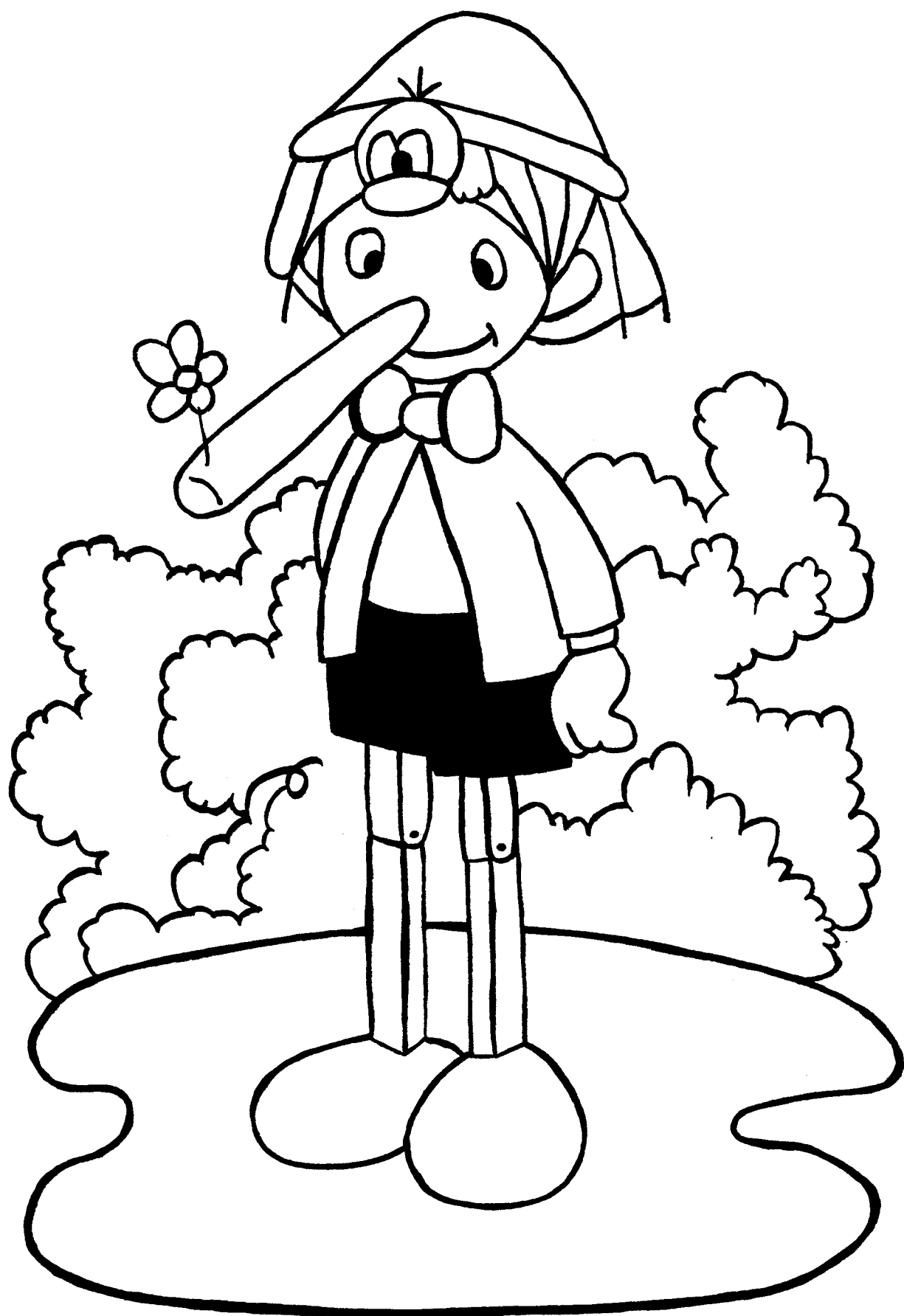
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BYLAE A : WERKBOEK

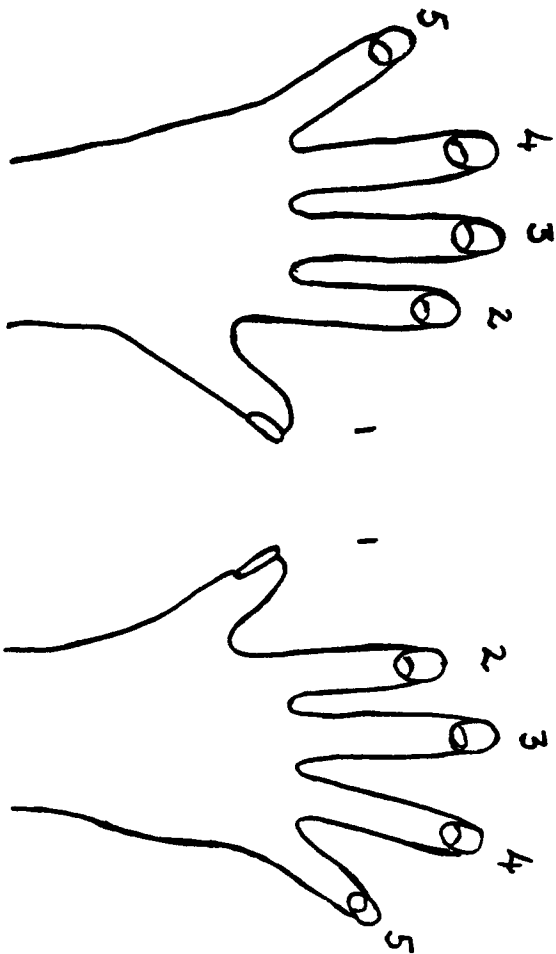
(vgl. par. 5.7.2)



MY EIE MUSIEKBOEK



My twee hande

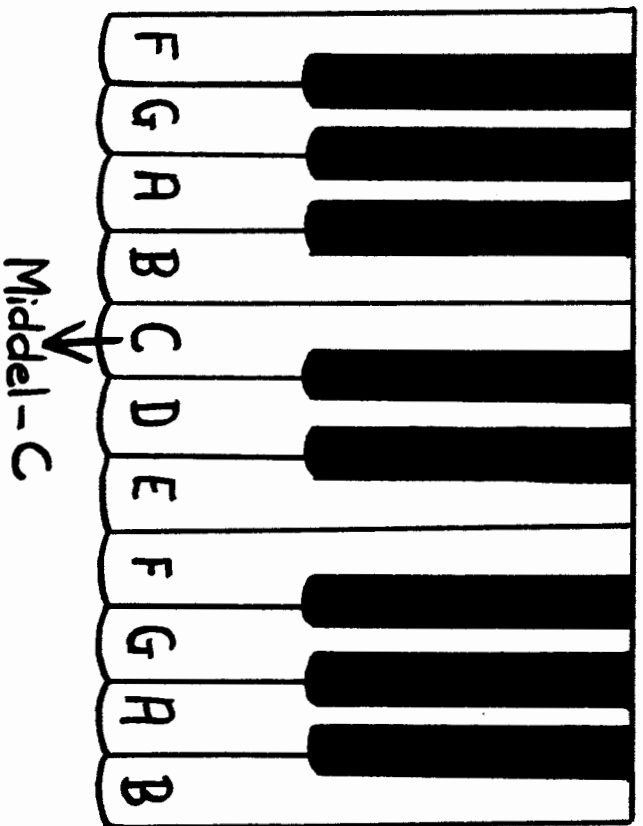


Linkerhand

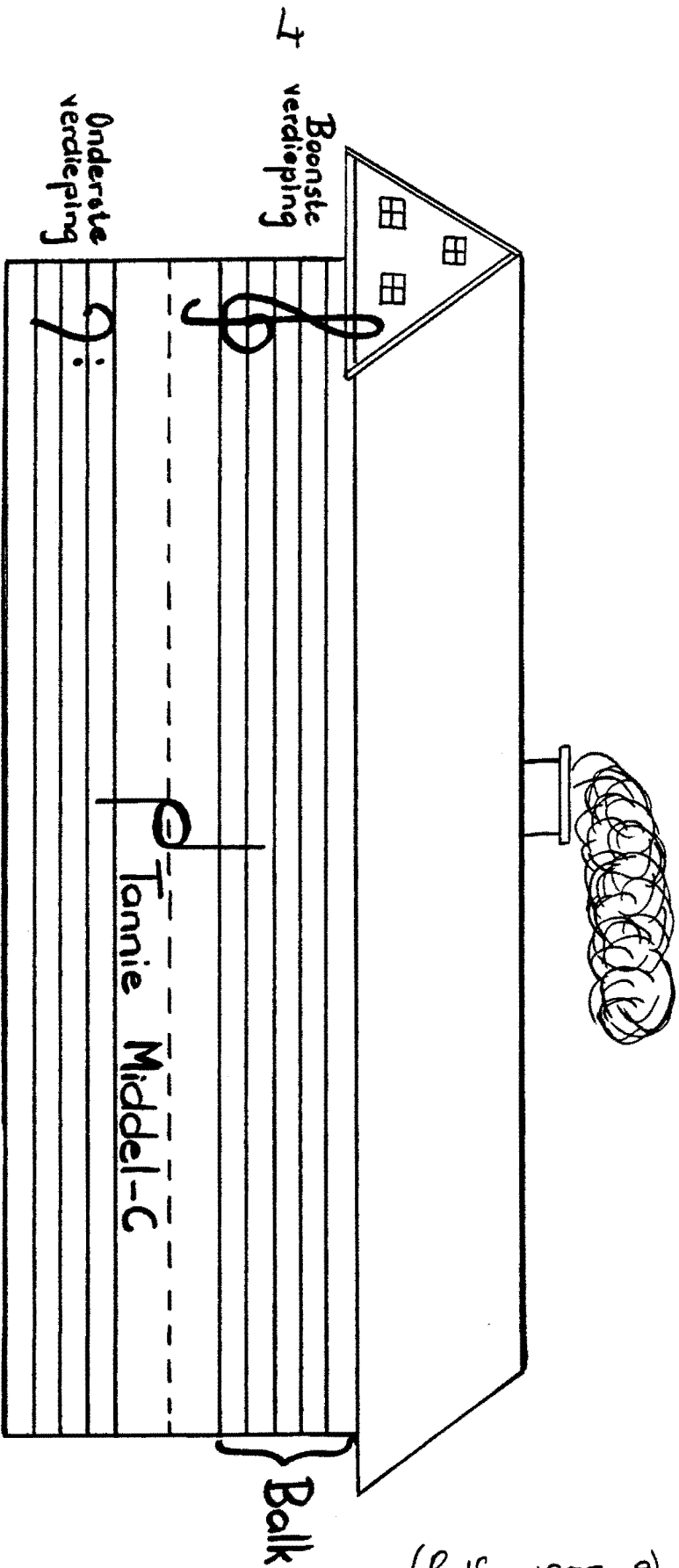
Rechterhand

Die Musikalfabet (Name van die kinders)

