

FOCUS

Consumer Studies

Grade 11

Control Test Book



**CONSUMER STUDIES
TEST ONE**

QUESTION 1

Various possible answers are provided for each question. Indicate the correct answer by writing only the letter next to the question number.

- 1.1 A warranty is a/an ...
- A assurance that something is of a specified quality or durability.
 - B measure taken to provide for possible loss.
 - C document that states how your property is to be disposed of when you die.
 - D document that states your goals and objectives for the near future. (1)
- 1.2 Which of the following is not an expense when drawing up your budget?
- A Instalments on a home loan
 - B Interest on savings
 - C Entertainment costs
 - D Investments (1)
- 1.3 All of the following documents should be kept for budgeting purposes except ...
- A airplane boarding passes.
 - B used cheque books.
 - C receipts of payments made.
 - D proof of interest received. (1)
- 1.4 Which design principle ensures a pleasing relationship between the parts of a design?
- A Proportion
 - B Balance
 - C Harmony
 - D Rhythm (1)

- 1.5 Radiation is a form of rhythm where ...
- A lines move outwards from a central point.
 - B colour, line or pattern is repeated regularly.
 - C the intensity of a colour is gradually increased.
 - D a focal point is created in the centre of a room. (1)
- 1.6 Which of the following describes a complementary colour harmony?
- A Two or more colours next to each other on the colour wheel
 - B One colour used in different values and intensities
 - C Two colours next to each other combined with their complementaries
 - D Two colours opposite each other on the colour wheel (1)
- 1.7 Good proportion in design is achieved by ...
- A placing trimmings near the face.
 - B the regular repetition of lines.
 - C combining similar textures.
 - D the correct spacing of the parts of a design. (1)
- 1.8 Which of the following is not an element of design?
- A Colour
 - B Harmony
 - C Line
 - D Form (1)
- 1.9 Which of the reasons below is the most valid for drawing up a shopping list?
- A It helps you to provide for the needs of each family member.
 - B It allows you to base your meal planning on advertised specials.
 - C It prevents frequent visits to the shopping centre.
 - D It makes it possible to shop at a leisurely pace. (1)

[9]

QUESTION 2

Read the case study and then answer the questions that follow.

Seafresh Pilchards gets the ban

The SABS has issued a warning to consumers to check the packing date on all tins of Seafresh Pilchards in Tomato Sauce and to steer clear of products dated 12.07.07. An investigation into a number of food-poisoning cases has linked them to this particular batch of tinned fish.

The Bureau has ordered that all tins be removed from shop shelves immediately. All major stores have been notified and are willing to exchange tins with this packing date.

- 2.1 Where does the SABS get the mandate to remove products from shops and destroy them? (1)
- 2.2 Describe the functions of the SABS. (5)
- [6]

QUESTION 3

When buying clothing, it is good consumer practice to assess the quality of the garment in relation to its price. Discuss five quality criteria that you would assess before making your final choice of a garment. [10]

QUESTION 4

Nearly every town in South Africa has a Chinese clothing store with goods imported from the East that are sold at very low prices.

- 4.1 Formulate strong arguments about the pros and cons of these imports and the impact they have on the South African economy, community and environment. (8)
- 4.2 As a responsible consumer, you should evaluate the quality of clothing items sold in these stores. Outline the criteria you would use to judge the following aspects:
- Fabric (5)
 - Construction (5)
 - Fit (2)
- [20]

QUESTION 5

Briefly explain what a guarantee entails. [3]

QUESTION 6

Read the case study and then answer the questions that follow:

Alan and Rachel are newly married. They have a combined net income of R10 000,00 per month. At present they are renting a flat, but they are planning to buy their own home soon. They make use of public transport because they do not have their own car. They did some research and learned that the bank would only grant them a loan if the monthly instalments on the property that they buy do not exceed 28% of their joint monthly income.

- 6.1 What would be the maximum instalment that they can afford to pay on a mortgage? (2)
- 6.2 List the essential expenses Alan and Rachel should allow for when planning their budget. (4)
- 6.3 Explain, with appropriate examples, what the term discretionary income means. (4)
- 6.4 Give two reasons why they would need to budget very carefully. (2)

[12]

[TOTAL: 60 marks]

**CONSUMER STUDIES
TEST TWO****QUESTION 1**

Various possible answers are provided for each question. Indicate the correct answer by writing only the letter next to the question number.

