



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2018

**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.

The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A FOOD AND NUTRITION AND THE CONSUMER

QUESTION 1

1.1	C
1.2	B
1.3	B
1.4	D
1.5	A

QUESTION 2

Categorise the following taxes into direct or indirect taxes.

Tabulate your answer as shown below:

Direct tax	Indirect tax
property tax PAYE provisional tax capital gains tax transfer duty estate duty	value added tax excise duty import duty licences

QUESTION 3

3.1 *The maize starch in the Chakalaka is genetically modified and therefore has some advantages. Identify any four advantages by writing only the letters of your choice.*

B D E G (in any order)

3.2 *State one reason why the spices in the Chakalaka are irradiated.*

- Spices are high in bacteria and irradiation prevents them from contaminating the Chakalaka.
- To eliminate or reduce the number of disease causing bacteria, making the food safer.

3.3 *Elaborate on why irradiated foods may be beneficial to HIV/AIDS patients.*

- Food irradiation improves the safety of food and will protect the HIV/AIDS patient from food-borne diseases.
- Food is sterilised with the use of very short light waves, penetrating the food to kill harmful organisms (salmonella) without making the food itself radioactive.
- Making it suitable for HIV/AIDS patients' weakened immune system.

3.4 *Analyse the ingredient list to show that this Chakalaka is a suitable choice to include in the diet of an HIV/AIDS patient.*

Tabulate your answer as shown below:

Ingredient	Motivation for suitability
Vegetables: carrots / green peppers / tomato puree	Contain flavonoids and phytosterols to strengthen the immune system.
Vegetables: carrots / green peppers / tomato puree	Keep skin and mucous membranes in the lungs and digestive tract healthy.
Vegetables: carrots / green peppers / tomato puree / sunflower oil / wheat / maize starch	Contains antioxidants that prevent damage to cells and infections.
Vegetables: carrots / green peppers / tomato puree	Aid in recovery from infections.
Vegetables: carrots / green peppers / tomato puree	Maintain healthy immune and nerve systems.
Water	Helps with dehydration when patients have diarrhoea.
Wheat / maize starch	Selenium helps activate T-helper cells. Energy (prevention of weight loss)
Antioxidant TBHQ (Vit C,E and A)	Prevents or delays oxidation of ingredients.
Vegetable oils	Provides energy after weight loss

Candidates must indicate that it is suitable as the HIV/AIDS patient has a weakened immune system.

3.5 *Compile a suitable nutritious lunch menu that includes the Chakalaka and could be served to manage the health of an HIV/AIDS individual. Motivate your choices.*

<p>Mark allocation:</p> <p>Menu should include dishes (including the Chakalaka) suitable for lunch and should include different food groups.</p> <p>Three different reasons for the inclusion of specific dishes (nutrients included in the dish with motivation) must be provided.</p>	
Examples of dishes:	
<p>Protein Meat, fish, chicken, milk, eggs and legumes</p> <p>Iron Liver, red meat, chicken, fish, wholegrain products and legumes</p> <p>Phytochemicals such as flavonoid and phytosterols naturally found in foods</p> <p>Vit B6 White beans, potatoes, meat, fish, chicken, maize, nuts, green leafy vegetables, broccoli and avocados</p>	<p>Strengthens the immune system. Body building/Repairing of cells after weight loss</p>

Vit A Dark green, yellow, orange and red fruit and vegetables	Needed to keep the linings of the lungs and intestine healthy to make it difficult for germs to enter the body and cause infection. Antioxidants that prevent infections and damage to cells.
Vit C Citrus fruits, guavas, mangoes, marulas, tomatoes, potatoes and strawberries	Help with recovery from infections. Antioxidants that prevent infections and damage to cells.
Vit E Plant oils, margarine and nuts	Antioxidants that prevent infections and damage to cells. Needed to maintain a healthy immune and nervous system.
Selenium and zinc	Important protectors of the immune system.
Fructose	Energy after weight loss
Fruit	
Starches	Energy – sustained energy-fuller for longer Low GI Fibre content

4.1 Clarify Beth's blog question by identifying two causes below for the development of type 2 diabetes. Write only the correct capital letters of your choices.

A C (Any order)

4.2 Provide Beth with five diet-related guidelines that she would need to implement if diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. Justify these guidelines.

