



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE  
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

## **Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET)**

### **Summative Assessment**

**Human and Social Sciences: NQF Level 1**

**Examination Session: June 2023**

**Total Marks: 100 Marks**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Number of Pages: 22 Pages**

### **Learner Information**

**Candidate Number**

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**Centre**

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**Date**

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## EXAMINATION RULES FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidates are bound in all matters relating to the examination to obey the instructions of the chief invigilator. The chief invigilator, where relevant, determines the dress code.
2. Candidates must be identified before they are permitted to write an examination. Identity document must be produced when required. All candidates are to sign the attendance register.
3. Candidates will not be admitted to the examination room if they arrive an hour or more after the start of the examination. Candidates who have finished answering an examination paper within fifteen minutes of stopping time will not be allowed to leave the examination room, provided there are still candidates writing.
4. Candidates must occupy the places first allocated to them for the entire duration of the examination and for all other examination sessions, unless otherwise directed by the chief invigilator.
5. No explanation of examination questions may be asked or given by any person.
6. No candidate is allowed to leave the examination room within the first hour of the examination, except in an emergency and under supervision.
7. A candidate may only be allowed to leave the examination room in the case of an emergency or to go to the toilet, and in these cases, this must be done under supervision.
8. As soon as a candidate hands in his or her answer script, he or she must leave the examination room.
9. A candidate must carefully read and comply with the instructions, which appear in his or her question paper and the examination timetable.
10. A candidate is not allowed to assist another candidate or try to assist him or her or communicate with another candidate. Should this occur, it would constitute an irregularity. Invigilators are expressly forbidden from assisting candidates in the answering of questions.
11. All questions must be directed to the invigilator.
12. A candidate may not cause a disturbance in the examination room or behave in an improper or unseemly manner.
13. A candidate may not disregard the instructions of the invigilator or may not conduct themselves in a manner that conflicts with the instructions of the chief invigilator.
14. The following are not allowed next to the candidate in the examination room: suitcases, school bags, Walkmans, CD players, cellphones, books, dictionaries, notes, sketches or paper other than the official examination material distributed by the chief invigilator. Slide-rules and non-programmable, silent calculators may be used, unless expressly prohibited in the question paper. Pens, erasers, rulers, etc. should be kept in transparent containers/bags. No borrowing is allowed. Wristwatch alarms must be switched off.
15. Candidates should be informed that the possession of notes constitutes an irregularity regardless of whether or not the notes are used. The excuse that a candidate has forgotten or was not aware that he or she has the unauthorised material listed in paragraph 14 in his or her possession will not be accepted.
16. No examination answer books (or part of an answer book), whether used or unused, may be removed from the examination room. Should this occur, it will be considered an irregularity and the candidate will receive NO credit for the examination. Should a candidate write the wrong subject or wrong grade of a subject, this will be a technical irregularity and will lead to the candidate's results being blocked/cancelled/delayed.
17. Should a candidate miss an examination due to illness, a valid doctor's certificate must be given to the chief invigilator. A Certificate will not be awarded to candidates who miss an examination.
18. Any candidate who disregards these rules or the instructions of the chief invigilator or his / her assistants, will have committed an offence in terms of the Regulations [Regulation 6 2(a) and (b)] or a contravention of the Rules [Rule 3(2)].

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. This question paper consists of **THREE** sections.
2. **All** sections are compulsory.
3. Answer **ALL** the questions in Section A and Section B.
4. In Section C answer **ONE question** in QUESTION 7 (either 7.1 **OR** 7.2).
5. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
6. Write in blue or black pen only.

## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1

Various possible options are provided as answers for the following questions. **Encircle** the correct letter from options A-D in each question 1.1 to 1.10.

1.1 The legislative capital of South Africa is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Western Cape
- B. KwaZulu Natal
- C. Free state
- D. Gauteng

(1)

1.2 Legal proof of who you are.

- A. Application form
- B. Credit card
- C. Identity Document
- D. Cell phone

(1)

1.3 \_\_\_\_\_ is an act to influence government officials or any people in positions of power to make decisions for or against something.

- A. Lobbying
- B. Advocacy
- C. Accountability
- D. Political rallying

(1)

1.4 When we vote we give our leaders the \_\_\_\_\_ to make decisions for us.

- A. voting powers
- B. mandate
- C. constitution
- D. rule of law

(1)

1.5 \_\_\_\_\_ is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, ash, and gases escapes.

- A. A tsunami
- B. An earthquake
- C. A cyclone
- D. A volcano

(1)

1.6 The process by which people move out of South Africa and into other countries.

- A. Influx
- B. Migration
- C. Emigration
- D. Immigration

(1)

1.7 The total output produced within a country's borders is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Gross Domestic Products (GDP).
- B. Gross National Products (GNP).
- C. Gross Geographic Products (GGP).
- D. Human Development Index (HDI).

