

LIFE ORIENTATION

SEPTEMBER

Grade 8 Total: 70 Marks

Time: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Examiner: Ms J.H Friester

Moderator: Ms A. Smith and Ms B. Simbachoko

Instructions:

- Answer all the questions.
- There are three sections namely: Section A, Section B and any TWO questions from section C.
- Write in blue or black pen only.
- Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Write down the number and the CORRECT LETTER next to it for example: 1.1

A

- 1.1 Gender-based violence _____
- A. can be defined as form of behaviour.
 - B. includes psychological, physical and sexual behaviour.
 - C. is based on gender difference between males and females and is intended to control, humiliate or harm the individual
 - D. all of the Above
- 1.2 Cultural norms are the guidelines for developing your _____, your sense of what is correct and _____ behaviour in a community
- A. moral, values
 - B. values, moral
 - C. moral, acceptable
 - D. values, unacceptable

1.3 The impact of gender-based violence on women is:

- A. sexually transmitted infections
- B. unwanted pregnancies
- C. prevention of access to family information and contraceptives.
- D. None of the Above

1.4 The majority of the Zulus in South Africa live in KwaZulu-Natal. Their language, _____, is the most widely spoken in South Africa

- A. IsiXhosa
- B. IsiZulu
- C. English
- D. Afrikaans

1.5 Human Rights _____

- A. a right which does not belong to every person.
- B. are the rights that people have in order to be treated with respect and dignity.
- C. were adopted by the United Nations in December, 1948.
- D. is a global movement of more than three million supporters.

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QUESTION 2

State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- 2.1 The word gender is to distinguish between the different ways in which men and women or boys and girls dress and behave and how they relate to another.
- 2.2 The rural Xhosa are ancestor worshippers.
- 2.3 Xenophobia is dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
- 2.4 Gender equity does not recognise that men and women have different life experiences and different levels of power and access to decision making in society.

2.5 Discrimination is the just or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

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QUESTION 3

Give the following term for the following definition.

- 3.1 The killing of all people from a national, ethnic or religious group. (1)
- 3.2 National or cultural tradition shared by a group of people. (1)
- 3.3 The name given to the systematic attempt by one national or religious group to use force to expel another group from the area which they live. (1)
- 3.4 The values, beliefs, traditions, customs, attitudes and behaviour created and shared by a particular social, ethnic or age group that are bound together by factors such as a common history. (1)

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QUESTION 4

Use the words below to fill in the missing spaces. Write down the number and the correct word next to it.

Life, dignity, bodies, human rights commission, death, intrinsic, constitution, state, freedom, rights, alive, inherent, abolished, abortion, laws.

Everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected.

4.1.1 _____ is a concept which talks about a person's 4.1.2 _____ worth - a value of all people, which they are born with as human beings. The right to dignity is reiterated as a founding value of our 4.1.3 _____ in section 1 of the 4.1.4 _____ alongside equality and 4.1.5 _____. Respecting the 4.1.6 _____ dignity of our people was one of the key factors for banning the 4.1.7 _____ penalty in our country. It is also the basis for 4.1.8 _____ governing reproductive rights in South Africa. Dignity for women involves having control over their own 4.1.9 _____.

although those who argue against abortion advocate the right to life of the unborn baby from the moment the egg is fertilised.

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QUESTION 5

Answer the following the short question.

- 5.1 What is the difference between equity and equality? (2)

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SECTION B

Read through the CASE STUDY and answer the question that follow.

Paramvir

In response to increased violence in its schools, a local school board adopted a policy prohibiting carrying weapons on school grounds. The following spring, the school administration learned that Paramvir, a Khalsa Sikh, was wearing a kirpan (is a sword or knife carried by Sikhs) in school. The school wanted to implement its "no weapons" policy. Of the estimated 250,000 Sikhs living in Canada at the time, more than 10% are *Khalsa Sikhs - they have gone through the Amrit ceremony, symbolizing spiritual commitment. One of the duties of the Khalsa Sikh is to carry, at all times on his or her person, a kirpan, an article of faith symbolizing a spiritual commitment to law and morality, justice and order. A kirpan is a steel knife, encased and secured in a sheath, and generally worn out of sight under normal clothing. After prolonged discussions with Paramvir's family and Sikh organizations, the school board amended its weapons policy to include kirpans. It forbade Sikh students to wear the kirpan in school - they could only wear a symbolic representation of the kirpan, provided it did not involve a metal blade that could be used as a weapon. A Sikh teacher took the case to the Tribunal. At the hearing, it was argued that Sikh religious practices dictate that the kirpan must be made of iron or steel and worn at all times, otherwise the Khalsa would break their holy vows. It was shown that, while the kirpan has the appearance of a weapon, it has never been used in Canada as a weapon. Furthermore, it was argued that other school boards did not have a policy restricting kirpans.

* Khalsa (Punjabi: "the pure") refers to both a special group of initiated Sikh warriors, as well as the community that considers Sikhism as its faith.

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Define the term VIOLENCE. (2)
6.2 What is a KIRPAN? (1)
6.3 Why did the young boy need to have a kirpan? (2)
6.4 Did the weapons policy discriminate against Khalsa Sikhs? Explain your answer. (3)
6.5 Mention one right that was violated by the school. (1)
6.6 Did the school amend their policy on weapons? Substantiate your answer. (3)
6.7 Do you think the policy was reasonable? Suggest TWO ways the school board could accommodate Khalsa Sikhs without violating their human rights. (3)

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QUESTION 7

Read through the statement and answer the questions that follow.

16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence is an international campaign to challenge violence against women and girls. The campaign runs every year from 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to 10 December, Human Rights Day.

- 7.1 Define the following terms:
7.1.1 Campaign (2)
7.1.2 Activist (2)
7.2 What do you think the campaign is trying to achieve internationally? (2)
7.3 How can this campaign help to change the attitude of men and boys towards women and girls? Mention TWO ways. (2X2)

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SECTION C

Answer only TWO questions in this section.

QUESTION 8

Read through the extract and answer the questions below.

Not all South Africans realise the significance of HERITAGE DAY neither do they know where and how it originated in South Africa.

- 8.1 Briefly explain HERITAGE DAY. (2)
8.2 Write a short paragraph explaining how you and your family celebrate HERITAGE DAY to give meaning to the day. (2X2)

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- 8.3 What can South Africans do, other than braai to promote and respect different cultures in our country? (2X2)
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OR

QUESTION 9

Read through the extract and answer the questions below.

It is estimated that over 40% of South African women will be raped in their lifetime and that only 1 in 4 rapes are reported. It is also estimated that 14% of perpetrators of rape are convicted in South Africa.

- 9.1 Define the term RAPE. (2)
9.2 How does gender-based violence affect women's health? Mention TWO. (2)
9.3 Mention three social impacts of gender-based violence. (3X2)

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OR

QUESTION 10

Read through the extract and answer the questions.

As with most of the other people of South Africa, the Venda (VhaVenda) came from the Great Lakes of Central Africa. They first settled down in the Soutpansberg Mountains. Here they built their first capital, D'zafa, the ruins of which can still be seen today. Venda culture has an interesting mix of other cultures - it appears to have incorporated a variety of East African, Central African, Nguni, and Sotho characteristics

- 10.1 Where do the Venda people come from? (2)
10.2 Write down four interesting pieces of information about the Venda culture. (4)
10.3 Mention two ways South Africans can respect diverse cultures. (2X2)

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