higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3

(5050063)

2 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

NCV

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. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 We gain new … when we study and complete our work in the classroom.

A theories
B charts
C books
D knowledge

1.1.2 Being constantly on your cellphone and not paying attention when someone speaks to you is called bad …

A response.
B signal.
C interpretation.
D behaviour.

1.1.3 If they want to continue their basic education, adults can learn through this kind of educational system:

A RNCS
B ABET
C NPO
D NGO

1.1.4 Bloom's taxonomy has six levels under the cognitive domain.

Which ONE of the above responses does not belong to the cognitive domain:

A Comprehension
B Reward
C Application
D Knowledge

1.1.5 You are currently studying at a TVET college.

According to the National Qualifications Framework, under which band will your qualification be?

A NCS
B GET
C FET
D TVET

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1.1.6 Having a healthy body means eating … food and drinking enough water.

A junk
B salty
C nutritious
D delicious

1.1.7 When a patient comes to the clinic to be treated for diabetes, he/she is diagnosed as being a … patient.

A chronic
B sick
C mental
D disabled

1.1.8 People who are extremely overweight, suffer from …

A malnutrition.
B anaemia.
C hyperactivity.
D obesity.

1.1.9 Children in South Africa do not only have rights, but also …

A responsibilities.
B fun.
C bills.
D work.

1.1.10 Behaviourist theory teaches us that dogs or cats can be …

A conditioned.
B fed.
C washed.
D loved.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 When we do research, we use different words and terms.

What is the meaning of the following terms:

1.2.1 Interpret

1.2.2 Evaluate

(2 × 2) (4)

1.3 What is an *autonomous learner*? (1)

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1.4 Explain what is meant by the phrase used in research: 'stay objective in his or her findings?' (2)

1.5 Name the basic elements when writing a report? (3)

1.6 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.6.1–1.6.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.6.1 The South African government may not discriminate against any person.

1.6.2 Mental disability is a condition where the mind is disturbed.

1.6.3 Educators do not have to include down syndrome children in their classrooms, because they are not considered to be special needs learners.

1.6.4 Maslow's hierarchy of needs cannot be compared with the effects of HIV/AIDS.

1.6.5 ARV's can be used for the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

1.6.6 Learners with learning disabilities can be excluded from the education system.

1.6.7 Abraham Maslow developed the hierarchy of special needs.

1.6.8 Self-actualisation is not the realising of people's ultimate potential.

1.6.9 By giving people grants, the South African government tries to alleviate poverty.

1.6.10 The three domains of Blooms Taxonomy are: cognitive, psychomotor and socio- affective.

(10 × 1) (10)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose a description in COLUMN A that matches a word/term in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–Q) next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
2.1.1	When you exercise good values and overall happiness	A	teenagers
2.1.2	People in a state of poverty over an extended period of time	B	vitamin A
2.1.3	A lack of … causes night blindness	C	chronic poverty
2.1.4	White Paper 6 is concerned with …	D	foster grant
2.1.5	A grant that you get for a child that's not your biological child	E	special needs
2.1.6	A grant for people with mental disabilities	F	omega-3
2.1.7	Canola oil contains …	G	disability grant
2.1.8	Your body mass index is your BMI	H	temperament
2.1.9	If your mood changes constantly	I	weight/height
2.1.10	When you wash your hands regularly	J	micronutrients
2.1.11	Vitamins and minerals are …	K	proper hygiene
2.1.12	An organisation that helps people to cope with life after prison and crime	L	depression
2.1.13	HIV is a virus that penetrates the body and attacks your …	M	well-being
2.1.14	A poor diet and low self-esteem can cause …	N	NICRO
2.1.15	40% of all South Africans who fall pregnant are under the age of 19	O	immune system
		P	increase
		Q	dreamers

(15 × 1) (15)

2.2 Draw the FIVE level model of Maslow's hierarchy of needs and give an example at each level or stage. (5 × 2) (10)

2.3 What types of research methods can we use to collect data? (3 × 1) (3)

2.4 What does *reliability of a study* mean to a researcher? (2 × 1) (2)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the case study below and answer the questions.

HONEY THAT KILLS SUPERBUGS

Most people know that honey has anti-bacterial properties, but scientists from the University of Sydney say a particular type of honey made by bees that feed on the nectar of the native Australian and New Zealand manuka bush is especially potent. Leptospermum Scoparium, is commonly known as the tea tree, manuka bush or jelly bush.

The honey fights bacteria in a number of ways

- Because it is mildly acidic with high sugar levels it is not a conducive environment for bacteria to grow.
- It contains a precursor chemical which are both toxic to bacterial cells.

The researchers concluded that the honey 'killed every bacteria or pathogen they tested it on'.



