



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2014

CONSUMER STUDIES

MARKS: 200

TIME: 3 hours



This question paper consists of 17 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SIX questions.

QUESTION	CONTENTS	MARKS	TIME (MINUTES)
1	Short questions (all topics)	40	20
2	The Consumer	30	20
3	Food and Nutrition	40	40
4	Clothing	30	20
5	Housing	30	40
6	Entrepreneurship	30	40
TOTAL		200	180

2. All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in the question paper.
4. Start **EACH** question on a **NEW** page.
5. You may use a calculator.
6. Write in blue or black ink **ONLY**.
7. Pay attention to spelling and sentence construction.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: SHORT QUESTIONS

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.16) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.17 C.

1.1.1 The National Credit Act ...

- A is consumer credit court which hears complaints from consumers.
- B is a credit provider must follow this law which protects the rights of consumers.
- C monitors credit providers and advises government.
- D supplies the credit histories of individuals and businesses to credit providers. (1)

1.1.2 The following type of bank account does not earn interest:

- A Current/cheque
- B Money market
- C Fixed deposit account
- D Savings (1)

1.1.3 Which ONE is a NEGATIVE consequence of using credit?

- A Payments can be spread out when purchasing expensive items.
- B You can build up a good credit record if you pay accounts regularly.
- C Purchases are not dependant on the amount of available cash.
- D Lose control of your spending and incur debt. (1)

1.1.4 The Smith family has 8-year-old twin boys who are talented tennis players. They live close to the school they attend, and both parents work at a business in their suburb. Factors influencing this family's expenditure patterns is ...

- A religious practices, household composition and preferences.
- B interest rate, needs and religious practices.
- C location, attitude and interest rate.
- D household composition, location and financial resources. (1)

1.1.5 It is very important that toddlers consume enough ... to contribute to the development of strong teeth.

- A protein
- B iron
- C fluoride
- D fibre (1)

- 1.1.6 Teenage girls often have a deficiency of the following mineral:
- A Fluoride
 - B Iodine
 - C Iron
 - D Phosphorus
- (1)
- 1.1.7 Excess sugar in the diet will result in the following symptom/s:
- A Lack of energy and constipation
 - B Obesity and dental decay
 - C Muscle cramps and high blood pressure
 - D Cancer of the colon and lack of energy
- (1)
- 1.1.8 Lipids can be obtained from these plant sources:
- A Coconut oil, peanuts, avocado and almonds
 - B Coconut oil, cream, cocoa butter and butter
 - C Fish oils, sausages, cheese and oily fish
 - D Margarine, sunflower oil, eggs and milk
- (1)
- 1.1.9 Which colour combination should be used to achieve an analogous colour harmony?
- A Cream, gold and golden brown
 - B White, navy blue and red
 - C Blue-purple, purple and red-purple
 - D Brown, orange and blue
- (1)
- 1.1.10 The background between objects is ...
- A form.
 - B line.
 - C texture.
 - D space.
- (1)
- 1.1.11 To create an illusion of height in a room, the following lines can be used:
- A Vertical
 - B Curved
 - C Horizontal
 - D Diagonal
- (1)
- 1.1.12 The simplest of all weaving methods:
- A Satin
 - B Plain
 - C Twill
 - D Herringbone
- (1)

- 1.1.13 Mercerising is a process that ...
 A creates a raised pattern.
 B provides a smooth surface, is softer and has a slight sheen.
 C makes fabrics crease resistant.
 D prevents fabrics shrinking in the wash by compressing the fabric. (1)
- 1.1.14 An example of physical contamination of food:
 A Tinned pineapples left in an open can in the fridge.
 B An egg with a cracked shell left at room temperature.
 C Bone chips in a chicken polony.
 D Unpasteurised milk left out of the fridge. (1)
- 1.1.15 The number of products that must be made and sold in order to cover the business's expenses.
 A Capital
 B Profit
 C Strategy
 D Break-even point (1)
- 1.1.16 Promotion in the marketing mix involves ...
 A product development and competitive pricing.
 B skilled, hardworking people.
 C financial planning and overheads.
 D advertising and sales promotions. (1)
- 1.2 Choose a function from COLUMN B that matches a nutrient in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.6 H.

COLUMN A NUTRIENT	COLUMN B FUNCTION
1.2.1 Vitamin C	A synthesis of the hormone thyroxin
1.2.2 Vitamin K	B for haemoglobin in the red blood cells
1.2.3 Potassium	C the main source of energy
1.2.4 Carbohydrate	D essential for blood clotting
1.2.5 Iodine	E forms genetic material
	F controls fluid balance in cells
	G increases the body's resistance to infection

(5 x 1) (5)

- 1.3 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a colour terminology in COLUMN A. Write down only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.3.9 J.

COLUMN A COLOUR TERMINOLOGY		COLUMN B DESCRIPTION	
1.3.1	Secondary	A	adding grey to a colour
1.3.2	Tint	B	red and green
1.3.3	Tone	C	colours that move towards us
1.3.4	Advance	D	yellow, blue and green
1.3.5	Analogous scheme	E	colours that appear further away
1.3.6	Recede	F	adding white to a colour
1.3.7	Complementary scheme	G	purple, orange and green
1.3.8	Shade	H	blue, blue-green, green
		I	adding black to a colour

(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.4 Give ONE word for the following descriptions. Write the word/s next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 Details of all your income and planned expenditure for a set period of time

1.4.2 The transfer of harmful bacteria from one food to another

1.4.3 A dietary table based on the RDA where the amounts are worked out to decrease the risk of chronic diseases

1.4.4 The amount of energy you need to stay alive and sustain life processes

1.4.5 A guarantee given to the purchaser that the seller will, without charge, replace or repair a faulty part within a specific period

1.4.6 Nutrients that the body needs in larger quantities (6 x 1) (6)

1.5 Indicate whether the following are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write the answer 'true or false' next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.5.1 Food poisoning is much more severe in young children, frail people and people with weak immune systems.

1.5.2 If food has to be reheated, cook it until it reaches an internal temperature of 62 °C.

1.5.3 People working with food and have cuts should wear red plasters.

1.5.4 Viruses reproduce in living cells and do not grow in food.

1.5.5 Food that is vulnerable to chemical contamination is salad, vegetables and grains.

(5 x 1) (5)
[40]

QUESTION 2: THE CONSUMER

2.1 Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow.

TEACHING YOUR CHILDREN TO SAVE AND INVEST

How many times have you looked back on life and wished you had started investing earlier? Teaching your children, or grandchildren a few simple lessons about saving and investing can start them off in the right direction towards a secure financial future, and can be as easy as 1, 2, and 3.

2.1.1 Households receive their income from various sources.

(a) Identify TWO sources mentioned in the extract. (2)

(b) A quote from the passage says '... towards a secure financial future'. Give TWO examples of sources of income when money is available on retirement. (3)

2.1.2 What is the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)? (1)

2.1.3 Give another TWO examples of sources of income for South African families. (Do not repeat any examples used in QUESTIONS 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.) (2)

2.1.4 Individuals can open different types of bank accounts. Weigh up the options of opening a savings account versus a fixed deposit account. (4)

2.2 Study the information relating to Zipo's budget and answer the questions that follow.

Zipo graduated at the end of last year and started working for the first time in February. The novelty of receiving her first salary and earning her own keep has meant that she has found saving difficult. She would rather spend her money on clothing and entertainment. Even buying a new car seems far more attractive than putting money aside for her retirement one day which seems so far away. Then she realised that putting money aside for retirement every month was crucial at this stage of her life. Now in her 20's, she has far less financial commitment and minimal expenses compared to later when she will start a family and need to buy a home.

