



NORTHCLIFF HIGH SCHOOL
LIFE ORIENTATION
GRADE 11

21 June 2023

TIME: 2 Hours

TOTAL: 100 Marks

EXAMINER: K. Soares

MODERATED: LO Department

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper is made up of **9 pages** and consists of three sections, namely **SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.**
 2. All questions in Section A and B are compulsory, in Section C you will **CHOOSE ANY TWO** of the **three given** options.
 3. Rule a margin on the right-hand side of your answer pages.
 4. PLEASE NUMBER IN THE LEFT MARGIN OF THE PAGE AND RULE OFF AFTER EACH FULL QUESTION.
 5. Write your name, class and the name of your LIFE ORIENTATION TEACHER on the front of your answer sheet.
 6. Answer all questions on the folio paper provided.
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SECTION A: Short Questions

Question 1: Multiple Choice

Only write the correct letter next to the corresponding number

E.g. 1.11 F

1.12 G

- 1.1 Transparency is: (1)
- a. important because it ensures access to justice.
 - b. when government expenditure is available to citizens.
 - c. when those in power are accountable.
 - d. when citizens participate in democratic processes.
- 1.2 Which of the following is true of National Government: (1)
- a. They make and carry out laws for the provinces.
 - b. They implement by-laws in municipal areas.
 - c. Make candidates available to stand for elections.
 - d. Consists of Parliament, National Assembly and National Council of Provinces.
- 1.3 Soil erosion: (1)
- a. Contributes to climate change.
 - b. Leads to food insecurity.
 - c. Is caused by global warming.
 - d. Promotes nutrient rich crop growth.
- 1.4 Prioritising during exams means you: (1)
- a. Focus on all your study goals.
 - b. Focus on the studying which is most essential to you in that moment.
 - c. Set a deadline for studying.
 - d. Make mark-orientated goals.
- 1.5 Lobbying means: (1)
- a. Organising public meetings to inform people.
 - b. The power to act that voters give their elective leaders.
 - c. Influencing government for or against something.
 - d. None of the above
- 1.6 When answering multiple choice questions, it is best to: (1)

- a. Answer the easy questions first.
- b. Plan your answers.
- c. Use a process of elimination.
- d. When in doubt, choose C.

1.7 Learning in the brain takes place through the connections of: (1)

- a. neurons
- b. fibroids
- c. cells
- d. grey matter

1.8 Right-brain dominant people: (1)

- a. are not good at academics.
- b. are good at painting and drawing.
- c. tend to think visually.
- d. all of the above.

1.9 Commercial (factory) farming is: (1)

- a. harmful to the health of humans.
- b. harmful to the health of animals.
- c. harmful to the environment.
- d. all of the above.

1.10 Nation building is important because: (1)

- a. it improves a country's economy.
- b. it unites a nation to overcome difficult history.
- c. it leads to the development of new infrastructure.
- d. all of the above.

[10]

Question 2: Definitions and terms

Provide the terms for the following definitions:

- 2.1 A legal founding document. (1)
 - 2.2 The country is divided into voting areas, and people vote for a person or candidate chosen by their political party. (1)
 - 2.3 Used in the feed of commercially farmed animals to prevent and treat illness. (1)
 - 2.4 The parts of an animal that are not consumed by humans, and are fed to other animals to increase their protein intake. (1)
 - 2.5 Sensible techniques and plans for studying. (1)
- [5]**

Question 3: Short answer questions

Answer the following questions:

- 3.1 Describe TWO ways in which overfishing is harmful to communities. (2 x 1) (2)
 - 3.2 How do additives in food cause ill-health in humans? (2 x 1) (2)
 - 3.3 Name the structure of government comprising of President, Deputy President and Ministers. (1)
- [5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 20 Marks

Section B: Source-based Questions

Question 4 – Democratic Participation

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:

SA needs more young people in politics

There is a general sense that traditional politics and representative democracy fails to attract the attention of young people. This is despite knowing that young people, historically, have been at the forefront of bringing about social and political change in pre- and post-democracy eras. Yet in the last two decades, young people feel they have been reduced to recipients of decisions rather than shapers of decisions.