A B C D E F G



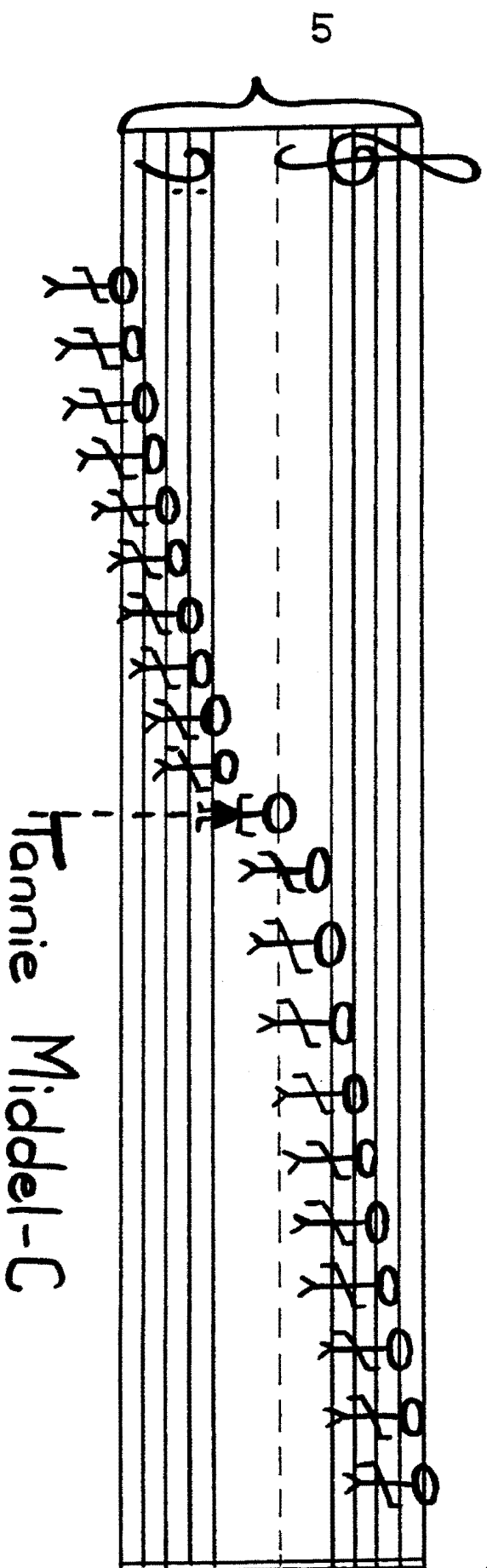
Die huis van tannie Middell-C



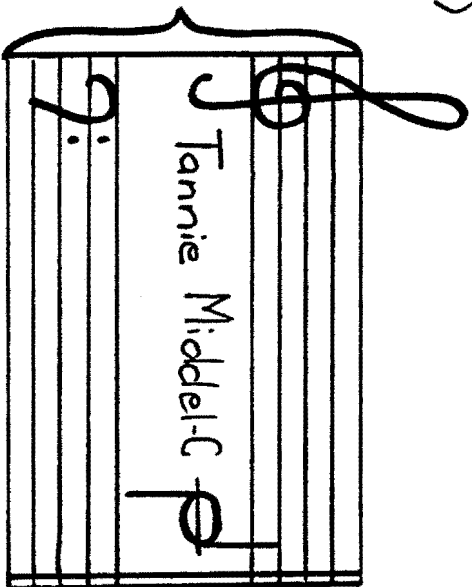
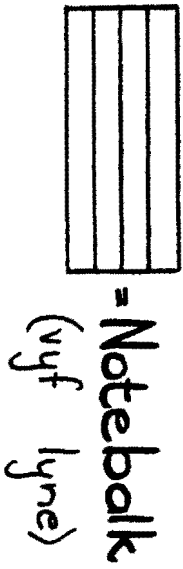
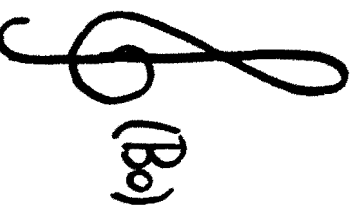
(Rolfe, 1955 : 9)

Die kinders van tannie Middell-C (Note)

(Rolfe, 1955: 10)



Sleutels



Gertjie G-sleutel

Basie Bassleutel



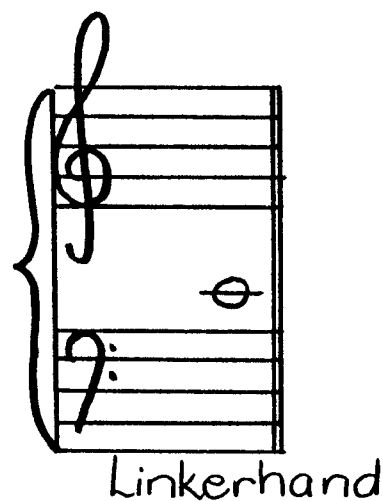
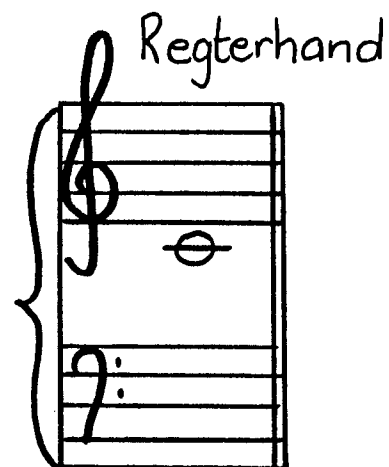
(Volgens idee van Rolfe, 1955:9)

Rechterhand en Linkerhand

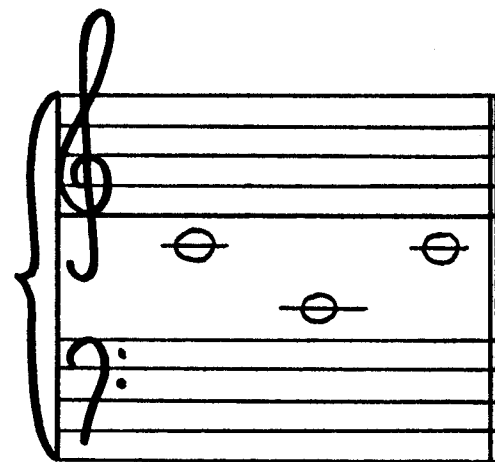
(G-sleutel)

(F-sleutel)

7



Middel-C

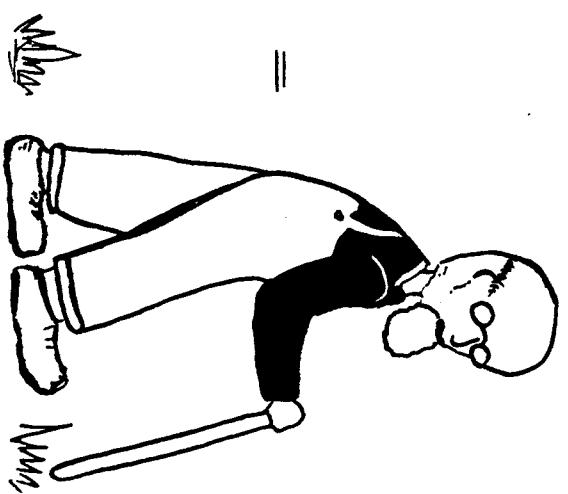


Albei hande

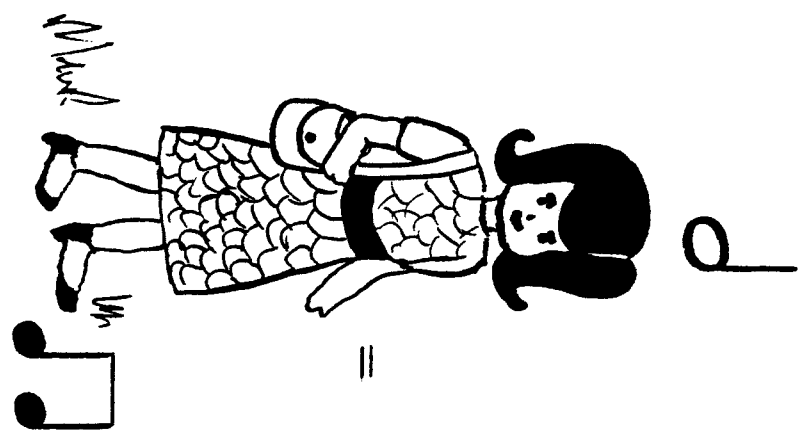
(Volgens idee van Rolfc, 1955: 10-11)

NOTE

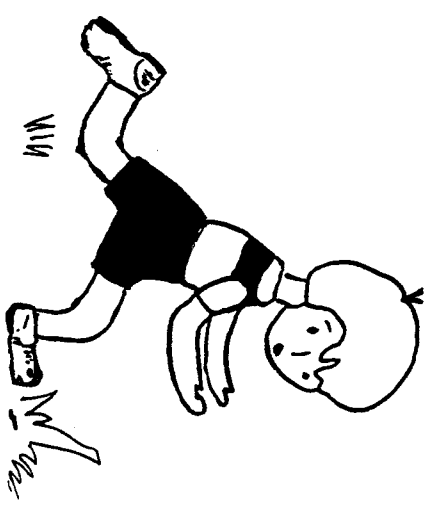
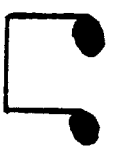
taa-aa



taa



ta-te



(Ewstace, 1979:52)

Kom ons speeli

($\overset{2}{p}$ = $\overset{\cdot}{p}$ $\overset{\cdot}{p}$ of $\overset{\cdot}{p}$)

