NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MAY 2024

CONSUMER STUDIES
MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours 200 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

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SECTION A FOOD AND NUTRITION AND CONSUMER-RELATED ISSUES

QUESTION 1

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Question	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5
Answer	C	A	B	A	D

1.2 MATCHING COLUMNS

Column A – Health Condition	Column B – Foods avoided or included	Column C – Symptoms	Column D – Management Strategy
1.2.1 Milk allergy	**C**	**iii**	**b**
1.2.2 HIV/AIDS	**A**	**v**	**c**
1.2.3 Gluten Intolerance	**E**	**ii**	**d**
1.2.4 Anaemia	**B**	**i**	**e**
1.2.5 Kwashiorkor	**D**	**iv**	**a**

(Candidates are only allowed to use each number/letter once)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 **What is *anorexia nervosa*?**

Anorexia nervosa is a psychological eating disorder characterised by a distorted body image and an intense fear of gaining weight, resulting in extreme malnutrition. Restricted food intake results in dangerous weight loss.

2.2 **List FOUR physical signs and symptoms of anorexia nervosa.**

• Excessive weight loss • Abnormal blood counts • Sleeplessness/Insomnia • Amenorrhea (absence of menstrual periods) • Gastrointestinal issues such as constipation	• Excessive thinness/Emaciation • Fatigue • Dizziness or fainting spells (low blood pressure) • Dry skin • Thin or fragile hair • Brittle nails

(ANY 4)

2.3 **How might cultural and societal norms contribute to the development of anorexia nervosa?**

Thin ideal: Many societies idealise thinness as a symbol of beauty, success, and desirability. Media, fashion industry, and advertising often promote and celebrate extremely thin models and celebrities. Constant exposure to these unrealistic beauty standards can lead individuals to internalise the belief that being thin is essential for social acceptance and self-worth.

Body dissatisfaction: Cultural norms emphasising physical appearance can contribute to body dissatisfaction among individuals. The pressure to conform to the ideal body type can create a sense of inadequacy and a desire for extreme weight loss. This dissatisfaction, combined with low self-esteem, can increase the risk of developing anorexia nervosa.

Diet culture: The prevalence of diet culture, which promotes strict dieting, kilojoule counting, and weight loss as a means of achieving happiness and success, can contribute to the development of anorexia nervosa. Constant exposure to messages promoting restrictive eating and the pursuit of a "perfect" body can normalise disordered eating behaviours and distort one's relationship with food.

Social comparisons: Humans naturally compare themselves to others, and in a culture that values thinness, individuals with anorexia nervosa may compare their bodies unfavourably to others. Social media platforms can amplify this comparison process, as people often present curated, idealised versions of themselves, leading to feelings of inadequacy and the desire for extreme weight loss.

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Family and peer influences: Family dynamics and peer relationships can also contribute to the development of anorexia nervosa. Family environments that emphasise weight, appearance, and dieting can contribute to disordered eating patterns. Peer pressure to conform to societal norms and fit in with a particular group can also play a role.

(Any THREE well-explained, ***different types*** of cultural or societal norms)

2.4 **What are TWO potential relapse triggers for individuals with anorexia nervosa?**

Potential relapse triggers for individuals with anorexia can include:

- stress
- social pressures
- negative body image
- changes in routine or environment
- mental health issues such as depression or anxiety
- OCD (obsessive compulsive disorder or obsessive-compulsive personality traits)

(ANY 2)

2.5 **How can healthcare providers best address the stigma surrounding anorexia nervosa and other eating disorders?**

Addressing the stigma surrounding anorexia nervosa and other eating disorders is crucial for improving the quality of care and support available to individuals affected by these conditions. Here are some ways healthcare providers can work towards reducing stigma:

Education and Awareness: Healthcare providers can educate themselves and their colleagues about eating disorders, including the causes, symptoms, and treatment options. They can also raise awareness among the general public, dispelling myths and misconceptions surrounding these disorders. This can help foster empathy and understanding.

Language and Communication: Using non-stigmatising language when discussing eating disorders is essential. Healthcare providers should avoid judgmental language, stereotypes, and blaming individuals for their condition. Instead, they can use person-first language, emphasising the individual over their illness, to promote a more compassionate and respectful approach.

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Empathy and Support: Healthcare providers should strive to create a safe and supportive environment for individuals with eating disorders. Showing empathy, listening actively, and validating their experiences can help reduce feelings of shame and isolation. Providers can emphasise that eating disorders are complex mental health conditions and not simply matters of willpower or vanity.

Collaborative Treatment: Involving patients in the decision-making process and treating them as partners in their own care can empower individuals and help reduce the stigma associated with eating disorders. Collaborative treatment approaches, such as involving patients in setting treatment goals and providing them with a range of evidence-based treatment options, can enhance engagement and reduce feelings of judgment.

Integrated Care: Recognising that eating disorders often require a multidisciplinary approach, healthcare providers can collaborate with mental health professionals, dietitians, and other specialists to provide comprehensive care. This integrated approach can help address the physical, psychological, and social aspects of eating disorders, promoting better treatment outcomes and reducing stigma.

Community Engagement: Healthcare providers can engage with community organisations, schools, and advocacy groups to raise awareness about eating disorders, promote prevention efforts, and encourage early intervention. By actively participating in community initiatives, providers can help challenge societal norms that contribute to stigma and work towards creating more inclusive environments.