Her planned finances look like this at the beginning of the month:

Nett salary	R8 000,00
Rent for garden cottage where she stays	R3 000,00
Petrol for old 'hand me down' car	R600,00
Weekend work baking for cake shop per month	R250,00
Ingredients for cakes	R150,00
Food	R1 000,00
Clothes / cosmetics	R600,00
Cat food	R250,00
Savings towards a better 2 nd hand car	R1 000,00
Gym fees – contract	R200,00
Cellphone contract	R200,00
Insurance for car and contents of flat	R350,00
Entertainment	R500,00
Savings for retirement plan	R400,00

Reflecting back on the month, she was happy as she had a large order for her cakes which was double her normal amount. She had spoilt herself and spent R200 more on clothing. Food prices went up so groceries cost R100 more than anticipated. Fortunately, her entertainment was only R400.

- 2.2.1 Identify FOUR expenses that are classed as fixed in Zipo's budget. (4)
- 2.2.2 Identify TWO variable expenses in Zipo's budget. (2)
- 2.2.3 Work out the total actual income for Zipo for ONE month. (2)
- 2.2.4 How much more did she actually spend on food and clothing combined than originally planned? (Give ONE figure.) (2)
- 2.2.5 When Zipo evaluated her budget, she had spent R50 more than her income. Suggest TWO ways she should have cut down to have prevented the shortfall. (2)
- 2.2.6 If her income in this budget had exceeded her expenditure, what would be a wise decision for her to do with the extra money? (1)
- 2.2.7 List THREE advantages of drawing up a budget. (3)
- 2.2.8 Zipo makes use of '*mobile banking*'. Explain this term. (2)

[30]

QUESTION 3: FOOD AND NUTRITION

3.1 Study the illustrations and answer the questions that follow:



3.1.1 In each of the above illustrations – **A** and **B**, identify:

- (a) The condition that each of these individuals are suffering from. (2)
- (b) The nutrient that is deficient to have caused this problem. (2)
- (c) Give TWO food sources for each of the deficient nutrients mentioned in QUESTION 3.1.1(b) that they should have eaten to have avoided this problem.

Tabulate your answer as follows:

	Illustration A	Illustration B
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		

(4)

3.1.2 Look at picture **B**.

(3)

- (a) You have identified the deficient nutrient in QUESTION 3.1.1 (b). Now state this nutrient's main function in the body. Also name TWO other nutrients that work together with this nutrient to help it function more effectively. (3)
- (b) Name another deficiency disease caused by a lack in the diet of the same nutrient. (1)

3.2 Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

Ray is a 17-year-old and in Grade 11. He is of medium build and enjoys playing soccer. Ray eats an estimated six teaspoons of salt a day, five teaspoons more than the recommended daily maximum. This excludes the salt he sprinkles on his food. His favourite drink is a smoothie made with plain yoghurt, mango, pineapple and ice.

- 3.2.1 Give another name for 'table salt'. (1)
- 3.2.2 What symptom is Ray most likely going to suffer from due to his excessive intake of salt? (2)
- 3.2.3 List the TWO functions of salt in the diet. (2)
- 3.2.4 If Ray lacked salt in his diet, he would suffer from muscle cramps. Name another mineral where a deficiency also causes muscle cramps. (1)
- 3.2.5 His smoothie drink is rich in vitamins. Which vitamin would the mango contribute to the drink? Give a deficiency diseases/symptom that would result from a lack of this vitamin in the diet. (2)
- 3.2.6 The yoghurt would be a source of protein for Ray. Suggest TWO other animal proteins that he can include in his diet. (2)
- 3.2.7 Besides age and gender, name TWO other factors that affect basal metabolic rate. (2)

3.3 Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

Neal, a 70-year old man, lives alone in a house in a local suburban area. He lost his wife one year ago. He doesn't have many friends, His wife was his confidante. Neal's health has been good, but he has trouble with his teeth recently. His diet has been poor and in the last three months his physical and mental vigour has deteriorated. He keeps the curtains drawn and rarely leaves the house. He keeps very little food in the house because his wife did most of the cooking and shopping.

- 3.3.1 (a) Give THREE problems highlighted in the case study that are contributing to Neal's poor nutritional status. (3)
- (b) Choose ONE of the problems identified in QUESTION 3.3.1 (a) above and give a solution. (2)
- 3.3.2 Give an explanation for each of these nutrients that Neal should have in his diet:
- (a) Energy requirements
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Water (3)

3.3.3 Give FOUR general guidelines to feed a convalescing patient. (4)

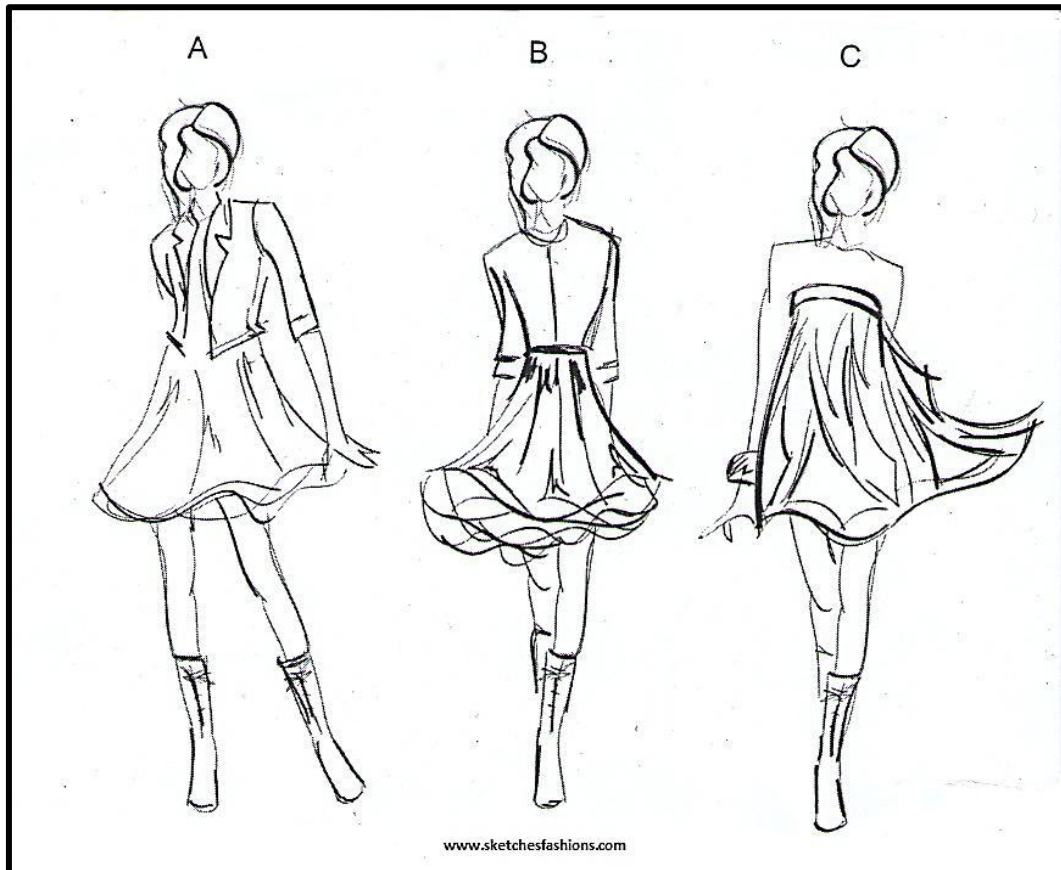
3.4 Select FOUR foods from the list below that are suitable to eat in the treatment of food poisoning:

Coffee; grated apple; potatoes; spicy foods; fried bacon; light soup. (4)

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QUESTION 4: CLOTHING

4.1 Study the pictures below and answer the questions that follow.



4.1.1 How would you adapt garment **A** in order to bring in the principle of 'emphasis'? (2)

4.1.2 What type of balance is illustrated in picture **B**? Define this type of balance and then explain this type of balance as it is applied to this garment. (5)

4.1.3 (a) Curved lines is used in all three designs. Give the illusion and effect created by these type of lines. (3)

(b) If dress **A** was mainly vertical lines, what illusion would be created? (2)

4.1.4 Picture **C** is a bare shoulder style.

- (a) What effect has this had on the body for picture **C**? (2)
- (b) What body shape can successfully wear the bare shoulder look and why? (2)

4.1.5 All garments that are worn can be seen as an example of 'form'. Using the boots in the illustration, explain the element 'form'. (3)

4.1.6 The dress in picture **C** is royal blue with a smooth, shiny texture. Describe the effect that this type of texture will have on the fabric and on the body. (3)

4.2 Refer to the pictures for these questions.



4.2.1 Select from the list below TWO fabric properties that are *MOST IMPORTANT* for each of the examples shown below. For each choice you need to justify your answer.

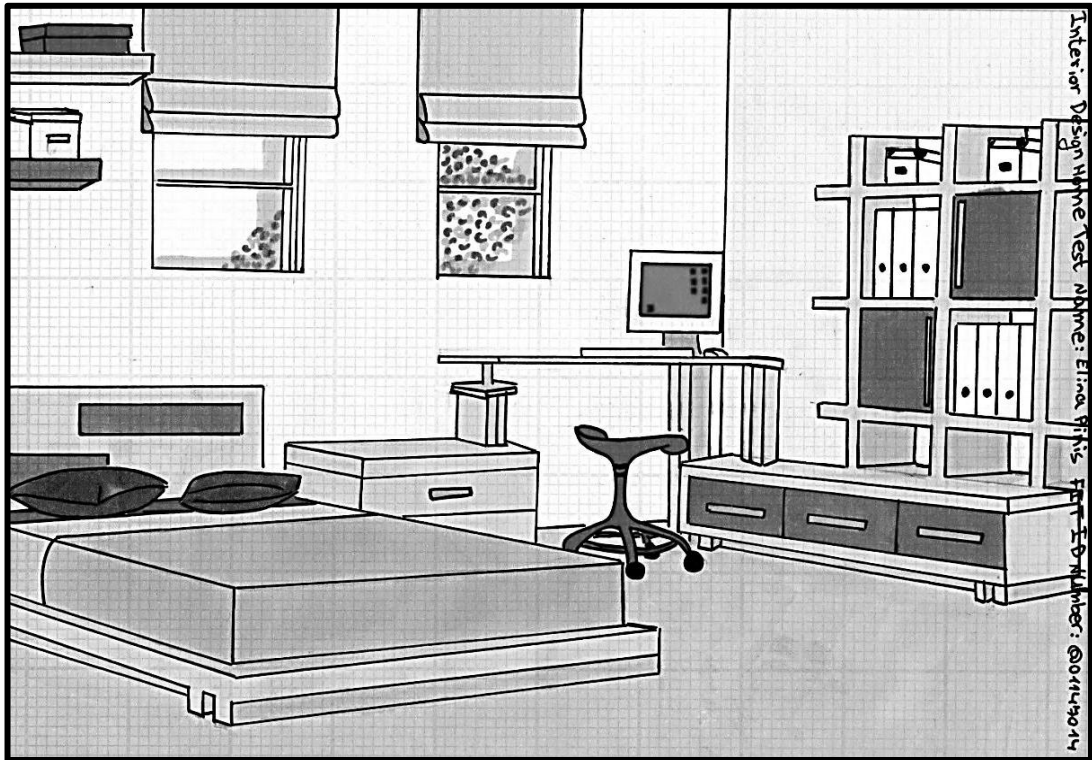
elasticity; draping quality; abrasion resistance; heat resistance; stain resistance; absorbency; sunlight resistance.

- (a) The single sofa (picture **A**) (4)
- (b) The running vest (picture **B**) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5: HOUSING AND INTERIOR

5.1 Study the sketch and answer the questions that follow.



5.1.1 Rhythm has been achieved through the repetition of continuous lines. Horizontal lines are the dominating lines. Elaborate on this as it applies to the room. (4)

5.1.2 Identify another way that rhythm has been achieved in the room. Refer to items in the room to explain this type of rhythm. (3)

5.1.3 What group of colours should be used if this was a south facing room and why? Give an example of colours you would use. (3)

5.1.4 No artificial lighting is evident in this room. Suggest TWO types of artificial light suitable for this room and mention where you would position them in this room. Tabulate your answer as follows.

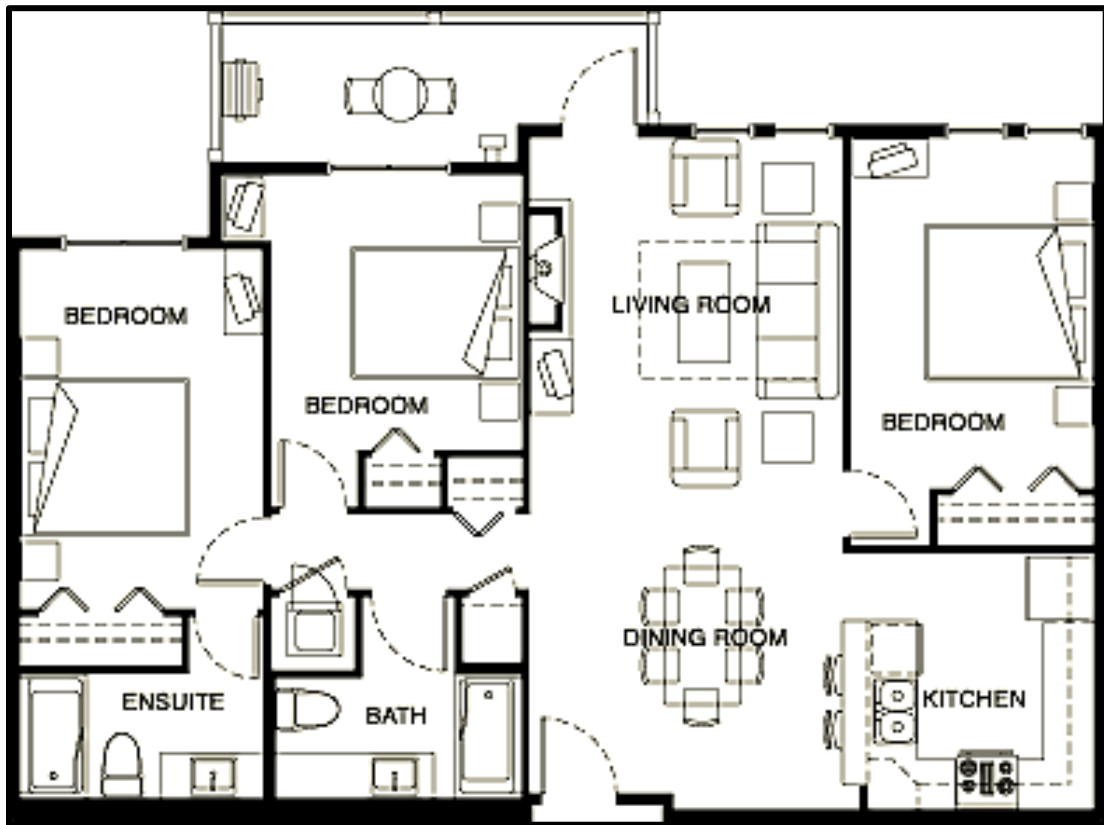
Type of artificial light	Where positioned in the room

