



HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL



NAME: _____

LO TEACHER: _____

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2019

LIFE ORIENTATION

Time: 1½ Hours

Marks: 80

Examiner: Mr. B. White

Moderator: Mrs. S. Kowlesur

Instructions:

1. Read through all the questions carefully and then answer each question in full sentences.
2. This exam has three sections: A, B, C
3. Answer Sections A and B on the question paper. Answer Section C on the ruled paper that has been provided.
4. Write only in black or blue pen. Rule a margin on the right hand side of your page for section C
5. Remember to write your LO teachers name in the space above.

This table is to be filled in by teachers only:

Section A Question 1		/10
Section A Question 2		/10
Section B Question 3		/15
Section B Question 4		/15
Section C Question 5		/15
Section C Question 6		/15
Section C Question 7		/15
Total		/80

Section A: 20 Marks

Question 1 – Fill the correct letter to the corresponding question number in the table at the end of Question 1

- 1.1 Which of the following would NOT be considered a risky behaviour:
- A. Taking marijuana (weed) the night before an exam to help study.
 - B. Crash dieting because you need to fit into a specific outfit.
 - C. Calling a friend in the middle of the night to ask for help.
 - D. Not visiting the clinic because it is a struggle to find transport.
- 1.2 Which of the following are considered to be STI's:
- A. Tuberculosis, HIV, Genital Warts
 - B. HIV, Gonorrhoea, Herpes
 - C. Cold sores, Genital Warts, Chlamydia.
 - D. Chlamydia, Tuberculosis, Hysteria.
- 1.3 Which of the following would not have a positive influence on lifestyle choices?
- A. Living in an area that has a lot of violence
 - B. Being surrounded by friends who have good morals
 - C. Women playing sports during prime-time TV
 - D. Parents setting clear rules and boundaries
- 1.4. You have to respect someone's beliefs even if they:
- A. Degrade or abuse children under the age of 18.
 - B. Participate in hate speech on social media.
 - C. Have religious beliefs that conflict with yours.
 - D. Discriminate against their classmates.
- 1.5. Abortion is not:
- A. legal according to the Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1996.
 - B. against the South African Constitution; everyone has freedom to choose.
 - C. legal, unless a woman has been raped or the baby has an abnormality.
 - D. a moral or religious dilemma as men have the right to choose as well.

- 1.6 A positive role model is there to set a good example. A characteristic of a positive role model is:
- A. A peer who persuades you to have sex with your partner.
 - B. A celebrity shown to be winning races and using performance enhancers to do so.
 - C. A peer who spends their spare time offering assistance at old age homes.
 - D. A parent who chooses to hit you for failing your tests.
- 1.7 Sexually transmitted infections will not be passed on by:
- A. Sexual intercourse.
 - B. Shaking hands with someone already infected with an STI.
 - C. Oral sex.
 - D. Sharing needles with an infected person.
- 1.8 Which religion holds the belief: “Whatever happens to the individuals, affects the whole group. And whatever happens to the whole group affects each individual”?
- A. Judaism
 - B. African Traditional Religion
 - C. Islam
 - D. Buddhism
- 1.9 Physical consequences of abortion include:
- A. A Runny nose
 - B. Nightmares
 - C. Excessive bleeding
 - D. Depression
- 1.10 Domestic Violence may be defines as:
- A. When a husband hits his wife
 - B. Behaviour imposed by one person in a relationship on the other in order to control him/her
 - C. Behaviour shown by one person towards the other in a relationship
 - D. Physical abuse of an employer on his/her employee

Fill in your answers to Question 1 in the table below:

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10

Question 2:

Give ONE word/term for the following descriptions. Write only the word/term on the line below each question.

2.1 An unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury. (1)

2.2 Influence from friends or people in one's age group. (1)

2.3 The term used to describe the type of sexual harassment including indecent exposure or gestures or offensive signals. (1)

2.4 The condition of being dependent on a particular substance or drug. (1)

2.5 The measure of how much energy food provides to your body. (1)

2.6 A category of drugs that make you feel awake and alert. That increases the heart rate and body temperature. (1)

2.7 A category of drug that slows down your reactions. (1)

2.8 A category of drug that distorts ones perception of reality (1)

2.9 A disease whereby the person is concerned about their weight and shape. The person will choose to overeat and then induce vomiting to remove the food from their body's. (1)

2.10 A term used to define whether a person is born as a male or a female. (1)

Section B: 30 Marks

Question 3:

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Another year of awful festive road death fatalities

The grim festive season road fatality statistics are a national disaster and a sad indicator of the total disregard road users have for their own and other peoples' lives on our country's roads. Preliminary statistics of the festive season road deaths released by Transport Minister Blade Nzimande, on 16 January 2019, show that 1 612 people died on South African roads between 1 December 2018 and 8 January 2019.