Training and Professional Development: Continuous education and training for healthcare providers on eating disorders and stigma can enhance their knowledge, competence, and sensitivity when working with individuals affected by these conditions. Training programs should include topics such as cultural sensitivity, body diversity, and the impact of social determinants of health on eating disorders.

By addressing stigma and promoting a compassionate and inclusive approach, healthcare providers can help individuals with anorexia nervosa and other eating disorders feel validated, supported, and more likely to seek and engage in treatment.

(ANY 4)

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2.6 **Describe FOUR preventive measures that can be taken to reduce the risk of developing osteoporosis.**

To reduce the risk of developing osteoporosis, several preventive measures can be taken, including:

- Eating a healthy diet: Consuming foods that are high in calcium and vitamin D, such as dairy products, leafy green vegetables, and fatty fish, can help build and maintain strong bones.
- Regular exercise: Weight-bearing and resistance exercises, such as walking, jogging, and weightlifting, can help strengthen bones and improve bone density.
- Avoiding smoking and excessive alcohol consumption: Smoking and heavy drinking can weaken bones and increase the risk of fractures.
- Getting regular bone density screenings: Women over 65 and men over 70 should get regular bone density screenings to monitor bone health and detect osteoporosis early.
- In addition, there are medications available to treat osteoporosis and prevent fractures, such as hormone therapy. It's important to speak with a healthcare provider to determine the best course of treatment for individual needs.

(ANY 4)

2.7 **Explain in detail why diabetics should favour foods with a low glycaemic index.**

Blood Sugar Control: Low GI foods are digested and absorbed more slowly, resulting in a gradual and steady rise in blood sugar levels. This slow release of glucose helps prevent spikes in blood sugar, which is particularly important for individuals with diabetes who struggle to regulate their blood sugar levels effectively. It promotes better glycaemic control and can help prevent hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar) or hyperglycaemia (high blood sugar) episodes.

Improved Insulin Sensitivity: Insulin is a hormone that helps regulate blood sugar levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose from the bloodstream into cells. When blood sugar levels rise rapidly due to high GI foods, the body may release a surge of insulin to compensate. Over time, this can lead to insulin resistance, a condition where cells become less responsive to the effects of insulin. By choosing low GI foods, which elicit a slower and more controlled release of glucose, insulin sensitivity can be improved.

Enhanced Satiety and Weight Management: Low GI foods are typically higher in fibre, protein, and healthy fats, which contribute to increased satiety and a feeling of fullness. They help control hunger and cravings, making it easier to maintain a healthy weight or achieve weight loss goals. Managing weight is especially important for individuals with diabetes, as excess body weight can worsen insulin resistance and increase the risk of complications associated with the condition.

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Cardiovascular Health: Diabetes is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Low GI foods can contribute to better heart health by promoting lower levels of postprandial (after-meal) blood sugar and insulin, reducing the risk of developing hypertension, high cholesterol, and other cardiovascular conditions. Additionally, many low GI foods, such as whole grains, legumes, fruits, and vegetables, are rich in nutrients, antioxidants, and dietary fibre, which are all beneficial for cardiovascular health.

Consistent Energy Levels: Low GI foods provide a more sustained release of energy compared to high GI foods, which can lead to fluctuations in energy levels. By choosing low GI foods, individuals with diabetes can experience a steady supply of energy throughout the day, avoiding the energy crashes often associated with consuming high GI foods.

2.8 Study the information below and analyse these substitutes for a person with cardiovascular disease.

Heart-healthy food substitutes		
No		**Yes**
2.8.1 butter, lard, and coconut oil	→	olive oil, avocado oil, and canola oil
2.8.2 white bread, rice and pasta	→	wholegrain bread, brown rice, and wholegrain pasta
2.8.3 salt and processed foods	→	fresh foods, herbs and spices

2.8.1 **Substitute/swap saturated fats for unsaturated fats:** Saturated fats can increase your cholesterol levels, while unsaturated fats can help lower them.

1. Olive Oil: Olive oil is widely recognised as a heart-healthy choice due to its high content of monounsaturated fats, particularly oleic acid. Monounsaturated fats have been associated with lowering LDL (bad) cholesterol levels while maintaining or increasing HDL (good) cholesterol levels. Olive oil also contains antioxidants, such as polyphenols, which have anti-inflammatory properties and may contribute to cardiovascular health.
2. Avocado Oil: Avocado oil is another excellent option for individuals with cardiovascular disease. Like olive oil, it is high in monounsaturated fats, which can help reduce LDL cholesterol levels. Additionally, avocado oil contains vitamin E, an antioxidant that may help protect against oxidative stress and inflammation.
3. Canola Oil: Canola oil is low in saturated fat and contains a favourable ratio of omega-6 to omega-3 fatty acids. Its high content of monounsaturated fats makes it a heart-healthy choice. Canola oil has been associated with reducing LDL cholesterol levels and promoting overall cardiovascular health. It is also a versatile oil suitable for various cooking methods.