(4)

5.1.5 Wood has been used for the furniture. Give TWO properties of wood that make it a suitable material for furniture. (2)

5.1.6 Comment on how the principles of storage have been correctly applied in the storage unit containing the files. (3)

5.2 Study the floor plan below and answer the questions that follow.



- 5.2.1 Is this floor plan open or closed? Substantiate your answer. (3)
- 5.2.2 All the bedrooms in this house serve as multipurpose rooms. Look at the bedrooms and name the activities carried out that are common to all the bedrooms. (2)
- 5.2.3 Name the TWO zones that are evident in the floor plan. (2)
- 5.2.4 The above floor plan also represents a furniture plan. Analyse and explain the functionality and accessibility in the above furniture plan. (4)

[30]

QUESTION 6: ENTREPRENEURSHIP

6.1 Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

Lauren and a group of friends get together most Saturday afternoons to socialise and do their crafts. They all enjoy doing their crafts. Sammy sews cushion covers. Belinda and Jane crochet cushion covers and Pumla sews patchwork for her cushion covers. Lauren loves piping icing so she makes sponge cake slabs and cuts them into small squares to resemble a cushion and decorates them while the friends all chat and continue with their crafts. Lauren has suggested that they sell their wares at a local craft market once a month to make money in order to buy more materials. Everyone is excited as this could be the beginnings of a great business venture.

- 6.1.1 Explain the word '*entrepreneur*'. (1)
- 6.2 Name and discuss THREE factors that Lauren should consider to identify whether this is a profitable business opportunity. (3 x 2) (6)
- 6.3 What is the purpose of 'product specification'? (1)
- 6.4 Lauren should do research on potential buyers before launching this idea. Explain what is meant by '*market segment*' and what this group will have in common. (3)
- 6.5 Briefly explain to Lauren the following core principle of marketing:
'*Create a profitable sales volume*' (2)
- 6.6 Name the first TWO stages in the product life cycle and give Lauren advice as to what to expect in each stage. (6)

- 6.7 Laurens friends worked out the production costs to make their cushion covers.
 - 6.7.1 Work out the production cost on ONE cushion cover if the materials cost R120 per cushion and they added 50% mark up to cover the labour and overheads. (2)
 - 6.7.2 Work out the selling price of one cushion if they added 65% for the profit. (2)
 - 6.7.3 It costs Lauren R150 including overheads to make one slab of sponge cake and she cuts the slab into 6 individual squares. She receives an order to make 48 individual squares for a party. She is going to add 70% mark-up for profit. How much profit will she make on this order? Show all your calculations. (3)
 - 6.7.4 Various factors affect one's production costs. Mention TWO factors and briefly explain how each one is relevant to the scenario in the case study. (4)

[30]

TOTAL: 200

TOTAAL: 200

[30]

(4)

6.7.4 Verskillende faktore beïnvloed 'n persoon se produksiekoste. Noem TWEE faktore en bespreek kortliks hoe elk relevant is in die scenario van die gevallestudie.

(3)

6.7.3 Dit kos Lauren R150 insluitende die oorhoofse koste vir 1 blok sponskoek en sny dit in 6 individuele vierkante. Sy ontvang 'n bestelling om 48 individuele vierkante vir 'n partytjie te lewer. Sy werk teen 'n 70% winsgrens. Hoeveel wins gaan sy maak vir die bestelling? Toon alle berekeninge.

(2)

6.7.2 Werk uit die verkoopprijs van EEN kussing met 'n 65% winsgrens.

(2)

6.7.1 Werk uit die produksiekoste vir EEN kussingsoortreksel as die materiaal vir een kussing R120 kos en 'n 50% winsopslag bygevoeg word om die arbeid en oorhoofse koste te dek.

6.7 Lauren se vriende werk die produksiekoste uit om kussingsoortreksels te maak.

VRAAG 6: ENTREPRENEURSKAP

6.1 Lees die onderstaande gevallestudie en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Lauren en 'n groep vriende kuier gewoonlik saam om te sosialiseer en handwerk te doen. Dit is hulle liefde vir hul handwerk wat hulle bymekaarbring het. Sammy werk kussings aan mekaar. Belinda en Jane hekel kussingslope en Pumla hekel lapwerk vir hul kussingslope. Lauren hou van koekversiering, daarom maak sy sponskoekblokke en sny dit in klein blokkies wat dan soos 'n kussing lyk en versier hulle terwyl die vriende almal gesels en met hulle handwerk voortgaan. Lauren het voorgestel dat hulle al hulle ware eenkeer per maand by 'n plaaslike handwerkmark verkoop om meer materiaal te koop. Almal is opgewonde, want dit kan die begin van 'n groot besighidsonderneming wees.

6.1.1 Wat verstaan jy met die woord "entrepeneur"?

6.2 Noem en bespreek DRIE faktore wat Lauren moet oorweeg om te sien of die besigheid winsgewend sal wees. (3 x 2)

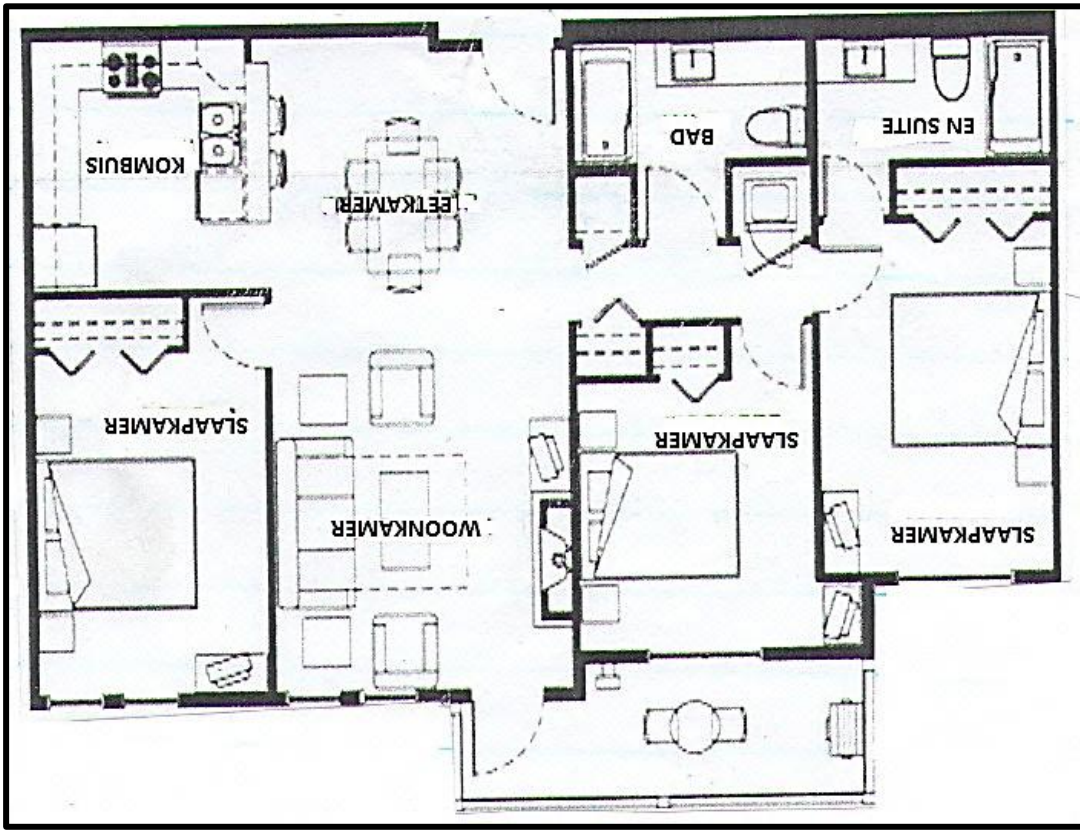
6.3 Wat is die doel met produkspesifikasie?