The perceived feeling of exclusion has often led to young people seeking alternative means of expressing their frustration and dissatisfaction with government and other forms of authority. When frustration reaches unbearable proportions, often youth turn to civil disobedience expressed in the form of protests that sometimes turn into violence.

It is critical that young people be included meaningfully in politics and political processes to foster longer-term societal stability and peace to advance the socioeconomic development of the nation.

<https://mg.co.za/2020-06-16-sa-needs-more-young-people-in-politics>.

- 4.1 State FOUR benefits of democracy. (4 x 1) (4)
- 4.2 Describe FOUR ways in which citizens can participate in democracy. (4 x 1) (4)
- 4.3 Traditional authorities are a unique structure of government in South Africa. Explain the importance of this structure of government. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4 Youth participation in democratic processes is important. Provide TWO possible reasons why the youth have been disinterested in taking part in politics in South Africa in this new decade. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5 Suggest TWO ways government can encourage youth to actively participate in the democratic process. (2 x 2) (4)

[20]

Question 5 - The role of sport in Nation building.

Read the abstract below and answer the questions that follow:

Hooliganism in sport

The term "hooliganism" was coined by the media in the UK in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In its easiest definition, hooliganism is the violent or rowdy behaviour by young troublemakers (hooligans), typically in a gang.

Hooliganism is a problem that has surrounded sports (especially football) for centuries. Hooligans are typically rabid fans of a particular sport team, and show up to matches simply to intimidate, shout at, and fight with the other team's fans. Every team from every part of the world has a subset of hooligans who are out for trouble.

Groups of hooligans have also been accused of racial crimes and riots.

There have been great strides made in recent years to reduce hooliganism, and other kinds of violence at sporting events. This mostly involves good policing of events before, after, and during matches. Aside from that, some countries have banned the sale of alcoholic beverages at sporting events, as alcohol is seen as a catalyst to this violence. Others have increased ticket prices to discourage "less savory" types from showing up. These efforts have seemed to mitigate much of the violence and have set somewhat of a standard of how fans should act.

<https://sportmanagementhub.com/bad-behaviour-in-sports-by-spectators/>

- 5.1 Define the term Nation Building and provide TWO ways in which sport can contribute to nation building. (2 + 2) (4)
 - 5.2 Comment on how the use of alcohol contributes to hooliganism at sports events. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 5.3 Explain TWO other triggers of hooliganism. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 5.4 Discuss TWO negative impacts that hooliganism will have on the development of sporting codes among the youth. (2 x 2) (4)
 - 5.5 Suggest how sports bodies can promote positive behavior during sports events. (2 x 2) (4)
- [20]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 40 Marks

Section C: Essay Questions

IN THIS SECTION YOU WILL BE GIVEN A CHOICE OF THREE QUESTIONS.
ANSWER ONLY TWO.

Question 6

Examine the following images and answer the questions that follow.



Write an essay about democratic processes and structures.

Your essay should include the following:

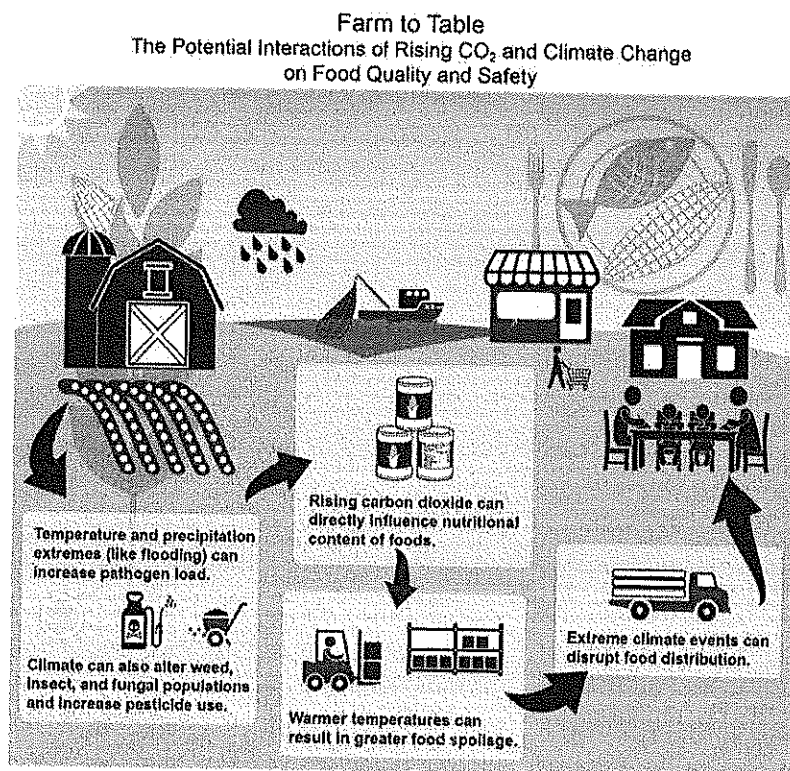
- State TWO functions of local government. (2 x 2) (4)
- Define the term 'rule of law' and provide THREE ways in which local government adheres to the rule of law when services are rendered to communities. (1 + 3) (4)
- Describe the TWO forms of representation in South Africa and state how elections could be used by citizens to ensure that they receive services from local government. (2 x 3) (6)
- Discuss how advocacy campaigns could be used by communities where there is poor service delivery, and indicate how this could help solve the problem of poor service delivery. (2 x 3) (6)