(1)

1.8 The Zondo Commission functions within the context of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. political infighting.
- B. social justice.
- C. money laundering.
- D. state enterprises. (1)

1.9 \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the leaders during the Sharpeville protest.

- A. Thabo Mbeki
- B. Jacob Zuma
- C. Robert Sobukwe
- D. Nelson Mandela (1)

1.10 Chris Hani was assassinated on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 16 June 1976
- B. 21 March 1999
- C. 25 December 1995
- D. 10 April 1993 (1)

**Total Marks for Question 1**

**[10]**

**QUESTION 2**

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only **TRUE** or **FALSE** in the spaces provided

2.1 Global warming implies that there is higher rainfall.

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(1)

2.2 Nelson Mandela was arrested in Rivonia before serving 27 years in prison.

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(1)

2.3 Wind is a renewable energy resource.

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(1)

2.4 Gender equality is the equal treatment of males and females.

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(1)

2.5 August is the month when the contributions of women are celebrated.

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(1)

2.6 Forced removals during apartheid were as a result of the Group Areas Act.

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(1)

2.7 Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1994.

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(1)

2.8 Segregation was designed during apartheid to bring people together.

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(1)

2.9 The right to education is an example of a human right in South Africa.

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(1)

2.10 The policy of apartheid was introduced by the National Party in 1952.

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(1)

**Total Marks for Question 2**

**[10]**

**QUESTION 3**

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – L) **UNDER** the question number (3.1 – 3.10) in the table below.

	<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>	
3.1	Exile	<b>A</b>	When state officials abuse state resources to satisfy their own needs.	(1)
3.2	Dictator	<b>B</b>	Doing little or no harm to the environment.	(1)
3.3	Trade Union	<b>C</b>	Activities concerned with offering services to the people.	(1)
3.4	Bill of Rights	<b>D</b>	The act of stealing during a general disturbance.	(1)
3.5	Squatter camp	<b>E</b>	Protects all South Africans regardless of age, race, gender or socio-economic status.	(1)
3.6	Commercial farming	<b>F</b>	The state of being banished from one’s country, typically for political reasons.	(1)
3.7	Corruption	<b>G</b>	A settlement with good services.	(1)
3.8	Looting	<b>H</b>	An organisation that represents workers.	(1)
3.9	Eco-friendly	<b>I</b>	A settlement with a few basic services.	(1)
3.10	Tertiary activities	<b>J</b>	Small farming to cater for your family.	(1)
		<b>K</b>	A ruler who governs with supreme authority and power.	
		<b>L</b>	Farmers produce crops on large scale.	

	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.10</b>
<b>Column B</b>										

**Total Marks for Question 3**

**[10]**

**Total for Section A: 30 Marks**



**SECTION B****QUESTION 4**

4.1 Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

**Marikana Massacre 16 August 2012**

*Source: The Guardian*

On 16 August 2012, the South African Police Service (SAPS) opened fire on a crowd of striking mineworkers at Marikana, in the North West Province. The police killed 34 mineworkers and left 78 seriously injured. Following the open fire assault – 250 of the miners were arrested.

This event happened after an intense week-long protest in which the miners were demanding a wage increase at the Lonmin platinum mine in a wildcat strike. A wildcat strike, or 'unofficial industrial action, is a strike action undertaken by unionised workers without the union leadership's authorisation, support, or approval. On 9 August about three thousand miners went on strike to demand a living wage. On 10 August, a large group of the striking miners approached the National Union for Miners (NUM) local office to demand support from their union and were instead met with the firing of live ammunition which left two miners dead.

This fatal breakdown in communication between the miners and their union made the situation even more volatile. The miners were unable to attain a

meeting with NUM or Lonmin representatives and events became increasingly militaristic following the death of the two protesting miners. Between 12 – 14 August at least four miners, two police officers and two security guards died in the ensuing violence.

*Adapted from: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/marikana-massacre-16-august-2012>*

4.1.1 What led to the presence of the police in Marikana?

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(2)

4.1.2 What were the workers' demands during the wildcat strike?

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(2)

4.1.3 Why would the events that took place in Marikana from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> August 2012 be regarded as significantly historical?

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(2)

4.1.4 Discuss ONE of the consequences of the events that took place at Marikana.

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(2)



4.2 Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

**Truth and Reconciliation Commission  
in South Africa was established by  
the Government of National Unity  
based on the Promotion of National  
Unity and Reconciliation Act, No. 34  
of 1995**



Mrs Mary Burton, the TRC Commissioner who proposed the establishment of the register, explains: 'The register has been established in response to a deep wish for reconciliation in the hearts of many South Africans – people who did not perhaps commit gross violations of human rights but nevertheless wish to indicate their regret for failures in the past to do all they could have done to prevent such violations; people who want to demonstrate in some symbolic way their commitment to a new kind of future in which human rights abuses will not take place.'