In South Africa we accept these figures as routine but in 95 out of 175 other countries in the world these numbers don't even make up their annual death toll. In fact, in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018, South African ranks a lowly 159 out of 175 countries in terms of total road deaths. This is cause for major concern and certainly, in our view, is a national catastrophe.

[Adapted from: www.aa.co.za. Accessed on 10 July 2019]

3.1 List THREE factors which could increase the chances of getting in a road accident over the festive season. (1x3)(3)

3.2 Explain why South Africans feel they can get away with unsafe driving practices. (2x1)(2)

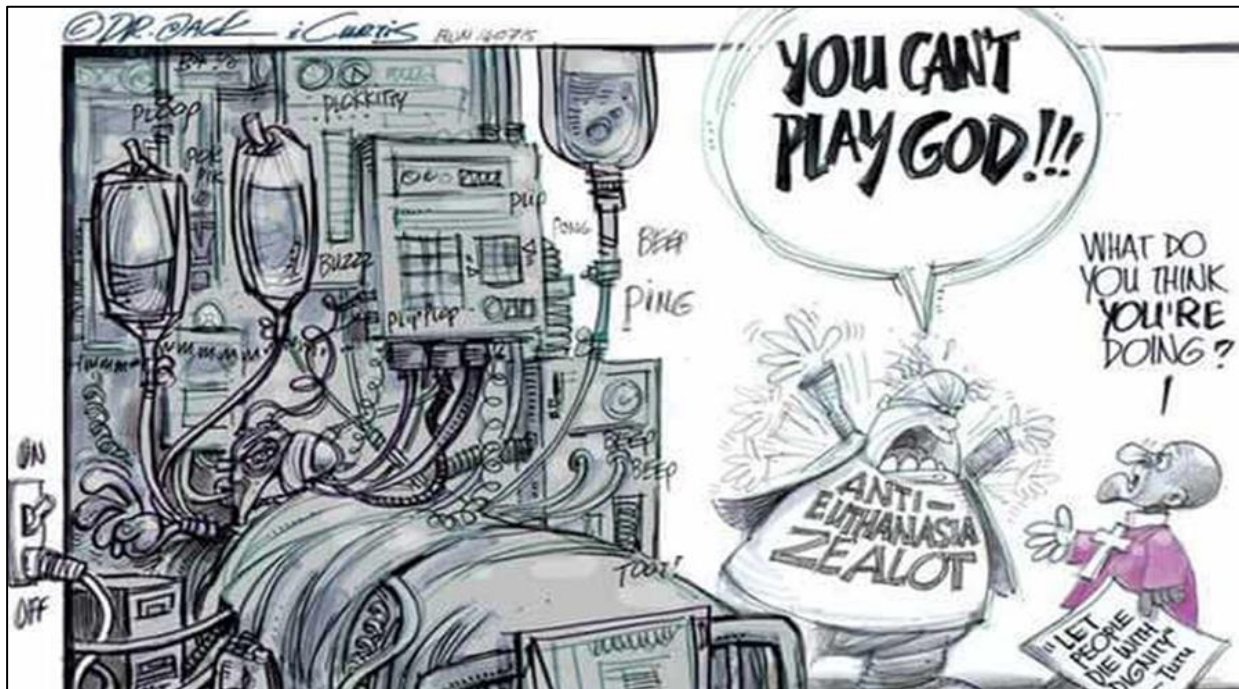
3.3 Discuss ONE physical and ONE emotional consequence of being responsible for a road accident.
(2+2)(4)

3.4 Recommend THREE strategies an everyday person could implement to help to make the roads safer.
(3x2)(6)

[15]

Question 4:

Study the cartoon and text below and answer the questions that follow.



Muddling withdrawing life support vs euthanasia

The euthanasia activist group so-called 'Dignity SA' as well as Judge Fabricius judgment of 4th May 2015 repeatedly muddle the 'active killing' with withdrawing life support. Yesterday, the issue of Nelson Mandela's prolonged time on life support was criticised at a panel discussion hosted by Wits medical school by speakers both for and against euthanasia.

An 'Eye Witness News' cartoon frequently used by euthanasia activists shows former Archbishop Bishop Tutu accusing an 'anti-euthanasia zealot' of 'playing God' next to a man wired up to life support. This cartoon completely mis-represents the anti-euthanasia position and muddles the ethical issues.

[Adapted from <https://euthanasiaexposed.co.za>. Accessed on 15 July 2019]

- 4.1 Provide a definition for the term 'euthanasia' and mention TWO reasons why people would consider this a viable option. (1+2)(3)

4.2 Explain why euthanasia could be considered a moral dilemma. (1x2)(2)

4.3 Discuss THREE ways in which family and friends could be affected by euthanasia of a family member/friend. (3x2)(6)

4.4 Critically discuss why euthanasia is still illegal in South Africa. (2x2)(4)

[15]

Section C: 30 Marks

Question 5 is a compulsory question that you will need to answer. You will need to choose between Question 6 or 7 as to which your second essay will be. Write your essays on the answer sheet provided. Correctly number the questions that you choose to answer.