[20]

AND/OR

Question 7

Examine the following image and answer the questions that follow.



Write an essay on climate change and global warming.

Include the following in your essay:

- Differentiate between climate change and global warming. (2 + 2) (4)
- Discuss TWO activities by humans which contribute to global warming. (2 x 2) (4)
- Evaluate the impact of climate change on food security. (2 x 3) (6)
- Propose TWO ways individuals can adapt to climate change and indicate how this will mitigate the effects of climate change. (2 x 3) (6)

[20]

AND/OR

Question 8

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

Magaliesberg Biosphere

Regional habitats are associated with broad-scale biome and bioregion ecological units influenced by the climate and topography of a region. The Magaliesberg biosphere lies at the boundary of two distinct South African Biomes – grassland and savanna, with remnants of a third biome – afro-montane forest. There are 435 vegetation types classified for South Africa, of which 15 are found in the Magaliesberg Biosphere. There are eight threatened ecosystem types in the Magaliesberg Biosphere. This is largely due to **deforestation**.

Write an essay on degradation. Include the following:

- Define the term degradation and mention any THREE environmental hazards. (1 + 3)(4)
- Discuss TWO reasons for deforestation in the Magaliesberg Biosphere. (2 x 2)(4)
- Evaluate TWO ways in which deforestation in the Magaliesberg can lead to ill-health for the people who live in that region. (2 x 3)(6)
- Suggest how government can work with communities in the Magaliesberg to mitigate the threat to ecosystems, while still promoting socio-economic development in the region.

(2 x 3)(6)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION C: [40]

GRAND TOTAL: [100]

Grade 11 June Exam

Memorandum

SECTION A

Question 1

- 1.1 b
- 1.2 d
- 1.3 b
- 1.4 b
- 1.5 c
- 1.6 c
- 1.7 a
- 1.8 c
- 1.9 d
- 1.10 b (10)

Question 2

- 2.1 constitution
- 2.2 constituency-based representation / municipal elections
- 2.3 antibiotics
- 2.4 animal by-products
- 2.5 study strategies (5)

Question 3

- 3.1 Overfishing leaves people who rely on fish without a source of protein AND people who rely on fishing as a source of income won't be able to meet basic needs. (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2 Additives in food cause attention disorders / linked to some cancers / allergies / linked to asthma (any TWO of the above for ONE mark each). (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3 Cabinet (1)

SECTION B

Question 4

- 4.1 State FOUR benefits of democracy. (4 x 1) (4)
 - People can elect leaders who won't abuse their power
 - People can ensure that their needs are met by government
 - People can inform government about what communities need and want
 - People can participate in decisions which affect them
 - Government is accountable
 - Government is transparent
 - If people are unhappy, they can vote their leaders out
 - People can petition and protest for change
 - People can be part of the law-making process

- Any relevant answer
- Any FOUR of the above for ONE mark each

4.2 Describe FOUR ways in which citizens can participate in democracy. (4 x 1)(4)

- People can vote in elections
- People can stand for elections
- People can hold and attend community meetings
- People can join political and civil organisations
- People pay taxes
- People can protest and petition
- Any FOUR of the above for ONE mark each