- Follow a healthy diet by eating small, regular meals as this will prevent extreme fluctuations in the blood glucose level.
- Do not skip meals – it helps to keep the blood glucose levels constant.
- Choose foods that are low in saturated fat and kilojoules, in order to lose weight if overweight or to maintain a healthy body weight.
- Choose high-fibre foods, e.g. legumes, apples, rolled oats – they have a stabilising effect on the blood sugar level.
- Eat more low-GI foods – they release energy more gradually and keep the body satisfied / sated for longer.
- Eat foods containing lean protein to prevent the development of cardiovascular disease.
- Avoid refined sugars and be aware of hidden sugars to reduce the risk of high blood-sugar level.
- Maintain a healthy body weight to ensure optimal use of insulin and thus control blood glucose levels.
- Use salt sparingly and avoid saturated fats – to control blood pressure and cholesterol.

QUESTION 5

5.1 *Identify, from the extract, three reasons why Tebogo was diagnosed with bulimia nervosa.*

Reasons	Example from extract
She eats more than most individuals would eat under similar circumstances	"a variety of fast foods"
The excessive eating occurs in a limited period of time	"she tries to finish the food before her brother returns from soccer practice"
Spends a lot of time in the bathroom	"she usually spends a lot of time in the bathroom"
Purging/Vomiting	"purging"
Depression	"making her feel depressed"
Ashamed	"ashamed"
Vicious cycle	"vicious cycle"
Binge eating	"binge eating"
Have little or no control over eating	"urge to binge eat overcomes her"
Poor self-image	"hates the way she looks"
Feelings of guilt	"guilt"
Compensatory behaviour	"she tries to limit her food intake during the day"
Secretive behaviour	"she tries to finish the food before her brother returns from soccer practice"
Lack of control	"lots"
Not know how to stop	"she does not know how to stop"
Eating lots of sugary treats	"followed by lots of sugary treats"

5.2 *Name two digestive system side effects of Tebogo's eating disorder not mentioned in the extract.*

- Sore throat.
- Stomach pain/Damage to stomach lining.
- Damage to villi in colon
- Damage to oesophagus
- Tooth decay due to vomiting / Erosion of teeth / Acid dissolves the tooth enamel.
- Heartburn.
- Acid reflux.
- Bloating.
- Diarrhea.
- Constipation.
- Swollen salivary glands.
- Dehydration.
- Oedema.

5.3 *Suggest a management strategy for bulimia nervosa to Tebogo.*

Management should include:

- Maintaining a healthy body weight and obtaining information about healthy nutrition by consulting a dietician who will create a healthy eating plan with enough low-GI carbohydrates (to prevent food cravings), as well as enough fats (to make sufferer feel full for longer).
- This eating plan should also include the necessary mineral and vitamin supplementation. This way a healthy body weight, normal eating habits and good nutrition can be achieved.
- Psychotherapy that will help to replace unhealthy, negative beliefs and behaviour with healthy, positive ones.
- Will be taught behavioural skills to deal with stress, to control emotions and to develop good relationships.
- Medication, such as antidepressants, together with psychotherapy may help to reduce the symptoms of bulimia.

5.4 *Define the term "body mass index" and explain to Tebogo how to calculate her BMI.*

BMI can be defined as the relationship between weight and height. A high BMI is associated with body fat and health risks. It is the preferred method to assess weight in adults.

BMI is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms (kg) by his or her height in meters squared.

5.5 *Calculate Tebogo's BMI. Use the table below to explain to her which category of classification she falls into and then determine her ideal body weight. (Show all calculations).*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebogo's BMI} &= 85 \div (1,63)^2 \\ &= 32 \text{ (Obesity class I)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Normal weight} &= (1,63)^2 \times 18,5 = 49 \text{ kg} \\ &(1,63)^2 \times 24,9 = 66 \text{ kg} \\ &\text{Between 49 kg–66 kg} \end{aligned}$$

QUESTION 6

6.1 *The above-mentioned graph refers to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Define the term.*

- The instrument that is used to determine the increase in prices and the inflation rate.
- The CPI reflects the change in the cost of an imaginary basket of goods and services bought by a typical household. This is done monthly and is also known as the cost of living.

