

## TOM NEWBY SCHOOL EXAMINATION



Subject	HISTORY		Examiner	MRS P SINGH
Date	14 NOVEN	IBER 2016	Total marks	50
Session	1		Duration	1 HOUR
Grade	6		Moderator	MISS M ALBERTYN
Special instr	uctions/	1. Read all ques	tions carefully.	•
Equipment		2. Answer all questions on the question paper.		

This Exam has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School book. 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.

Nam	e: Grade 6	
Ques	stion 1: The Constitutional Court	[5]
<u>Multi</u>	ple Choice: Underline the correct answer.	
1.1	Which court is the most powerful in South Africa?  a) The High Court  b) The Constitutional Court  c) The Supreme Court of Appeal	(1)
1.2	President opened the court in 1995.  a) Thabo Mbeki b) F.W. de Klerk c) Nelson Mandela	(1)
1.3	The front of the court has the words "Constitutional Court" written i official languages of South Africa. a) 11 b) 9 c) 10	n (1)
1.4	The door of the Constitutional Court has the Bill of Rights	. (1)
	<ul><li>a) Written on it</li><li>b) carved into it</li></ul>	

1.5	tree because:	ce under a
	a) There is a lot of shade under a tree.	
	,	
	b) They could write on the tree.	
	<ul> <li>c) This is where people traditionally would meet to resolve di African societies.</li> </ul>	sputes in
		(1)
Ques	stion 2: Fatima Meer	[5]
Fill in	n the missing facts.	
a)	Fatima Meer was born in Durban in 1928.	
,	She started working for	
٠,	when she was still in school.	(1)
c)	After she completed school she	
	She was the founding member of	
u)		in 1955.
۵۱	At the University of Natal, Fatima became	(1)
<del>c</del> )	•	in 1956.
f)	In 1976	(1)
')		(1)
		( · /

# Question 3: The National Coat of Arms

[7]

Look at the picture of South Africa's coat of arms and complete the questions that follow:



3.1	Complete the following:  "South Africa got a new coat of arms on the of 2000.  It replaced the old coat of arms, which had been used since	
3.2	Translate the motto at the bottom of the coat of arms, from the Khoisan language into English.	(3)
3.3	The other symbols also have deeper meanings. Choose any two symbols name them and briefly explain what each one symbolises.	- (1) ols, - -
		- - -
		(3)

## Question 4: South Africa's National Anthem

[5]

Read the anthem and then answer the questions about the anthem.

Anthem	Translation
Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo, Yizwa imithandazo yethu, Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapholwayo.	Lord bless Africa May her spirit rise high up Hear thou our prayers Lord bless us.
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso, O fedisedintwa le matshwenyeho, O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso, Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.	Lord, bless Africa Banish wars and strife Lord, bless our nation Of South Africa
Uit die blou van onse hemel, Uit die diepte van ons see, Oor ons ewige gebergtes, Waar die kranse antwoord gee,	Ringing out from our blue heavens From our deep blue seas breaking round Over everlasting mountains Where the echoing crags resound
Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand, Let us live and strive for freedom, In South Africa our land.	

4.1	Who composed "Nkos was composed.	i Sikelel' iAfrika" and also includ	de the year that it
	Composer:	Year:	(2)
4.2	Identify at least FOUR the National Anthem.	of the FIVE official languages t	hat are included in
	1 2 3		
	4		$(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2)$
4.3	Name the official Sout	h African National Anthem used	d before 1994.
			(1)
Que	estion 5: Medicine through	gh time	[10]

Match column A with the correct answer from column B.

	Column A	Column B
5.1	Isangomas	a. Vaccination against small pox.
5.2	Louis Pasteur	b. Members of our community who have died. (passed away).
5.3	Alexander Fleming	c. The first world heart transplant in South Africa.
5.4	Inyanga	d. Discovery of X-rays in 1895.
5.5	Edward Jenner	e. A traditional word for medicine.
5.6	Robert Koch	f. The germs that cause TB.
5.7	Muti	g. This is a healer who uses herbs and medicines to make people better.
5.8	Wilhelm Roentgen	h. The discovery of the first antibiotic (penicillin).
5.9	Ancestors	i. This is a spiritual leader.
5.10	Dr. Chris Barnard	j. The connection between germs and disease.

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.10

True or False – State whether the following sentences are True or False. If False, correct the sentence.

6.1	When sangomas diagnose illnesses, they listen to their friends?
6.2	Sangomas look at social factors that could make someone ill.
6.3	When sangomas are consulting, they put on special clothes and beads
6.4	The bones that sangomas use are those of people.
6.5	Anyone can become a sangoma or inyanga.
6.6	Hoodia makes people hungry.

### Question 7: Long questions

[10]

#### 7.1 <u>Democracy</u>

7.1.1 The Constitutional Court rules that the death penalty was unconstitutional; as a result, the death penalty no longer exists in South Africa.

Name 3 other famous rulings that were changed by the Constitutional Court.

a) b) c)
7.1.2 List any 2 children's rights which you consider very important.
a) b)
Indigenous Healing
7.2.1 The Aloe plant is used by Inyangas. State 2 uses of the Aloe plant a)  b)
7.2.2 Compare indigenous medicine to Western medicine. Name 1 similarity.
Western Medicine
7.3.1 In your opinion, is it important for people to donate clean, healthy blood? Why or why not?