4.3 Traditional authorities are a unique structure of government in South Africa. Explain the importance of this structure of government. (2 x 2)(4)

- Help involve traditional community with local government in development
- Support municipality in identifying community needs
- Make recommendations about service delivery
- Participate in national, provincial and municipal development programmes
- Promote indigenous knowledge systems
- Administer traditional community affairs according to custom
- Assist, support and guide traditional leaders in performing their functions
- Participate in development of local policy and legislation
- Warn about any dangers posed to people living in traditional council areas
- Perform duties according to customary law but in line with SA constitution
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

4.4 Youth participation in democratic processes is important. Provide TWO possible reasons why the youth have been disinterested in taking part in politics in South Africa in this new decade. (2 x 2)(4)

- Youth possible don't feel that voting is a priority at this stage of their lives, they don't feel a responsibility to vote.
- Youth may feel that their voice/vote won't count/make a difference, so they don't see the point in engaging in politics/voting
- Youth may feel disappointed in the government, and may choose not to engage in politics/vote as a form of resistance to government
- Youth may not know how to become involved in politics/may lack information on politics or political responsibility and thus not know the importance of being involved
- Any relevant answer answer
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

4.5 Suggest TWO ways government can encourage youth to actively participate in the democratic process. (2 x 2)(4)

Government could:

- Promote democratic participation on social media, which is a big part of the lives of the youth, thereby creating awareness.

- Do a public campaign creating awareness on the importance of voting
- Arranging for the IEC to visit schools to educate the youth on the participation process and registering youth to vote
- Providing an incentive for youth to register to vote
- Encourage youth to run for office at local/national level, and young people would be attracted to support like-minded individuals/peers
- Organise initiatives like youth forums which give youth a platform to express view and ideas on the running of the country
- Support youth-led civic groups / organisations which show youth that government are invested in their ideas
- Set up youth advisory councils so that youth are involved in the decision-making process when policies (for example) are drawn up
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

[20]

Question 5

5.1 Define the term Nation Building and provide TWO ways in which sport can contribute to nation building. (2 + 2) (4)

- Nation building: promoting a national (South African) identity, national unity and a shared sense of belonging (2)
- Sport contributes to nation-building by:
Making one feel pride for their country / building tolerance, understanding and respect / sport has the power to oppose discrimination / build relationships across cultures / one nation supporting one team / cultures come together through a love of sport (any 2) (2)

5.2 Comment on how the use of alcohol contributes to hooliganism at sports events. (2 x 2) (4)

- When people drink alcohol, they become violent and engage in fights
- Drunk fans can annoy and irritate other spectators
- Drunk fans can run onto the pitch and disrupt play
- Drinking causes anti-social behaviour which disrupts play/causes fighting
- Alcohol could make people fall from the stands or get injured in other ways
- Drunk fans pick fights with opposing fans causing disruption or violence
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

5.3 Explain TWO other triggers of hooliganism. (2 x 2) (4)

- Rivalry between opposing fans/teams may lead to fights breaking out
- Lack of security at sporting events means that hooligans operate without intervention
- Hooligans may oppose match officials/decisions made which could lead to violence
- Hooligans may be angry when their team loses and they may instigate fights
- Antisocial attitudes where violence and fighting are seen as the norm leads to this happening at sports events
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

5.4 Discuss TWO negative impacts that hooliganism will have on the development of sporting codes among the youth. (2 x 2)(4)

- Can create a bad reputation for the sport, where the sport is associated with hooligans
- Takes away from the sport, where the focus now becomes the behaviour of fans, rather than the sport itself
- Promotes discrimination such as racism, which is then associated with the sport
- Leads to other fans and spectators not wanting to go and watch the sport in fear of violence breaking out
- Can create a sense of hooliganism being the norm in the sport, and young people will engage in antisocial behaviour because they see it as normal
- Players and match officials can be harmed or hurt, impacting the outcome of games/games in the future
- Teams/clubs may face heavy fines or bans due to hooligan fans, has a financial/reputational impact on sport
- Teams/clubs associated with can face bankruptcy due to hooliganism as spectator's decline and sponsorships are withdrawn
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each.