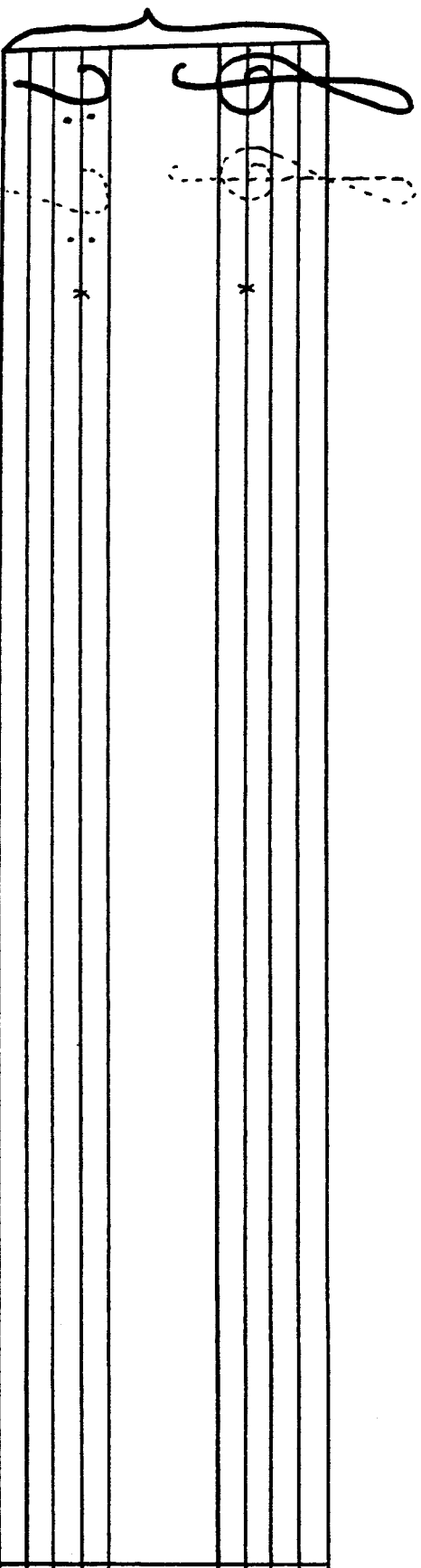
Maat

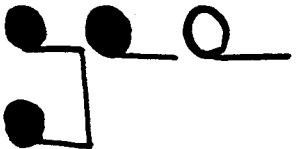
Maatstreep

(Volgens idee van Burnam, bk.1, 1967:13)

Kom ons skryf i

10



taa - aa = 

taa = 

ta-te = 

t _____

t _____

t _____

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the persons who were responsible for the actions that were taken at the meeting. The persons are listed in alphabetical order.

Rustekens

♩ taa-aa

=

saa-aa

12

♩ taa

=

♩
saa

♩
saa

♩ ta-te

=

♩
sa

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Kom ons klap!

Handwriting practice sheet for the song "Kom ons klap!". The sheet features five staves of rhythmic notation, each starting with a number (4, 3, 2, 3, 2) indicating the number of claps per measure. The notation uses vertical lines and dots to represent clapping patterns. The title "Kom ons klap!" is written above the staves, and "Vottoi self!" is written below the first three staves.

4
3
2
3
2

Kom ons klap!

Vottoi self!

Kom ons tell!

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Kom ons tell!". The score is written on four staves, with the first two staves grouped by a brace. The first staff is in treble clef, and the second staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in the first staff, and the bass line is in the second staff. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the first staff and a whole note chord in the second staff. The second measure contains a half note chord in the first staff and a half note chord in the second staff. The third measure contains a half note chord in the first staff and a half note chord in the second staff. The fourth measure contains a half note chord in the first staff and a half note chord in the second staff. The score is written in a simple, handwritten style.

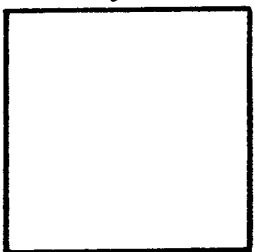
Vul die tydmaatteken in

Kom ons tel weer!

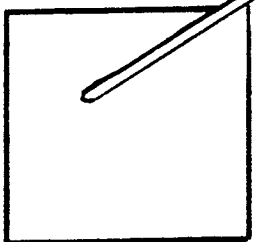
16

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Kom ons tel weer!". The score is written on four staves, with the first two staves grouped by a brace. The first staff is in treble clef, and the second staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a melody of eighth notes, and the second staff contains a bass line of eighth notes. The third and fourth staves contain a simple harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes. The lyrics "Kom ons tel weer!" are written below the staves.

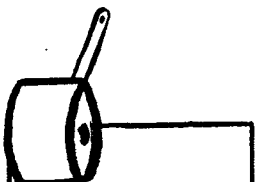
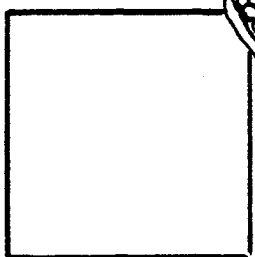
Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Kom ons tel weer!". The score is written on four staves, with the first two staves grouped by a brace. The first staff is in treble clef, and the second staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a melody of eighth notes, and the second staff contains a bass line of eighth notes. The third and fourth staves contain a simple harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes. The lyrics "Kom ons tel weer!" are written below the staves.



U

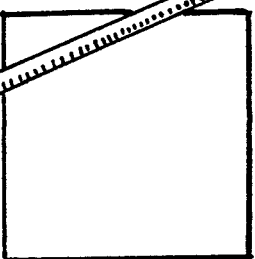
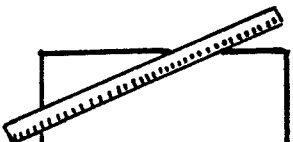
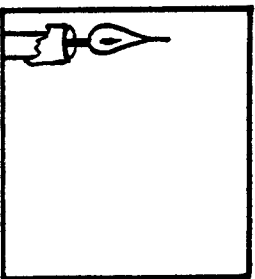


I

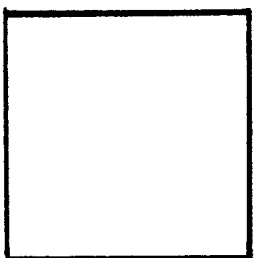


Vul in!

17

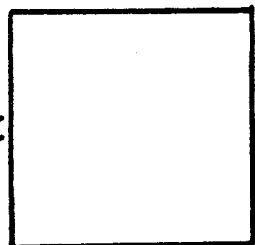


?BC



V

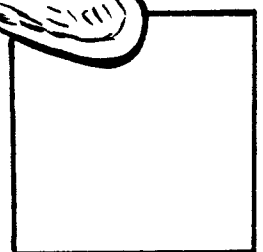
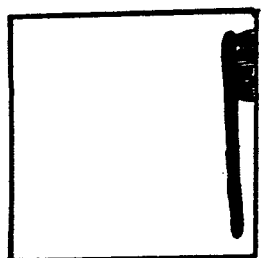
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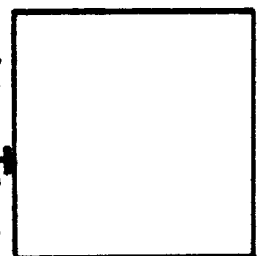
11

R

S



100 JAAR



L

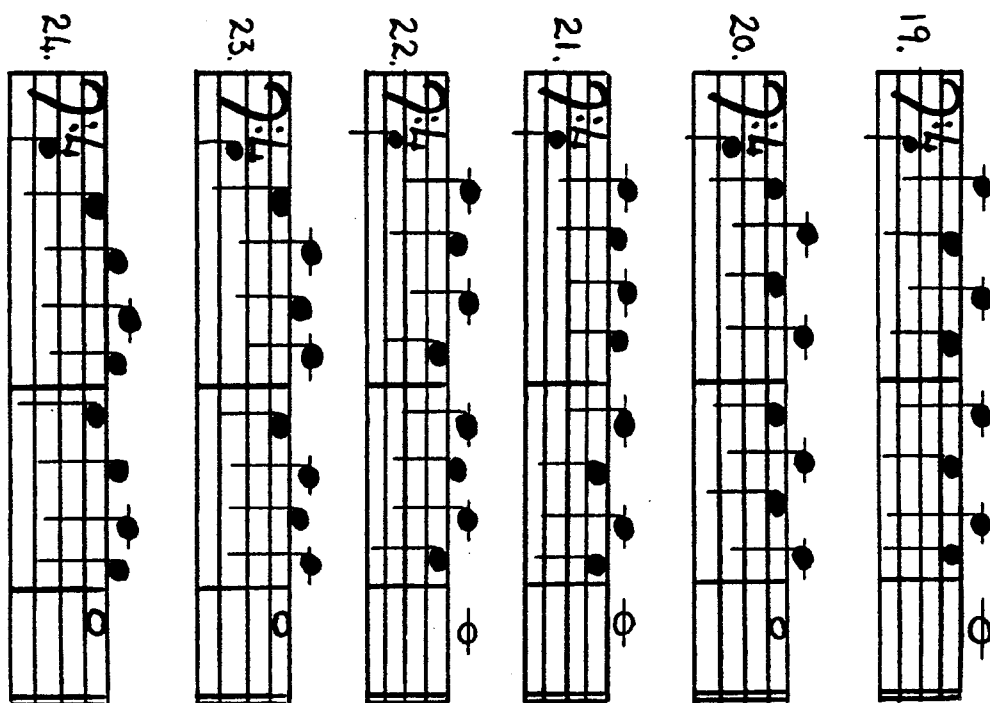
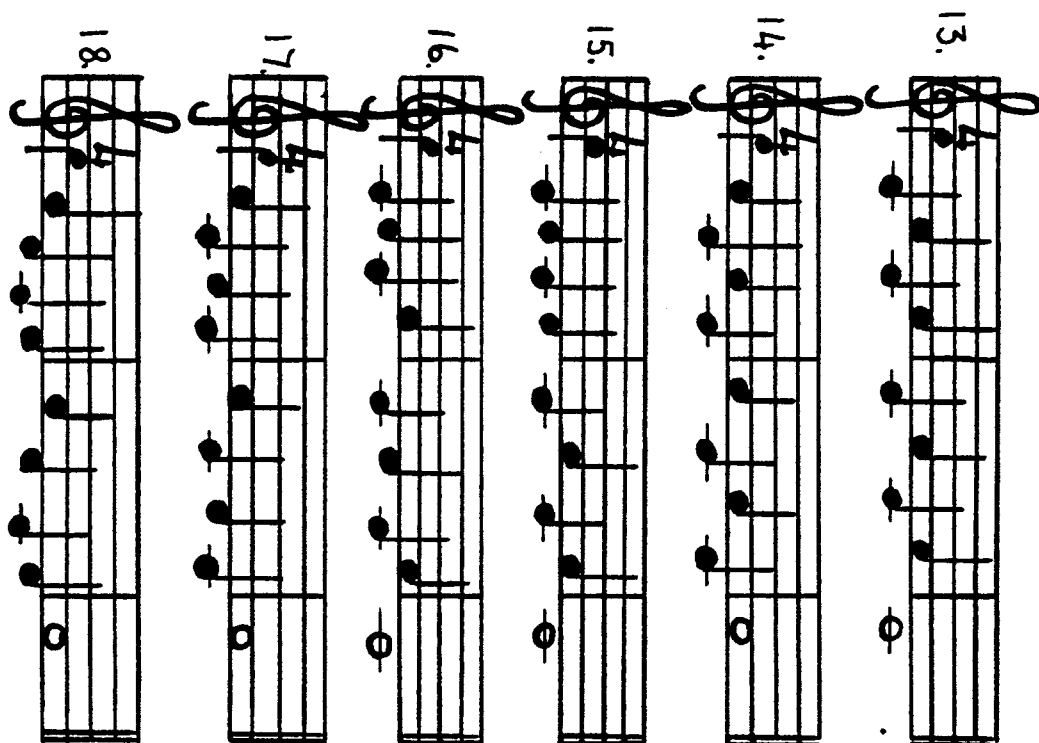
Vingeroefeninge