- 1.1 This pathogenic organism releases a toxin in the intestines that will cause abdominal cramps and diarrhoea within eight to twelve hours after eating infected food.
- A *Salmonella*
 - B *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - C *Clostridium perfringens*
 - D *Streptococcus* (1)
- 1.2 Which of these practices would increase the nutritional quality of your diet the most?
- A Use honey instead of sugar.
 - B Use sunflower oil instead of olive oil.
 - C Eat mealie-meal porridge instead of oats porridge.
 - D Drink fruit juice instead of soft drinks. (1)
- 1.3 This nutrient should be taken in regularly because it adds bulk to the diet, absorbs water and stimulates movement in the digestive tract.
- A Glycogen
 - B Hydrogen
 - C Invertose
 - D Cellulose (1)
- 1.4 Which of these foods will provide lots of energy but almost no nutrients to the body?
- A Potatoes
 - B Bread
 - C Sugar
 - D Sweet potatoes (1)

- 1.5 Vitamins and minerals ...
- A provide heat and energy.
 - B build new cells.
 - C maintain existing cells.
 - D protect and regulate body functions. (1)
- 1.6 Tomatoes, eggs and butter are all sources of the fat-soluble ...
- A vitamin A (retinol).
 - B vitamin C (ascorbic acid).
 - C vitamin D (calciferol).
 - D vitamin B₁ (niacin). (1)
- 1.7 The water-soluble vitamin present in fresh fruit and green vegetables is ...
- A vitamin A (retinol).
 - B vitamin D (calciferol).
 - C vitamin C (ascorbic acid).
 - D vitamin B₂ (riboflavin). (1)
- 1.8 Foods are divided into groups according to their ...
- A interaction with each other.
 - B digestibility.
 - C source or origin.
 - D functions in the body. (1)

[8]

QUESTION 2

Match the description of the consumer protection legislation in **Column B** with the actual Act in **Column A**. Write only the **letter** of your choice next to the relevant question number.

COLUMN A Consumer protection acts		COLUMN B Description of legislation	
2.1	The Trade Metrology Act	A	Protects consumers by providing for the prohibition and control of certain business practices.
2.2	The Sale and Service Matters Act	B	Protects consumers who buy goods on leases, hire-purchase or credit, and certain services on credit.
2.3	The Credit Agreement Act	C	Protect consumers against false or misleading advertisements.
2.4	The Trade Practice Act	D	Regulates lay-by agreements, display and marking of goods. Also controls and prohibits sale of goods.
2.5	The Consumers Affairs (Unfair business Practices) Act	E	Protects consumers from misleading packaging with regard to weights and measurements.
		F	Promotes and maintains competition so that consumers are offered competitive prices and product choices.

[5]

QUESTION 3

Why is the label on a food product considered to be a valuable aid in making consumer decisions?

[5]

QUESTION 4

On a visit to the local supermarket, Lucy purchased a number of items at the delicatessen section. There was only one staff member on duty at the counter. Lucy left the shop having made the following observations:

- Sausage rolls and cream slices were uncovered on top of the counter.
- Salads with mayonnaise dressings were in open serving bowls; some of the bowls were chipped.
- There was only one chopping board visible at the counter.
- There was no evidence of plastic gloves being used when making up the salad rolls.
- Raw chicken fillets were displayed next to coleslaw.
- The staff member used a wet dish cloth to wipe his hands after handling raw meat.

- 4.1 Comment on the operation of this delicatessen as observed by Lucy and identify the potential food safety hazards involved. (5)
- 4.2 Compile a set of procedures that the manager of the delicatessen should put in place in order to ensure a high standard of food safety and hygiene. (5)
- 4.3 Evaluate the range of foods being offered for sale at the delicatessen/meat counter in the context of healthy eating guidelines. (5)
- 4.4 Apart from supermarkets, briefly describe other food outlets available to South African consumers. (5)
- [20]**

QUESTION 5

Explain the following terms:

- 5.1 Amino acid (1)
- 5.2 Essential amino acid (2)
- 5.3 Biological value of proteins (2)
- [5]**

QUESTION 6

Dinah is pregnant and she knows that for her own and her baby's health she needs to take in enough calcium and phosphorus. However, Dinah does not like milk.