[Adapted source-pics from the internet: www.google.co.za]

Honey may hold the key to beating hospital superbugs

- Products based on the honey could, in many cases, replace antibiotic creams on wounds and equipment such as catheters.
- Using the honey as an intermediate treatment could prolong the life of antibiotics.
- Medicinal applications involving the honey, such as impregnated bandages, have been developed but are not yet widely used.

Honey producers have developed a scale for rating the potency of Manuka honey. The rating is called UMF (Unique Manuka Factor).
To be considered potent enough to be therapeutic, Manuka honey needs a minimum rating of 10 UMF. Honey at or above that level is marketed as 'UMF Manuka Honey' or 'Active Manuka Honey'.



[Adapted from internet source: www.google.co.za 2016]

3.1 3.1.1 According to paragraph one, what is it most people know? (2)

3.1.2 Which university is mentioned in the case study? (1)

3.1.3 Name TWO ways in which honey fights bacteria? (2)

3.1.4 What was the conclusion made by the researchers? (2)

3.1.5 Name TWO items that honey can replace? (2)

3.1.6 Explain the meaning of the acronym UMF. (2)

3.1.7 What does Manuka honey require to be potent? (2)

3.1.8 How can honey be marketed? (2)

3.2 Choose the word/term from those given in brackets. Write only the word/term next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 A researcher can do (evaluation/research/interpretation) for learners to move onto higher levels of development.

3.2.2 A person that is suffering from cerebral palsy has (spasms/attacks-/tumours).

3.2.3 (Influenza/Down syndrome/Diabetes) is an example of a disability.

3.2.4 The (spinal cord/earlobe/femur) is part of the nervous system.

3.2.5 A physicist is a scientist that studies (psychics/pie graphs/physics).

3.2.6 Cognitive development relates to the (brain/heart/emotions).

3.2.7 (AET/ARV/VAT) treatment can currently be used to help HIV/AIDS patients.

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3.2.8 (Verifying/Assuming/Concluding) means ensuring something is correct.

3.2.9 (WHO/SPCA/TAC) is called the World Health Organisation.

3.2.10 One of the research methods that is not flexible is (surveys/interviews/focus groups).

(10 × 1) (10)

3.3 Name FIVE ways to conduct surveys for a research project. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 You are a Gr R teacher and must plan an outing for your class. You would like to take to them to Bugs World.

Name FIVE planning strategies/ideas that you will use to make this outing a success. (5 × 2) (10)

4.2 Choose a word/term in COLUMN A that matches a description in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.2.1	ADHD	A	is to control a person or situation
4.2.2	Dyscalculia	B	it helps people with disabilities
4.2.3	Cerebral palsy	C	attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
4.2.4	Manipulation	D	difficulty in learning and understanding mathematics
4.2.5	Assistive devices	E	a condition that hampers physical development in humans

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 As a national poverty reduction strategy the South African Government developed 'Vision 2014' to fight poverty.

Name FIVE targets for both local and national government. (5 × 2) (10)

[30]

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Why is it important for an educator to do research? (5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Explain the three domains of Blooms Taxonomy. Draw the table below in your ANSWER BOOK to assist in the explanation.

THE DOMAIN	THE FACTS
Psychomotor	
Socio-Affective	
Cognitive	

(3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Differentiate between *poverty threshold* and *chronic poverty*? (2 × 2) (4)

5.4 Most people eat breakfast in the morning to keep up their sugar and energy levels. Nutritional values and examples are given below. Read the TABLE below and answer the questions.

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION	Per 100 g	Per 49 g serving
Energy	1351 kJ 323 kcal	540 kJ 129 kcal
Glycaemic carbohydrate of which Total sugar	70 g 7,9 g	28 g 3,2 g
Total Fat	1.0 g	0,4 g
Dietary Fibre	2,2 g	0,9 g
Total Sodium	623 mg	249 mg
Vitamin C (ascorbic Acid)	50,0 mg	20,0 mg
Cholesterol	0 mg	0 mg
Folic Acid	200 mg	80 mg

[Adapted source-pics from the internet: www.google.co.za]

5.4.1 What is the Vitamin C serving per 100 g?

5.4.2 What is your total sodium intake per 49 g serving?

5.4.3 What is the meaning of the acronym mg?

5.4.4 What is the total fat value per 49 g serving?

5.4.5 Eating this kind of breakfast, what will be the energy and kilojoule consumption for a 100 g?

(5 × 2) (10)

5.5 Name FOUR things that are according to you extrinsic barriers to learning.

(4 × 1) (4)

5.6 Name ONE factor that influences a person's health? (1)

[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Name EIGHT different social grants and give examples of each. (8 × 2) (16)

6.2 Study the picture below and answer the question.



[Adapted source-pics from the internet: www.google.co.za]

Give FIVE points on how to eradicate poverty as part of a research project in your community. (5 × 2) (10)

6.3 What is the meaning of the following terms:

6.3.1 Observation

6.3.2 Case studies

(2 × 2) (4)
[30]

TOTAL: 180

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