6.4 Lauren moet navorsing doen oor potensiele kopers voordat sy die produk kon loods. Verduidelik wat word bedoel met *marksegmentasie* en wat die groep in gemeen het.

6.5 Verduidelik kortliks aan Lauren die volgende kernbeginsel van bemarking.

"*Skep 'n winsgewende verkoopsvolume.*"

6.6 Noem die eerste TWEE stadia in die produk-lewenssiklus en gee vir Lauren advies oor wat sy in elke stadium kan verwag.



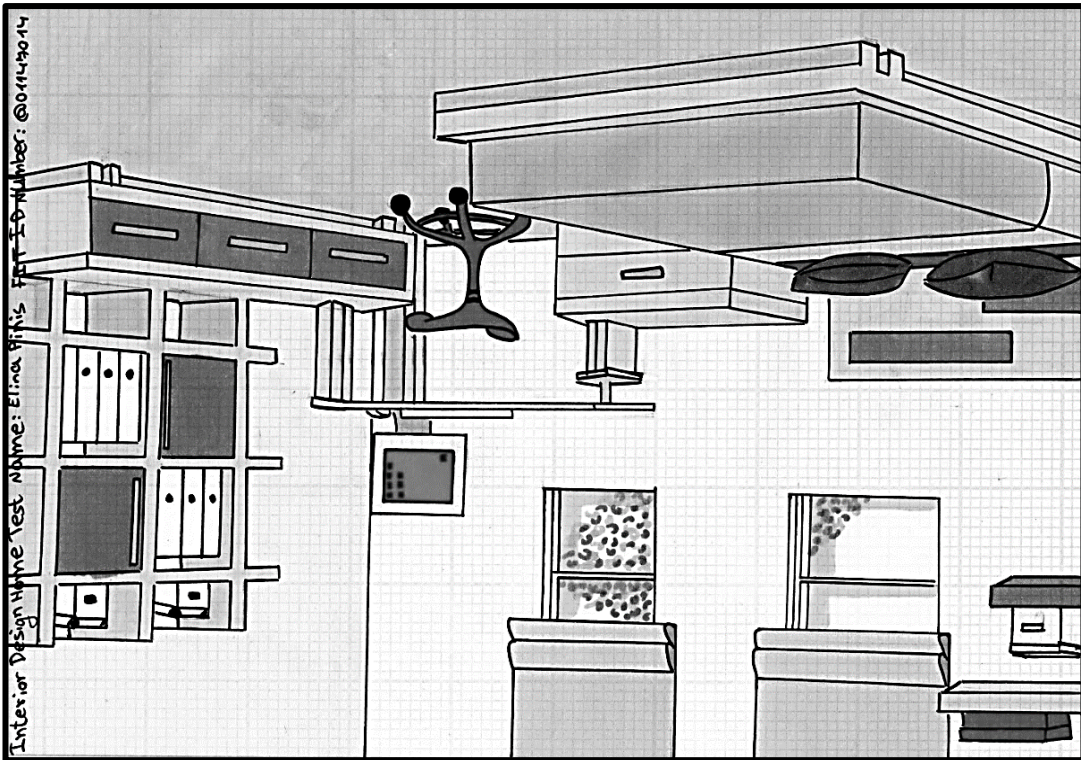
5.2 Bestudeer die onderstaande vloerplan en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

- 5.2.1 Is die vloerplan oop of geslote? Motiveer jou antwoord. (3)
- 5.2.2 Alle slaapkamers in die huis dien as meerdoelige kamers. Kyk na die slaapkamers en noem die aktiwiteite wat algemeen is aan alle slaapkamers. (2)
- 5.2.3 Noem die TWEE sones wat duidelik in die vloerplan is. (2)
- 5.2.4 Bogenoemde vloerplan verteenwoordig ook 'n meubelplan. Analiseer en verduidelik die funksionaliteit en beskikbaarheid in die bogenoemde meubelplan. (4)

[30]

VRAAG 5: BEHUSING EN INTERIEUR

5.1 Bestudeer die onderstaande skets en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



Interior Design Name Test Name: Elina Vilnis FAT ID Number: @01149014

5.1.1 Ritme word deur die herhaling van aaneenlopende lyne verkry. Horizontale lyne is die dominante lyne. Bespreek hoe dit toegepas word in die kamer. (4)

5.1.2 Identifiseer nog 'n manier hoe ritme verkry kan word. Verwys na items in die vertrek en verduidelik dit. (3)

5.1.3 Watter groep kleure sal jy gebruik vir 'n kamer met 'n suid-front en hoekom? Gee voorbeelde van kleure wat jy sal gebruik. (3)

5.1.4 Geen kunsmatige beligting is sigbaar in die kamer nie. Stel TWEE tipes kunsmatige beligting voor wat vir die kamer geskik sal wees. Stel voor waar dit die beste geplaas kan word. Tabuleer jou antwoord soos volg:

Tipe kunsmatige beligting	Waar dit in die kamer geplaas word

5.1.5 Hout is vir die meubels gebruik. Gee TWEE eienskappe van hout wat dit geskik vir meubels maak. (2)

5.1.6 Lewer kommentaar hoe die stoor(berg)ing)-beginsels korrek toegepas is deur te kyk na die stoor(eenh)heid wat die lëers bevat. (3)

4.1.4 Prent C is 'n kaalskouer styl.

(a) Watter effek het dit op die liggaam in prent C gehad? (2)

(b) Watter liggaamstipe sal suksesvol gedra word met kaal skouers en waarom? (2)

4.1.5 Alle uitrustings wat gedra word, is 'n voorbeeld van 'vorm'. Gebruik die stewels ('boots') in die illustrasie om die ontwerpement 'vorm' te beskryf. (3)

4.1.6 Die rok in prent C is koningsblou met 'n gladdede, blink tekstuur. Beskryf die effek wat die tipe tekstuur op die materiaal en liggaam het. (3)

4.2

Verwys na die prente vir hierdie vrae.



4.2.1 Kies van die onderstaande lys TWEE kleedstof eienskappe wat die mees belangrikste is vir elk van die volgende. Vir elke keuse moet jy jou antwoord motiveer:

Elastisiteit, drapeer, kwaliteit, wrywing weerstand, hitteweerstand, vlek weerstand, absorpsie, sonlig weerstand.

