



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE  
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREHENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

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

### **Summative Assessment**

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

**Examination Session: June 2024**

**Total Marks: 100 Marks**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Number of Pages: 21 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 An intentional action to bring about social or political change refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. conflict.
  - B. activism.
  - C. affirmative action.
  - D. negotiation. (1)
- 1.2 The practice of restricting people to certain areas of residence or separate institutions is described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. suffrage.
  - B. desegregation.
  - C. resistance.
  - D. segregation. (1)
- 1.3 To stop using, buying or dealing with a person, organisation, or country as a means to achieve a particular goal is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. blacklisted.
  - B. sabotage.
  - C. boycott.
  - D. defiance. (1)

- 1.4 Preservation and restoration of natural resources is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. conservation.
  - B. detergent.
  - C. contamination.
  - D. converting. (1)
- 1.5 A natural home or environment of an animal or plant is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. habitat.
  - B. algae.
  - C. ranches.
  - D. terrace. (1)
- 1.6 Areas reserved for black people during apartheid were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. urban areas.
  - B. rural areas.
  - C. Bantu homelands.
  - D. provinces. (1)
- 1.7 A special release of some prisoners by the head of state is called a presidential \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mandate.
  - B. pardon.
  - C. rubicon.
  - D. consciousness. (1)

1.8 Something done or paid to correct the wrong of the past is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. funding.

B. reparation.

C. hostility.

D. declaration.

(1)

1.9 Social responsibility refers to the responsibility towards the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ethics of society.

B. social events of society.

C. values of society.

D. upliftment of society.

(1)

1.10 People who are given \_\_\_\_\_ no longer have to face charges before the court.

A. amnesty

B. collision

C. wedges

D. realism

(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 Referendum is where voters state either yes or no to a given question.

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(1)

2.2 Racial discrimination is unnecessary for various racial groups to distinguish themselves from other races.

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(1)

2.3 The South African Constitution discourages freedom of speech.

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(1)

2.4 The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's aim was to restore relations between the victims and perpetrators.

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(1)

2.5 Gender inequality is the equal treatment between men and women.

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(1)

2.6 Excluding people because of religion is fair and just.

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(1)

2.7 The Freedom Charter supports equal sharing of the country's wealth.

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(1)

2.8 The main grievance of the people during the Soweto uprising was the lack of housing from the government.

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(1)

2.9 Fighting for social justice is a waste of time and resources.

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(1)

2.10 Diversity in a rainbow nation suggests that people benefit from their differences.

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(1)

**Total Marks for Question**

**[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	Victim	<b>A</b>	Being safe and protected from all forms of violence.	(1)
3.2	Commission	<b>B</b>	A renewable energy that generates electricity by using a dam or flowing water.	(1)
3.3	Volcano	<b>C</b>	Not having money for the sufficiency of life.	(1)
3.4	Freedom of security	<b>D</b>	A body that is established to undertake an enquiry of national importance.	(1)

3.5	Famine	<b>E</b>	An opening in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and hot gases are ejected through the eruption.	(1)
3.6	Political rights	<b>F</b>	A person harmed, injured or killed as a result of the crime.	(1)
3.7	Compound	<b>G</b>	Opportunity to vote for a political party of your choice.	(1)
3.8	Migrant labour	<b>H</b>	An apartheid system of housing which confined African workers, particularly miners.	(1)
3.9	Tsunami	<b>I</b>	All the visible features of an area of land.	(1)
3.10	Hydroelectricity	<b>J</b>	A severe shortage of food.	(1)
		<b>K</b>	A system that recruited Africans from reserves to work in white-owned enterprises.	
		<b>L</b>	A series of waves in water caused by the displacement of a large volume of water.	

	<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

Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



Source: Google image

4.1 Discuss how the concept of diversity fits well in the above picture.

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(2)

4.2 Outline any THREE advantages of the workplace with diversity as shown in the picture.

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(6)

4.3 Mention the evidence that suggests that there are people who are physically challenged in the workplace illustrated above.

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(2)

4.4 Provide evidence from the sketch that gender and race are considered.

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(2)

4.5 Describe TWO ways in which you would accommodate the movement of the person with the wheelchair in your workplace.

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(2)

4.6 Highlight THREE challenges to diversity in the workplace.

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(3)

Total Marks for Question 4

[17]

**Question 5**

Study the picture below in relation to human rights and answer the questions that follow.



Source: Google image

5.1 Discuss what took place in history on the day that Human Rights Day is commemorated.

5.2 What does “equal before the law” mean?

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(2)

5.3 What does “equal pay for equal work” mean to employers who use it in their organisation?

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(2)

5.4 Explain why human rights are important. Give TWO reasons.

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(4)

5.5 Describe THREE threats to human rights in South Africa.

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(6)



5.6 Provide TWO ways in which we can stop human rights violations.

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(4)

**Total Marks for Question 5**

**[20]**

### Question 6

Read the following case study and answer the questions below.

#### **The Bantu Education Act 1953**

The **Bantu Education Act 1953** (Act No. 47 of 1953; later renamed the **Black Education Act, 1953**) was a South African segregation law that legislated for several aspects of the apartheid system. Its major provision enforced racially separated educational facilities. Even universities were made "tribal", and all but three missionary schools chose to close down when the government would no longer help to support their schools. Very few authorities continued using their own finances to support education for native Africans. In 1959, that type of education was extended to "non-white" universities and colleges with the **Extension of University Education Act**, and the University College of Fort Hare was taken over by the government and degraded to being part of the Bantu education system. It is often argued that the policy of Bantu (African) education was aimed to direct black or non-white youth to the unskilled labour market although Hendrik Verwoerd, the Minister of Native Affairs, claimed that the aim was to solve South Africa's "ethnic problems" by creating complementary economic and political units for different ethnic groups.

Source: [wikipedia.org/wiki/BantuEducationAct,1953](https://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/BantuEducationAct,1953)

6.1 In which year did the Bantu education start?

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(1)

6.2 Outline the provision of Bantu Education Act.

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(2)

6.3 Discuss TWO ways in which apartheid affected the education of black people.

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(4)

6.4 Explain TWO negative consequences of apartheid on **black** children in South Africa.

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(4)



6.5 How did the Soweto uprising change the educational system?

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(2)

**Total Marks for Question 6**

**[13]**

**Total for Section B: 50 Marks**

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

There are **TWO** options to choose from. Choose EITHER **7.1** or **7.2**.

*Instructions: Answers in point form will be awarded one mark and answers and discussion form will be awarded two marks.*

7.1 Air pollution is the contamination of the environment by chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere.

Discuss the above statement under each of the following:

7.1.1 FIVE causes of air pollution (10)

7.1.2 FIVE effects of air pollution (10)

**Total Marks for Question 7.1 [20]**

**OR**

7.2 A wildfire is unplanned and can burn a natural area such as a forest or grassland area.

Discuss the above statement under each of the following:

7.2.1 FIVE causes of wildfire (10)

7.2.2 FIVE solutions to wildfire (10)

**Total Marks for Question 7.2 [20]**

**Total Marks for Question 7 [20]**

**Total for Section C: 20 Marks**







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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	17		
	Question 5	20		
	Question 6	13		
	<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

\_\_\_\_\_