higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
NQF LEVEL 3

(5050063)

14 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 13 pages.

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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. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a BLUE or a BLACK 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 (1.1–1.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Investigating is a process of … information.

A completing and finalising
B collecting and analysing
C compromising and concluding
D comprehending and applying

1.2 The first aspect listed in a research report is the …

A key question.
B problem statement.
C objectives.
D introduction.

1.3 *Homogeneity* means the group has …

A similar characteristics.
B different characteristics.
C different temperaments.
D similar dispositions.

1.4 The golden rule of sampling in research is the … the better.

A bigger
B smarter
C more innovative
D more creative

1.5 Qualitative data is suitable for … data and subjective analysis.

A quality
B appropriate
C proportional
D verbal

1.6 … refers to the code of conduct or manner in which the researcher should behave.

A Rights
B Ethics
C Interrogation
D Investigation

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1.7 Children are not able to give legal consent to take part in research, therefore consent has to be obtained from a …

A guardian.
B teacher.
C acquaintance.
D friend.

1.8 The researcher must ensure that all participants are treated equally irrespective of …

A disabilities.
B incapacity.
C status and ability.
D competency.

1.9 … must be avoided at all times when doing research, therefore the researcher must be aware of his/her feelings when dealing with participants.

A Prejudices
B Misunderstandings
C Confusions
D Misinterpretations

1.10 The right to confidentiality in research is closely linked to the right to privacy and …

A freedom.
B unambiguousness.
C transparency.
D anonymity.

1.11 According to Maslow … needs should be satisfied to ensure survival.

A physiological
B security
C affiliation
D cognitive

1.12 Growth needs refer to needs that involve growth and …

A deprivation.
B deficiency.
C competence.
D development.

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1.13 … means that one receives enough nourishment and are consuming the correct foodstuffs.

A Famine
B Hygiene
C Immune system
D Nutrition

1.14 The acronym HIV stands for …

A human immunisation virus.
B human immunodeficiency virus.
C heaids I mmune virus.
D human irondeficiency virus.

1.15 … to learning refer to those things that prevent or hinder a person from being able to learn.

A Stimulation
B Dynamics
C Coordination
D Barriers

1.16 The … domain refers to movement, manipulation and speed.

A physiological
B cognitive
C psychomotor
D affective

1.17 The … grant is the money paid to the primary caregiver of a child where the primary caregiver is not the parent.

A child support
B care dependency
C foster care
D disability

1.18 The poverty line is also referred to as the poverty …

A scale.
B scorecard.
C standard.
D threshold.

1.19 … means financial compensation for services rendered.

A Benefit
B Assistance
C Remuneration
D Commercial

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1.20 A … is a set of laws for a group of people.

A constitution
B right
C belief
D value

(20 × 1) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.20) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Research is generally used to write a test or an examination.

2.2 The business sector uses research to investigate their competitors.

2.3 Constructing a hypothesis involves determining the relationship between variables or elements.

2.4 One of the most common methods of research is observation.

2.5 When doing research with children under the age of 18, it is unnecessary to obtain permission from parent/guardian.

2.6 Abraham Maslow developed the hierarchy of needs.

2.7 *Self-actualisation* means to form a bond with your family members.

2.8 Environment is a factor that influences your health.

2.9 Deficiency needs refer to the things which may be lacking in a person's life.

2.10 Good hygiene practice is washing your clothing once a month.

2.11 Protein is found in meat and nuts.

2.12 A healthy habit is to cough without covering your mouth.

2.13 A person can become infected with the HI virus by shaking hands with an infected person.

2.14 Learners can be denied admission to a school based on their HIV status.

2.15 Cerebral palsy is a type of neurological disorder.

2.16 Employment deprivation refers to the physical environment in which individuals find themselves lacking basic necessities.

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2.17 On the scale of interpretation of the poverty scorecard the lower the points the less poverty-stricken you are.

