



Education and Sport Development

Department of Education and Sport Development
Departement van Onderwys en Sportontwikkeling
Lefapha la Thuto le Tihabololo ya Metshameko

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 6

SOCIAL SCIENCES - HISTORY

NOVEMBER 2017

Marks: 40

Time: 60 minutes

LEARNER: _____

SCHOOL: _____

DISTRICT : _____

AREA OFFICE : _____

Total Marks

40

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

Instructions to learners.

1. Read all the instructions carefully.
2. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
3. The test duration is 1 hour.
4. Study the sources carefully to assist you in answering questions.
5. Avoid rewriting sources when answering questions.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: DEMOCRACY AND CITIZENSHIP**QUESTION 1****SOURCE A: NATIONAL ANTHEM**

Read the source below and answer questions that follow.

The national anthem is the official song of the country. South Africa's national anthem is Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika. Our national anthem is in five languages. The first two verses were written by Enoch Sontonga in 1897. The last two verses are from the old national anthem Die Stem van Suid Afrika, which was written in 1918 by C. J. Langenhoven.

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke , o se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes ,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom
In South Africa our land.

(Source taken from: *Clever Social Sciences Grade 6*)

1.1 Who wrote the original Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika ? (1)

1.2 In which year was the song composed? (1)

1.3 "Die stem van Suid Afrika" is written in which language? (1)

1.4 When do we sing the national anthem? Give any two answers. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5 List any THREE languages in which the national anthem is sung. (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.1 _____

1.5.2 _____

1.5.3 _____

SOURCE B: The Children's Charter

Read the source below and answer questions that follow.

A child is any person under the age of 18. Children have special rights in South Africa. The Children's Charter states that children have the right to go to school and learn in a safe environment.

(Source taken from: Solutions for Social Sciences Grade 6)

1.6 Name TWO children's rights you have learned (2 x 2) (4)

1.6.1 _____

1.6.2 _____

[12]

SOURCE C: NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS

Study the source below and answer questions that follow.

A national Coat of Arms, or state emblem, is the most important symbol of the state. The Coat of Arms is also the central of the great seal. A document that has the great seal on it means that the President of South Africa has approved it.

The coat of arms can be seen in many places. It can be found on new coins, and many official documents such as passports and birth certificates. It is also prominently displayed at South African embassies in countries all over the world.

(Source taken from: *DAY-BY-DAY Social Sciences Grad 6*)

1.7 Name any TWO documents where the Coat of Arms can be found. (2 x 1) (2)

1.7.1 _____

1.7.2 _____

1.8 Explain what the following symbols represent on the Coat of Arms.

1.8.1 Secretary bird (1 x 2) (2)

1.8.2 Sun (1 x 2) (2)

1.9 In which language is the motto on Coat of Arms written? (1)

1.10 How many colours are on the South African flag? (1)

[8]

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME**QUESTION 2**

Read the source below and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE D: How people are identified and trained as healers.

Traditional healers are born with a gift for healing. Their ancestors call them to use their healing gift. A person who has a certain kind of illness, or who has certain kinds of dreams, will know that he or she is called to be a healer.

The person called may suffer from strange visions and mental disturbance, even madness. To become a healer, the person must first be cured of this "illness". A practising indigenous healer will take the person through a series of ceremonies. The person may also be given various plant medicines to cure them.

The person called is then trained to be a practising indigenous healer. The healer will train the trainee in the techniques of healing or divining, and of curing illnesses through the use of plant medicines. The training may take months. A traditional healer, a trainee, wears certain clothes and beads.

(Source taken from: *Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6*)

2.1 Name TWO ways that people use plant medicines. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.1 _____

2.1.2 _____

2.2 Explain the word "ancestor" (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 How do indigenous healers cure the sick people? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Rewrite the following sentences to make them **TRUE**.

2.4.1 Indigenous healers give patients drugs to treat an illness. (1)

2.4.2 The complete training of a sangoma is called graduation. (1)

2.5 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

Western doctor; Patient; Inyanga.

2.5.1 A traditional healer who uses plants to make medicines is a ... (1)

2.5.2 A person who uses scientific medicine to heal people is a ... (1)

[10]

QUESTION 3**SOURCE E: The first antibiotic – Alexander Fleming**

Penicillin was the first **antibiotic**. Antibiotics are special medicines that can kill germs called bacteria. Penicillin is a chemical that stops bacteria from growing. When bacteria get into your body they can make you ill. You can take antibiotics for a sore throat, a bad flu and cuts don't heal.

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by accident. Fleming was a scientist who worked in a laboratory. One day in 1928, he was examining some bacteria when he noticed something strange. He had an old sandwich in his laboratory. Mould had grown on the sandwich. Next to a mouldy sandwich was a dish with bacteria in it. When he examined the bacteria he saw that they were all dead. He realised that the mould contained a chemical that could kill bacteria. He called this chemical penicillin.

(Source taken from: *Clever Social Sciences Grade 6*)

3.1 Antibiotic is used for _____ and (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 Who discovered an antibiotic? (1)

3.3 In which year was the antibiotic discovered? (1)

[4]

3.4 Write the name of the correct medical or scientific discovery next to the correct date.

3.4.1 Edward Jenner developed a safe vaccination against smallpox – 1840

3.4.2 William Roentgen discovered x-rays – 1967

3.4.3 Dr Chris Barnard performed the first heart transplant – 1895

3.4.4 The discovery of morphine and nitrous oxide as anaesthetics – 1796

Medical or scientific discoveries	Date
3.4.1	
3.4.2	
3.4.3	
3.4.4	

(4 x 1) (4)

3.5 Give ONE word for each of the following statements.

3.5.1 The signs of an illness. (1)

3.5.2 Find out what kind of illness someone has by examining them. (1)

[6]**TOTAL SECTION B: 20****GRAND TOTAL: [40]**