

ILW1501

(470944)

May/June 2015

Mei/June 2015

**INTRODUCTION TO LAW
INLEIDING TOT DIE REG**

Duration 2 Hours
Tydsduur 2 Uur

100 Marks
100 Punte

EXAMINERS / EKSAMINATORE

FIRST / EERSTE

MR/MNR FM MAHLOBOGWANE

SECOND / TWEEDE

MRS/MEV A JACOBS

**Closed book examination
Toeboekeksamen**

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**This paper consists of 22 pages plus instructions for completion of a mark-reading sheet
Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 22 bladsye plus instruksies vir die voltooiing van 'n merkleesblad.**

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[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS
HIERDIE VRAESTEL BESTAAN UIT TWEE AFDELINGS

SECTION A COMPULSORY 70 MARKS

Your answers to the questions in this section must be written directly on the examination paper

AFDELING A: VERPLIGTEND 70 PUNTE

Jou antwoorde op die vrae in hierdie afdeling moet direk op die eksamenvraestel geskryf word.

SECTION B COMPULSORY 30 MARKS

This section consists of 15 multiple-choice questions which must be answered on the mark-reading sheet provided. Each question counts **TWO** marks. The unique number to be filled in on the mark-reading sheet is **470944**.

AFDELING B. VERPLIGTEND 30 PUNTE

Hierdie afdeling bestaan uit 15 meervoudigekeuse-vrae wat op die merkleesblad wat voorsien word, beantwoord moet word. Elke vraag tel TWEE punte. Die unieke nommer wat op die merkleesblad ingevul moet word, is. 470944

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Answer ALL the questions
- 2 Read the questions VERY CAREFULLY before answering them
- 3 Use a BLUE or a BLACK PEN when you answer the questions of SECTION A on the EXAMINATION PAPER PLEASE DO NOT USE A PENCIL WHEN ANSWERING THIS SECTION
- 4 Use an HB PENCIL when you answer the questions of SECTION B on the MARK-READING SHEET PLEASE DO NOT USE A PEN WHEN COMPLETING THE MARK-READING SHEET

INSTRUKSIES

- 1 Beantwoord AL die vrae.
- 2 Lees die vrae BAIE AANDAGTIG voordat jy dit beantwoord.
- 3 Gebruik 'n BLOU of 'n SWART PEN wanneer jy die vrae van AFDELING A op die EKSAMENVRAESTEL beantwoord. MOET ASSEBLIEF NIE 'N POTLOOD GEBRUIK WANNEER JY HIERDIE AFDELING BEANTWOORD NIE.
- 4 Gebruik 'n HB-POTLOOD wanneer jy die vrae van AFDELING B op die MERKLEESBLAD beantwoord. MOET ASSEBLIEF NIE 'N PEN GEBRUIK WANNEER JY DIE MERKLEESBLAD VOLTOOI NIE.

[TURN OVER]
 [BLAAI OM]

SECTION A
AFDELING A

Answer ALL the questions. Your answers to the questions in this section must be written DIRECTLY on the examination paper in the space provided.

Beantwoord AL die vrae. Skryf jou antwoorde op die vrae in hierdie afdeling DIREK op die eksamenvraestel in die ruimte toegelaat.

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

- (a) Name three differences between the law and community mores (3)
Noem drie verskille tussen die reg en gemeenskapsedes. (3)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

- (b) Distinguish between formal justice and substantive justice (3)
Onderskei tussen formele geregtigheid en substantiewe geregtigheid. (3)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (c) According to South African private law, a legal subject can be the bearer of four types of rights. **Name** these four types of rights **as well as** their corresponding objects (4)
Volgens die Suid-Afrikaanse privaatreë kan 'n regsobjek die draer van vier tipes regte wees. Noem hierdie vier tipes regte asook hulle ooreenstemmende objekte (4)

- (d) To which legal family does South African law belong? Give reasons for your answer (5)
Tot watter regsfamilie behoort die Suid-Afrikaanse reg? Gee redes vir jou antwoord. (5)

[15]

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

- (a) Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow
Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg

Charl and Charlotte Charles have been married for the past 25 years. During this time they have lived in luxury and have never even thought about what would happen to their wealth if they are not around anymore. On their way to Cape Town for their annual holiday they both die in a car accident. Their three children are now very eager to hear what will happen to their parents' wealth.
Charl en Charlotte Charles is reeds die afgelope 25 jaar getroud. Gedurende hierdie tyd het hulle in luuksheid gelewe en het nooit eers daaraan gedink wat van hulle rykdom sou word indien hulle die dag nie meer daar is nie. Op pad Kaapstad toe vir hul jaarlikse vakansie sterf beide in 'n motorongeluk. Hulle drie kinders is nou baie gretig om te hoor wat van hulle ouers se rykdom sal word.

