



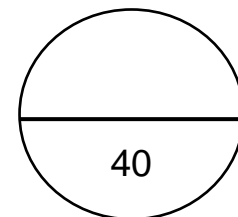
TOM NEWBY SCHOOL
TERM 4 FORMAL ASSESSMENT

Subject	History	Examiner	Mrs. Frame
Date	November 2022	Total marks	40 marks
Grade	6	Duration	1 hour
		Moderator	Mrs. Steyn
Special instructions/ Equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Write as many details as possible.2. Read and answer ALL questions thoroughly.3. Write neatly and legibly in blue pen.4. Good luck! Think before you INK!5. Write all answers on the question sheet.		
This assessment has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School resource material. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking.			

Name and Surname: _____ **Grade 6:** _____

Instructions:

1. This paper consists of 6 questions.
2. Answer all the questions on the question sheet.
3. Take note of the mark allocation per question.
4. Read carefully and answer all the questions neatly and legibly.



SECTION A: DEMOCRACY AND CITIZENSHIP [20]

Read the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

QUESTION 1

[15]

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. When do we sing the national anthem? (1)

1.4. List any TWO languages in which the national anthem is sung. (2)

SOURCE B: The Children’s Charter

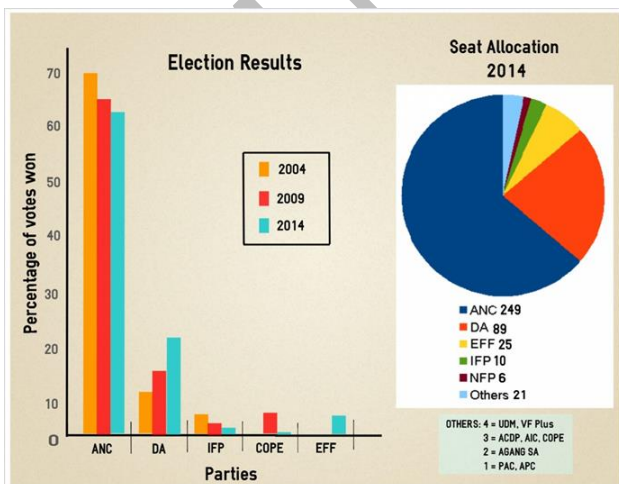
A child is any person under the age of 18. Children have special rights in South Africa. The Children’s Charter states that children have the right to go to school and learn in a safe environment.
 (Source: Solutions for Social Sciences Grade 6)

1.5. Name TWO children’s rights you have learned about. (2)

1.6. Refer to the pictures below. List 3 children’s rights that are not being upheld. (3)



SOURCE C: NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS



(Source : <https://www.pa.org.za/blog/infographic-election-results-and-allocation-seats->)

1.7. Which political party has won all three democratic elections? (1)

1.8. Which political party has grown the most over the course of the last three elections according to the table? (1)

1.9. What is the difference between the number of seats that the ANC and the NFP has, according to the pie graph? Show your calculation. (1)

1.10. Discuss at least TWO reasons why you think the ANC has lost a lot of power over the course of the last 3 elections. (2)

QUESTION 2

[5]

We have learned about Fatima Meer and how she helped shape democracy in South Africa. Write a paragraph about this accomplishment. Remember to use an introduction, body, and conclusion.

Use this framework as a guide:

Introduction:

What is a leader?

What was South Africa like before Apartheid?

What is democracy?

Body:

2 or 3 sentences about protests Fatima Meer was involved in, organisations she was a part of and if she was jailed lawfully.

Conclusion:

The impact Fatima Meer had on democracy in South Africa.

Rubric for the paragraph:

Level	Criteria	Possible Mark	Learner Mark
1	Elementary use of evidence. Little or no understanding of topic shown.	0 or 1	
2	Mostly relevant use of evidence. Some to fair understanding of topic shown.	2 or 3	
3	All evidence used is relevant to the topic. Good to great understanding of the content is shown.	4 or 5	

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME [20]
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QUESTION 3**[9]**

Read the sources 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 using plant medicines. The training may take months. A traditional healer, a trainee, wears certain clothes and beads.

(Source: Oxford Successful Social Sciences Grade 6)

3.1. Discuss TWO ways that people use plant medicines.

(2)

3.2. Define the word "ancestor".

(1)

3.3. Discuss how indigenous healers cure the sick people.

(2)

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

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

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

3.5. Select the correct word to complete the sentences below.

Western doctor; Patient; Inyanga.

3.5.1. A traditional healer who uses plants to make medicines is an ... (1)

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

QUESTION 4

[11]

SOURCE E: The history of antibiotics

Read the information in Source E and answer the questions that follow.



Antibacterials are specifically designed to treat bacterial infections. Billions of microscopic bacteria normally live on the skin, in the gut, and in our mouths and throats. Most are harmless to humans, but some are pathogenic (disease producing) and can cause infections in the ears, throat, skin, and other parts of the body. In the pre-antibiotic era of the early 1900s, people had no medicines against these common germs and as a result, human suffering was enormous. Even though the body's disease-fighting immune system

can often successfully fight off bacterial infections, sometimes the germs (microbes) are too strong, and your child can get sick. For example,

- Before antibiotics, 90% of children with bacterial meningitis died. Among those children who lived, most had severe and lasting disabilities, from deafness to mental retardation.
- Strep throat was at times a fatal disease, and ear infections sometimes spread from the ear to the brain, causing severe problems.
- Other serious infections, from tuberculosis to pneumonia to whooping cough, were caused by aggressive bacteria that reproduced with extraordinary speed and led to serious illness and sometimes death.

(Source: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/conditions/treatments/Pages/The-History-of-Antibiotics.aspx>)

4.1. Fill in the blanks: (2)

Antibiotics are used to _____ and _____.

4.2. Explain how antibiotics were first discovered. (1)

4.3. "Antibiotics were one of the greatest discoveries of the 1900's." Evaluate whether or not you agree with this quote by making use of the information above. (2)

4.4 Match the following dates to the medical or scientific discovery. Write the date in the spaces provided: 1796; 1840; 1895; 1967 (4)

Medical or scientific discoveries	Date
4.4.1. William Roentgen discovered x-rays.	
4.4.2. Edward Jenner developed a safe vaccination against smallpox.	
4.4.3. The discovery of morphine and nitrous oxide as anaesthetics.	
4.4.4. Dr Chris Barnard performed the first heart transplant.	

4.5 Give ONE word for each of the following statements.

4.5.1. The signs of an illness.

(1)

4.5.2. Find out what kind of illness someone has by examining them.

(1)

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

GRAND TOTAL: [40]

TOM NEWBY SCHOOL

Grade 6 History
TERM 4 FORMAL ASSESSMENT
Performance Analysis

Name and Surname: _____ Grade 6: _____

For teacher use only:

	<u>SECTION A</u>		<u>SECTION B</u>	
Question	1	2	3	4
Possible mark	15	5	9	11
Learner's mark				
Moderated mark				

Possible total	40
Learner's total	
Moderated total	