6.2 *According to the monthly basis inflation rates, between which months of 2017 did South African consumers experience the highest level of inflation, and what was the percentage?*

- February–January 2017
- 1,09%–1,1%
- Slightly higher than 1% but not exceeding 1,1%

6.3 *Predict what the consequences would be for South African households if the inflation rate keeps escalating at the above-mentioned rate.*

- Consumers will be able to buy less for the same amount of money.
- Wages and salaries may not keep up with the inflation rate.
- Less money will be available if the inflation rate is higher than the interest rate earned on savings.
- Increase in petrol prices.
- Increase in food prices.
- Leading to malnutrition
- Higher unemployment.
- High food prices will result in consumers having less choice / variety of foods to purchase.
- Families will take on more work to increase monetary income that will lead to less family time

6.4 *Give two possible reasons for the increased inflation rate.*

- Increase in food prices worldwide/Increase VAT.
- A sudden rise in fuel due to high oil prices.
- Recession.
- Repo rate/Bank lending money
- Import taxes/goods
- Demand/Environmental factors/Supply
- Political climate of the country

- 6.5 *Discuss the measure the government has taken to assist low-income households with food purchases.*

The government of South Africa has zero rated (no VAT) basic foodstuffs (which means that Value Added Tax (VAT) is levied at 0%) such as brown bread, brown wheat flour, raw eggs, dried beans, maize meal, canned sardines, fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh and powdered milk and dairy powder blend, dried maize, mealie rice, samp, lentils, white rice, sunflower oil and legumes (peas and beans).

- 6.6 *Predict the outcome if children suffer from a severe protein deficiency? Name four symptoms of this disease.*

Outcome:

- Children will develop kwashiorkor, as protein foods are very expensive.

Symptoms:

- poor digestion
- chronic diarrhoea
- infections (middle ear)
- deterioration of hair (rusty colour/hair loss), skin (rash or flaky skin) and nails (soft, thin and rigid)
- oedema (retention of body fluids)
- swelling of the abdomen (potbelly) and extremities
- skinny limbs
- fatty liver
- failure to thrive
- unintentional weight loss
- apathy/fatigue
- stunted growth
- decrease in muscle mass
- anaemia
- weak and brittle bones

- 6.7 *Suggest two protein-rich foods that are VAT exempt and therefore more affordable.*

- hens' eggs
- pilchards (canned)
- fresh milk / milk powder / dairy powder blend
- cultured milk
- samp
- legumes and pulses / lentils / dried beans

SECTION B CLOTHING AND THE CONSUMER**QUESTION 7**

7.1	C	v
7.2	F	i
7.3	A	ii
7.4	E	iv
7.5	B	vi

QUESTION 8

8.1 *Suggest five classic items that Shirley can incorporate into her existing wardrobe to make it appropriate for her new job at the law firm.*

- Trousers / slacks/ skirt
 - Plain white shirt
 - Jacket to match slacks / skirt/ trousers
 - Neat pair of shoes to wear with trousers and skirts / plain court shoes
 - Good-quality black handbag/laptop bag/briefcase (neutral colour)
 - Stockings
- Any other classic items that she will be able to pair with her existing wardrobe.

8.2 *Evaluate Shirley's existing wardrobe for her new career environment.*

She will be able to use some of the current items as casual wear, according to her lifestyle and personality, however, she will need clothing for formal / smart functions at the law firm.

Her clothing should reflect the image of the law firm.

She will need a core of basic, classic styles in neutral colours. Classic items that she will be able to mix and match.

Conclusion: Most clothing in her current wardrobe is not appropriate for her new career / work environment, but she might be able to use certain pieces, matching them with classic items to make her clothing appropriate **OR** any other appropriate answer that evaluates the suitability of her current wardrobe.

8.3 *Create a complete and appropriate outfit for Shirley to appear in court, using items from her current wardrobe and some of the classic styles suggested in Question 8.1.*

- Example given:
 - Plain white shirt (classic item) (any classic item may be used)
 - Black pencil skirt (existing wardrobe) (any suitable item from existing wardrobe)
 - Black jacket
 - Black pumps
- Appropriateness for law firm.

QUESTION 9

Fashion choice and change are influenced by various factors.

In each of the following instances select the factor that has nothing in common with the other two and provide a reason for your selection.

9.1 Recession

Others are social factors influencing fashion change.
Recession forms part of economic factors that influence fashion change.

9.2 The picture a person has of themselves or physical self

The picture a person has of themselves form part of self-image.
The physical and psychological self is part of self-concept.

OR

This refers to the physical characteristics of an individual's body type.
Psychological self and picture of oneself, refers to the ideological perception an individual has of themselves and their body image.

