higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3

(5050063)

13 November 2024 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

137Q1N2413

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3
TIME: 2½ HOURS
MARKS: 180

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Investigation happens on the … level of the cognitive domain.

A knowledge
B comprehension
C application
D analysis

1.2 An example of non-probability sampling is … sampling .

A random
B systematic
C accidental
D accuracy

1.3 The main advantage of an interview is that the researcher …

A can draw conclusions based on previous research.
B is able to note the reactions of the respondents.
C can draw conclusions based on previous analysis.
D is unable to use conclusions based on current research.

1.4 … is ONE of the main causes of poverty in South Africa today.

A Crime
B Violence
C Unemployment
D Abuse

1.5 The main aim of the United Nations is the promotion of …

A literacy amongst all
B reduction of poverty
C improvement of technology
D peace across the world

1.6 An organisation's … is what it sees itself achieving in its work.

A vision
B mission
C prospect
D goal

1.7 … research is not a main form of research.

A Exploratory
B Constructive
C Empirical
D Numerical

1.8 A person's need to belong to something or someone, is called a … need.

A physiological
B safety
C esteem
D affiliation

1.9 Things that hinder a person from being able to learn:

A abilities
B commonalities
C mentalities
D barriers

1.10 An environment that allows for development and growth:

A stimulus-deprived
B stimulus-enriched
C stimulus-cognitive
D stimulus-affective

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose the correct term from those in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 The (range/report) is the difference between the lowest and the highest items in a set of data.

2.1.2 (Frequency sample/ Frequency distribution) is how often certain numbers or values occur in the graph.

2.1.3 (Investigators/Respondents) collect data and information in order to acquire and share knowledge.

2.1.4 Poverty tends to be more prevalent in (rural/urban) areas.

2.1.5 To receive a social grant you need to pass a (poverty/means) test.

2.1.6 An (accountable/acknowledgeable) government is answerable to the people who elected it.

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2.1.7 At the (need-to-know/aesthetic) level, a child will start to appreciate art, music, culture and beauty.

2.1.8 (Ignorance/Ridicule) means unkind comments or behaviour.

2.1.9 (Epilepsy/Autism) is a form of mental illness in which a person has problems relating to other people.

2.1.10 (Braille/Sign language) is used by hearing impaired people.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 Wellbeing includes physical, emotional, mental as well as spiritual health.

2.2.2 HIV and AIDS do not have a very strong effect on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

2.2.3 Not many of the health problems in the world are caused by hunger and malnutrition.

2.2.4 Systemic barriers are those disabilities found inside an individual.

2.2.5 People with disabilities need love, acceptance and support just as able people do.

2.2.6 Factors such as alcohol abuse and poverty can prevent an individual from being able to develop effectively.

2.2.7 The most common variables are concrete, continuous and attribute variables.

2.2.8 Research that is not representative of the population is still valid.

2.2.9 Many of the health problems in the world are caused by hunger and malnutrition.

2.2.10 One research report can be similar to another.

2.2.11 Gifted learners need stimulating learning experiences to keep their interest.

2.2.12 Weight gain is a common symptom of AIDS.

2.2.13 Different people view the extent of poverty differently.

2.2.14 Remuneration means financial compensation for services rendered.

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2.2.15 Poverty is most prevalent on the highest level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

2.2.16 Poverty has a strong influence on the development of the individual as well as on society as a whole.

2.2.17 Deprivation means one has access to everything are needs to survive.

2.2.18 A wide variety of social and psychological factors influence an individual's perception of his environment.

2.2.19 Economically active population refers to that group of people who are unemployed.

2.2.20 An everyday method of treating malnutrition is following a restricted diet.

(20 × 1) (20)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Shame or disgrace associated with something	A	self-reproach
3.1.2	Blaming yourself for something	B	recreational
3.1.3	Helping people with disabilities to have greater control over their own life and situation	C	poverty line
3.1.4	Having to do with the mind	D	exploitation
3.1.5	People who answer the questions in an investigation	E	alleviation
3.1.6	Activities that are done for fun or relaxation	F	wellbeing
3.1.7	Agreement based on a sound understanding of facts	G	informed consent
3.1.8	Minimum level needed to achieve an adequate standard of living	H	mental
3.1.9	Making unfair use of someone	I	respondents
3.1.10	Process of making the situation easier to deal with	J	stigma
		K	empowerment

(10 × 1) (10)

3.2 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

verify; cognitive; copyright; deficiency; epilepsy; autism; proposal; sustainability; extrinsic; religion; speech; ethics

3.2.1 The … domain deals with muscle development that is associated with mental processes

3.2.2 Getting information from specific people by using direct or indirect questioning is referred to as a …

3.2.3 … refers to a way of living that meets the needs of people

3.2.4 Freedom of … involves the freedom to believe what you want

3.2.5 … factors refers to factors in the environment that impact people's lives

3.2.6 … needs tend to prevent an individual from moving onto the next level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

3.2.7 … means to check if something is true

3.2.8 … is a disorder of the nervous system causing violent, uncontrolled movement of the body

3.2.9 … refers to the moral principles that governs a person's behaviour

3.2.10 The exclusive legal right that is given to the creators of original material, is called …

(10 × 1) (10)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

Study the following table and answer the questions.