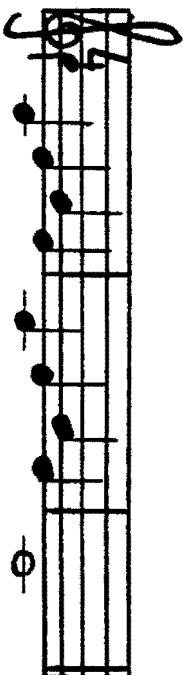
The image displays twelve numbered exercises for handwriting practice, arranged in two rows of six. Each exercise is written on a five-line staff. Exercises 1 through 6 are in the top row, and exercises 7 through 12 are in the bottom row. Exercises 1-6 use a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Exercises 7-12 use a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Each exercise consists of a series of notes, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some exercises including a final whole note. The exercises are designed to practice finger independence and coordination.

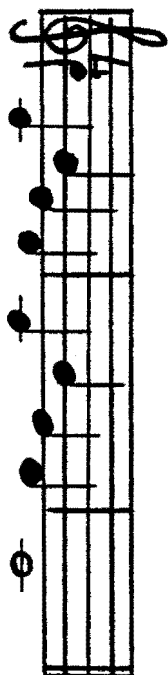
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

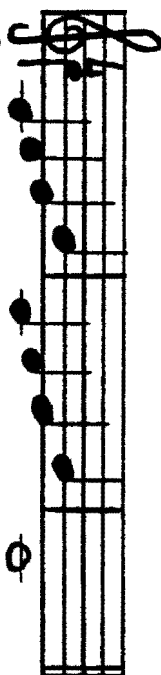
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

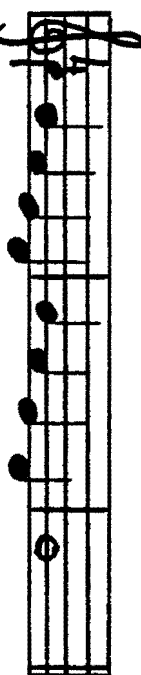
(Feldtmann (2), 1979 : 2)

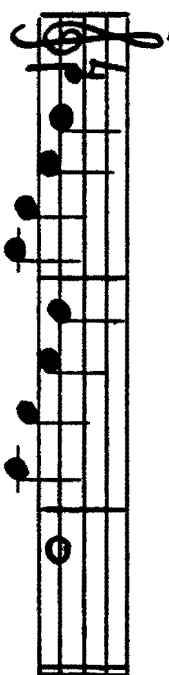


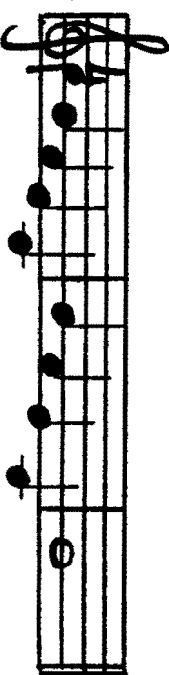
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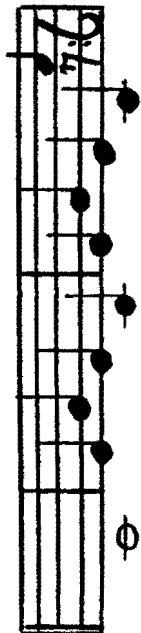
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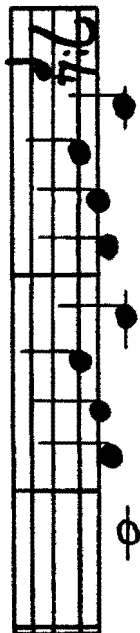
27. 

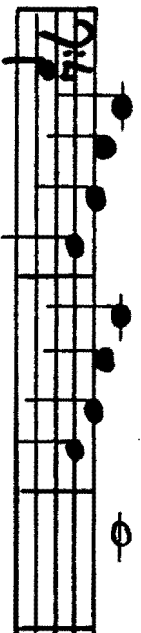
28. 

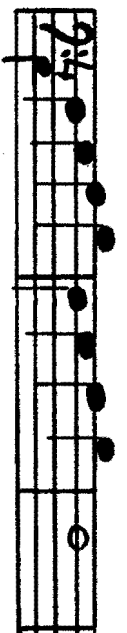
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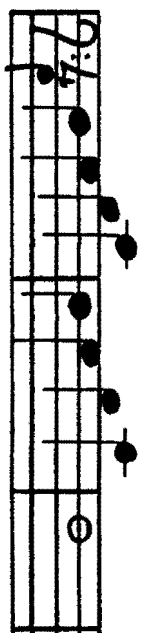
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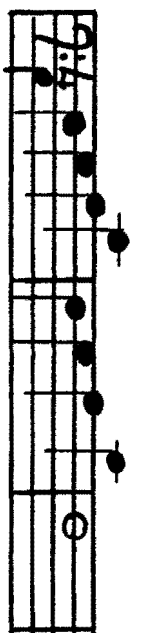
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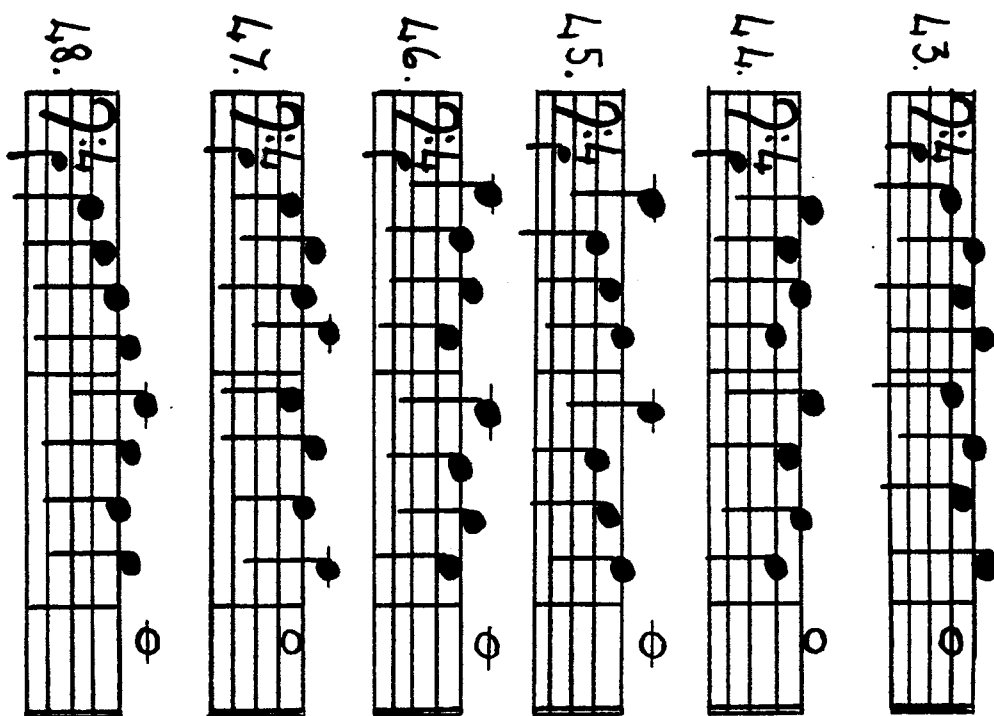
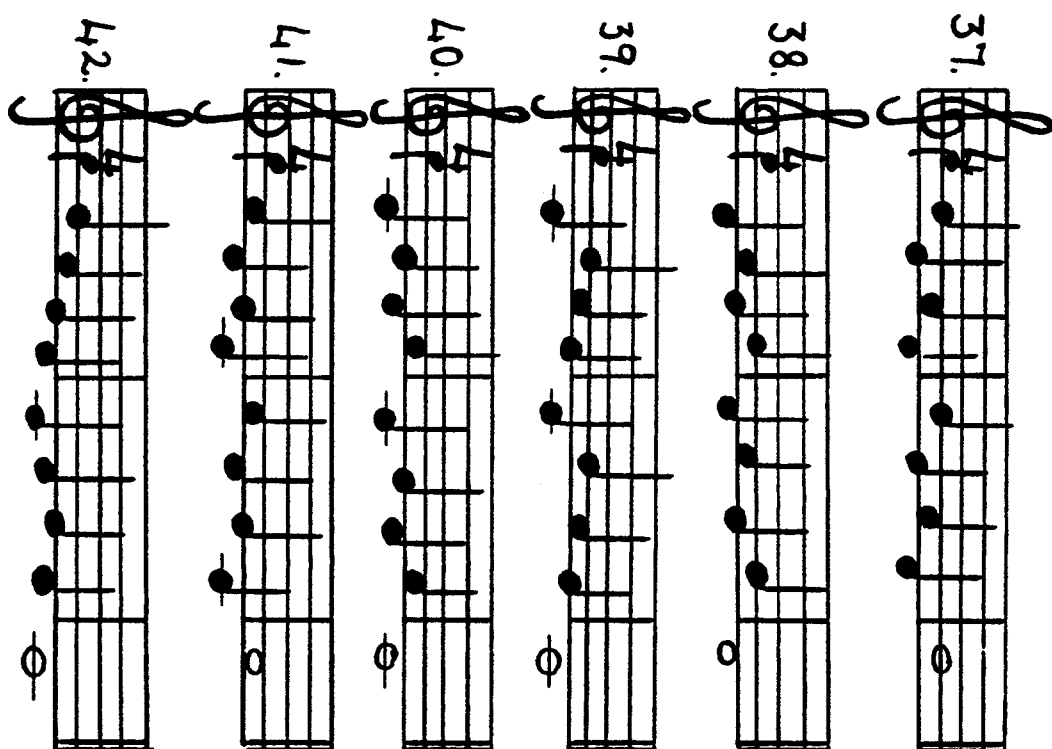
32. 

