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 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

NCV

TIME: 3 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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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 (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Investigators doing research collect data and information in order to … knowledge.

A exercise and submit
B practice the theory of
C acquire and share
D repeat

1.1.2 Empirical research bases its findings on …

A observation.
B documents.
C learning abilities.
D logic.

1.1.3 Gaining knowledge is important to …

A write more clearly and legibly in class.
B improve one's intellect and critical thinking skills.
C create assumptions.
D increase the size of the brain.

1.1.4 Plagiarism means using the … of someone else without acknowledgement of the actual source.

A sampling
B ethics
C education
D words and ideas

1.1.5 Businesses do research to …

A increase the company size.
B make judgements.
C investigate what their competitors are doing.
D build more small companies.

(5 × 1) (5)

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1.2 Choose a word or words from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–Q) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Theory set out to prove an investigation	A	intrinsic
1.2.2	Hierarchy of needs	B	Bill of Rights
1.2.3	Research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information	C	Maslow
		D	learning disorders
1.2.4	State of not absorbing enough nutrients or not eating the right kinds of foods	E	ethics
1.2.5	Healthy balance of mind, body and spirit	F	hypothesis
1.2.6	Strategy that the government has developed to fight poverty	G	ARVs
		H	questionnaire
1.2.7	Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or activities	I	well-being
1.2.8	Values and principles that uphold the laws and policies of the country	J	psychomotor
		K	hygiene
1.2.9	Disorder found in children of normal intelligence who have difficulties in learning specific skills	L	poverty reduction
1.2.10	Barriers to learning that are inherent or inbuilt	M	WHO
		N	malnutrition
1.2.11	Process of collecting and analysing information	O	investigation
1.2.12	Development of muscles to work in organised patterns stimulated by the environment	P	extrinsic
		Q	kinaesthetic learners
1.2.13	HIV/AIDS sufferers use this medicine to slow the progression of the disease		
1.2.14	Practice of keeping oneself and one's surroundings clean in order to prevent illness or disease		
1.2.15	World Health Organisation		

(15 × 1) (15)

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1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 The immune system protects the body against diseases.

1.3.2 An employer can fire, retrench or refuse to employ someone who is HIV positive.

1.3.3 To use supplements like vitamins and minerals can help keep the body in a healthy state and form.

1.3.4 Maslow believed even though there was a need not fully satisfied, a person would still develop to his or her full potential.

1.3.5 Blooms is all about poor cognitive performance.

1.3.6 When you do not have food to eat and a place to live you will be seen as being poor.

1.3.7 White Paper 3 normally refers to people having a learning disability.

1.3.8 After passing grade 9 you have the opportunity to enrol at an FET college of your choice.

1.3.9 Genetic factors can cause intrinsic barriers which can result in learning problems.

1.3.10 HIV is the acronym for human identification virus.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.4 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word or term next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 The SA Constitution protects citizens against (exploitation/ destruction/manipulation).

1.4.2 The government must give (adequate/expensive/clean) housing to the people.

1.4.3 Poor families normally have (little/sufficient/nutritious) food to feed themselves.

1.4.4 It is important to drink enough (milk/water/juice) to help the digestion of food.

1.4.5 Citizens of a country have the (holidays/right/health) to get an education.

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1.4.6 Questionnaires consist of different (papers/data/questions) that can be asked when doing research.

1.4.7 To perform your role as a researcher you have to be (impartial/ tired/sweet).

1.4.8 A (website/bibliography/survey) is a record of the resources used during research.

1.4.9 People with (physical/neurological/sensory) impairments are deaf or blind.

1.4.10 When students become (creative/cognitive/absent) they become more flexible in terms of thinking.

(10 × 1) (10)
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Read the extract and answer the questions.

POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Nigeria, a West-African country with few natural resources, ranks as one of the poorest countries in the world. Sun-dried mud bricks are used for building many structures in the drought-plagued country.

Africa has some of the poorest countries in the world. In much of Africa south of the Sahara, harsh environmental conditions exacerbate the conditions of poverty. Dry and barren land covers large expanses of this region. As the poor try to eke out a living through farming and other subsistence practices, they exhaust the land, using up the soil nutrients needed to grow crops. Over time this has led to desertification, a process in which once fertile land turns to desert. During the late 20th century, desertification contributed to famines in a number of African nations, including Somalia, Ethiopia, and Mali. Political instability and wars in many sub-Saharan countries have also contributed to poverty. As a result of such factors, the number of people living in extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa grew from 217 million in 1987 to more than 300 million.