- 6.1 Suggest two foods that she can eat or drink to meet her daily requirements of calcium and phosphorus. (2)
- 6.2 Dinah also knows that, although she shouldn't overdo it, she must be exposed to sunlight regularly. Explain how sunlight contributes to the formation of healthy bones and teeth. (4)
- [6]**

QUESTION 7

Explain the good and bad effects of coffee on a person.

[6]

QUESTION 8

Read each of the statements below. Decide whether each statement is true or false. Give two reasons each to substantiate your choice.

8.1 If snacks are chosen properly, they can make a significant contribution toward meeting nutritional needs.

(3)

8.2 One of the most important nutritional considerations for athletes is to maintain their water and electrolyte balance.

(2)

[5]

[TOTAL: 60 marks]

**CONSUMER STUDIES
TEST THREE**

QUESTION 1

Various possible answers are provided for each question. Indicate the correct answer by writing only the letter next to the question number.

- 1.1 When buying home furnishings, consumers are more likely to be satisfied with their purchases if they ...
- A buy a bargain at a sale.
 - B buy from the furniture store with the lowest prices.
 - C accept a verbal guarantee of satisfaction.
 - D shop at several outlets to compare quality and prices. (1)
- 1.2 Which of the following may present a safety hazard?
- A A spotlight highlighting a picture
 - B Low wattage bulbs in the bathroom
 - C Bright general lighting in the living room
 - D A light switch inside the shower (1)
- 1.3 The light source that spreads light over a large area without causing a glare is called _____ lighting.
- A functional
 - B decorative
 - C fluorescent
 - D general (1)
- 1.4 Which of the following is an indication of poor workmanship in furniture?
- A Screws
 - B Dowels
 - C Corner blocks
 - D Nails (1)

- 1.5 All of the following are true of solid wood furniture except it ...
- A can swell and warp.
 - B is more expensive than veneer.
 - C has the same type of wood throughout.
 - D may crack. (1)
- 1.6 Which of the following is not a goal of consumer education?
- A Consumers who are able to make informed choices
 - B Consumers who are skilled buyers
 - C Consumers who earn lots of money
 - D Consumers who are aware of sustaining the natural environment (1)
- 1.7 The government protects consumers by ...
- A eliminating malpractices.
 - B offering information.
 - C setting specifications for products.
 - D establishing protective legislation. (1)
- 1.8 If you find that your budget does not balance, you should ...
- A use credit facilities to see you through the crisis.
 - B plan your purchases carefully to save in all areas.
 - C cut down on the amount spent on basic needs.
 - D cut down on the amount spent on secondary needs. (1)
- 1.9 All of the following are fixed expenses except ...
- A rent.
 - B instalments on a home loan.
 - C cell phone accounts.
 - D insurance on a car. (1)
- 1.10 The following legislation was created in order to regulate the credit industry in South Africa:
- A Money Lending Act
 - B National Credit Act
 - C Credit Card Act
 - D Mortgage Credit Act (1)

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. If false, replace the underlined word(s) with a word or phrase that will make the statement true.

- 2.1 As a rule, furniture made of pine is more expensive than furniture made of oak. (1)
- 2.2 Wood cabinets that have particleboard in concealed areas are of inferior quality. (1)
- 2.3 Veneer is more difficult to repair than solid wood. (1)
- 2.4 Quality wicker furniture is made of the wild cane palm. (1)
- 2.5 When many items of different shapes are used together in a room, they complement each other. (1)
- 2.6 Balance can be created in a design by using objects of equal visual weight on either side of a central point. (1)

[6]

QUESTION 3

Match a South African consumer protection organisation or agency in Column B with one of the main categories in Column A. Write only the letter of your choice next to the relevant number.

Column A Main category		Column B Consumer organisation	
3.1	Consumer-directed agency	A	Consumer Credit Association
3.2	Self-regulatory body	B	South African Bureau of Standards
3.3	Statutory professional body	C	World Health Organization
3.4	Government body	D	Estate Agency Affairs Board
		E	Food and Agricultural Organisation
		F	National Consumer Forum

[4]

QUESTION 4

Match each definition in Column A with the correct term from Column B. Write only the letter of your choice next to the relevant number. Do not use any term more than once. Some terms will not be used.

