higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

JUNE EXAMINATION

INTRODUCTORY COMPUTER PRACTICE N4

24 MAY 2016

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages.

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QUESTION 1 **MARKS: 30**

QUESTION 1B **EXAMINATION NUMBER**

2 Change to Q1B (left) - header
Exam Nr (right)

7. heading

BACKGROUND: EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

8 uc
9 bold
10 centre

11.

Ebola virus disease (EVD) appeared first in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks, one in Nzara, Sudan, and the other in Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. *The latter occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name*. The virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated.

12. Left margin 3.81 cm/1.5"/5°

13. indent X2

14. italics
15. und

16. page break

1 line spacing
3 letter spaces
4 uc/lc
5 font and font size
6 paper size

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17. uc
18. und

EBOLA SPREADS THROUGH human-to-human transmission via direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people.

19. replaced comma with full stop
20. del " and with"

Surfaces and materials (e.g. bedding/ clothing) contaminated with these fluids, bodily fluids of infected animals such as:

21. NP
22. uc "s" - Surfaces

* ǂ chimpanzees (* bullets must be blocked underneath s of such)
* ǂ gorillas
* ǂ fruit bats
* ǂ monkeys
* ǂ forest antelope and
* ǂ porcupines found ill or dead or in the rainforest.

23. del comma
24. split paragraphs
25. bullets
26. indent

27. stet

Health-care workers have frequently been infected while treating patients with suspected or confirmed EVD. This has occurred through close contact with patients when infection control precautions are not strictly practiced.

28. / paragraph
29. 1.5 l/s

Burial ceremonies in which mourners have direct contact with the body of the deceased person can also play a role in the transmission of Ebola.

30. centred

A = 4	**D/M = 26**	**T = 30**

[30]

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QUESTION 2 **MARKS: 45**

QUESTION 2A **EXAMINATION NUMBER**

2 header
7 exam number (right)
8 Q2A (left)

The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to the onset of symptoms is 2 to 21 days. Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms. The first symptoms are the sudden onset of fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache and a sore throat. This is followed by vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, symptoms of impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding (e.g. oozing from the gums, blood in the stools). Laboratory findings include low white blood cell and platelet counts and elevated liver enzymes.

9 page break

1 line spacing
3 lettter spaces
4 uc and lc
5 font and font size
6 paper size
10 any additional errors

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QUESTION 2A **EXAMINATION NUMBER**

It can be difficult to distinguish EVD from other infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever and meningitis. Confirmation that symptoms are caused by Ebola virus infection are made using the following investigations:

- antibody-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
- antigen-capture detection tests
- serum test
- virus isolation by cell culture

Samples from patients are an extreme biohazard risk; laboratory testing on non-inactivated samples should be conducted under maximum biological containment conditions.

11 bullets and Indent

A = 8	**D/M = 7**	**T = 15**

(15)

Q2B **7 header** **EXAMINATION NUMBER**

8 uc
9 bold
10 und
11 centred

SYMPTOMS OF EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

12 **Ins heading**

13

The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to the onset of symptoms is two to twenty one days. Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms. The first symptoms are the sudden onset of fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache and a sore throat.

14 + 15 in full

13

16. new par

17. 1.5 l/s

This is followed by vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, symptoms of impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding. Laboratory findings include low white blood cell and platelet counts and elevated liver enzymes.

18 left- and right-hand margin 3.5

19. del page break

20 uc
21 bold
22 undl
23 centred

DIAGNOSIS

13.

24 bold
25 ital

It can be difficult to distinguish EVD from other infectious diseases such as ***malaria***, ***typhoid fever*** and ***meningitis***. Confirmation that symptoms are caused by Ebola virus infection are made using the following investigations:

- antibody-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
- antigen-capture detection tests
- serum test
- virus isolation by cell culture

26 d/s

Samples from patients are an extreme biohazard risk; laboratory testing on non-inactivated samples should be conducted under maximum biological containment conditions.

27 Century Gothic: 14
28 bold
29 ital
30 und
31 justify paragraph

1 linespacing
2 justification
3 letter spaces
4 uclc
5 font and font sizes
6 paper size
26 any additional errors

A = 5	D/M = 25	T = 30

(30)
[45]

QUESTION 3 **MARKS: 25**

Q3 7 header
Change to Q3

EXAMINATION NUMBER

To: **All Health Care Workers**

From: **Health Directorate**

Date: **10 February 2015**

RE: **EVD**

8 Q3 left
9 exam number right
10. inserted
11. Tab alignment
12. inserted date

13. bold
14. uc
15. italics
16. double underlined
17. Cooper Black : 14

Treatment and vaccines

18. ǂ
19. indent x1
20. justified

Supportive care-rehydration with oral or intravenous fluids- and treatment of specific symptoms, improves survival. There is as yet no proven treatment available for EVD. However, a range of potential treatments including blood products, immune therapies and drug therapies are currently being evaluated.

Prevention and control

21 bold 24 double underlined
22 uc 25 Cooper Black
23 italics

18. ǂ
26. justify
27. indent x 2

Good outbreak control relies on applying a package of interventions, namely case management, surveillance and contact tracing, a good laboratory service, safe burials and social mobilisation. Raising awareness of risk factors is an effective way to reduce human transmission.

RISK REDUCTION MESSAGING SHOULD FOCUS ON SEVERAL FACTORS INCLUDING THE RISK REDUCTION BEHAVIOUR FOR THE FOLLOWING POSSIBLE TRANSMISSIONS:

28. bold
29. uc
30. centred

31. bold
32. ital

33	33 + 34 tabs aligned	34
Wildlife-to-human		***Human-to-human***
Contact with bats/monkeys		Direct contact with people
Consumption of raw meat		Bodily fluids
Handle with gloves		Protective equipment

Gloves and appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn when taking care of ill patients at home. Regular hand washing is required after visiting patients in hospital, as well as after taking care of patients at home. 35. bold 36. ital

37. bold
38. und

Outbreak containment measures include prompt and safe burial of the dead, identifying people who may have been in contact with someone infected with Ebola, the importance of separating the healthy from the sick to prevent further spread, the importance of good hygiene and maintaining a clean environment.

39. del

1 line spacing
2 justification
3 letter spaces
4 uc/lc
5 font and font size
6 paper size

A = 5	D/M = 20	T = 25

[25]
TOTAL SECTION A: 100

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4A

	R RAMWELL	J SONJIKA	D INGRAM	N MAY
Emergency life support	50	40	30	60
Bleeding and shock	60	50	40	70
Environmental illness	70	60	50	80
Managing a chocking patient	80	70	60	90

(10)