9.3 No individuality

Disadvantage of corporate clothing.
To be identifiable and to ensure a standard of appearance is some of the advantages of wearing corporate clothing.

9.4 Minimal make-up

When dressing for an interview your make-up should be minimal.
Extreme high heels and lots of perfume should be avoided when dressing for an interview.

QUESTION 10

10.1 *Name the four main factors that influence fashion change.*

- Economic factors
- Social factors
- Political factors
- Technological factors

10.2 *"... fashion has become so much part of the Olympic Games ..." Identify the factor mentioned in Question 10.1 this statement will form part of.*

Social factors

10.3 *Brand names like Ralph Lauren and Nike were mentioned in the extract. Discuss how the use of these names could influence the buying behaviour of consumers for this current Olympic Games fashion trend.*

- Brand labels will be must-haves for teenagers and young adults whether they can afford them or not. This might lead to some consumers accumulating debt.
- During the Olympic Games, they will want to be part of the trend and not feel left out. Peer pressure.
- Expensive brand names are often associated with good quality, encouraging buying.
- Advertising campaigns associate brand names with success, fashion, wealth and status that consumers want to be part of.
- Peer acceptance and social status are important to consumers therefore they will buy these brands.
- It being sportswear will make consumers feel good about themselves and boost self-confidence and self-esteem.
- Counterfeit clothing will enter the market making it more affordable for some consumers. Will not be the same quality.
(The answers must relate to the Olympic Games.)

QUESTION 11

Explain how consumers can manage their use and choice of clothing to support sustainability and thus leave a smaller carbon footprint.

- Buy clothes that are made from sustainable textiles such as organic cotton and silk.
- A lot of fuel is used to import goods, and this increases the carbon footprint as carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere during combustion – avoid buying imported clothing.
- Buy clothes made from textiles that have been manufactured locally, as this promotes sustainability and the South African economy.
- Do not throw unused clothes away. Sell them to second-hand clothes shops or donate them to a children's home, hospice or welfare organisation. Recycle.
- Convert old clothes or fabric into new clothes or cut them up to make rags / cleaning cloths. Re-use.
- Production of new clothes is reduced by recycling clothing, thus lowering the carbon footprint.
- Buy from climate- / ethics-conscious brands that are taking steps to reduce their carbon footprint.
- Buy less, but buy better quality as this is the best way to reduce carbon footprint as clothing will last longer.
- Air-dry clothing, instead of using tumble dryer.
- Choose the cold cycle of the washing machine.
- Upcycling/revamping into new items
- Repairing clothing when damaged and not just throwing it out
- Read labels to maximise product life
- Sustainable brands/designers

SECTION C HOUSING AND FURNISHINGS AND THE CONSUMER

QUESTION 12

12.1	B	ii
12.2	D	i
12.3	A	iv
12.4	F	v
12.5	C	vi

QUESTION 13

Compare buying, building and renting a house with regard to:

- 13.1 *Lifestyle*
- 13.2 *Cost*
- 13.3 *Investment*
- 13.4 *Maintenance*

Tabulate your answer as shown below:

	BUYING	BUILDING	RENTING
LIFESTYLE	Flexibility – the property can be altered. Suit your lifestyle	Can be designed for own needs. Suit your lifestyle	Restricted – no flexibility to improve property. Lifestyle can be limited by the contract – not having pets
COST	Fluctuates depending on interest rates. Costs more than renting initially.	Fluctuates depending on interest rates. May cost more than buying.	Rental increases with inflation.
INVESTMENT	Increasing value. Generates wealth. May also borrow against its value.	Increasing value. Generates wealth. May be able to borrow against its value.	No investment benefit to yourself.
MAINTENANCE	Maintenance of house and garden.	Low maintenance initially because house is new. High cost to establish new garden.	Maintenance is owner's responsibility.