33. 

34. 

35. 

36. 



2 2

49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54.

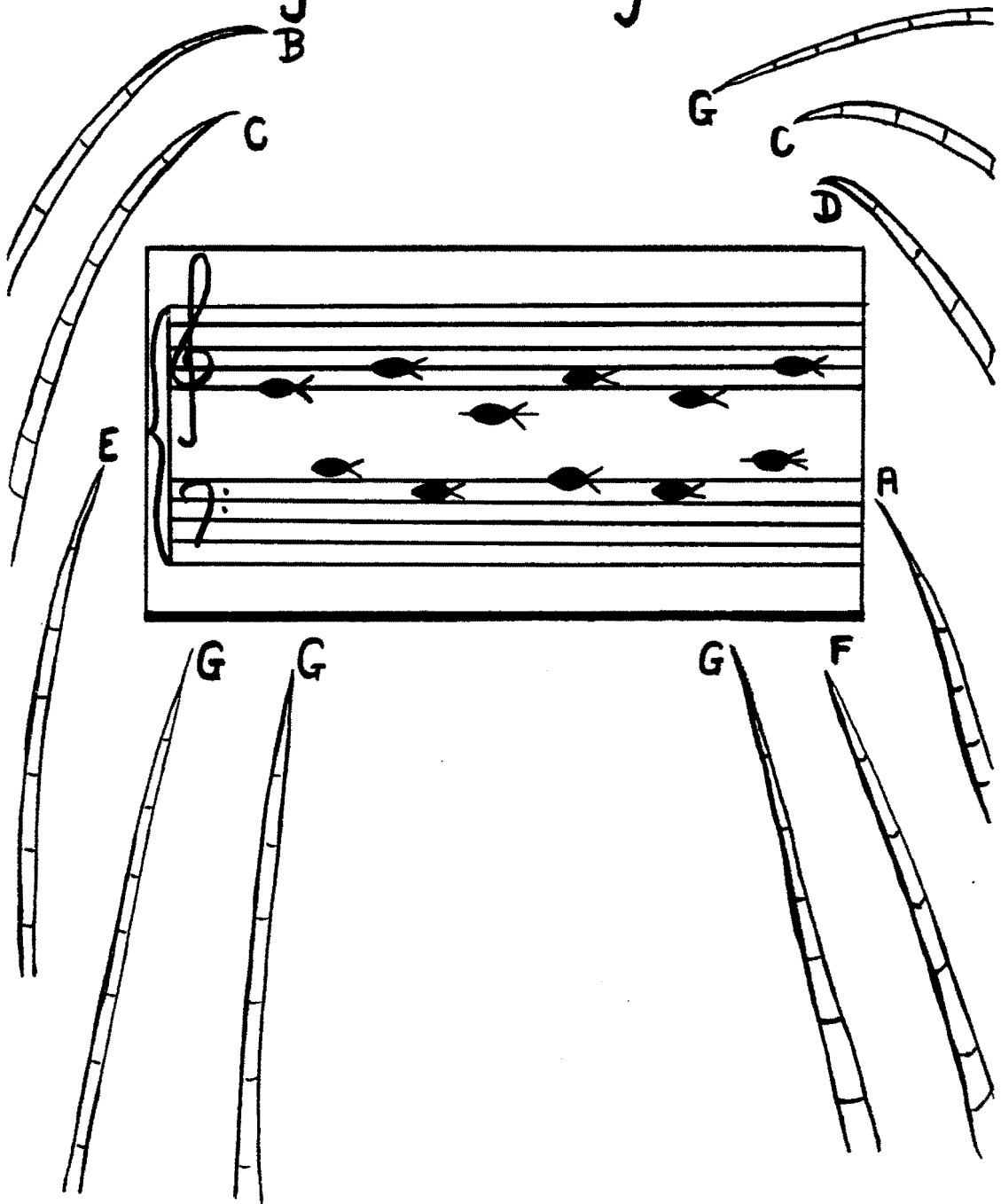
55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

The image displays 12 measures of handwritten musical notation, organized into two groups of six. The first group (measures 49-54) is written in 4/4 time, and the second group (measures 55-60) is written in 7/4 time. Each measure contains a sequence of notes and rests, with a circled 'O' at the end of each line. The notation is handwritten and appears to be a musical exercise or a specific sequence of notes.

(Feldtmann (2), 1979: 12)

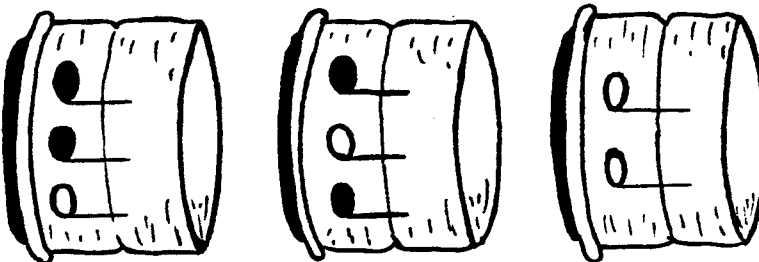
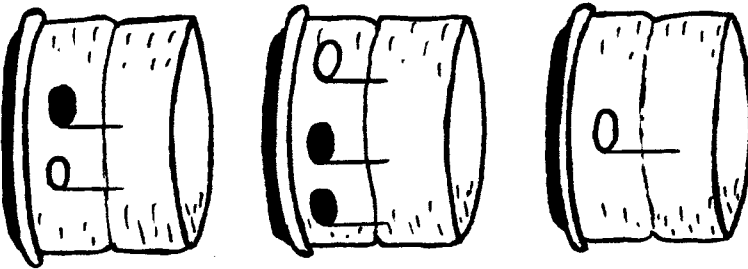
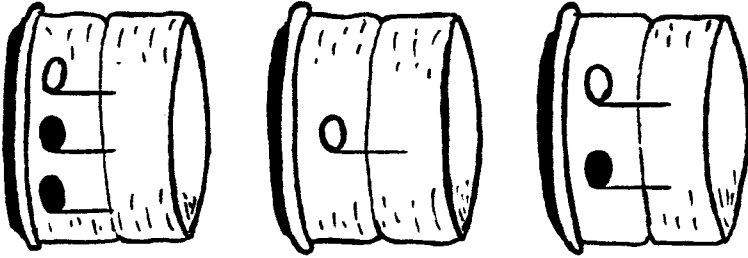
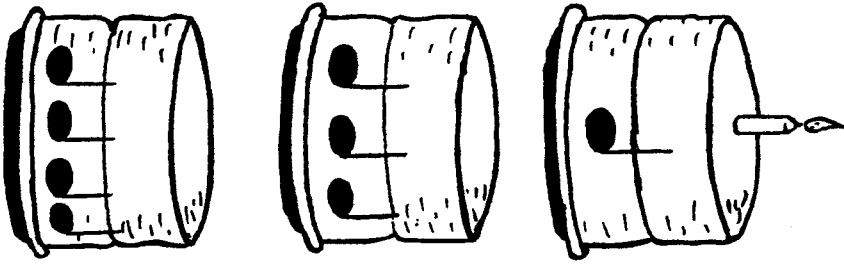
Nootname:

Vang die regte vis



(Burnam, bk. 1, 1967:39)

Teken kerse op die koek

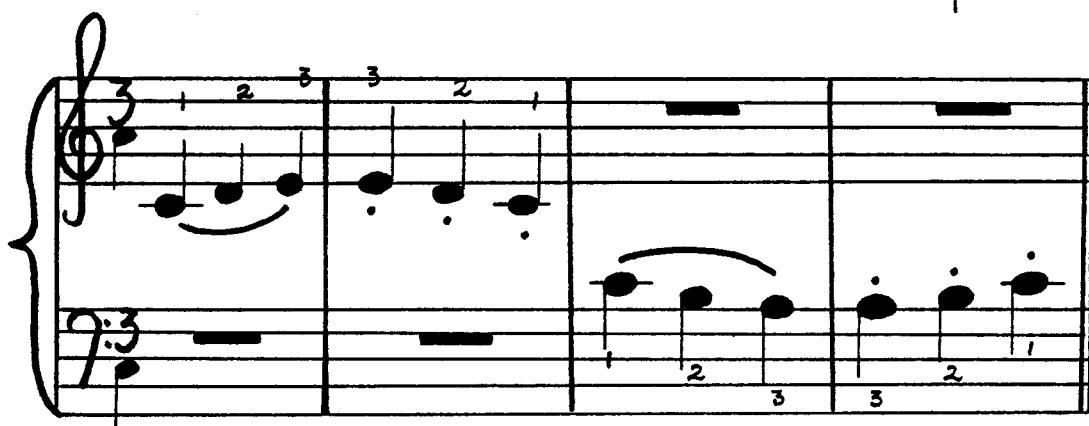


Frasering

(Bind die note)

Fraseringsboog = 

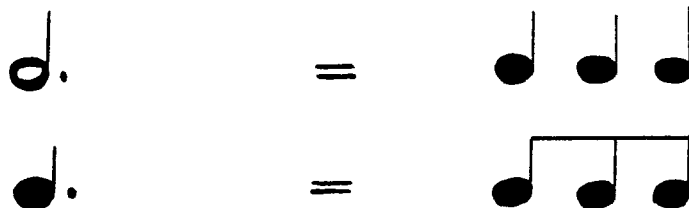
Los note kry 'n kolletjie bo-op
of onder die noot =  of 



Gepunteerde note

(Punt na die noot)

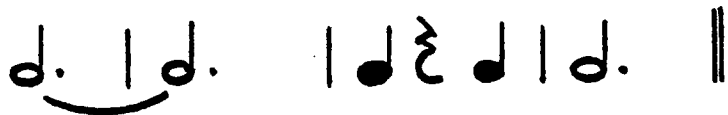
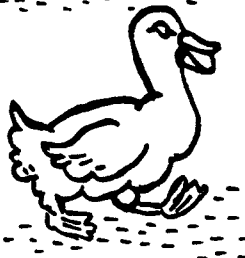
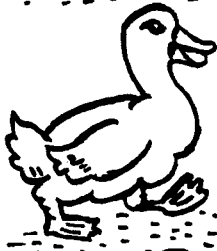
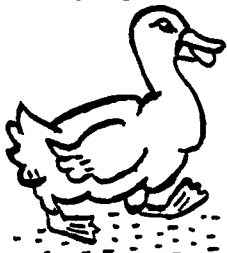
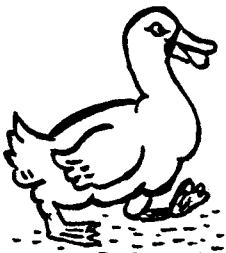
'n Punt verleng 'n noot met
die helfte van sy eie waarde:



Kom ons tel!