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By substituting butter, lard, and coconut oil for olive oil, avocado oil, and canola oil, individuals with cardiovascular disease can benefit from increased intake of heart-healthy monounsaturated fats, which can help lower LDL cholesterol levels and improve overall lipid profiles. It is important to note that while these substitutions are generally beneficial, moderation and portion control are still important to maintain a balanced diet.

(ANY 4)

2.8.2 **Increase your fibre intake:** Eating more fibre can help lower your cholesterol levels and reduce your risk of heart disease.

1. Wholegrain Bread: Wholegrain bread is made from whole grains that retain their bran, germ, and endosperm, providing higher fibre content and more nutrients compared to refined white bread. It is a better choice for individuals with cardiovascular disease because it contains more dietary fibre, which can help regulate blood sugar levels, promote satiety, and aid in maintaining a healthy weight. The fibre in wholegrain bread can also contribute to lower LDL cholesterol levels and improved digestive health.
2. Brown Rice: Brown rice is a whole grain that retains its bran and germ layers, making it a more nutritious choice than white rice, which has had these layers removed. Brown rice is higher in fibre, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. The higher fibre content can aid in regulating blood sugar levels, promoting bowel regularity, and supporting heart health by improving cholesterol levels.
3. Wholegrain Pasta: Similar to wholegrain bread, wholegrain pasta is made from whole grains, providing more dietary fibre and nutrients compared to regular pasta made from refined flour. The higher fibre content in wholegrain pasta can promote satiety, aid in digestion, and help regulate blood sugar levels. It also contributes to a lower glycaemic response, meaning it leads to a slower and more controlled increase in blood sugar levels after a meal.

By substituting white bread, rice, and pasta for wholegrain options, individuals with cardiovascular disease can benefit from increased intake of dietary fibre, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. These substitutions can contribute to better blood sugar control, improved lipid profiles, and a reduced risk of cardiovascular complications.

(ANY 4)

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2.8.3 **Reduce your sodium intake:** Eating too much sodium can increase your blood pressure, which is a risk factor for heart disease.

1. Fresh Foods: Fresh foods, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and low-fat dairy products, are generally healthier choices compared to processed foods. Fresh foods are typically lower in sodium, unhealthy fats, and added sugars, which are common in processed foods. They also provide a variety of essential nutrients, including vitamins, minerals, and dietary fibre, which are important for cardiovascular health.
2. Herbs and Spices: Herbs and spices can add flavour to dishes without relying on excessive amounts of salt. By using herbs like basil, oregano, thyme, and spices like turmeric, cumin, and cinnamon, individuals can enhance the taste of their meals while reducing their sodium intake. Some herbs and spices also possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, which can potentially benefit cardiovascular health.

Reducing salt intake is particularly important for individuals with cardiovascular disease because excessive sodium consumption can contribute to high blood pressure, a risk factor for heart disease. Processed foods, such as canned soups, deli meats, packaged snacks, and fast food, tend to be high in sodium. By choosing fresh foods and preparing meals at home using herbs and spices as flavourings, individuals can significantly lower their sodium intake and promote heart-healthy eating habits.

Furthermore, a diet high in sodium can increase the risk of developing other cardiovascular conditions such as atherosclerosis, which is the build-up of plaque in the arteries that can lead to heart attacks and strokes. Therefore, reducing sodium intake can help improve overall cardiovascular health and reduce the risk of complications associated with cardiovascular disease.

(ANY 4)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 **What is sustainable farming, and how does it differ from organic farming methods in terms of environmental impact?**

Sustainable farming **(2 marks)** is an approach to agriculture that aims to meet the present needs of food production while ensuring the long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability of farming practices. It involves considering the interconnectedness of environmental, economic, and social factors to create a resilient and regenerative food system. Sustainable farming practices prioritise soil health, biodiversity conservation, water management, and the responsible use of natural resources.

On the other hand, organic farming **(2 marks)** is a specific subset of sustainable farming that focuses on avoiding the use of synthetic chemicals, pesticides, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Organic farming relies on organic fertilizers, crop rotation, natural pest management, and practices that support ecological balance.

While there are similarities between sustainable farming and organic farming, there are also notable differences in terms of their environmental impact:
(2 marks)

Pesticide and Chemical Use: Organic farming strictly prohibits the use of synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilisers. This reduces potential harm to ecosystems, wildlife, and human health.
Soil Management: Organic farming places a stronger emphasis on building and maintaining soil organic matter, relying on compost, animal manure, and green manure as primary sources of nutrients.
Genetic Modification: Organic farming strictly prohibits the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Sustainable farming, on the other hand, may include the use of GMOs in certain cases, especially if they are deemed safe and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices. This can be a point of differentiation between the two approaches.
Certification and Standards: Organic farming is regulated by specific certification standards that vary by country or region. Farms must meet specific criteria and undergo regular inspections to receive organic certification. Sustainable farming does not have a uniform certification system, as it encompasses a broader range of practices and goals. However, there are various sustainability certifications and labelling programs available that cover specific aspects of sustainable farming, such as fair trade, environmental stewardship, or social responsibility.

In summary, sustainable farming is a broader concept that encompasses environmental, economic, and social considerations. Organic farming is a specific subset of sustainable farming that focuses on avoiding synthetic inputs and follows specific organic certification standards. Both approaches aim to reduce environmental impact, promote biodiversity, and support long-term agricultural sustainability, but they differ in their specific practices and regulations regarding pesticide use, soil management, genetic modification, and certification requirements.