2.18 Research has confirmed that people with low levels of education are more likely to be poor than those who are well-educated.

2.19 The socio-affective domain refers to an individual's emotional development as well as the development in relation to the society in which the person has been raised.

2.20 Education is the best way to overcome poverty.

(20 × 1) **[20]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose a food type from COLUMN B that matches a nutrient in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	Vitamin A	A	cheese
3.1.2	Carbohydrates	B	beans
3.1.3	Fibre	C	oranges
3.1.4	Proteins	D	lettuce
3.1.5	Dairy product	E	bread
3.1.6	Vitamin C	F	cereals

(6 × 1) (6)

3.2 Complete the following sentences by writing only the missing word or words next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.14) in the ANSWER BOOK.

lines; dependence liability; employment; discrimination; poor; Bill of Rights; material; orphans; old-age pension; plagiarism; health; family composition; observation; interviews; rate

3.2.1 … means not acknowledging an author when using his/her work in academic articles.

3.2.2 … means collecting information by watching and taking down notes of events.

3.2.3 An … is a face-to-face meeting between people to exchange information and ideas.

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3.2.4 Lacking the means to procure comforts or necessities of life means you are …

3.2.5 … deprivation happens to people who are unemployed due to economic reasons as well as people who are not working due to illness or disability.

3.2.6 … includes factors such as the number of people living in a house.

3.2.7 The … is a chapter in the South African constitution.

3.2.8 Women of 60 and men of 65 can apply for …

3.2.9 … refers to the extent to which children and the elderly are dependent on the economically active population.

3.2.10 The high prevalence of HIV and Aids is leaving an increasing number of children …

3.2.11 The constitution is there to protect us from …

3.2.12 … deprivation refers to people who cannot afford the basic needs such as water, food or shelter.

3.2.13 Poverty … are used as a tool for government to measure the level of poverty in the country and then to implement strategies to alleviate poverty.

3.2.14 … deprivation refers to people who do not have access to adequate health services.

(14 × 1) (14)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

Mrs Botha is an educational researcher who wants to find out how poverty influences the learning process.

She visits two schools in the Kwamanchu district: Tutuzelo Primary School and Dr Malan Private School. Mrs Botha comes from a background of deprivation and abuse and she can identify with many of the children from Tutuzelo Primary School. She feels empathetic towards them because she has experienced the same challenges – wearing broken shoes to school, not having lunch, wearing a school uniform that is dirty and too small.

At Dr Malan Private School, she experiences the opposite because these children come from a wealthy and priviledged environment. This fills her with anger because she has to observe children who have the best but they are unappreciative. She has feelings of resentment towards these children because they have it easy and she had to work hard all her life to become what she is today.

4.1 Name FIVE rules that have to be followed when doing research with children. (5)

4.2 Do you think Mrs Botha will be biased in her investigation? (1)

4.3 Justify your response in QUESTION 4.2. (2)

4.4 State THREE challenges from the extract above that learners experience at school with which Mrs Botha can identify. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5 Which type of research, QUALITATIVE or QUANTITATIVE, is described in each of the following scenarios? Write only the word Qualitative or Quantitative next to the question number (4.5.1–4.5.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.5.1 How do people in the Nelson Mandela Metropole feel about the drought in their area?

4.5.2 How do children react to loss of parental care at a very young age?

4.5.3 What is the ratio of HIV infection at the colleges in the Eastern Cape compared to the colleges in Kwazulu-Natal?

4.5.4 How many red cars pass through the toll gate every day?

(4 × 1) (4)

4.6 Assistance in the form of social grants have not contributed to the reduction of poverty. Examples of social grants are disability grants, foster care grants, care dependency grants, child support grants and old-age pension.

In South Africa, social grants are not used for the purpose that it is intended.

State SIX points indicating your view on what these social grants are used for.