Due to climate, drought, poor agricultural planning, political instability and ineffectiveness and the mismanagement of natural resources there are millions of starving people throughout the world. It is estimated that each year between 5 and 20 million people die of starvation; many of them children in Nigeria.

[Source: *www.feedburner.com*]

2.1 Name SIX basic needs that define absolute poverty according to David Gordon's paper Indicators of Poverty and Hunger. (6 × 2) (12)

2.2 List FIVE human diseases caused by malnutrition. (5)

2.3 Give SIX factors from the extract that cause millions of people to starve. (6)

2.4 How many people live in extreme poverty in the sub-Saharan countries? (1)

2.5 How would you describe Nigeria according the extract? (2)

2.6 Explain the meaning of the word desertification used in the extract. (2)

2.7 Name THREE countries that experienced desertification in the 20th century. (3)

2.8 Which factors contribute to poverty in sub-Saharan countries? (2)

2.9 Explain what is meant by 'the poor exhaust the land, using up the soil nutrients needed to grow crops'. (2)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Certain unhealthy habits can contribute to poor health.

3.1.1 Define *health* according to the World Health Organisation. (2)

3.1.2 Name FIVE needs and problems of people with HIV. (5 × 2) (10)

3.2 Everybody should strive to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

3.2.1 List THREE ways to maintain a healthy lifestyle. (3 × 2) (6)

3.2.2 Give THREE general determinants of health. (3)

3.3 Briefly explain each of the following FIVE nutritional groups:

3.3.1 Carbohydrates

3.3.2 Dietary fibre

3.3.3 Protein

3.3.4 Fats

3.3.5 Vitamins

(5 × 2) (10)

3.4 Name TWO causes of undernourishment. (2 × 2) (4)

[35]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Explain each of the needs below that Maslow identified in his hierarchy of needs.

4.1.1 Physiological needs

4.1.2 Safety and security

4.1.3 Love and belonging

4.1.4 Self-esteem

4.1.5 Self-actualisation

(5 × 2) (10)

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4.2 Below is a list of the characteristics of ethics in primary research and those in secondary research.

Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by writing down each characteristic in the correct column.

debriefing; findings of research that has already been conducted; protection of participants; observational research; verification of sources; consent; confidentiality; intellectual copyright in using these sources in own research; confidence and respect; integrity of sources; bias in collating the information; legal action; collects information from more than one source

PRIMARY RESEARCH	SECONDARY RESEARCH

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 Give FIVE hints that researchers should keep in mind. (5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Identify FIVE problems that vulnerable communities face with regards to HIV and AIDS. (5)

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QUESTION 5

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

> The term barriers to learning also refers to any obstacle that may hinder the learner from accessing the educational system, and that might contribute to learning breakdown. Barriers to learning manifest themselves in different ways and sometimes become obvious when learning breakdown occurs and learners are excluded in the classroom.
>
> Intrinsic barriers are those barriers situated within the individual, and can include physical, mental, sensory, neurological and developmental impairments, psychosocial disturbances, and differences in intellectual ability, with particular reference to life experiences.
>
> Extrinsic barriers are those barriers situated in the environment and outside or external to the individual. Extrinsic circumstances in South Africa that can cause barriers to learning include socioeconomic factors, unsafe environments, lack of healthcare facilities, negative attitudes, an inflexible curriculum, inappropriate and inadequate support services, non-involvement of parents and factors in the school, such as overcrowded classrooms, untrained teachers and an inappropriate language for learning and teaching.

[Source: *https://nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/21276/Vlok.E.2016.pdf*]

5.1 Define *inclusive education and training*. (3 × 2) (6)

5.2 Explain each of the following terms used in the extract:

5.2.1 Intrinsic barriers

5.2.2 Extrinsic barriers

(2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Identify FIVE factors each from the extract that can cause the following:

5.3.1 Intrinsic barriers to learning (5 × 2) (10)

5.3.2 Extrinsic barriers to learning (5 × 2) (10)

5.4 How can the social environment and abilities of the poor be improved?

(5 × 1) (5)

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TOTAL SECTION B: 140
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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