1. Tydmaatteken, bv. $\overset{3}{\text{P}}$ of $\overset{3}{4}$

2. Telling, bv.





Kom speel saam!

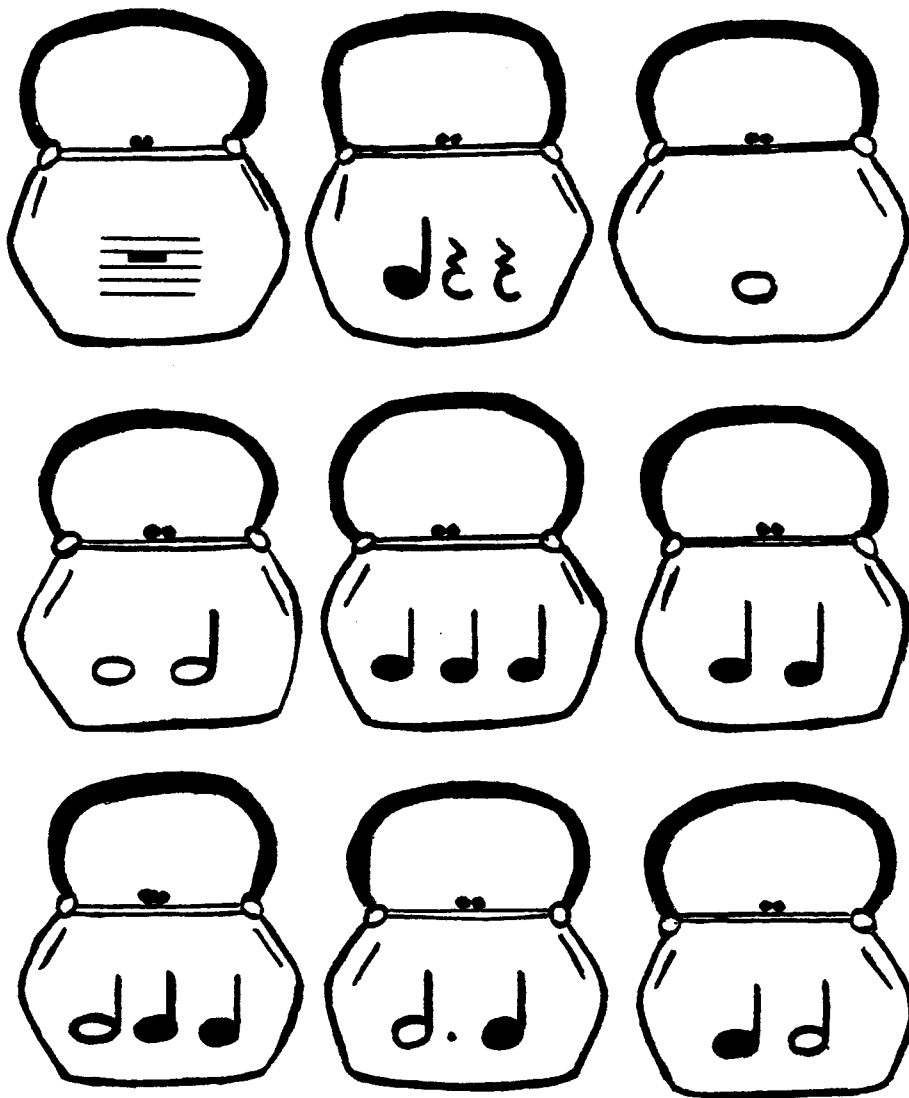
(Volgens idee van
Nightingale, 1961:2)

28

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Kom speel saam!". The score is written on two systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The first system is numbered "28" at the top. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of two or three, indicating triplets. There are several measures with rests. The notation is simple and appears to be a student exercise or a folk song transcription. The paper is aged and slightly yellowed.

Tel die sente!

(taa = een sent)



(Burnam, bk. 1, 1967: 40)

Links, Regs

Handwritten musical score for "Links, Regs". The score is written in 4/4 time and consists of two systems. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

System 1:

- Vocal: Regs-om draai en links om - swaai, Al- bai voe - te weer.
- Piano: Accompaniment with chords and single notes.

System 2:

- Vocal: links en regs, so loop ons heen en weer!
- Piano: Accompaniment with chords and single notes.

(Rolfe, 1955: 22)

Eendjie, Leentjie, Deentjie

31

First system of musical notation for the song. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written on the treble staff. The lyrics are: Eend-jie, leen-tjie, Deen-tjie, waar-om so al-leen-tjie?

Second system of musical notation for the song. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, joined by a brace. The melody continues on the treble staff. The lyrics are: Wig-gel, wag-gel heen en weer, O, Eend-jie, leen-tjie Deen-tjie.

(Rolfe, 1955 : 19)

Help soek my hondjie !

('n [•] bokant 'n noot beteken dat ons die noot langer moet hou = pouse)

(Rolfe, 1955:24)

32

Soek, help soek want my hondjie is weg, Waar, ja waar kan hy wees? Sy

stert is kort maar sy o - re lank - O, die stou - te klein bees.

Mienie se lammetjie

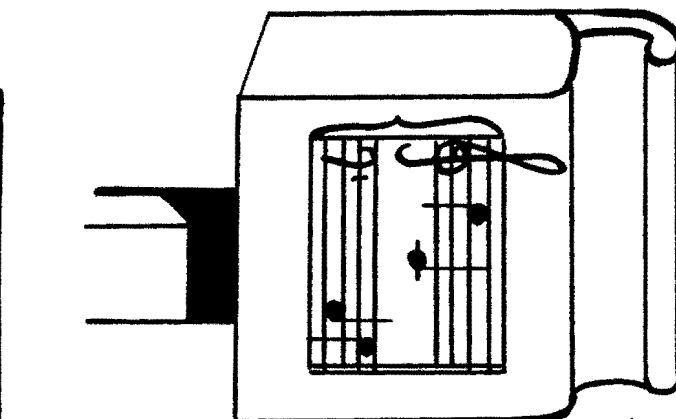
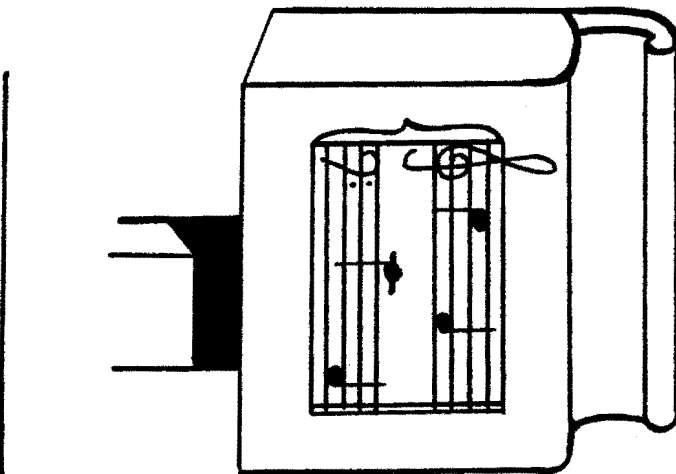
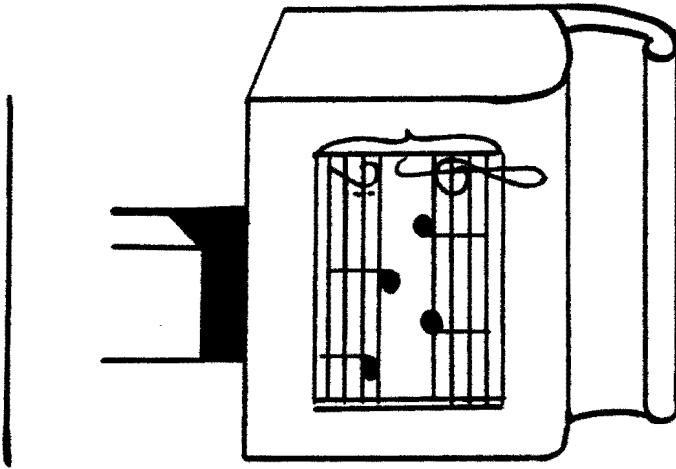
33

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The lyrics are: "Mie-mie het n lam-me-tjie, lam-me-tjie, lam-me-tjie,".

Second system of the musical score. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The lyrics are: "Mie-mie het n lam-me-tjie met spie-re-wit-te wol.".