Column A Definitions		Column B Terms	
4.1	Identical or equal objects placed on each side of a centre point	A	Asymmetrical balance
4.2	Consistent use of colour, line, form or texture in a pattern	B	Emphasis
4.3	Relationship of size and shape of objects or parts of objects to one another and the design as a whole	C	Gradation
4.4	Objects increase from small to large or dark to light	D	Harmony
4.5	Causes an area to become a focal point	E	Proportion
		F	Rhythm
		G	Symmetrical balance

[5]

QUESTION 5

You have been asked to give a talk at your school on the goals and advantages of consumer education. Give an outline of the five most important points you included in your talk.

[5]

QUESTION 6

Many complaints can be avoided if consumers take responsibility for their own actions. Describe the actions that you consider to be responsible consumer behaviour before and after buying household furnishings.

[8]

QUESTION 7

Explain the term functional design.

[2]

QUESTION 8

A well-planned home should have sufficient storage space for all the activities that take place in it. Describe the guidelines for the planning of storage space in the home.

[6]

QUESTION 9

In many modern homes, the rooms are small. The furniture and furnishings must be carefully selected and arranged so as to create a spacious feeling in the room. Describe the guidelines that you would follow to achieve this goal in a living room.

[10]

QUESTION 10

Describe two different methods of making a low ceiling appear higher.

[2]

QUESTION 11

Explain how texture can affect the apparent colour of an object.

[2]

[TOTAL: 60 marks]

**CONSUMER STUDIES
TEST FOUR**

QUESTION 1

State the two golden rules to apply if you want to look good in the garments you are wearing. [4]

QUESTION 2

Define the term style with regard to clothing. [3]

QUESTION 3

The clothing styles that a person chooses give clues about the wearer's personality. How would the following styles be interpreted?

- 3.1 Straight, unbroken lines and bold colours (1)
 - 3.2 Soft styles, delicate colours and fine detail (1)
 - 3.3 Casual styles and neutral colours (1)
 - 3.4 Severe styles in bold colours and striking jewellery (1)
- [4]

QUESTION 4

Most people have either a cool or a warm complexion. Explain why a person should choose colours that harmonise with his or her complexion. [5]

QUESTION 5

When selecting clothing, there are numerous factors that should be considered. One of the factors is colour. Name the different factors that would influence your choice of colour for clothing. [7]

QUESTION 6

Very few people have ideal proportions, but everyone strives to give the illusion of a perfect figure. Draw up guidelines for each of the figure types listed below to help them look closer to the ideal proportions.

6.1 A person with narrow shoulders and wide hips (6)

6.2 A person with wide shoulders and narrow hips (4)

[10]

QUESTION 7

You want to make a smart outfit that would be versatile enough to be suitable for more than one occasion. You are tall and thin with relatively broad hips. You have dark hair, brown eyes and a warm complexion. Say what you would choose with regard to each of the three aspects listed below.

7.1 Colour (4)

7.2 Type of fabric (2)

7.3 Style (6)

[12]

[TOTAL: 45 marks]

QUESTION 1

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------------|
| 1.1 | A ✓ | (1) |
| 1.2 | B ✓ | (1) |
| 1.3 | A ✓ | (1) |
| 1.4 | A ✓ | (1) |
| 1.5 | A ✓ | (1) |
| 1.6 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 1.7 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 1.8 | B ✓ | (1) |
| 1.9 | C ✓ | (1) |
| | | [9] |

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 The Standards Act (Act 29 of 1993) empowers the SABS to regulate and control aspects of consumer protection ✓. (1)
- 2.2 Any five of the following:
- Publish compulsory standards regarding the health and safety of the public (✓).
 - Set specifications to ensure that all products made locally, imported or exported from South Africa, meet minimum requirements for health and safety (✓).
 - Receive complaints from consumers regarding faulty appliances or products if they have been unable to contact the manufacturer concerned (✓).
 - Stop the sale of faulty or dangerous products until they have been checked and declared safe (✓).
 - Seize or even destroy goods that are considered to be dangerous (✓).
 - Encourage manufacturers to have their products regularly tested (✓).
 - Apply its quality mark to tested products as proof that such products are of good quality and are safe to use (✓).

(5)

[6]

QUESTION 3

3 Any **five** of the following quality criteria:

- Check the quality of the fabric by looking at the label for the fibre content (✓✓).
- Feel the texture and check for flaws (✓✓).
- Check the label for care instructions and special information, which usually give a fair indication of what to expect from the garment (✓✓).
- Check for designer labels, as these usually indicate good quality (✓✓).
- Check the construction and workmanship, for example check the stitching, width of seam allowances, collars, openings and hems (✓✓).
- Check finishing details such as pockets, waistbands, buttons and buttonholes and the final pressing of the garment (✓✓).