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3.2 **Discuss TWO economic factors that influence the production and consumption of sustainable and organic foods.**

The production and consumption of sustainable and organic foods are influenced by various economic factors, including consumer demand, government policies, and market forces.
Consumer demand for sustainably produced and organic foods has been growing in recent years, driven by increased awareness of environmental and health issues. This has led to higher market prices for sustainable and organic products, creating economic incentives for farmers to adopt sustainable practices and seek organic certification.
Government policies also play a role in the production and consumption of sustainable and organic foods. In many countries, governments provide financial incentives and regulatory support for sustainable and organic farming practices, such as subsidies for organic certification, tax incentives for sustainable farming, and regulations on the use of synthetic chemicals in agriculture.
Finally, market forces such as global supply and demand, pricing trends, and competition from conventional agriculture also affect the production and consumption of sustainable and organic foods. As consumer demand for sustainable and organic products increases, market prices may rise, making it more economically viable for farmers to adopt sustainable practices and seek organic certification. Conversely, if market demand for sustainable and organic products decrease, farmers may be less likely to invest in these practices, leading to lower production and consumption of sustainable and organic foods.

(Any 2)

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SECTION B CLOTHING AND THE CONSUMER

QUESTION 4 SHORT QUESTIONS

4.1

A	Haute Couture
B	Classic
C	Style / Standard
D	Fad

4.2 **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Question	**4.2.1**	**4.2.2**	**4.2.3**	**4.2.4**
Answer	**A, C**	**C**	**B, D**	**B**

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 **How will the South African Revenue Service be able to generate income if they are 'cracking down on illegal imports'?**

The South African Revenue Service (SARS) will be able to generate income by collecting the correct amount of tax on imported goods. Import tax, also known as customs duty, is a tax levied on goods imported into South Africa from another country. The amount of duty payable depends on various factors such as the value of the goods, the type of goods, and the country of origin. By cracking down on illegal imports, SARS aims to ensure that imported goods are valued correctly and that the correct amount of tax is paid. This will help to prevent the loss of tax revenue due to the underdeclaration of imported goods.

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5.1.2 **Discuss the possible factors that caused the fashion change during the Covid-19 pandemic.**

Economic factors – The pandemic led to job losses, reduced income, and financial uncertainty, causing consumers to be more cautious and frugal in their spending of money on clothing items.

Social factors – such as lifestyle changes: Remote work and social distancing measures led to a shift in clothing needs. Work from home created a greater demand for comfortable and casual clothing, as well as athleisure (outfits that look like athletic wear) and loungewear.

Technological factors – Supply chain disruptions: The pandemic disrupted global supply chains, leading to delays and shortages in the fashion industry, which further affected consumer behaviour and digital transformation: With physical stores closed or operating at limited capacity, consumers turned to online shopping, leading to a greater demand for e-commerce and digital fashion experiences.

5.1.3 **Discuss TWO ways in which consumers can raise the demand for local clothing.**

- Research/Buy local brands: Consumers can research and learn about clothing brands that are produced in South Africa. This will help them to identify brands that align with their values and preferences to raise the demand for local clothing.
- Shop at local stores: By shopping at local clothing stores, consumers can support local retailers and brands. This will help to increase demand for local clothing and boost the local industry.
- Attend local fashion events: Consumers can attend local fashion events to learn about new local clothing brands and designers. This will help to raise awareness of the local industry and promote local talent.
- Spread the word: Consumers can help to promote the local clothing industry by sharing information about local brands and events on social media and other platforms.
- Support sustainable and ethical brands: Consumers can support local clothing brands that prioritise sustainability and ethical practices. By supporting these brands, consumers can help to promote a more sustainable and responsible fashion industry by increasing the demand for these local clothing brands.

(Any 2)

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5.2 **Analyse how the way we dress affects our self-esteem.**

The clothes we wear can affect not only how others perceive us but also how we perceive ourselves. When we wear clothes that we feel good in, we tend to feel more confident and self-assured. This is because the clothes we wear can reflect our personality, values, and beliefs, and can also influence our mood.
Wearing athletic clothes can make us feel more active and energised, which can motivate us to exercise. Wearing fashionable and trendy clothes can make us feel more stylish and trendier, which can boost our self-esteem and make us feel more socially accepted.
On the other hand, wearing clothes that don't fit well, are uncomfortable, or don't align with our personal style can have the opposite effect. It can make us feel self-conscious and insecure, which can negatively impact our self-esteem.
In addition, societal pressures and expectations around clothing and appearance can also affect our self-esteem. For example, if we feel like we don't measure up to certain beauty standards or fashion trends, we may feel inadequate or inferior, which can harm our self-esteem.
Overall, the way we dress can have a significant impact on our self-esteem, and it's important to choose clothes that make us feel comfortable, confident, and aligned with our personal style and values.

