SECTION A

QUESTION 1: DEMOCRACY AND CITIZENSHIP

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following statements. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) for example 1.1.6 E.

1.1.1 A system of government in a country where everyone can vote to elect leaders is …

A apartheid.
B democracy.
C monarchy.
D autocracy.

1.1.2 After 1994, South Africa was a democratic country governed by the …

A Inkatha Freedom Party.
B Freedom Party.
C Economic Freedom Fighters.
D African National Congress.

1.1.3 The constitutional court was established to protect the constitution in …

A 1984.
B 1994.
C 2004.
D 2014.

1.1.4 The laws that everyone in the country must obey:

A Parliament
B Justice system
C Constitution
D Rights

1.1.5 An written account of the history of someone life is called a …

A biography.
B bibliography.
C autography.
D photograph.

(5 x 1) **[5]**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

QUESTION 2

Read the case study and then answer the questions.

CASE STUDY: FATIMA MEER – A LEADER IN BUILDING DEMOCRACY

Fatima Meer was born in Durban in 1928. She was classified as Indian. Indians did not have the same rights as whites, but the apartheid laws treated Indians better than black people. At a young age, Fatima's father taught her that people in South Africa did not have the rights that they should have. Fatima studied and graduated at the University of Natal. Very few women who were not white were able to do this at the time.

Over the years, Fatima was a member of many organisations that fought against the apartheid government and that helped the poorer communities. For example, she was involved in protests against the government, through organising marches and meetings where she would speak out against the apartheid government.

- Building better understanding and partnerships between Black and Indian communities
- Women organisations that fought against apartheid and that helped people in the community
- Raising funds to build schools in poor communities

The government tried to stop people like Fatima. They banned her. Banning meant that she was not free to travel wherever she like, she could not meet large groups of people at a time and that she could not send out anything she had written for others to read.

The government also put Fatima in jail for five months, without a trial. After 1994, Fatima continued to be involved in various organisations and community work in poor areas. Fatima died in 2010, after she suffered a stroke.

[Source: www.sahistory.org.za]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.1 Where was Fatima born? (1)

2.2 Name THREE things she did that helped other people. (3)

2.3 How did Fatima help to build a democratic South Africa? (2)

2.4 What did it mean to be banned by government? (2)

2.5 If you could speak to Fatima; what would you say to her? Write TWO sentences. (2)
[10]

QUESTION 3

The national flag must at all times be treated with dignity and respect.

3.1 Describe the different places where you have seen the South African flag being used. (3)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.2 What does the V shape in the national flag mean? (1)

3.3 Who produced the final design of the national flag? (1)

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 **MEDICINE THROUGH TIME**

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
4.1.1 Holistic	A A drug that is used in medicine to kill bacteria and cure infections
4.1.2 Antibiotic	B Very small living things, some of which can cause illness
4.1.3 Infectious	C Treating the whole person and not just the physical illness
	D A disease that is spread easily from one person to another

(3 x 1) (3)

4.2 Which medical discoveries are associated with the following doctors:

4.2.1 Alexander Fleming (1)

4.2.2 Edward Jenner (1)

4.2.3 Robert Koch (1)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4.3 Read the story and answer the question.

CHRIS BARNARD AND THE WORLD'S FIRST HEART TRANSPLANT OPERATION

One Saturday afternoon in December 1967, Doctor Chris Barnard from Groote Schuur hospital in Cape Town led a team of doctors and nurses into medical history.

A man called Louis Washkansky was lying in hospital, dying of heart failure. A young woman called Denise Darvall had been killed in a car accident. She had a healthy heart. Dr Barnard got permission from Denise's father to use her heart to try save the life of Mr Washkansky.

The medical team, led by Dr Barnard, took her heart and transplanted it into Mr Washkansky's body. The operation was a success, but Washkansky died 18 days later of a lung infection. This first transplant helped other doctors all over the world to learn new things, and today heart transplant patients live for many years with their new hearts.

4.3.1 Organise events in the correct order. These events are not in the correct order in which they happened. Rewrite the events in the correct order.

A A young woman with a healthy heart called Denise Darvall had been killed in a car accident.

B Dr Barnard became world famous.

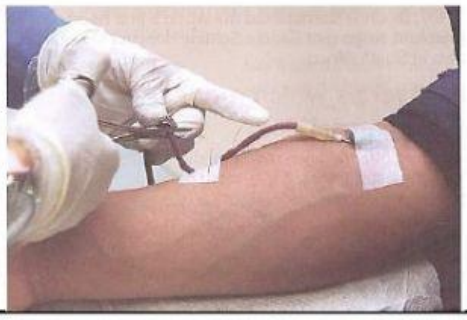
C The operation was a success, but Washkansky died 18 days later of a lung infection.

D The medical team led by Barnard took her heart and transplanted it into Washkansky's body.

E A man called Louis Washkansky was lying in hospital, dying of heart failure. (5)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4.4 Complete the table on how medical discoveries make it possible for surgical operations to take place.



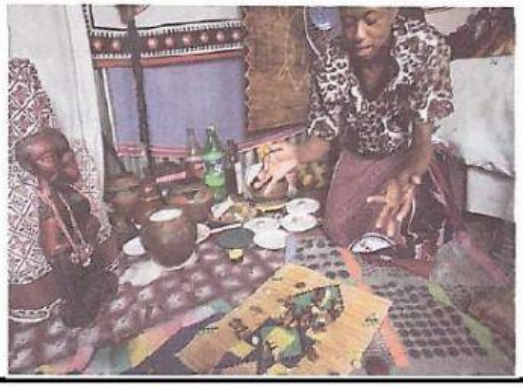
	Medical discovery	How it helps in a operation
4.4.1	X-rays	
4.4.2	Cleanliness in the operating room	
4.4.3	Blood transfusion	
4.4.4	Anaesthetics	

(4 x 1) (4)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

QUESTION 5

5.1 Look at the images below and then answer the question that follows.



Look at the sources above and discuss how people are identified to be sangomas. Write a paragraph of FIVE sentences. **[5]**

TOTAL: 40

LIVEWORKSHEETS