[10]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Any **eight** of the following:

- The prices are very low and this is to the advantage of people with a limited income (✓).
- However, these imports do not support the South African clothing industry as they are in competition with locally produced clothing (✓).
- Labour in China is much cheaper than in South Africa and therefore these goods are less expensive than locally produced goods (✓).
- The South African Clothing Workers Union is opposed to these imports because they cause job losses in South Africa (✓).
- Cheap clothing imports unfairly disadvantage the clothing industry (✓).
- These imports impact negatively on the South African economy (✓).
- In order to boost the economy, South Africans are encouraged to buy locally produced clothing and thereby support the 'Proudly South African' campaign (✓).
- Factories in China do not have the same strict environmental standards as in South Africa and therefore they cause more pollution and damage the environment (✓).
- Child labour is used in China to work in the clothing factories – this a social issue and is morally unjustifiable (✓).
- Clothing workers in China are paid very low wages and are subjected to very harsh working conditions without stringent safety laws to protect them (✓).

(8)

4.2 Quality criteria:

Fabric (any **five** the following):

- The vertical grain should be at right angles to the hem (✓).
- The fabric should be wrinkle resistant (✓).
- One-way patterns on the fabric should run in the same direction (✓).
- Stripes and blocks should match at the seams (✓).
- Fabrics should not have flaws such as thick or thin patches in places (✓).

- The label should indicate care procedures (✓). (5)

Construction (any five of the following):

- Seams should be straight, smooth and secure (✓).
- Seam allowances should be finished off neatly to preventing unravelling (✓).
- Facings should lie flat and should be under-stitched so that they won't creep out (✓).
- Hems should be flat and even, and no stitches should show on the outside unless this is part of the design (✓).
- Trimmings should be attached neatly and securely (✓).
- Fasteners should be secure, neat and work properly (✓). (5)

Fit (any two of the following):

- The wearer should be able to move, sit, stretch and bend comfortably (✓).
 - The garment should not sag, gap or pull anywhere (✓).
 - The length should be correct (skirts, pants, sleeves and so on) (✓). (2)
- [20]**

QUESTION 5

- 5
- A guarantee is a document in which a seller assumes responsibility for the quality, character or suitability of goods or services ✓.
 - The seller undertakes to repair or replace a product if it should become faulty as a result of a factory fault within a specified period or under certain conditions ✓.
 - A guarantee also describes the relationship between the buyer and the seller. It states who will be responsible for what if something goes wrong ✓. (3)

QUESTION 6

6.1 $(28 \div 100) \times R10\,000,00 = R2\,800,00$ ✓✓ (2)

6.2 Essential expenses:

- Food ✓
- Mortgage repayment ✓
- Household expenses ✓
- Transport ✓ (4)

6.3 Discretionary income is the amount of money that is free after all the essential expenses have been taken care of ✓ and can then be used for luxury items ✓ such as holidays, clothes, hobbies and redecorating ✓✓. (4)

6.4 Any two of the following:

Budgeting will put them in control because they will know how much money they have available and (✓) how much they can afford to spend (✓). It will ensure that they live within their means and (✓) can create a savings plan for luxury items (✓).

(2)

[12]

[TOTAL: 60 marks]

QUESTION 1

1.1	C ✓	(1)
1.2	D ✓	(1)
1.3	D ✓	(1)
1.4	C ✓	(1)
1.5	D ✓	(1)
1.6	A ✓	(1)
1.7	C ✓	(1)
1.8	D ✓	(1)
		[8]

QUESTION 2

2.1	E ✓	(1)
2.2	D ✓	(1)
2.3	B ✓	(1)
2.4	C ✓	(1)
2.5	A ✓	(1)
		[5]

QUESTION 3

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It describes the nature of the food, for example characteristics, grade (quality) and method of processing ✓.• It gives a list of ingredients and possible allergens ✓.• It gives the nutritional value and related information ✓.• It provides information about preparation and serving ✓.• It indicates sell-by, use-by or expiry dates ✓.	[5]
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QUESTION 4

4.1 Any five of the following:

- This delicatessen is not operating very well and it is breaking a lot of the food hygiene regulations (✓).
- Uncovered sausage rolls and cream slices would attract flies, which could lead to food poisoning (✓).
- The cream slices should be in a cooler place like the fridge. The cream could go sour and lead to bacterial growth (✓).
- Chipped bowls allow germs to multiply (✓).
- Salads with mayonnaise dressings are being stored at the wrong temperature. This could lead to bacterial growth (✓).
- Cross-contamination could occur between foods as a result of only one chopping board being available (✓).
- Germs are spread because plastic gloves are not being used (✓).
- Cross-contamination could also occur between the raw chicken fillets and the coleslaw being displayed side by side (✓).
- A wet dish cloth will contain germs and therefore should not be used to wipe hands. Fresh germs from the hands from handling meat will be transferred to the wet cloth (✓).