(6 × 2) (12)
[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Extrinsic factors are things outside a learner's control. These factors can be categorised as societal, pegagogy and systematic barriers.

Copy the table below in the ANSWER BOOK and complete it by writing each factor in the list under the relevant barrier.

Societal barriers	Pedagogical barriers	Systematic barriers

overcrowded classrooms; lack of toilet facilities; inappropriate learning and teaching materials; lack of learning materials for children with special needs; poverty; child-headed households; street children; lack of running water; inappropriate assessment procedures; HIV and AIDS; curriculum issues; inappropriate teaching methods; late enrolments; educators using corporal punishment

(3 × 4) (12)

5.2 Research is a good approach to extend knowledge and understanding or to test a theory. In the learning environment group research has its own challenges.

5.2.1 State FOUR reasons why it could be a challenge. (4 × 2) (8)

5.2.2 Give THREE recommendations that you as an educator would implement to ensure successful group research. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Sampling is important in quantitative research as it involves determining the group for a research.

Name FOUR factors that influence the size of sampling in research. (4)
[30]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Maslow's hierarchy of needs form the foundation of what people need.

Give ONE example how you as an educator will ensure that each need below is met.

6.1.1 Physiological needs

6.1.2 Safety and security needs

6.1.3 Needs of love and belonging

6.1.4 Self-esteem needs

6.1.5 Self-actualisation needs

(5 × 2) (10)

6.2 Study the image below and answer the questions.



[Source: *www.google.com*]

From which disease is the child suffering in the above picture? (1)

6.3 Identify TWO signs of the disease from the picture in QUESTION 6.2. (2)

6.4 What advice would you give to parents if their child suffers from this disease?

(3 × 2) (6)

6.5 Name FIVE factors that can worsen the above condition. (5)

6.6 Define *inclusive education*. (2)

6.7 Name FOUR strategies for inclusion highlighted in White Paper 6. (4)
[30]

QUESTION 7

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

WHAT POVERTY LOOKS LIKE

Poverty is something the Ntulo family knows well. The family of seven from Lower-Ngqwara near Mqanduli, Eastern Cape, is headed by Nolungile Ntulo (82). The elderly woman, who never set foot in school, hopes life will be different for her great-granddaughter, Inam (12). Nolungile describes the grade 6 pupil as a bright child, and hopes she will get a proper education and help get her family out of poverty. Inam wants to be a social worker. But to do that, she must overcome many hardships. Poverty consists of several aspects that contribute to deprivation, including bad health, a low standard of living, disempowerment and a lack of education and income.

The family has no access to running water. After school Inam carries 10 litres of water on her head from the river 2 km away as many as five times so they can cook and bathe. They cannot afford electricity all the time and use candles for light and cook on fires in the open. The village does not have a clinic and the Ntulos have to pay R24 for a return trip to Mqanduli or pay a R50 return fare to Mthatha if they need to see a doctor.

The family survives on the 82-year-old's state pension. Inam says she battles to do her homework by candlelight, but she always makes sure it is done. 'I love my grandmother because she loves us too. She is always here with us and protects us and cooks us food,' she says. 'One day when I am old enough and working as a social worker I want to buy her a big house and a car.'

[Source: *https://www.news24.com/South Africa/news/what poverty looks like*, 20170826]

7.1 Define each of the following terms:

7.1.1 Poverty

7.1.2 Poverty threshold

(2 × 2) (4)

7.2 Name FIVE characteristics of poverty. (5)

7.3 Name TWO aspects that could be the cause of poverty in the above extract.
(2 × 2) (4)

7.4 Name THREE basic needs that the family lack. (3 × 2) (6)

7.5 Name FOUR aspects from the extract that can contribute to deprivation as a result of poverty. (4 × 2) (8)

7.6 To reduce poverty in South Africa the government should discourage importing of goods and encourage local industry to make goods that could be used in the country.

Give THREE examples of goods that can be manufactured and sold in South Africa. (3)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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