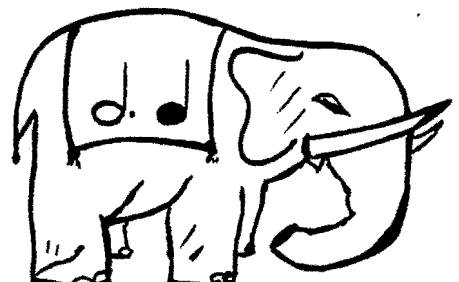
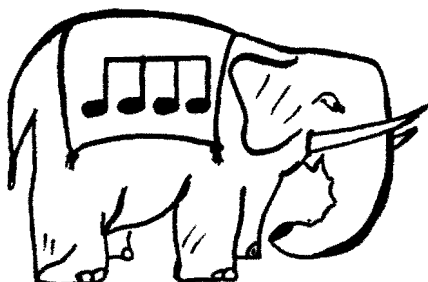
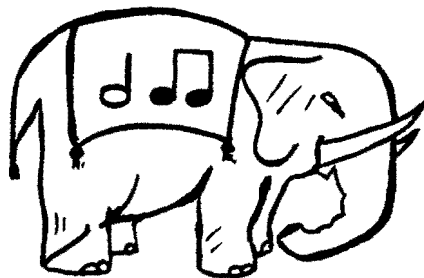
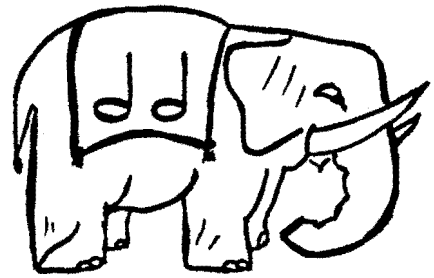
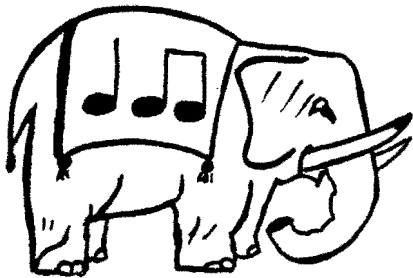
(Rolfe, 1955: 26)

Nootname



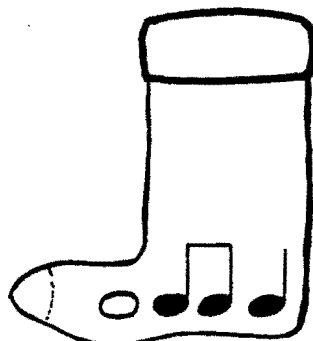
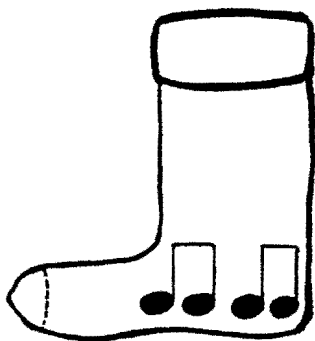
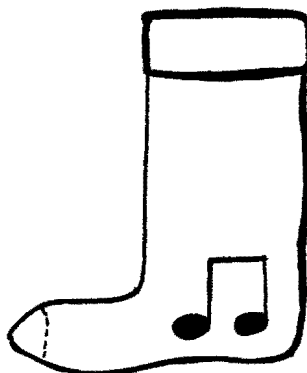
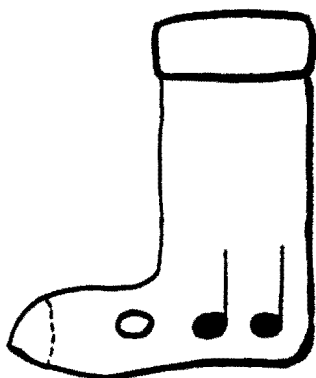
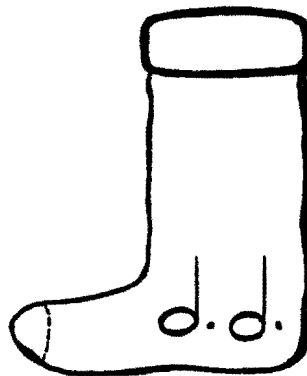
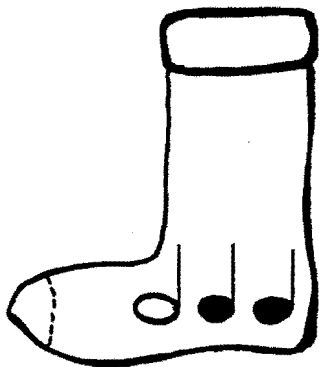
(Burnam, bk.2, 1967:10)

35
Tel die taa-note



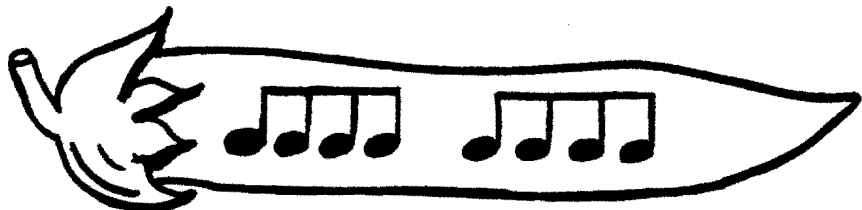
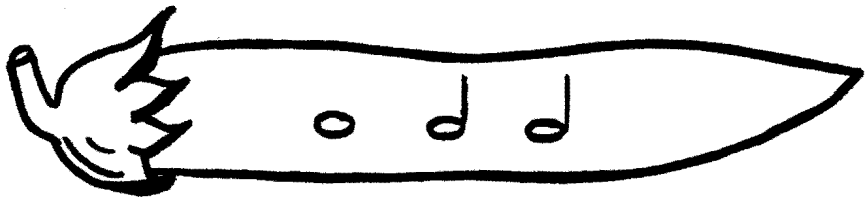
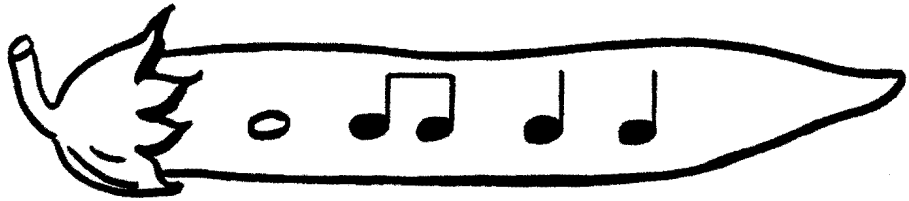
(Burnam, bk 2, 1967:26)

Tel die taa-note



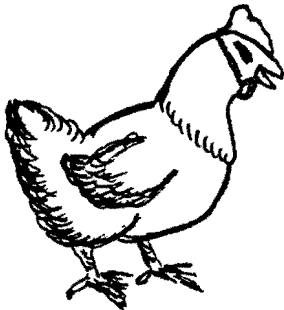
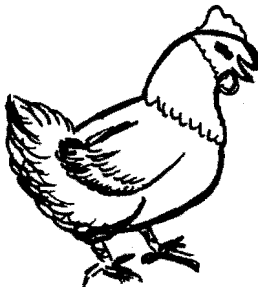
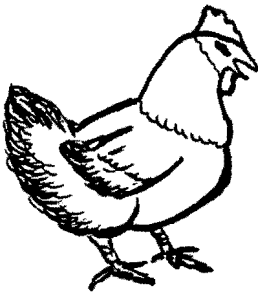
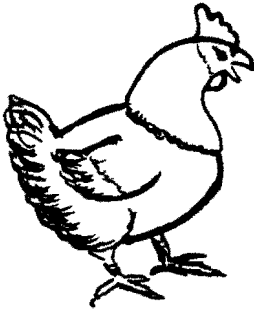
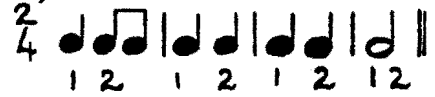
(Burnam, bk. 2, 1967 : 37)

Tel die taa-note

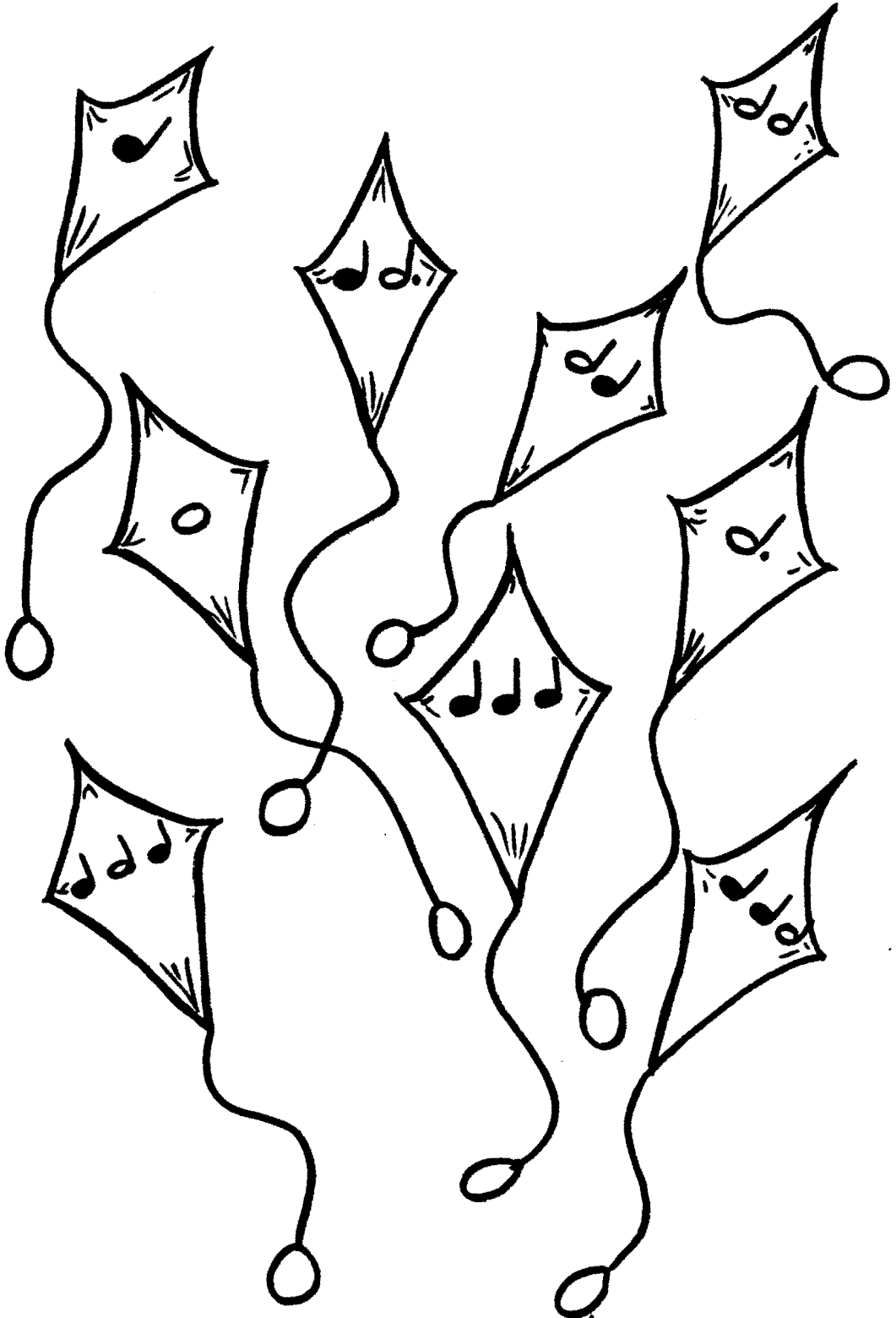


Tydmaattekens?