Question 5 – COMPULSORY QUESTION

What to Know About South Africa's Marijuana Legalisation:

South Africa's constitutional court has recently ruled that personal use of cannabis is no longer a criminal offence, but the landmark ruling has left more questions than answers for many of the country's residents and visitors eager to light up. Until recently, all use of marijuana, also called dagga, in South Africa was totally illegal. But in 2018, the High Court ruled that South Africa's ban of the personal and private use of marijuana was an infringement on the country's "constitutional right to privacy".

Although the confirmation was met with celebration from those in favour of marijuana consumption, to the point that many people sparked up on the streets outside the court, experts have warned that the ruling is slightly more complex and nuanced than many realise. In fact, those who lit up on the steps of the Constitutional Court were in direct violation of the law. Deputy Chief Justice Raymond Zondo said that the judgement doesn't specify the amount that can be used by an adult in private use; this must still be determined by South Africa's parliament. He also clarified that "it must be for the personal use of the person".

[Adapted from www.theculturetrip.com. Accessed on 09 July 2019]

In a well constructed essay explain the effects of substance abuse by answering the following points:

- Define the term substance abuse and mention TWO health risks of long-term substance abuse. (1+2)(3)
- Discuss THREE ways that this new law could lead to risky behaviour. (3x2)(6)
- Suggest TWO ways one could convince a peer not to get involved with marijuana (weed). In your answers, indicate the positive impact of EACH of these suggestions. (2x3)(6)

[15]

Question 6:

Why women have less power than you think

The discovery that more men than women hold positions of power rarely comes as a surprise. However, countries can sometimes stand out for their efforts at getting women into positions of power. For example, Rwanda's appointment of a cabinet in which half of the posts went to women. Its move came just days after a gender-balanced cabinet was named in Ethiopia. Elsewhere in the world, there are many striking examples of women having equality with men, or even outperforming them, in other jobs that offer power and influence. Walk into a courtroom in Slovenia and the judge is four times more likely to be a woman than a man. Yet while it may seem obvious that other countries could learn from these examples, it is often worth asking ourselves where influence really lies.

In opposition to the above, the US confirmed judge Brett Kavanaugh to the US Supreme Court, despite allegations of sexual assault - which he denied. The Supreme Court - in which three of the nine judges are women - is an example of a system in which top judges wield considerable power. As in the UK, the legal system is based on common law. In the US judges are often appointed late on in their careers - sometimes through male-dominated networks - and the law is based on their decisions and example. By contrast, in other countries such as France and Slovenia, judges' power is far more controlled - judges have less discretion to make their own interpretations. Furthermore, law graduates become judges by passing a competitive exam to enter training straight after graduating. The fact that positions are allocated on academic merit rather than via a tap on the shoulder makes a big difference.

[Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com>. Accessed on 08 July 2019]

In a well constructed essay write paragraphs on gender and power within the workplace.

Use the following as a guideline:

- Define the term gender and mention two ways gender can lead to unequal power relations in the workplace. (1+2)(3)
- Discuss THREE ways citizens could address gender issues in the workplace. (2x3)(6)
- Suggest TWO ways that having more women in positions of power could affect the well-being of the country's population. (1 x 2)(2)
- In your answer, also indicate how EACH suggestion could lead to more women in power in future generations. (2x2)(4)

[15]

Question 7:

Write a well constructed essay by studying the following cartoon with supporting extract

Social Media Could Prevent College Students from Getting Jobs

In the age of the internet, you need to assume anything you post can, in theory, be seen by anyone and everyone. It's easy to slip up on privacy settings, or for a friend to share or forward photos and comments without thinking. Social media issues could be the reason you don't get that dream job. In a recent survey by CareerBuilder, over 40% of polled employers said they use social media to screen possible hires. Of that 40%, nearly a third "said they have found problems that resulted in them rejecting the candidate."

[Adapted from <http://dynamicinfluence.com>. Accessed on 7 July



[Accessed from www.hongkiat.com.
Accessed on 07 July 2019]

Write paragraphs on social media's effect on the job application process.

Use the following as a guideline:

- Define the concept *digital footprint* and mention TWO ways it could negatively affect someone's chance of getting a job. (1+2)(3)
- Explain THREE examples of how job seekers could portray a bad image of themselves on social media, that will influence their chance of getting a job. (3x2)(6)
- Suggest TWO ways candidates can ensure their social media profiles show a positive image for themselves during their job search. In your answers, also indicate how EACH suggestion could positively impact the impression of a hiring agent. (2x3)(6)

[15]