(5)

4.2 Any five of the following:

- Do not store raw foods next to cooked foods (✓).
- Store all foods at the correct temperature (✓).
- Have different chopping boards for raw and cooked meat, vegetables, bread and so on (✓).
- Use clean plastic gloves when handling each different raw or cooked food (✓).
- Clean up any spills immediately (✓).
- Train staff in food hygiene (✓).
- Do not use chipped crockery (✓).
- Check temperature of fridges and food cabinets regularly (✓).

(5)

4.3 Any five of the following:

- The sausage rolls, mayonnaise and cream slices are high in fat (✓).
- The delicatessen offers a lot of salads, which are rich in minerals and vitamins (✓).
- They are accompanied by mayonnaise dressing, which could be high in fat (✓).
- Chicken is a good protein food (✓).
- The deli offers a range of food from most sections of the food pyramid, although it appears to have more high-energy foods (✓).
- There is little evidence of foods from the bread and cereal group (✓).
- Cream slices may be high in sugar. Healthy eating guidelines recommend a reduced sugar intake (✓).

(5)

4.4 Any five of the following:

- Wholesalers: A wholesaler is the middle person between the producer and retailer. The wholesaler sells in bulk at relatively cheap prices (✓).
- Hypermarkets: They are the largest of all stores. They offer a wide variety of products – they often sell food at lower prices than smaller outlets (✓).
- Department stores: These stores have several departments that offer a variety of merchandise, including food. Most department stores offer credit facilities (✓).
- Speciality stores: They usually specialise in one type of product, for example a butchery sells only meat. The quality of products sold in speciality stores is usually high (✓).
- General dealers: They are more common in smaller towns and country places. They sell a variety of goods, including food (✓).
- Convenience stores: They are also called cafés and are often attached to petrol stations. They are open every day of the week and stay open for longer than supermarkets – many are open twenty-four hours a day. They offer a limited variety of goods (✓).
- Flea markets and street vendors: Entrepreneurs display their wares on pavements. They have low overheads and so they can sell their goods at lower prices than shops that have to pay rent. They usually do cash-only transactions (✓).
- Online shopping: This is buying on the Internet. Most large supermarkets and department stores have e-commerce facilities. Payment by credit card is required (✓).

(5)

[20]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Amino acids are the basic building blocks (units) of proteins ✓. (1)
- 5.2 Essential amino acids are the eight amino acids (of twenty-two needed by the body) that cannot be manufactured by the body and must be taken in through the diet ✓✓. (2)
- 5.3 The biological value of proteins depends on the number of essential amino acids that they contain. Proteins with high biological value (HBV) contain all the essential amino acids. Proteins with low biological value (LBV) lack one or more of the essential amino acids ✓✓. (2)
- [5]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Any two of the following:
- Cheese (✓)
 - Enriched bread and cereals (✓)
 - Bones of canned fish (✓) (2)
- 6.2
- When the body is exposed to the ultraviolet rays of the sun, cholecalciferol (vitamin D) is formed and stored in the liver ✓.
 - Vitamin D is required for the proper formation of bones and teeth ✓.
 - It promotes the absorption of calcium and phosphorus ✓, which are needed for bone formation ✓. (4)
- [6]

QUESTION 7

- 7 Bad effects of coffee:
- The caffeine in coffee is a drug that produces a false sense of well-being ✓.
 - Caffeine is addictive ✓.
 - Too much caffeine can result in headaches, anxiety, restlessness or nervousness ✓.
- Good effects of coffee:
- Coffee can improve mental alertness ✓.
 - It reduces fatigue ✓.
 - It is a remedy for unproductiveness that often occurs after meals ✓. [6]