(a) 'n Enkele rusbank (Prent A) (4)

(b) Oefentrokkie (Prent B) (4)

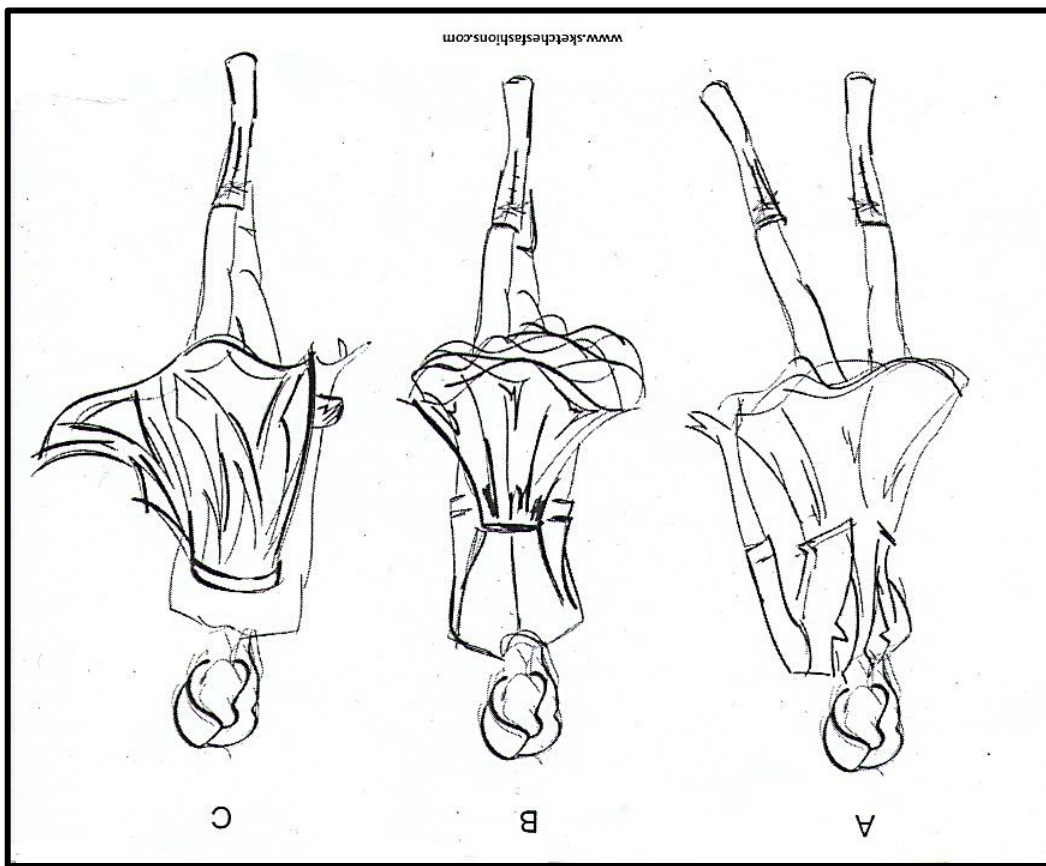
[30]

- 3.3.3 Gee VIER algemene riglyne om 'n siek pasiënt te voed. (4)
- 3.4 Kies VIER voedsel van die onderstaande lys wat geskik is vir die behandeling van voedselvergiftiging: (4)
- Koffie; gerasperde appel; aartappels; sterk gegeurde kos; gebraaide spek; ligte sop

[40]

VRAAG 4: KLEDING

- 4.1 Bestudeer die onderstaande prente en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



- 4.1.1 Hoe kan die kledingstuk **A** aangepas word om die beginsel van 'beklemtoning' te verkry? (2)

- 4.1.2 Watter tipe balans word in prent **B** geïllustreer? Definieer die tipe balans en verduidelik hoe dit verkry word. (5)

- 4.1.3 Gekurde lyne word in al drie ontwerpe gebruik. Gee die illusie en die effek wat deur die tipe lyne geskep is. (3)

- (b) As rok **A** hoofsaaklik uit vertikale lyne bestaan, watter illusie sal dit skep? (2)

3.2 Lees die onderstaande gevallestudie en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Ray is 17-jaar oud en in Graad 11. Hy is medium-grootte gebou en geniet dit om sokker te speel. Ray eet ongeveer ses teelepels sout, vyf teelepels meer as die aanbevole daaglikse maksimum. Dit sluit die sout uit wat hy sprinkel oor die kos. Sy geliefkoosde drankie sluit in 'n 'smoothie' wat van gewone jogurt, mango, pynappel en ys gemaak is.

3.2.1 Gee 'n ander naam vir tafelsout. (1)

3.2.2 Wat is die simptoom wat Ray heel moontlik toon as gevolg van sy oormatige soutname? (2)

3.2.3 Lys TWEE funksies van sout in die dieet. (2)

3.2.4 Indien Ray 'n tekort aan sout in sy dieet het, sal hy spierkrampe kry. Noem nog 'n mineraal waarvan 'n tekort daaraan ook spierkrampe sal veroorsaak. (1)

3.2.5 Sy 'smoothie' drankie is ryk aan vitamien. Watter vitamien sal die mango tot die drankie bydra? Noem die siekte/simptoom as daar 'n tekort in die dieet is van hierdie vitamien. (2)

3.2.6 Die jogurt sal 'n goeie bron van proteïene vir Ray wees. Stel TWEE ander dierlike proteïene voor wat 'n tekort h by in sy dieet kan insluit. (2)

3.2.7 Behalwe ouderdom en geslag noem TWEE ander faktore wat die spoed basale metabolisme affekteer. (2)

3.3

Lees die onderstaande gevallestudie en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Neal, 70 jaar oud, bly alleen in 'n plaaslike voorstedelike gebied. Sy vrou is 'n jaar gelede oorlede. Hy het nie baie vriende nie. Sy vrou was sy vertroueling. Neal se gesondheid is goed; maar hy het probleme, wat onlangs begin het, met sy tande. Sy dieet was baie swak en sy fisiese en geestelike lewenslus het gedurende die drie laaste maande agteruitgegaan. Hy hou sy gordyne toe en verlaat sy huis bitter weinig. Hy het baie min kos in die huis, want sy vrou het meestal gekook en inkopiese gedoen.

3.3.1 Gee DRIE probleme wat ontstaan in die gevallestudie en bydrae tot Neal se swak voedingsstatus. (3)

(b) Kies EEN van die probleme wat geïdentifiseer is in VRAAG 3.3.1 (a) en gee 'n oplossing. (2)

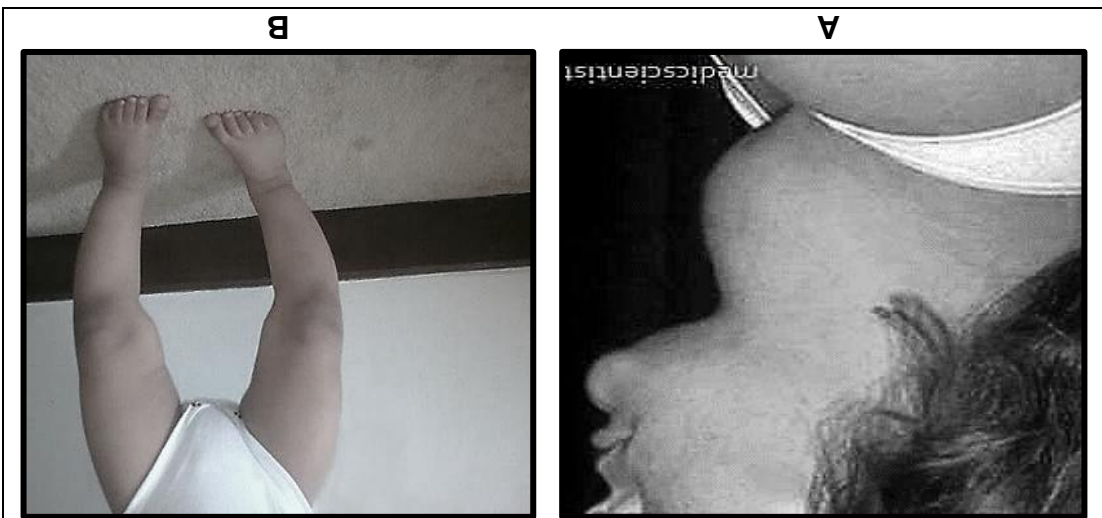
3.3.2 Gee 'n verduidelik waarom elk van die nutriënte in Neal se dieet ingesluit moet word:

- (a) Energieverreistes
- (b) Sink
- (c) Water

(3)

VRAAG 3: VOEDSEL EN VOEDING

3.1 Bestudeer die illustrasies en beantwoord die volgende vrae.



3.1.1 In elk van die bogenoemde illustrasies A en B identifiseer:

(a) Die gebreksiekte in elk van die individue

(b) Die nutriënt wat die tekort veroorsaak het

(c) Gee TWEE voedselbronne vir elk van die nutriënt gebrek wat genoem word in VRAAG 3.1.1 (b) wat geëet moet word om die probleem te voorkom.

Tabuleer jou antwoord soos volg:

	Illustrasie A	Illustrasie B
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		

3.1.2 Kyk na prent B.

(a) Jy het die nutriënt wat tekort is in VRAAG 3.1.1 (b) geïdentifiseer. Noem die nutriënt se hoof funksie in die liggaam. Noem ook TWEE nutriënte wat saam daarmee

werk om sy funksie meer effektief te maak.

(b) Noem 'n ander gebreksiekte wat deur 'n gebrek aan dieselfde nutriënt in die dieet veroorsaak word.

[30]

- 2.2.1 Identifiseer VIER uitgawes wat Zipo as vaste uitgawes in haar begroting kan klassifiseer. (4)
- 2.2.2 Identifiseer TWEE veranderlike (buigbare) uitgawes in Zipo se begroting. (2)
- 2.2.3 Werk die totale werklike inkomste vir Zipo vir EEN maand uit. (2)
- 2.2.4 Hoeveel geld het Zipo meer op kos en kiere (gekombineer) meer betaal as wat sy oorspronklik beplan het om te spandeer? (Gee EEN bedrag.) (2)
- 2.2.5 Toe Zipo haar begroting geëvalueer het, het sy R50,00 meer as haar inkomste spandeer. Stel TWEE maniere voor hoe sy op haar uitgawes kan snoei, om die tekort te vermy. (2)
- 2.2.6 As haar inkomste haar uitgawes oorskry het, wat sal 'n wyse besluit wees om met die ekstra geld te doen? (1)
- 2.2.7 Lys DRIE voordele van die opstel van 'n begroting. (3)
- 2.2.8 Zipo maak gebruik van *mobile bank*. Verduidelik die term. (2)

Netto salaris	R8 000,00
Huur vir die tuinhuis waar sy woon	R3 000,00
Petrol vir 'geskenkte' motor	R600,00
Naweek werk, bak van koek per maand	R250,00
Bestanddele vir koek	R150,00
Voedsel	R1 000,00
Kiere/grimeermiddels	R600,00
Katte kos	R250,00
Spaar vir beter tweedehandse motor	R1 000,00
Gimnasium-gelde kontrak	R200,00
Selfoonkontrak	R200,00
Versekering vir motor en inhoud van woonstel	R350,00
Onthaal	R500,00
Spaar vir aftreepplan	R400,00

As sy reflekteer op die verlede maand, is sy gelukkig, want sy het 'n groot bestelling vir die koek ontvang wat dubbel haar normale bedrag was. Sy het haarself bederf en het R200 op kiere gespandeer. Kospryse is verhoog wat kruidentiersware R100 duurder gemaak as wat ver wag is. Gelukkig het haar vermaak slegs R400 beloop.

Haar beplande finansies lyk soos volg vir die maand:

VRAAG 2: DIE VERBRUIKER

2.1 Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

LEER JOU KINDERS OM GELD TE SPAAR EN TE BELE
Hoewel keer het jy teruggekyk en gewens dat jy vroeër al begin het met bele? Deur jou kinders of kleinkinders 'n paar lesse oor besparing en belegging te leer, is 'n goeie begin vir 'n stabiele finansiële toekoms en kan so maklik soos 1, 2 en 3 wees.

2.1.1 Huishouding ontvang hulle inkomste van verskillende bronne.

(a) Identifiseer TWEE bronne van inkomste uit die uittreksel.

(b) Die aanhaling sê: "... 'n goeie begin vir 'n stabiele finansiële toekoms". Gee TWEE voorbeelde van bronne van inkomste vir affrede.

2.1.2 Wat is die doel van die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds (WVF)?

2.1.3 Gee TWEE ander voorbeelde van bronne van inkomste vir Suid-Afrikaanse gesinne. (Moenie enige voorbeelde herhaal wat jy in VRAAG 2.1.1 en VRAAG 2.1.2 genoem het nie.)

2.1.4 Individue kan verskillende bankrekeninge open. Weeg die opsies tussen spaarrekeninge en vaste depositeurekeninge op.

2.2 Bestudeer die inligting wat verwys na Zipo se begroting en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Zipo het aan die einde van verlede jaar gegradueer en gedurende Februarie vir die eerste keer begin werk. Die gedagte dat sy haar eerste salaris verdien het beteken dat sy dit moeilik gevind het om te spaar. Sy het liewer haar geld aan klere en vermaak spandeer. Sy het ook eerder verkies om 'n motor te koop as om geld vir haar affrede wat nog so ver lyk te spaar. Toe besef sy om maandeliks geld vir haar affrede te spaar; baie belangrik was op hierdie stadium van haar lewe. Sy het nou in haar laat 20s baie minder verantwoordelikhede en minimale uitgawes in vergelyking met later wanneer sy met 'n gesin begin en 'n huis moet koop.

- 1.5 Stel vas of die volgende WAAR of VALS is. Skryf slegs die antwoord, waar of vals langs die vraagnommer (1.5.1–1.5.5) op jou ANTWOORBLAD.
- 1.5.1 Voedselvergiftiging is meer ernstig vir jong kinders, siek mense en mense wat 'n swak immuunstelsel het.
- 1.5.2 As voedsel herverhit word, kook totdat dit 'n interne temperatuur van 62 °C het.
- 1.5.3 Mense wat met voedsel werk en snye het, moet 'n rooi pleister dra.
- 1.5.4 Virusse reproduseer in lewende selle en groei nie in voedsel nie.
- 1.5.5 Voedsel wat vatbaar is vir chemiese kontaminasie is slaaie, groente en graan.