5.5 Suggest how sports bodies can promote positive behaviour during sports events. (2 x 2)(4)

- They can develop positive behaviour programmes and campaign at events to educate / incentivise spectators
- They can clarify the rules and guidelines for positive behaviour by putting up posters/making announcements
- They can act decisively and swiftly when there is hooliganism, which will set a tone for other spectators
- They can employ more security personnel whose presence may minimise the incidence of hooliganism
- They could display a sports code of conduct at the venue of a sporting event, or on tickets to create awareness
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

[20]

Question 6

- **State TWO functions of local government. (2 x 2)(4)**
 - Make and carry out by-laws
 - Provide accountable government for local communities
 - Ensure sustainable services to communities
 - Ensure social and economic development
 - Ensure a safe and healthy environment at local level
 - Encourage communities to be involved in local government
 - Plan and budget for municipal areas
 - Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each
- **Define the term 'rule of law' and provide THREE ways in which local government adheres to the rule of law when services are rendered to communities (1 + 3)(4)**
 - Rule of law: means all citizens must follow a country's laws, no matter how powerful they are / government must run a country according to its constitution and laws (1)

- Local government adheres to rule of law when services are rendered by:
 - Being accountable to the citizens in delivering services
 - There is no corruption when services are rendered
 - Public funds are allocated to service delivery
 - Government officials are not corrupt when delivering services
 - Basic human rights are protected when services are delivered (housing, water, healthcare)
 - People are involved in making decisions regarding service delivery
 - Any THREE of the above for ONE mark each. (3)

- **Describe the TWO forms of representation in South Africa and state how elections could be used by citizens to ensure that they receive services from local government.(4 + 2) (6)**
 - Proportional representation (1): Parties get a certain number of seats in parliament according to the percentage of votes they get in an election. (1)
 - Constituency-based representation (1): the country is divided into voting areas and candidates are chosen by parties, people then vote for the preferred candidate.(1)
 - Elections could be used by citizens to vote in candidates that represent the interests of local communities / by voting in candidates or parties who are known NOT to be corrupt / to vote in candidates or parties who have a good track record of service delivery (any relevant answer) (2)

- **Discuss how advocacy campaigns could be used by communities where there is poor service delivery, and indicate how this could help solve the problem of poor service delivery. (2 x 3) (6)**
 - Organise public meetings to inform people about poor service delivery
 - Distribute leaflets to the community regarding poor service delivery
 - Use media to gather support from the local community
 - Organise for a petition to be drawn up and signed by community members
 - Write to parliament and local councillors describing the issue and proposing solutions
 - Organise peaceful protests, marches and demonstrations to create awareness
 - Lobby government to support their call for change / end to poor service delivery
 - Write songs about the problem of service delivery to create mass awareness
 - Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

This could help poor service delivery because:

- Government / local councillors would be aware of the problem and can start planning interventions
- Putting pressure on government to solve the problem of poor service delivery
- Create a greater awareness which may result in advocacy at a higher level or On a greater scale making it more likely that government will take notice
- Any relevant answer
- Any ONE of the above for TWO marks

Question 7

- **Differentiate between climate change and global warming.** (2 + 2) (4)
 - Climate change is changes in the world's climate patterns due to global warming / due to natural processes of the earth (2)
 - Global warming is a slow heating up of the earth's atmosphere due to the build-up of gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. (2)

- **Discuss TWO activities by humans which contribute to global warming.** (2 x 2) (4)
 - Burning coal for electricity production releases carbon dioxide
 - The use of petrol and diesel in vehicles releases carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
 - Deforestation means there are less trees available to absorb carbon dioxide
 - The production of rice leads to the release of methane
 - The commercial farming of cattle for the production of meat and dairy, cattle release methane
 - The burning of rubbish, trees in industrial activities release carbon dioxide
 - Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

- **Evaluate the impact of climate change on food security.** (2 x 3) (6)

*Award for statement ✓ qualifier ✓ and outcome ✓

- The world's weather changes which means less rainfall, leaving less water available for agriculture activities like farming, leading to food shortages
 - The world weather changes leading to extreme weather events like fires/floods, leading to food shortages
 - The world weather changes leading to certain crops no longer being able to grow in certain regions, meaning food shortages in those regions
 - The world weather changes leading to an increase in fires, which could cause agricultural land to burn, leading to crop production disruption or food shortages
 - The country may have shortages of export crops, leading to less revenue in the economy to afford the production or import of staple foods, causing a shortage of food
 - Due to the change in climate from excess carbon dioxide, the nutritional content of food is lowered, resulting in not enough healthy food available
 - Any relevant answer
 - Any TWO of the above for THREE marks each
- **Propose TWO ways individuals can adapt to climate change and indicate how this will mitigate the effects of climate change.** (2 x 3) (6)