QUESTION 8

- 8.1 True. If foods that provide nutrients, such as fruit, fruit juice, dried fruit and nuts, are chosen instead of ✓ empty kilojoule foods (for example, foods with only sugar and no other nutrients, or fast foods that are high in fat content ✓), snacks will contribute towards the daily dietary requirements ✓. (3)
- 8.2 True. An imbalance will create dehydration and ✓ impair the body's ability to regulate its temperature ✓. (2)
- [5]**

[TOTAL: 60 marks]

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QUESTION 1

- | | | |
|------|-----|-------------|
| 1.1 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 1.2 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 1.3 | C ✓ | (1) |
| 1.4 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 1.5 | C ✓ | (1) |
| 1.6 | C ✓ | (1) |
| 1.7 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 1.8 | B ✓ | (1) |
| 1.9 | C ✓ | (1) |
| 1.10 | B ✓ | (1) |
| | | [10] |

QUESTION 2

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| 2.1 | False, cheaper ✓ | (1) |
| 2.2 | False, good ✓ | (1) |
| 2.3 | True ✓ | (1) |
| 2.4 | True ✓ | (1) |
| 2.5 | False, they create confusion ✓ | (1) |
| 2.6 | True ✓ | (1) |
| | | [6] |

QUESTION 3

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------------|
| 3.1 | F ✓ | (1) |
| 3.2 | A ✓ | (1) |
| 3.3 | D ✓ | (1) |
| 3.4 | B ✓ | (1) |
| | | [4] |

QUESTION 4

4.1	G ✓	(1)
4.2	F ✓	(1)
4.3	E ✓	(1)
4.4	C ✓	(1)
4.5	B ✓	(1)
		[5]

QUESTION 5

- 5
- Consumer education ensures that all consumers are able to make informed and intelligent choices ✓.
 - Consumers achieve competence and become skilled buyers ✓.
 - Consumers become efficient in using goods and services ✓.
 - Consumers learn how to budget and manage personal finances ✓.
 - Consumers become more conscious of their wider social, economic and environmental responsibilities as citizens ✓.
- [5]**

QUESTION 6

- 6
- Responsible consumer behaviour:
- Any **four** of the following before you buy:
- Compare brands and shop around (✓).
 - Look for a store with a good reputation and take advantage of sales (✓).
 - Check for any extra charges, such as delivery fees, installation and service charges (✓).
 - Read contracts and guarantees carefully (✓).
 - Determine the store's return or exchange policy (✓).
- Any **four** of the following after you buy:
- Inspect the product carefully when you receive it (✓).
 - Report flaws or shortcomings immediately (✓).
 - Use the product only as recommended by the manufacturer in the instruction manual (✓).
 - Keep all sales receipts, invoices, guarantees and instructions (✓).
 - Take the item back to the shop for repairs while it is still under guarantee. Trying to fix the problem yourself may nullify the guarantee (✓).
- [8]**

QUESTION 7

- 7 Functional design is the way in which parts of the design are arranged to meet the requirements of a specific purpose ✓✓.

[2]

QUESTION 8

- 8
- Determine the needs of each member of the living unit. Storage space is needed for clothing, shoes, toiletries, personal items, hobbies and leisure activities ✓.
 - The kitchen must provide storage space for different food items as well as items used in the preparation, cooking and serving of food, and for washing up ✓.
 - Storage space is needed for laundering (and drying) clothes, for detergents, bleaches, an iron and an ironing board ✓.
 - Bathrooms should provide storage space for personal hygiene items. There should be space for storage of cleaning materials, towels, toilet paper, cosmetics, first-aid requirements and dirty clothing ✓.
 - Bedrooms should provide storage space for clothes, shoes, toiletries, leisure activities, hobbies and study requirements ✓.
 - Living rooms should provide storage space for all items relating to activities that take place there, for example entertaining, eating, relaxing, studying, doing hobbies, listening to music and working or playing on the computer ✓.

[6]

QUESTION 9

- 9
- Choose small- to medium-scale furniture ✓.
 - Limit the amount of furnishings to those really needed ✓.
 - Avoid clutter at all costs ✓.
 - Select furniture with clear-cut lines ✓.
 - Arrange furniture in compact groups ✓.
 - Keep the centre of the room and areas in front of windows open ✓.
 - Place larger pieces of furniture to follow the lines of the room ✓.
 - Use simple accessories and keep the guideline 'less is more' in mind ✓.
 - Use mirrors to create the illusion of space ✓.
 - Plan traffic to go round, and not through, conversation areas ✓.