5.3 **State FIVE actions that individuals can take to promote sustainable practices in the fashion industry.**

- Buying second-hand clothing: Shopping for second-hand clothing is a great way to reduce the demand for new clothes and decrease waste. This can be done through online marketplaces, thrift stores, and consignment shops.
- Supporting sustainable fashion brands: Supporting sustainable fashion brands that use ethical and ecofriendly practices can help drive demand for sustainable fashion and encourage more brands to adopt sustainable practices.
- Choosing quality over quantity: Investing in high-quality clothing that is made to last can help reduce the amount of clothing waste that ends up in landfills.
- Repairing and altering clothes: Repairing and altering clothes can help extend their life, reducing the need to constantly buy new clothing.
- Recycling and donating clothing: Recycling and donating clothing can help reduce waste and provide clothing to those in need.
- Educating yourself: Educating yourself on sustainable fashion practices and the environmental impact of the fashion industry can help you make more informed choices and advocate for sustainable practices.
- Demanding transparency from brands: Demanding transparency from fashion brands about their supply chains and production processes can help hold them accountable for their environmental and social impact.

(ANY 5)

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5.4 5.4.1 **State THREE advantages of corporate clothing for the company and THREE advantages for the employees.**

Advantages for the company:

- Brand promotion: Corporate clothing can serve as a walking advertisement for the company, promoting its brand and creating a consistent and professional image.
- Increased security: Uniforms or identification badges can help increase security and prevent unauthorised individuals from accessing company premises.
- Improved morale: Providing corporate clothing can create a sense of team spirit and unity among employees, improving morale and productivity.

Advantages for employees:

- Convenience: Employees don't have to worry about what to wear to work each day since they are provided with their work clothing, saving them time and effort.
- Safety: Some industries, such as construction and healthcare, require specific clothing for safety reasons, and providing this clothing can help protect employees from workplace injuries.
- Professional image: Corporate clothing can create a professional image for employees and make them feel more confident in their job.
- Equality: By providing corporate clothing, all employees are on equal footing, regardless of their personal financial situations, which can improve morale and reduce tensions among co-workers.
- Cost savings: Corporate clothing can reduce the need for employees to purchase their work clothes, saving the employees money in the long run.

5.4.2 **List FIVE tips for dressing for an interview.**

- Dress appropriately: Make sure to dress professionally and appropriately for the job you are interviewing for. If in doubt, it's always better to overdress than underdress.
- Keep it simple: Stick to classic and conservative styles that are not too flashy or attention-grabbing. Avoid wearing clothing that is too revealing or too casual.
- Pay attention to grooming: Take care of personal grooming, such as ensuring your hair is neatly styled, your nails are clean, and your shoes are polished.
- Make sure your clothing is clean and pressed: Ensure your clothing is clean, pressed, and free of wrinkles, stains, or tears.
- Wear comfortable clothing: Make sure you are comfortable in what you are wearing so that you can focus on the interview rather than on your clothes.

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- Consider the company culture: Research the company culture and dress accordingly. If the company is known for being more casual, it's still important to dress professionally but you can opt for more relaxed styles.
- Accessorise conservatively: Keep jewellery, makeup, and other accessories to a minimum and opt for conservative styles.
- Dress for the job: Dress for the job you want, not the job you have. Show that you are serious about the position and that you are willing to put in the effort to look professional.

(ANY 5)

5.4.3 **Provide suggestions for a potential dress code for interns within a law firm.**

As an intern at a law firm, it is important to maintain a professional appearance to reflect the serious and respectful nature of the legal profession. Here are some suggestions for a potential dress code:

For men:
- Suits in dark or neutral colours (such as navy, black, or grey).
- Dress shirts in solid or subtle patterns.
- Ties in classic designs.
- Dress shoes in black or brown, with matching socks.
- Minimal accessories, such as a simple watch and belt.

For women:
- Suits or blouses with skirts or pants in dark or neutral colours.
- Dresses in modest cuts and lengths.
- Closed-toe shoes with a low or moderate heel.
- Minimal jewellery and makeup.
- Pantyhose or tights in a neutral shade.

Both:
- Keep hair and nails neatly trimmed and well groomed.
- Avoid provocative clothes.
- Do not wear clothes that may offend others.

(ANY 6)

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SECTION C HOUSING AND FURNISHINGS AND CONSUMER-RELATED ISSUES

QUESTION 6

6.1

Question	6.1.1	6.1.2	6.1.3	6.1.4	6.1.5	6.1.6	6.1.7	6.1.8
Answer	C	F	A	E	B	H	D	J

6.2

Buying only	Renting only	Buying and Renting
1, 3, 7 and 8	4	5, 6 and 2

QUESTION 7

7.1 **Identify the type of home ownership of:**

7.1.1 **Property A**

Sectional title

7.1.2 **Property B**

Full title

7.2 **Name and describe THREE costs that David and Sarah must consider when obtaining a mortgage bond.**

- Application fee: This is a fee charged by the lender to process the mortgage application.
- Bond registration fee: This is a fee charged by the deeds office to register the bond in the name of the borrower.
- Transfer costs: These are costs associated with transferring the property from the seller's name to the buyer's name.
- Property valuation fee: This is a fee charged by the lender to determine the value of the property being purchased.
- Attorney fees: These are legal fees charged by the conveyancer for handling the transfer and registration of the bond.
- Insurance: Lenders usually require homeowners' insurance to protect the property in case of damage or loss.
- Monthly bond repayments: This is the amount that the borrower has to pay each month to repay the mortgage loan.
- Income: Consideration of available funds / 30% of income rule.
- Transfer duty: Tax payable to SARS for property transfer from seller to buyer.
- Variable interest rate: The cost of interest might increase over time (dependant on repo rate fluctuations)

(Any 3)

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7.3 **When you are buying a property, you will need to sign a document called an 'offer to purchase'. Explain how an 'offer to purchase' is connected to the 'deed of sale'?**

The "offer to purchase" is the initial document that starts the buying process, while the "deed of sale" is the final document that completes the transfer of ownership. The terms and conditions outlined in the "offer to purchase" are usually reflected in the "deed of sale," which means that both documents are connected and related to each other.