*Award for statement ✓ qualifier ✓ and outcome ✓

Individuals can adapt to climate change by:

- Using cars less and rather walking, carpooling or taking public transport, resulting in less fossil fuels being used and less CO₂ in the atmosphere
- Not building homes in places that are more likely to flood, resulting in homes and people being safer where they live
- Planting indigenous trees which can grow during drought, resulting in more trees to absorb CO₂

- Reduce, reuse, recycle products so that less natural resources are used / less production due to less demand, resulting in less deforestation / less fossil fuels used in industry
- Try using alternative energy sources such as solar power, so less fossil fuels are burned resulting in less CO₂
- Harvest rainwater in Jo Jo tanks so that homes use less water thereby protecting natural water resources
- Planting your own food garden, resulting in less commercially farmed produce, and thus less CO₂.
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for THREE marks each

[20]

Question 8

- **Define the term degradation and mention any THREE environmental hazards.**

(1 + 3)(4)

- Degradation: the act or process of ruining something. (1)
- THREE environmental hazards:
 - Soil erosion
 - Floods
 - Fires
 - Radiation
 - Wind damage
 - Loss of open space and lack of infrastructure
 - Pollution
 - Deforestation
 - Overfishing
 - Any THREE of the above for ONE mark each (3)

- **Discuss TWO reasons for deforestation in the Magaliesberg Biosphere.** (2 x 2)(4)

Deforestation could be the result of:

- Firewood: Communities using trees as a form of firewood to warm their homes and cook their food OR selling firewood as a form of income
- Development: the Magaliesberg area is being developed, houses and shopping centres are being built
- Farming: forests are being cleared for farm land for agriculture or grazing for livestock
- Any TWO of the above for TWO marks each

- **Evaluate TWO ways in which deforestation in the Magaliesberg can lead to ill-health for the people who live in that region.** (2 x 3)(6)

*Award for statement ✓ qualifier ✓ and outcome ✓

Deforestation can lead to ill-health by:

- Causing soil erosion, which could lead to water sources being polluted when mud flows into fresh water sources after rain, leading to water-borne illnesses or dehydration

- Causing soil erosion, which makes it more difficult to plant crops due to a lack of nutrients in the soil, leading to malnutrition and hunger
 - A lack of trees in an area can cause poor air quality, resulting in more lung illness or poor quality of life leading to illness
 - People who rely on firewood to cook food or keep warm, will run out of trees to use, resulting in malnutrition or illness from being cold
 - When trees are scarce, community member may have to walk long distances in order to find firewood, possibly putting them at risk of assault (women more specifically)
 - Soil erosion caused by deforestation could result in flooding, damaging homes, leading to drowning or polluting drinking water leading to illness
 - Any relevant answer
 - Any TWO of the above for THREE marks each
- **Suggest how government can work with communities in the Magaliesberg to mitigate the threat to ecosystems, while still promoting socio-economic development in the region.** (2 x 3) (6)

*Award for statement ✓ qualifier ✓ and outcome ✓

Government could:

- Provide communities with a source of power so that they don't have to rely on firewood, thereby communities are able to develop themselves as one aspect of poverty is mitigated
- Provide more job opportunities in the region, so that people are empowered to improve their lives, and they don't have to rely on the sale of firewood for income
- Implement a permit system, where community members are only allowed to cut a certain number of trees within a certain area in the region, thereby allowing ecosystems to recover and thrive, while community needs for firewood are still met.
- Formalise the sale of firewood by creating little tourist shops where only sustainable firewood would be sold, so that forests are protected but community members are still able to provide for themselves
- Encourage and train community members in forms of sales / tourism other than the sale of firewood, so that they can earn an income but ecosystems in the region are protected.
- Any relevant answer
- Any TWO of the above for THREE marks each

[20]

TOTAL SECTION C:[40]
GRAND TOTAL: [100]