[10]

QUESTION 10

10 Any **two** of the following:

- Paint the ceiling a light or cool colour (✓).
- Use long vertical lines, such as floor-to-ceiling curtains (✓).
- Use vertical lines in wallpaper (✓).

[2]

QUESTION 11

- 11
- Rough textures cast shadows in certain light, making the colour seem darker ✓.
 - Smooth, shiny surfaces reflect light and can change the appearance of the colour ✓. **[2]**

[TOTAL: 60 marks]

QUESTION 1

- 1
- Choose lines, colours, textures and shapes that complement your good features ✓✓.
 - Never emphasise your bad features ✓✓.
- [4]

QUESTION 2

- 2
- Style refers to the lines of a garment that make it distinctive ✓, for example how it is cut, the shapes used and the type of fabric used ✓✓.
- [3]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 A forceful, dignified person ✓ (1)
- 3.2 A petite, feminine person ✓ (1)
- 3.3 An athletic, outgoing person ✓ (1)
- 3.4 A dramatic person ✓ (1)
- [4]

QUESTION 4

- 4
- Individual colouring is made up of blue, red, yellow, black and white ✓.
 - The proportion in which these colours are present in the individual colouring will determine whether a person has a cool or warm complexion ✓.
 - People with more red and blue in their skins have a cool complexion, and those with more yellow and orange have a warm complexion ✓.
 - Colours with a red and/or blue undertone will complement a cool complexion, and those colours with a yellow and/or orange undertone will complement a warm complexion ✓.
 - Colours that do not harmonise with a person's complexion will accentuate shortcomings such as skin blemishes and wrinkles ✓.
- [5]

QUESTION 5

5 Any **seven** of the following:

- Skin tone (✓)
- Hair (✓)
- Eyes (✓)
- Personality (✓)
- Climate and season (✓)
- Lighting (✓)
- Texture (✓)
- Occasion (✓)

[7]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Any **six** of the following:

- Skirts and trousers with seams and pleats in vertical lines that fall straight from the hips (✓)
- Horizontal lines in the bodice of the garment, especially in the shoulder area (✓)
- Boat necks and horizontal detail at the shoulders (✓)
- Puffed sleeves (✓)
- Shoulder pads (✓)
- Wide-brimmed hats (✓)
- Jackets that reach below the waistline (if a jacket ends at the widest part of the hips, it will emphasise their width) (✓)
- Loose, flowing shirts and tops (✓)
- Light colours for the upper part of the body, and dark colours for the lower part (✓) (6)

6.2 Any **four** of the following:

- No horizontal lines in the shoulder area (✓)
- Use vertical lines or steep diagonals such as V-necklines and collars that open in a V (for example, revere collars) (✓)
- Use horizontal lines in the hip area (hipsters or tops and jackets ending on the hipline create a horizontal line that make the hips look broader) (✓)
- Light colours for the lower part of the body and dark colours for the upper part (✓)
- Raglan sleeves (✓) (4)

[10]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Colour:

- The outfit must be suitable for more than one occasion, so a basic colour would be a good choice ✓.
- A colour with a warm undertone would be flattering for a warm complexion ✓.
- The fashion colours of the season should be taken into account ✓.
- The ultimate choice will be determined by the figure and proportions of the wearer (a tall, thin person with broad hips needs special consideration) ✓. (4)

7.2 Type of fabric:

- Light to medium-weight fabrics would be a safe choice ✓.
- Smooth semi-lustrous to lustrous fabrics such as satins and sateens would add a little bulk to your figure ✓. (2)

7.3 Any **six** of the following styles:

- Choose a classic style that will not date quickly (✓).
- Try to avoid severe vertical lines and style lines that will emphasise your slenderness and tallness (✓).
- Horizontal lines in the bodice area will take attention away from your height (✓).
- Horizontal lines should be avoided in the hip area because they will emphasise broad hips (✓).
- Slight diagonal and curved lines will take attention away from your height and flatter the figure (✓).
- Pants or skirt and tops in different colours create a horizontal line that takes attention away from your height (✓).
- Jackets and tops should end just below the waistline. They will emphasise width if they end at the widest part of the hips (✓).
- Loose blouson blouses and frills or pleats on the front will add to the size of the bust (✓). (6)

[12]

[TOTAL: 45 marks]

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