It's important to understand that the "offer to purchase" and the "deed of sale" are legally binding documents, and you should have a lawyer or a real estate professional review them carefully before you sign. This will help ensure that you understand the terms of the sale and that everything is in order before you take possession of the property.

7.4 **What factors should be considered when evaluating the suitability of Property A and Property B for the couple? Provide a list of these factors and analyse each factor in detail.**

Factors to consider when evaluating the suitability of Property A and Property B for the couple include:

1. Property Type and Features or any similar terminology:
   - Property A: Property A is a semidetached house in a secure complex with a small garden. It offers the advantage of being part of a complex, which may provide additional security and shared amenities like a communal lawn and swimming pool.
   - Property B: Property B is a standalone three-bedroom house in a quiet neighbourhood with a large garden and a private swimming pool. It provides more privacy and the opportunity for exclusive use of outdoor spaces.

2. Location and Neighbourhood or any similar terminology:
   - Property A: The exact location of Property A is not mentioned in the provided information. However, being part of a secure complex, it may offer certain benefits such as controlled access and potential community interaction.
   - Property B: Property B is situated in a quiet neighbourhood, which can be desirable for a family. The specific location's proximity to amenities like schools, parks, and shopping centres should be considered.

3. Financial Considerations or any similar terminology:
   - Purchase Price: Both Property A and Property B are listed at R800,000. The purchase price is within the couple's budget and aligns with the funds they have saved for a deposit.
   - Monthly Expenses: Property A has a higher monthly levy of R700, which includes property rates and taxes, while Property B has a lower monthly cost of R600 for property rates and taxes. The couple should consider their monthly budget and determine which option is more financially manageable.

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4. Maintenance and Upkeep or any similar terminology:
   - Property A: As part of a complex, the maintenance of common areas and shared amenities like the communal lawn and swimming pool is likely taken care of through the monthly levy. However, the couple should still consider potential additional costs that may arise.
   - Property B: Property B, being a standalone house, will require the couple to manage all maintenance and upkeep themselves. They should budget for potential costs related to the garden, pool, and overall maintenance of the property.

5. Lifestyle and Future Plans or any similar terminology:
   - Family Needs: Considerations should be made for the couple's 5-year-old daughter and their lifestyle preferences. Factors like the size of the house, availability of outdoor spaces, and any specific requirements for their family should be evaluated.
   - Long-term Goals: The couple should also consider their future plans. If David's work frequently requires travel or relocation, the convenience and flexibility of Property A being part of a complex might be advantageous. If they prioritise privacy and autonomy, Property B may be a better fit.

To decide between Property A and Property B, David and Sarah should carefully assess and weigh these factors based on their priorities, budget, lifestyle, and long-term goals. It is recommended that they visit both properties, conduct thorough inspections, and potentially seek advice from a real estate professional to make an informed choice.

7.5 **Analyse RENTING versus BUYING for David and Sarah and conclude whether they have made the right decision to buy a house.**

Financial Considerations or any similar terminology:
- Renting: When renting, the immediate financial burden is typically lower, as tenants are primarily responsible for monthly rental payments. They avoid upfront costs like down payments, closing costs, and property taxes. However, rent payments do not contribute to building equity or long-term financial growth.
- Buying: Buying a house requires a down payment and various upfront costs (closing costs, inspections, etc.), as well as ongoing mortgage payments. While initial expenses can be substantial, homeownership allows for the accumulation of equity and potential long-term financial benefits.

Stability and Control or any similar terminology:
- Renting: Renting provides more flexibility, allowing tenants to easily relocate based on their changing needs or job requirements. However, it also means living at the mercy of landlords' decisions, potential rent increases, and the possibility of having to move if the property is sold.
- Buying: Buying a house offers stability and a sense of ownership. It provides control over the property and the freedom to customise and modify it according to personal preferences. Homeownership also provides the potential for stability and rootedness for the family, especially considering they have a 5-year-old daughter.

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Maintenance and Repairs or any similar terminology:

- Renting: Renters typically have limited responsibility for maintenance and repairs, as these tasks are usually the landlord's responsibility. This can reduce financial and time commitments for upkeep and repairs.
- Buying: Homeowners are responsible for maintenance and repairs, which can involve additional costs and time commitments. In the initial years, limited funds for maintenance, as mentioned in the scenario, may present challenges.

Long-Term Financial Considerations or any similar terminology:

- Renting: While renting avoids some financial responsibilities, it also means missing out on potential long-term benefits. Rent payments do not contribute to building equity or asset growth, and landlords may increase rents over time.
- Buying: Homeownership can offer long-term financial benefits through potential property appreciation, equity accumulation, and the possibility of paying off the mortgage and owning the property outright. However, market conditions and property performance can impact these advantages.