We know that many South Africans are ready and eager to turn away from a past history of division and discrimination. Guilt for wrongdoing needs to be translated into a positive commitment to building a better society – the healthiest and most productive form of atonement.'

*Adapted from: <https://www.justice.gov.za/trc/ror/index.htm>*

4.2.1 Justify, by TWO reasons, why the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established.

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(4)

4.2.2 Explain why 'Healing Our Past' as seen in the picture was a relevant statement for South Africans.

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(2)

4.2.3 Suggest a reason why the Truth and Reconciliation Commission opted not to prosecute those who committed crimes against humanity during apartheid.

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(2)

4.2.4 Explain any TWO weaknesses of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

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(4)

**Total Marks for Question 4**

**[20]**



**QUESTION 5**

Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.

**Social Justice Issues**

**WHAT IS SOCIAL JUSTICE?**  
Ensuring that people are treated equally and that all their social needs are provided for.

**Strategies to encourage people to stay in rural areas**

**Land Reform**

**AGENDA 21** – is a broad strategy to develop rural areas.

In SA land is a highly contested resource. The current South African government aims to alleviate poverty especially in rural areas by transferring landownership to South Africans who have been denied access to this economic resource. This objective will be achieved through land reform programmes. What are these programs?

- Access to land
- Poverty and the lack of access to resources hinder access to social justice.
- Basic needs (Food, shelter, clothing and clean running water must be satisfied before any development can happen.
- Improve services eg Electricity and roads

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Source: [www.slidetodoc.com/presentation\\_image\\_h](http://www.slidetodoc.com/presentation_image_h)

5.1 Mention any TWO social challenges faced by people living in rural areas.

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(2)

5.2 Outline TWO ways the local government can assist with redressing the issues faced by rural communities.

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(4)

5.3 Apart from land reform, recommend TWO other strategies government can consider to encourage people to stay in rural areas.

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(4)

5.4 Discuss ONE reason why land reform has not yet been achieved.

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(2)

**Total for Question 5**

**[12]**



**QUESTION 6**

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

**Gender based violence is a violation of human rights**

Gender based violence violates fundamental human rights and is a major barrier to achieving gender equality. The UN regards violence against women as one of the most significant violations of women’s rights across the world.

Human rights were enshrined in the 1948 UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and since then a range of international conventions cover gender-based violence. This includes the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), CEDAW General Recommendations 12 and 19, and the 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. In 1995, the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing declared that ‘violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms’.

*Source: [www.unwomen.org/rights-women](http://www.unwomen.org/rights-women)*

6.1 Explain the meaning of gender based violence.

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(2)

6.2 Describe any THREE forms of gender based violence.

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(6)

6.3 Identify ONE challenge preventing the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace.

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(2)

6.4 Outline TWO societal-imposed rules that governed women before the 1994 elections.

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(4)

6.5 Discuss TWO ways the lives of women have changed for the better post the 1994 elections.

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(4)

**Total Marks for Question 6**

**[18]**

**Total for Section B: 50 Marks**



**SECTION C****QUESTION 7**

There are **TWO options** to choose from. Select and answer **EITHER** 7.1 or 7.2.

7.1 The 2022 April flooding in KwaZulu Natal was recorded as the worst natural disaster the country has ever experienced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Discuss this statement under each of the following:

7.1.1 Causes of flooding. (5x2 = 10 marks)

7.1.2 Measures to reduce the impact of flooding. (5x2 = 10 marks)

**OR**

7.2 Drought is a prolonged dry period in the natural climate cycle that occurs anywhere in the world, it is a slow-onset disaster characterized by the lack of precipitation.

Discuss this statement under each of the following:

7.2.1 Causes of drought. (5x2 = 10 marks)

7.2.2. Effects of drought. (5x2 = 10 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 7**

**[20]**

**Total for Section C: 20 Mark**







**For Office Use Only**

Section	Question	Maximum Mark	Learner's Mark	Moderated Mark
<b>A</b>	Question 1	10		
	Question 2	10		
	Question 3	10		
	<b>Total: A</b>	<b>30</b>		
<b>B</b>	Question 4	20		
	Question 5	12		
	Question 6	18		
	<b>Total: B</b>	<b>50</b>		
<b>C</b>	Question 7	20		
	<b>Total: C</b>	<b>20</b>		

<b>Grand Total (A + B + C)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Learner's Total (A + B + C)</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	
<b>Final Grading</b>	

Name and Surname of Marker

\_\_\_\_\_

Date of Marking

\_\_\_\_\_

Name and Surname of Moderator

\_\_\_\_\_

Date of Moderation

\_\_\_\_\_

Name and Surname of Umalusi Official

\_\_\_\_\_

Date of Marking

\_\_\_\_\_