4.1 When evaluating a source, one can use the CARS checklist, a simple evaluation checklist of the qualities to look for.

Complete the following table based on the CARS checklist. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Quality		What to look for		Goal	
4.1.1	(1)	4.1.5	(2)	An authoritative source: Source that supplies some good evidence that allows you to trust it.	
4.1.2	(1)	Factual, detailed, exact, comprehensive		4.1.6	(2)
4.1.3	(1)	4.1.7	(2)	A source that engages the subject thoughtfully and reasonably	
4.1.4	(1)	Listed sources, contact information, documentation supplied		4.1.8	(2)

(12)

Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

Mpho owns a nail salon, but realises that, through research, she can improve her business.

4.2 State THREE reasons why a business, like Mpho's business, could improve through research. (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 There are TWO main types of research: primary and secondary research.

4.3.1 Differentiate between the two types of research. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3.2 Which type of research would benefit Mpho's business the most? (1)

4.3.3 Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 4.3.2 (2)

4.4 Name FIVE characteristics of poverty. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 5

Study the following scenario and answer the questions.

You are an educator at a well-known school. You strive to be an ethical teacher who applies ethical principles in your teaching.

5.1 Suggest how you can apply each of the following ethical principles in your teaching:

5.1.1 Respect human rights and dignity

5.1.2 Maintain the integrity of teacher-learner relationship

5.1.3 Apply high-quality professional knowledge

5.1.4 Develop a healthy self-image in learners

5.1.5 Lessen their distress and suffering

5.1.6 Embrace diversity

(6 × 2) (12)

5.2 Name SEVEN characteristics of self-actualising people. (7 × 2) (14)

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5.3 Define each of the following terms:

5.3.1 Deficiency needs

5.3.2 Growth needs

(2 × 2) (4)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 HIV is transmitted through various ways.

Distinguish between the ways in which HIV is transmitted or not transmitted. Only write 'Transmitted' or 'Not transmitted' next to the number (6.1.1–6.1.5) in your ANSWER BOOK.

6.1.1 Coughing

6.1.2 Sexual

6.1.3 Blood

6.1.4 Living with an infected person

6.1.5 Mother-to-child

(5 × 1) (5)

Study the following statement and answer the questions.

All learners must be given the opportunity to build their own individual strengths. It is not the type of disability that is important, but the support that the learner needs to succeed.

6.2 Discuss the relevance of this statement with regards to each of the following aspects:

6.2.1 Support

6.2.2 Type of school

6.2.3 Different learning needs

6.2.4 Socioeconomic background

(4 × 2) (8)

Study the following statement and answer the questions.

According to the WHO, health can be defined as "a complete state of physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease."

6.3 Assess the meaning of health with regards to each of the following:

6.3.1 Physical health (2)

6.3.2 Mental health (2)

6.3.3 Social health (2)

6.3.4 Substantiate each answer with an example from everyday life. (3 × 1) (3)

6.4 Several social grants are paid by the South African government.

6.4.1 According to your own opinion, do social grants alleviate poverty in South Africa? (1)

6.4.2 Motivate your answer. (2)

6.5 Identify each of the following grants. Write only the answer next to the question number (6.5.1–6.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

6.5.1 You need to have a medical statement of permanent or temporary disability.

6.5.2 You need to be older that 60 (for women) or older than 65 (for men) and a SA citizen.

6.5.3 You have a child with a disability, and medical reports to prove this.

6.5.4 You have a foster child, proven by a court.

6.5.5 You are in a crisis and get relief for three months.

(5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Choose the correct word from those given in brackets and write it next to the question number (7.1.1–7.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

7.1.1 Poverty is the (scarcity/abundance) of basic resources such as food, shelter and clothing.

7.1.2 The (means test/poverty threshold) is used as an economic tool for governments to consider socio-economic reforms.

7.1.3 A researcher should be (systemic/systematic) in his investigation.

7.1.4 (Developed/Developing) countries are generally poor and strive to become stronger socially, technologically and economically.

(4 × 1) (4)

7.2 Impoverished people struggle to maintain holistic wellbeing

7.2.1 Explain your understanding of the concept *cycle of poverty*. (2)

7.2.2 Suggest THREE possible remedies for this problem.

(3 × 2) (6)

Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

Poverty is a relative term as people have differents views about the extent of poverty.

7.3 Formulate your understanding of this statement. (2 × 1) (2)

7.4 Distinguish between *absolute poverty* and *relative poverty*. (2 × 2) (4)

7.5 Evaluate the impact of poverty on families in terms of Maslow's Hierarchy of needs. (3 × 2) (6)

7.6 Discuss how the following NCS principles can improve the lives of poor families:

7.6.1 Social justice

7.6.2 A high level of skills and knowledge

7.6.3 Inclusivity

(3 × 2) (6)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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