Social Sciences: History · Grade 6

Memorandum · Term 3–4

TOTAL
68
MARKS

Marking guidelines

1. Award the full mark for a correct answer, even if the learner words it differently.
2. For source-based questions the answer must come from, or be inferred from, the source.
3. Where a question asks for an opinion, award the mark for any answer with a sensible reason.
4. Where a question asks for two or more items, award one mark per correct item.
5. Do not deduct marks for spelling, provided the answer can be read.

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
QUESTION 1 · Democracy and citizenship · 20 marks			
1.1	A = the ballot box; B = the ballot paper; C = an ID document (voters must show it)	**3**	*1 mark each.*
1.2	Any two: to keep order and keep people safe; to protect everyone's rights; so that everyone knows what is allowed and what is not; to settle disagreements fairly and peacefully; so that everyone is treated the same.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
1.3	Nobody may see who you voted for. It means a person can choose freely without anyone threatening or bribing them.	**2**	*1 mark for the meaning, 1 for the reason.*
1.4	1. Right (also accept Responsibility – voting is a right and also a civic responsibility); 2. Responsibility; 3. Right	**3**	*1 mark each.*
1.5	Government by the people: citizens choose their leaders by voting in free elections (1); 1994 (1).	**2**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
1.6	Any three: she fought against apartheid and for equal rights for all; she helped organise women in the struggle (she helped start the Federation of South African Women, and in 1975 she started the Black Women's Federation); she was banned and detained (jailed) because of her work; she was a university lecturer who wrote many books, including a biography of Nelson Mandela ("Higher than Hope"); she helped poor communities with schools and training.	**3**	*1 mark each. Accept other correct facts from the textbook.*
1.7	Two of: the national flag (1994); the national anthem (1997); the coat of arms (2000) (2). Meaning, any one (1): the flag's Y-shape shows different groups coming together and moving forward as one; the anthem joins "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" and "Die Stem" and is sung in five languages (isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sesotho, Afrikaans, English) to show unity; the motto on the coat of arms, in the /Xam (San) language, means "diverse people unite".	**3**	
1.8	Right, any one (1), with a matching responsibility (1): education → go to school, do your homework, respect your teachers; to be safe and protected from violence → do not bully or hurt others; to be heard / give your opinion → listen to and respect others' opinions; health care and a clean environment → keep yourself and your surroundings clean, do not litter; to play → share and play fairly.	**2**	*The responsibility must fit the right.*
QUESTION 2 · Medicine through time · 20 marks			
2.1	A = herbs in a bowl; B = a microscope; C = a syringe; D = an X-ray	**4**	*1 mark each.*
2.2	A, B, C, D (herbs, microscope, syringe, X-ray)	**2**	*2 marks if all four are correct; 1 mark if only one pair is swapped.*
2.3	Doctors believed that illness was caused by bad or infected air.	**2**	*1 mark for the idea, 1 mark for a full sentence.*
2.4	It let them see tiny living things — germs — in water and in wounds. This proved that illness is caused by germs and not by bad air.	**3**	*1 mark for what they saw, 1 for the new explanation, 1 for what it replaced.*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
2.5	Doctors began cleaning their hands and instruments with antiseptic before operating on patients. In hospitals where this was done the death rate fell sharply.	**3**	*1 mark for cleaning hands and instruments (accept: washing hands / using antiseptic), 2 marks for the effect.*
2.6	The first antibiotic (1): a medicine (first made from a mould) that kills bacteria (germs) inside the body (1). Infections that used to kill many people, such as infected wounds and blood poisoning, could now be cured, which saved millions of lives (e.g. soldiers in the Second World War) (1).	**3**	
2.7	Any three: anaesthesia (the patient sleeps and feels no pain); antiseptics and germ-free (sterile) operating rooms to avoid infection; blood transfusions; X-rays (to see inside the body). Also accept: antibiotics; the heart-lung machine; medicine that stops the body from rejecting the new heart.	**3**	*1 mark each.*
QUESTION 3 · Indigenous healing in South Africa · 8 marks			
3.1	A sangoma is believed to communicate with the ancestors and uses dreams (1); an inyanga is a herbalist with deep knowledge of medicinal plants (1).	**2**	
3.2	They train for years (1) with an experienced healer (1).	**2**	
3.3	Any two: pharmacies sell medicines made from plants that healers have used for centuries (e.g. African potato, devil's claw); scientists and medicine companies study healers' plants to find new medicines; many people visit both a healer and a doctor or clinic; healers send patients to clinics and hospitals and work with health workers; traditional healers must now be registered by law, as doctors are.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
3.4	It treats the whole person (1) — the body and the spirit or mind together (1).	**2**	
QUESTION 4 · People who changed medicine · 10 marks			
4.1	Jenner; Pasteur; Lister; Barnard	**4**	*1 mark each.*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
4.2	He noticed that people who had had cowpox did not get smallpox. He guessed that the one disease protects against the other, and then tested it.	**2**	*1 mark for the observation, 1 for the conclusion.*
4.3	Any two: many more patients got better after an operation; wounds no longer went bad so easily; doctors began to clean their hands and their instruments; it showed that Pasteur's idea about germs could save lives; big operations such as Barnard's heart transplant only became possible once cutting was safe.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
4.4	It was a world first, and it happened in Cape Town. It showed that world-class work could be done here.	**2**	*1 mark for the world first, 1 for the significance.*
QUESTION 5 · The Constitution, Parliament and the Constitutional Court · 10 marks			
5.1	The Constitution is the highest law of the land. It says how the country is governed and protects the rights of everyone who lives here — no other law may go against it.	**2**	*1 mark for 'highest law', 1 for the purpose.*
5.2	The same laws apply to every person, whether rich or poor, of any race or gender, even the President (1). Everyone must be treated fairly by the police and the courts and has the right to a fair trial (1).	**2**	*Accept 'nobody is above the law'.*
5.3	Parliament makes the country's laws, debates matters that affect the country and holds the government to account. Its members are elected by the voters.	**2**	*1 mark for making laws, 1 for accountability or being elected.*
5.4	It is the highest court for constitutional matters. It decides whether a law or an action of the government breaks the Constitution, and can declare such a law invalid.	**2**	*1 mark for highest court on the Constitution, 1 for the power to declare laws invalid.*
5.5	The Chief Justice is the most senior judge in the country and the head of the Constitutional Court (1). Langa grew up poor and worked in a factory, but he studied part-time to become a lawyer. He defended people against apartheid laws and rose to become the highest judge in the land (1).	**2**	

Total **68 marks**



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