QUESTION 14

14.1 *Name five factors to take into consideration when building your own home.*

Site/Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select location to meet own needs • Advisable to use estate agent to ensure legality of purchase
Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose house plan according to personal needs / finances available / suitability of the site • Draughtsman or architect will ensure house plans are legal and meet requirements of local authority
Builder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use NHBRC to select registered builder / contractor to construct the house • Ensure that a quotation is received, stating all requirements, before making a final selection
Finance/financial circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise finance before building commences • Bank loan or government housing subsidy
Family's lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Stage of family in life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Size of family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

14.2 *Finding the right builder is very important when building your own home. State two disadvantages when an unreliable builder is chosen.*

- There will be the risk of faulty construction and design
- It can cost more than the original quote due to poor workmanship
- It can create a lot of problems and stress for the owner if the building work is delayed due to an unreliable builder
- An unreliable builder might not manage subcontractors during the building process and it will become the landowners' responsibility
- Penalties might be applicable if the building progress is delayed

14.3 *State five criteria to be included in the building contract in order to protect Kevin and Jo-Anne.*

Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed breakdown of all costs including building and legal costs
General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific dates for commencement and completion of building process • Method and terms of payment
Guarantees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that there are no structural defects, roof leaks, incorrect building practices or incomplete work
Cancellation clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consequences if either the landowner or the builder does not fulfil their part of the agreement
Specification list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That describes all the materials, finishes and fittings to be used in the construction of the house

QUESTION 15

15.1 *Identify the type of home ownership in the advertisement.*

Sectional title

15.2 *Define the term "sole mandate".*

A seller gives only one estate agent authority to sell his property.

15.3 *Discuss the role the estate agent plays when selling this property.*

- They see that the buying and selling of the property goes smoothly.
- Protect the interest of the client (usually the seller).
- Give information about schools, medical facilities, shops, amenities, crime levels.
- Advise on the fair market value of the property.
- Assist the buyer with his/her application for a home loan.
- May apply for a bond on behalf of the buyer.
- Disclosure of all facts relating to the property.
- Seeing that any money paid by the buyer is properly receipted and paid into an appropriate account.
- Giving advice, co-ordinating and managing the entire buying process until the property is registered in the buyer's name.
- The agent can mediate and resolve queries, disputes and problems that might occur during the buying process.
- Advertise the property

15.4 *The advertisement states "No transfer duty". Clarify what is meant by this term.*

- Transfer duty is a government tax that needs to be paid when the ownership of a property is transferred from the seller to the buyer.
- Transferring the property into the new owners' name.

15.5 *Explain why it is not necessary to pay transfer duty when buying one of these town houses.*

- The property is newly built / a new development / bought from the developer.
- It has not belonged to someone else before / the buyer will be the first owner.
- No transfer duty for up to R900 000.

15.6 *Even though no transfer duty is necessary for this property, there are other costs involved when buying a property. List two additional transfer costs that need to be paid.*

- Conveyance fee / Attorney fees
- Deeds office fee

15.7 *State to whom the costs mentioned in Question 15.6 are payable and for what reason.*

- **Conveyance fee:** payment for the conveyancer (attorney) for overseeing the transfer process
- **Deeds office fee:** payable to the Deeds Office to register the property into the buyer's name

15.8 *A monthly levy is payable every month. What is the levy for this advertised property?*

R1 861,00

15.9 *Suggest four specific uses for this levy.*

- Insurance on the buildings.
- Payment of rates and taxes/waste removal.
- Water consumption of the complex.
- Electricity consumption of all the services except the owner's own electricity consumption.
- Maintenance of the buildings (on the outside of the units) and common areas (garden and swimming pool).
- Complex security arrangements.
- Covering of any extraordinary expenses, for example damage caused by flooding.
- Free internet for a year
(Ensure that learners' answers are not general and does not include homeowner costs.)

QUESTION 16

Advise the consumers in Cape Town on buying a washing machine in order to reduce their water consumption and have less impact on the environment.

- Frontloading washing machines use the least water.
- Study the water and energy consumption ratings on the label.
- Consider buying the washing machine that uses the least water per kilogram of laundry.
- An automatic setting to adjust water levels ensures that only the required amount of water is used.
- Manufacturers may indicate how to dispose of environmentally friendly packaging. Dispose of packaging appropriately by recycling it.
- Buy locally manufactured washing machines to reduce the carbon footprint of shipping and transport emissions.
- Purchase a washing machine with a filter which catches shed fibres and thus does not pass through waste water, causing possible damage to the environment.
- Purchase a washing machine with a cold water option, which is environmentally friendly as it does not use electricity to heat the water.

SECTION D EXTENDED WRITING RESPONSE**QUESTION 17**

There is a very real threat to household food security in poor communities in South Africa. Write an article as a response to this news24 extract discussing the reasons for this threat and for problems associated with food production. Suggest solutions to help consumers in poorer communities.

The article must:

- have an applicable heading and introduction.
- contain about 500 words (1½–2 pages) and appropriate paragraphs.
- come to a clear conclusion and give a valid reason for your answer.