Conclusion: Considering the specific circumstances, such as David's frequent work in other cities, the couple's savings for a deposit, and their limited funds for maintenance, it is essential to evaluate their long-term plans, financial stability, and lifestyle preferences.

While renting provides flexibility and lower immediate financial obligations, buying a house offers stability, control, and the potential for long-term financial benefits through equity accumulation and property appreciation. Considering they have saved enough money for a deposit and the desire for stability and homeownership, it appears that David and Sarah's decision to buy a house is a reasonable choice.

However, before making a final determination, it is recommended that they carefully assess the costs, commitments, and responsibilities associated with homeownership, consider potential future job changes, and evaluate the affordability of the chosen properties in light of their long-term financial goals. Consulting with a financial advisor or real estate professional can provide further guidance in making an informed decision.

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7.6 **Discuss the key design elements and materials to consider when building a sustainable house, and how they can contribute to reducing the environmental impact of the building.**

Some general key design elements and materials that can contribute to building a sustainable house and reducing its environmental impact include:

- Energy efficiency: Incorporating energy efficient design elements such as passive solar design, insulation, efficient heating and cooling systems, and energy efficient appliances can reduce the energy consumption and carbon footprint of the house.
- Water conservation: Implementing water-efficient design elements such as low-flow faucets and showerheads, dual-flush toilets, rainwater harvesting, and greywater systems can reduce water usage and promote sustainable water management.
- Sustainable materials: Using sustainable materials such as recycled, reclaimed, or locally sourced materials can reduce the environmental impact of the building and promote sustainable resource use.
- Indoor air quality: Designing the house to promote good indoor air quality, through proper ventilation and the use of nontoxic building materials, can promote the health and well-being of the occupants and reduce the environmental impact of the building.
- The site and landscape design: Incorporating sustainable site and landscape design elements such as permeable paving, indigenous plants, and green roofs can reduce the environmental impact of the building and promote sustainable land use. North-facing home for maximum sunlight.

By incorporating these key design elements and materials, builders can create sustainable houses that are not only environmentally friendly but also cost-effective, comfortable, and healthy for the occupants.

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SECTION D EXTENDED WRITING RESPONSE

QUESTION

Debate to what degree the fast fashion industry contributes to environmental degradation and social inequality, and what steps should be taken to address these issues.

Use the rubric to guide your response.

Definitions:

Fast fashion refers to the production and distribution of inexpensive, trendy clothing that is designed to be quickly produced and sold in large quantities to meet consumer demand. Fast fashion retailers typically release new collections frequently, sometimes as often as every few weeks, and rely on cheap labour and materials to keep prices low. This business model allows for a high turnover of products and encourages consumers to continually purchase new clothing items to keep up with the latest trends. However, the fast fashion industry has been criticised for its negative impact on the environment, as well as for its poor labour practices and the exploitation of workers in developing countries.

Environmental degradation refers to the deterioration or destruction of natural resources, ecosystems, and the environment as a whole. It occurs when human activities, such as pollution, deforestation, overfishing and climate change, disrupt the balance and resilience of natural systems. This can lead to a decline in the quality of soil, water, air, and biodiversity, as well as to the loss of habitats and species. Environmental degradation can have serious negative impacts on human health, livelihoods, and well-being, as well as on the sustainability of future generations. It is often caused by human overconsumption and unsustainable development practices and is considered one of the greatest challenges facing the planet today.

Social inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and rewards among individuals or groups in a society. This can be based on various factors such as race, gender, age, income, education, social class, and other socio-economic status markers. Social inequality can manifest in various forms, including unequal access to education, healthcare, housing, employment, and political power. It can also result in unequal treatment and discrimination based on factors such as race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation. Social inequality is often perpetuated by structural and systemic factors, such as poverty, racism, and sexism, and can lead to social unrest, injustice, and conflicts in a society. Addressing social inequality requires a combination of policies, programs, and interventions aimed at promoting social justice, equality, and human rights for all members of society.

Here are some of the ways in which fast fashion contributes to environmental degradation:

- Resource depletion: Fast fashion relies on the production of vast quantities of cheap clothing using synthetic fabrics and dyes. This results in the depletion of nonrenewable resources such as petroleum, water, and energy, which are used to produce fabrics and transport clothing.
- Greenhouse gas emissions: Fast fashion production and transportation generates a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions. The production of synthetic fabrics and dyes requires high amounts of energy, and the transportation of clothing items from factories to stores or customers results in significant carbon emissions.

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- Water pollution: The dyeing and finishing of textiles in the fast fashion industry generate large amounts of polluted wastewater, which is often discharged into waterways, harming aquatic life and ecosystems.
- Waste generation: The fast fashion industry is notorious for producing large quantities of waste. This includes discarded clothing items that end up in landfills, as well as unsold inventory that is often burned or sent to developing countries for disposal.

Overall, the fast fashion industry promotes a culture of overconsumption and disposability, which contributes significantly to environmental degradation.

To mitigate these impacts, the industry needs to adopt more sustainable practices, such as …

- using ecofriendly materials,
- reducing waste and emissions, and
- ensuring fair labour practices throughout the supply chain.
- consumers also have a role to play by reducing their consumption of fast fashion and opting for more sustainable and ethical fashion alternatives.