[40]
(5)

1.3

Kies 'n beskrywing uit KOLOM B wat die beste pas by die kleur terminologie in KOLOM A. Skryf slegs die letter (A–I) langs die vraagnummer (1.3.1–1.3.8) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK, byvoorbeeld 1.3.9 J.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
1.3.1 Sekondêre	A om grys by 'n kleur te voeg
1.3.2 Tint	B rooi en groen
1.3.3 Toon	C kleure wat na jou beweeg
1.3.4 Nadertrekking	D geel, blou en groen
1.3.5 Analogiese kleurskema	E kleure wat weg van jou beweeg
1.3.6 Wykende	F om wit by 'n kleur te voeg
1.3.7 Komplementêre skema	G pers, oranje en groen
1.3.8 Skakering	H blou, blougroen, groen
	I om swart by 'n kleur te voeg

(8) (8 x 1)

1.4

Gee EEN woord vir elk van die volgende beskrywings. Skryf slegs die woord(e) langs die vraagnummer (1.4.1–1.4.6) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.

- 1.4.1 Gedetailleerde/besonderhede van al jou inkomste en uitgawes oor 'n vasgestelde periode
- 1.4.2 Die oordrag van beskadigde bakterieë van een soort voedsel na 'n ander
- 1.4.3 Dieet-tabelle gebaseer op die ADT waar die hoeveelheid voedsel vir die voorkoming vir kroniese siekte uitgewerk word
- 1.4.4 Die hoeveelheid energie wat nodig is om lewe in stand te hou en om die liggaamsproesse te help funksioneer
- 1.4.5 'n Waarborg word gegee aan die koper dat die verkoper die produk sal herstel of vervang sonder enige koste binne 'n spesifieke periode
- 1.4.6 Nutriente wat in groot hoeveelhede deur die liggaam benodig word

(6) (6 x 1)

(5) (5 x 1)

KOLOM A NUTRIËNT		KOLOM B FUNKSIE	
1.2.1	Vitamiën C	A	sintese van die hormoon tiroksien
1.2.2	Vitamiën K	B	vir hemoglobien in die rooibloed selle
1.2.3	Kalium	C	hooftbron van energie
1.2.4	Koolhidrate	D	essensieel vir bloedstolling
1.2.5	Jodium	E	vorm genetiese materiaal
		F	beheer die vloeistofbalans in die selle
		G	verhoog die liggaam se weerstand teen infeksie

1.2 Kies 'n funksie uit KOLOM B wat by 'n nutriënt in KOLOM A pas. Skryf slegs die letter (A–G) langs die vraagnommer (1.2.1–1.2.5) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.2.6 H.

- 1.1.13 Mericering is 'n proses wat ...
 A 'n reliëfpatroon skep.
 B 'n glatte oppervlak, sagte en 'n blink voorkoms skep.
 C weefstof kreukelvry maak.
 D voorkom dat weefstof tydens die wasproses krimp deur dit saam te pers.
 (1)
- 1.1.14 'n Voorbeeld van 'n fisiese kontaminasie van voedsel:
 A Geblikte pynappels wat in 'n oop blik in die yskas gelos is.
 B 'n Gekraakte eier wat by kamertemperatuur gehou word.
 C Beenweefsel in hoenderpolonie.
 D Ongepasturiseerde melk buite die yskas gehou.
 (1)
- 1.1.15 Die hoeveelheid produkte wat verkoop moet word om die besigheidsuitgawes te dek.
 A Kapitaal
 B Wins
 C Strategie
 D Gelykbreekpunt
 (1)
- 1.1.16 Promosie in bemarking behels ...
 A produkontwikkeling en kompeterende pryse.
 B vaardige, hardwerkende mense.
 C om finansiële beplanning en oorhoofse koste.
 D advertering en verkooppromosie.
 (1)

1.1.6	Tienermeisjes het gewoonlijk 'n tekort aan die volgende mineraal:	A Fluoried B Jodium C Yster D Fosfor	(1)
1.1.7	Simptome van oormatige inname van suiker sal lei tot die volgende simptome:	A Gebrek aan energie en hardlywigheid B Vetsug en tandverrotting C Spierkramp en hoë bloeddruk D Kanker van die kolon en gebrek aan energie	(1)
1.1.8	Lipiede kan van die plantaardige bronne verkry word:	A Kokusneutolie, grondboontjies, avokado en amandels B Kokusneutolie, room, kakaoboter en botter C Visolie, wors, kaas en oilerige vis D Margarien, sonneblomolie, eiers en melk	(1)
1.1.9	Watter kleurkombinasie moet gebruik word om 'n analogiese kleurharmonie te verkry?	A Room, goud en goudbruin B Wit, blou en rooi C Blou-pers, pers en rooipers D Bruin, oranje en blou	(1)
1.1.10	Die agtergrond tussen voorwerpe is ...	A vorm. B lyn. C tekstuur. D spasie.	(1)
1.1.11	Om 'n illusie van hoogte in 'n kamer te verkry, kan die volgende lyne gebruik word:	A Vertikale B Gekurde C Horisontale D Diagonale	(1)
1.1.12	Die eenvoudigste van alle weermetodes:	A Satyn B Effebinding C Keper D Visgraatbinding	(1)

VRAAG 1: KORTVRAE

- 1.1 Verskeie opsies word as moontlike antwoorde op die volgende vrae gegee. Kies die antwoord en skryf slegs die letter (A–D) langs die vraagnommer (1.1.1–1.1.16) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.1.17 C.
- 1.1.1 Die Nasionale Kredietwet ...
- A is 'n verbruikerskrediet hof wat klagtes van verbruikers aanhoor.
 B is 'n kredietvoorsiener wat die regte van verbruikers beskerm.
 C monitor kredietvoorsieners en gee raad aan die regering.
 D voorsien die kredietgeskiedenis van individue en besighede aan kredietvoorsieners.
- 1.1.2 Die volgende tipe bankrekening verdien geen rente:
- A Lopende rekening/tjekrekening
 B Geldmarkrekening
 C Vaste depositorekening
 D Spaar
- 1.1.3 Watter EEN is 'n NEGATIEWE gevolg van die gebruik van krediet?
- A Paaiemente kan versprei word by die aankoop van duur items.
 B Jy kan 'n goeie kredietrekord opbou indien jy jou rekeninge gereeld betaal.
 C Aankope is nie afhanklik van die hoeveelheid kontant beskikbaar nie.
 D Verloor behoor oor wat jy spandeer en gaan skuld aan.
- 1.1.4 Die Smith-gesin het tweelingseuns van agt jaar en hulle is briljante tennisspelers. Hulle woon naby die skool en hulle ouers werk by 'n besigheid in die omgewing. Faktore wat die gesin se uitgawespasie beïnvloed is ...
- A gelooft, gewoontes, huishoudelike samestellings en voorkeure.
 B rentekoers, behoeftes en godsdienstige praktyke.
 C ligging, houding en rentekoers.
 D huishoudelike samestelling, ligging en finansiële hulpbronne.
- 1.1.5 Dit is belangrik vir kleuters om genoeg ... in te neem vir die ontwikkeling van sterk tande.
- A proteïene
 B yster
 C fluoried
 D vesel

INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit SES vrae.

VRAAG	INHOUD	PUNTE	TYD (MINUTE)
1	Kortrae (alle onderwerpe)	40	20
2	Die Verbruiker	30	20
3	Voedsel en Voeding	40	40
4	Kleding	30	20
5	Behuising	30	40
6	Entrepreneurskap	30	40
TOTAAL		200	180

2. AL die vrae is VERPLIGTEND.

3. Nommer die vrae korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.

4. Begin ELKE vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy.

5. Jy mag 'n sakrekenaar gebruik.

6. Skryf SLEGS in swart of blou ink.

7. Gee aandag aan spelling en sinskonstruksie.

8. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 17 bladsye.



TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 200

VERBRUIKERSTUDIES

NOVEMBER 2014

GRAAD 11

**NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAT**