Marks will be allocated according to the rubric.

Category	4 marks	3 marks	2 marks	1 mark
Focuses on and uses article.	The entire response is accurately related to the topic and allows the reader to understand clearly.	Most of the response is related to the topic. Wanders off at one point, but the reader can still learn something about the topic.	Some of the response is related to the topic. Not a strong link to the topic.	No attempt has been made to relate the response to the topic.
Content: Thoroughness	All facts presented in the response are accurate. Definite link to poor communities in South Africa and the article.	Almost all facts presented in the response are accurate. Some reference to South Africa and the article.	Some facts presented in the response are accurate. Very little reference to South Africa and the article.	Facts irrelevant or incorrect. No mention of South Africa or the article.
Content: Relevance	Response relevant and many reasons and solutions are mentioned.	Response relevant and mentions a few reasons and solutions.	Discusses only the reasons for food security crisis.	Response not relevant to either food security reasons or solutions.
Conclusion	Clearly understands the topic in depth and presents a clear and concise conclusion.	Understands the topic. Conclusion relevant.	Somewhat understands the topic. No clear conclusion.	No understanding of the topic. No clear conclusion.
Presentation	Tone of article is mature. Suited, appropriate and professional argument. Excellent and appropriate use of language and terminology. Appropriate heading for article. Interesting introduction. Correct paragraphing with good transitions.	Tone is consistent and suited to professional argument. Good and appropriate use of language and terminology. Heading given for article. Mostly appropriate introduction and paragraphing.	Tone, language and terminology is weak. Heading does not relate to article. Attempts at correct introduction and paragraphing.	Writing is almost unintelligible. Tone, language and terminology exceptionally weak. Introduction and paragraphing not present.

The article is marked holistically using the IEB source-based essay rubric with the following guidelines.

Introduction:

- Food security means that all people have daily access to enough safe and nutritious food to lead an active and healthy life.
- Three main principles:
 - food availability
 - food accessibility
 - food utilisation

Discuss reasons for this threat:

- Access to nutritious, safe food and water is often a problem in poorer communities as it can be very expensive, and these communities might not have clean, safe running water.
- Poorer communities are often not close to cities / towns and expensive transport costs to these centres might have an impact on their access to food.
- Even though a government might assure food availability and accessibility, it is the consumers' responsibility to use their basic knowledge of nutrition to make safe use of food and water resources to maintain a healthy life – this is often not possible in poorer communities as they might not have access to the relevant knowledge.
- Unemployment and low wages make it impossible for these communities to afford healthy foods.
- Insufficient information, education (poorer communities often struggle to make wise purchasing choices), knowledge about nutrition and hygiene.
- Limited social media services due to location makes it impossible for these communities to take advantage of specials in shops.
- Poorer communities prioritise their income and spend most of their money on education, debt, electricity and transport, rather than food.
- Child support grants often do not even cover a child's basic food needs.
- Food prices have increased at such a rate and they are paying the same price for less food, which makes it impossible to feed a family.
- Prices of foods used by poorer communities (examples from extract) increase significantly due to inflation.

Problems associated with local food production:

- **Strikes**
 - Food industry – decrease in food production.
 - Truck driver strikes – food not delivered to communities on time and can spoil or go to waste.
 - Farm worker strikes – some aspects of the farming process cannot go ahead such as cultivation, harvesting and the packaging of food, which decrease the availability of food.
- **Land reform**
 - Viable farms are given to inexperienced farmers thus reducing the availability of food.
 - Inexperienced farmers do not have any support or guidance to farm successfully and produce enough food.

- **Droughts and unavailability of water**
 - Lead to decrease in food production – threat to food security as food prices increase.
 - No water – production is restricted / crops die / poor production yield.
 - Less food is produced which results in food price increases.
 - Contamination, through poor sanitation; available water cannot be used, leads to decreased food production.

- **Suggestions to help poorer communities**
 - Wage disputes during strikes should be settled as soon as possible to prevent a decrease in food production.
 - Own vegetable gardens – encouraging and educating poorer communities to start their own vegetable gardens.
 - They can use the produce of these gardens to supplement their income.
 - Poorer communities should be educated with regard to VAT-exempted foods, cheaper options (especially other protein sources), wise food choices, including the preparation of nutritional meals.

Conclusion

Marked according to rubric requirements.

Total: 200 marks