Here are some of how fast fashion contributes to social inequality:

- The exploitation of workers: The fast fashion industry relies heavily on low-wage workers in developing countries, where labour laws are often weakly enforced. Workers are often paid low wages, work in unsafe and unsanitary conditions, and are subjected to long hours, forced labour, and other labour abuses.
- Discrimination: Fast fashion production and marketing often perpetuate discrimination based on gender, race, and other factors. This includes the use of offensive or culturally insensitive imagery, as well as the underrepresentation of diverse body types and sizes in advertising and product offerings.
- Inequitable distribution of resources: Fast fashion production often results in the depletion of natural resources and the pollution of waterways and other natural habitats, which disproportionately affect low-income communities and marginalised groups who are often the most vulnerable to environmental harm.
- Unethical business practices: The fast fashion industry has been criticised for its lack of transparency, unethical sourcing practices, and disregard for worker safety and environmental regulations. This creates an environment where unethical and unsustainable practices are normalised and acceptable.

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Overall, the fast fashion industry perpetuates a culture of exploitation, discrimination, and inequality. To address these issues, the industry needs to

- adopt more sustainable and ethical practices, such as fair labour standards,
- sustainable sourcing,
- environmental responsibility.
- Consumers also have a role to play by supporting brands that prioritise sustainability and ethical practices,
- and by reducing their consumption of fast fashion in favour of more sustainable and ethical fashion alternatives.

Conclusion:

Fast fashion has been the subject of much debate, as it has both positive and negative aspects. On the positive side, fast fashion provides affordable clothing options to consumers, which can be beneficial for those on a tight budget. Fast fashion brands also contribute to the economy by providing employment opportunities, particularly in developing countries. Additionally, fast fashion can promote creativity and self-expression through fashion choices.

However, the negative impacts of fast fashion cannot be ignored. Fast fashion has been linked to environmental degradation, as it relies on the mass production of synthetic fabrics and dyes, which can pollute waterways and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Fast fashion also perpetuates a culture of overconsumption and waste, as clothing items are often discarded after only a few wears. Moreover, fast fashion is associated with labour exploitation, as workers in developing countries are often paid low wages and subjected to poor working conditions.

Therefore, whether fast fashion is good or bad depends on the perspective from which it is viewed. While fast fashion may provide some benefits, its negative impacts on the environment, labour practices, and social inequality should not be ignored.

Total: 200 marks

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Criteria	Performance Indicators				
Introduction & Conclusion	**5 marks**	**4 marks**	**3–2 marks**	**1 mark**	**0 marks**
	The introduction provides definitions for fast fashion, environmental deterioration, and social inequity, as well as a clear and concise direction for the discussion. The conclusion is a summary of all the facts with a strong justification for or against fast fashion.	The introduction shows an understanding of concepts but lacks some clarity A conclusion is present, but the facts were not consolidated OR there is no clear argument for or against the fast fashion industry.	An introduction was attempted but it shows a poor understanding of the fast fashion industry, environmental degradation and social inequality. The conclusion and consolidation of facts are attempted but lack clarity or are just a repetition of facts.	An introduction and conclusion were attempted but they are vague, lacking cohesion, rambling or repetitive. Neither the introduction nor the conclusion was not attempted.	No introduction or conclusion.
Environmental degradation	**5 marks**	**4 marks**	**3–2 marks**	**1 mark**	**0 marks**
	The response shows a thorough understanding of the environmental degradation associated with the fast fashion industry. Associated impacts and strategies to mitigate these impacts are discussed in detail. No factual errors.	The response shows a good understanding of environmental degradation associated with the fast fashion industry. Associated impact and strategies to mitigate these impacts are mentioned but lacks clarity. Minor factual errors.	The response shows an understanding of the environmental degradation associated with the fast fashion industry, but some important information is missing/incorrect.	The response shows a weak understanding of all concepts related to the question. The response is vague and repetitive.	The response shows poor, or no understanding of environmental degradation associated with the fast fashion industry.
Social inequality	**5 marks**	**4 marks**	**3–2 marks**	**1 mark**	**0 marks**
	The response shows a thorough understanding of social inequality associated with fast fashion. Associated impacts and strategies to mitigate these impacts are discussed in detail. No factual errors.	The response shows a good understanding of social inequality associated with the fast fashion industry. Associated impact and strategies to mitigate these impacts are mentioned but lacks clarity. Minor factual errors.	The response shows an understanding of the social inequality associated with the fast fashion industry, but some important information is missing/incorrect.	The response shows a weak understanding of all concepts related to the question. The response is vague and repetitive.	The response shows poor, or no understanding of social inequality associated with the fast fashion industry.
Quality of the response	**5 marks**	**4 marks**	**3–2 marks**	**1 mark**	**0 marks**
	The response written is clear, concise and written in paragraphs clearly identifying the impacts and strategies. Flow is logical. Focus is consistently maintained. The use of terminology is accurate.	For the most part, the article is clear, the flow is logical and in paragraphs, the focus is maintained, and the use of terminology is accurate. There are minor lapses.	The response has some flaws relating to clarity, reasoning, focus and terminology, which affect the quality of the article. The response is often just a list of information.	The article is often vague, lacking cohesion, rambling or repetitive. The terminology used is often incorrect.	The article is meaningless.

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