Skryf ook die telling in, bv.

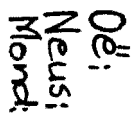
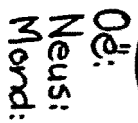
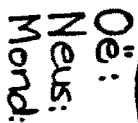
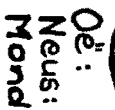
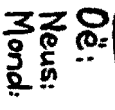
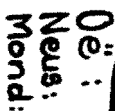


Tel die taa-note



(Burnam, bk. 2, 1967: 11)

(Nootname)



Lentespeletjes

(Rolfe, 1955:32)

41

My Perdjie

(Rolfe, 1955: 23)

42

System 1:

Vocal line: Ek het 'n klein per-djie, sy naam is Trippie Trippie. Ek gee hom vir die mooi-tye; sy ry met hom by, klap. Sy

Piano line: slaan hom met 'n lat-jie, sy stuur hom deur die vlei — Nooit gee ek weer my perdjie-lief vir haar om opte ry.

System 2:

Vocal line: Ek het 'n klein per-djie, sy naam is Trippie Trippie. Ek gee hom vir die mooi-tye; sy ry met hom by, klap. Sy

Piano line: slaan hom met 'n lat-jie, sy stuur hom deur die vlei — Nooit gee ek weer my perdjie-lief vir haar om opte ry.

Ek het 'n klein katjie

(in # skuif 'n noot een trappie na regs = 'n kruis)

(Rolfé, 1955: 21)

43

Ek het 'n klein kat-jie, haar jas is soos sy. Ek

hou van my kat-jie en sy hou van my.

BYLAE B : VERKRYGING VAN BESONDERHEDE
TEN OPSIGTE VAN PROEFPERSONE

(vgl. par. 5.6.1)

(a) GEGEWENS UIT DIE KUMULATIEWE VERSLAGKAARTE
(vergelyk paragraaf 5.6.1.1)

NAAM VAN LEERLING: _____

1. Beroep van:

1.1 Vader: _____

1.2 Moeder: _____

2. Leef albei die eie ouers van die leerling? _____

3. Is daar enige stiefverhoudings in die gesin?

4. Algemene toestand tuis: _____

5. I.K. van die leerling: Verbaal: _____

Nie-verbaal: _____

Totaal: _____

(b) VRAELYS AAN KLASONDERWYSERS

(vergelyk paragraaf 5.6.1.2)

(*Hierdie vraelys is aan die begin en die einde van die terapieprogram ingevul)

NAAM VAN DIE LEERLING: _____ DATUM: _____

1. Spesifieke gegewens:

1.1 Skrif: _____

1.2 Wiskunde: _____

1.3 Afrikaans: Mondeling: _____

Skriftelik: _____

1.4 Engels: Mondeling: _____

1.5 Pligsbesef: _____

1.6 Netheid: (t.o.v. persoon en werk) _____

1.7 Beskik die leerling oor leierskap? _____

1.8 Het die leerling selfvertroue? _____

1.9 Optrede van die leerling: (teenoor die onderwysers
en die klasmaats) _____

1.10 Deelname aan skoolaktiwiteite: (In die klas sowel
as buitemuurs) _____

2. Algemeen: (Enige opmerking t.o.v. die leerling wat volgens u mening van belang kan wees)

BYLAE C : SELFONTWERPTE TOETSE

(vgl. par. 5.5.1.3 en par. 5.5.3.3)

BYLAE C

SELFONTWERPTE TOETSE (vergelyk paragrawe
5.5.1.3 en 5.5.3.3)

(i) LEESTOETS: Leesvermoë sowel as begrip word getoets.

Die volgende paragraaf moet hardop deur die proefpersone gelees word:

"Toe Hasie wakker word, sien hy dat dit al baie laat is. Hy moet nou gou maak om by die fees te kom. Hy hardloop daar weg so vinnig soos hy kan, maar kom laat by die fees aan".

Daarna word die volgende vrae gevra:

- (a) Wie het wakker geword? (Hasie)
- (b) Wat sien hy toe hy wakker word? (Dat dit al laat is)
- (c) Hoekom het hy gou gemaak? (Om by die fees te kom)
- (d) Hoe hardloop hy daar weg? (So vinnig as hy kan)
- (e) Tot waar het hy gehardloop? (Tot by die fees)

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:53).

(ii) SPELTOETS

Die proefpersoon moet die volgende woorde neerskryf:

raai	honger
koei	bring
draf	bottel
vleis	bord
stoof	baie

Probeer bepaal watter tipe foute begaan word.

Woorde geneem uit: Grové en Hauptfleisch(1979:121).

(iii) TOETS VIR REKENVAARDIGHEID

Die proefpersoon moet die volgende somme wat op papier geskryf is, beantwoord:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 + 3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 3 \\
 - 3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 1 + \square = 2$$

$$2 + 2 = \underline{\quad} \qquad 3 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

Die rede waarom die somme in verskillende vorms gegee word, is om te bepaal of die proefpersone somme in verskillende vorms kan beantwoord.

(Musieknote wat dieselfde waardes het, kan op verskillende maniere geskryf word, byvoorbeeld



(iv) TOETS VIR OUDITIEWE DISKRIMINASTE

Die proefpersoon moet sê of die woorde eenders of verskillend is. Die proefpersoon mag slegs luister en nie kyk na die persoon wat die woorde sê nie.

nies	nies
pan	dan
muur	mier
ewe	sewe
kou	koud

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:84 en 270).

(v) TOETS VIR OUDITIEWE GEHEUE

Die terapeut sê die volgende sin, waarna die proefpersoon dit moet herhaal:

(a) "Jan en Anna hardloop vinnig na die winkel om 'n brood te koop"

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:84).

(b) "Drie-honderd-vier-en-tagtig"

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:271).

(vi) TOETS VIR OPEENVOLGING VAN KLANKE

Die terapeut lees die volgende klanke, waarna die proefpersoon dit in dieselfde volgorde moet nasê:

B D V G J

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:84).

A G C B D

(Letters van die musiekalfabet)

(vii) TOETS VIR OUDITIEWE ANALISE EN SINTESE

(a) Terapeut sê:

huis

Die proefpersoon moet dit in klanke verdeel

h - ui - s

(b) Terapeut sê:

sk - oo - l

Die proefpersoon moet dit tot een woord saamvoeg
(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:84-85).

(viii) TOETS VIR VISUELE DISKRIMINASIE

9	4	6	9	0	6	9	2
a	e	a	c	a	o	a	a
b	h	b	d	b	h	b	d
o	e	o	o	c	e	o	c
die	bie		die		die		dei
mis	wis		mis		sim		mis
een	een		ene		nee		een

Die proefpersoon moet 'n kring om die syfer,
letter of woord wat soos die eerste een lyk, trek
(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:85 en 271).

(ix) TOETS VIR VISUELE GEHEUE

Toon woorde, letters, syfers en note aan die proefpersoon.
Neem dit weg en vra die proefpersoon om dit neer te skryf.

gaan
hier
tafel
d
p
6
3
d
J
o

Volgens idee van Grové en Hauptfleisch
(1979:85 en 272).

(x) TOETS VIR OPEENVOLGING VAN LETTERS

(i) Die terapeut toon die volgende aan die proefpersoon:

r d e s en t k a

Die proefpersoon word versoek om dit daarna neer te
skryf

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:86).

(xi) TOETS VIR VISUELE ANALISE EN SINTESE

Die terapeut flits die volgende woord:

seun

Die proefpersoon word voorsien van die los letters wat
"seun" kan vorm, wat hy dan reg moet rangskik

(Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:86).

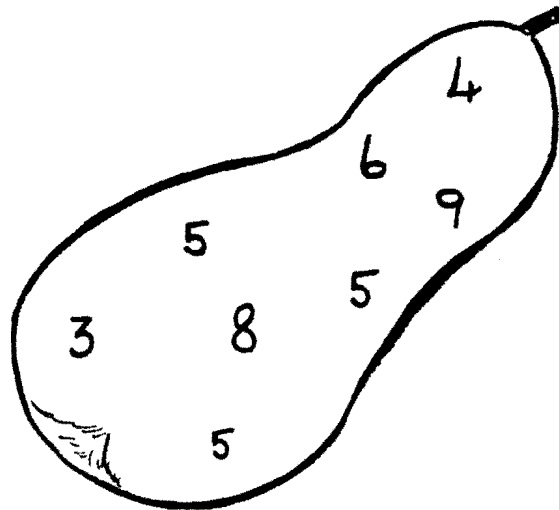
(xii) TOETS VIR VOORGROND-AGTERGRONDONDERSKEIDING

- (a) Die proefpersoon word van 'n kaart, met die volgende paragraaf daarop, voorsien:

Jan loop by die deur uit. Hy maak die deur agter hom toe. Dan vat hy die byl en loop na die groot boom.

Die proefpersoon word versoek om 'n kring om al die "die"-woorde te trek.

- (b)



Nadat hierdie afbeelding aan die proefpersoon getoon is, word hy versoek om eers 'n kring om elke 5 en daarna om elke 3 te trek (Grové en Hauptfleisch, 1979:273).

(xiii) TOETS VIR KLEURONDERSKEIDING

Toon vyf gekleurde kartonne (groen, rooi, geel, blou, wit) aan die proefpersoon wat hy moet uitken.

(xiv) TOETS VIR SKRIF

Versoek proefpersoon om die volgende sin netjies neer te skryf:

Die man wat daar loop, is my oom.

VOORBEELD VAN VERSLAGKAART

VERSLAG- KAART		DATUM:		PROEF- PERSOON A	PROEF- PERSOON B	PROEF- PERSOON C	PROEF- PERSOON D	PROEF- PERSOON E	PROEF- PERSOON F	PROEF- PERSOON G
LEESTOETS		LEESVERMOË	BEGRIP	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		SPELLING		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		REKENVAARDIGHEID		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		OUDITIEWE DISKRIMINASIE		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		OUDITIEWE GEHEUE		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		OPEENVOLGING VAN KLANKE		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		ANALISE EN SINTESE (OUDITIEF)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		VISUELE DISKRIMINASIE		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		VISUELE GEHEUE		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		OPEENVOLGING VAN LETTERS		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		ANALISE EN SINTESE (VISUEEL)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		VOORGROND-AGTERGRONDONDERSKEIDING		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		KLEURONDERSKEIDING		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		SKRIF		10	10	10	10	10	10	10