- (i) Which **main division** of South African law will be applicable to this scenario? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
Watter hoofafdeling van die Suid-Afrikaanse reg sal van toepassing wees op hierdie scenario? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (2)

- (ii) Which **division** of your answer in (i) will be applicable to this scenario? Explain in detail what this **specific division** deals with. (3)
Watter afdeling van jou antwoord in (i) sal van toepassing wees op hierdie scenario? Verduidelik volledig waaroor hierdie spesifieke afdeling handel. (3)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (iii) Which **subdivision** of your answer in (ii) will be applicable to this scenario? Give reasons for your answer (3)
Watter onderafdeling van jou antwoord in (ii) sal van toepassing wees op hierdie scenario? Gee redes vir jou antwoord (3)

- (iv) The subdivision in (iii) is divided into two further subdivisions Identify the **further subdivision** that will be applicable to our scenario Give a reason for your answer (2)
Die onderafdeling in (iii) word in twee verdere onderafdelings ingedeel. Identifiseer die verdere onderafdeling wat van toepassing sal wees op ons scenario Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (2)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (b) Briefly explain what is meant by the doctrine of judicial precedent and how it is applied in South African courts (5)
Verduidelik kortliks wat die beginsel van geregtelike presedent beteken en hoe dit toepassing vind in Suid-Afrikaanse howe. (5)

[15]

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

- (a) **Name** the special features which have been built into our Constitution to ensure that our democracy succeeds (5)
Noem die spesiale eienskappe wat in ons Grondwet ingebou is ten einde die sukses van ons demokrasie te verseker. (5)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

- (b) The South African Constitution of 1996 makes provision for the separation of our government's powers **Name** the three branches of government and **explain** the function of each branch (6)
Die Suid-Afrikaanse Grondwet van 1996 maak voorsiening vir die skeiding van ons regering se magte Noem die drie vertakkinge van die regering en **verduidelik** die funksie van elke vertakking. (6)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Voltooi die volgende diagram om die drie kategorieë fundamentele regte wat deur ons Grondwet beskerm word, asook een voorbeeld van 'n fundamentele reg by elke kategorie, uit te beeld (3)

Kategorie	Een Voorbeeld
1	
2	
3	

- (d) What is the purpose of the first-generation rights that are entrenched in our Bill of Rights? (1)
 Wat is die oogmerk van die eerstepenerasieregte wat in ons Handves van Regte vervat word? (1)

[15]

QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

- (a) Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow
 Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg

Charles Maimela drives at 80km/h on a road where there is a 60km/h speed limit. Charles fails to see Frans Mahlobogwane who is crossing the road. Frans is knocked down and sustains severe injuries. He incurs medical bills to the value of R210 000.

Charles Maimela ry teen 'n spoed van 80km/h op 'n pad waar die spoedgrens 60 km/h is. Charles sien nie vir Frans Mahlobogwane wat besig is om die pad oor te steek nie. Hy ry Frans om en Frans doen ernstige beserings op Frans se mediese onkoste beloop R210 000.

- (i) Identify the **two** different legal disputes that might arise from these facts. Also explain the purpose of each of the disputes that you name (4)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

With each of the following statements there are two options between brackets
Encircle the correct option.

**By elkeen van die volgende stellings is daar twee opsies tussen hakies
Omkring die korrekte opsie.**

- (a) (Formal law / Substantive law) is that part of the law which determines the content and meaning of different legal rules (1)
Die (formele reg / substantiewe reg) is daardie deel van die reg wat die inhoud en betekenis van verskillende regsreëls bepaal. (1)
- (b) A (legal subject / legal object) is subject to the norms of the law and may have rights and duties (1)
'n (Regs subjek / Regsobjek) is onderworpe aan die regsnorme en kan die draer van regte en verpligtinge wees. (1)
- (c) A father who abuses his daughter infringes upon her (personal right / personality right) (1)
'n Vader wat sy dogter mishandel skend haar (persoonlike reg / persoonlikheidsreg). (1)
- (d) The *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is a codification of the (Roman law / Roman-Dutch law) (1)
Die *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is 'n kodifikasie van die (Romeinse reg / Romeins-Hollandse reg). (1)
- (e) (Public law / Private law) regulates relationships that are concerned with the interests of the community (1)
Die (publiekreg / privaatreg) reël verhoudings wat met die belange van die gemeenskap verband hou. (1)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (f) Statutory law is passed by (parliament / courts) (1)
Statutêre reg word deur die (parlement / howe) uitgevaardig. (1)
- (g) The part of a court's decision which creates a precedent and binds other courts dealing with the same kind of disputes is called the (*obiter dictum / ratio decidendi*) (1)
Die deel van 'n hof se beslissing wat 'n presedent skep en ander howe wat oor dieselfde soort geskille moet beslis bind, word die (*obiter dictum / ratio decidendi*) genoem (1)
- (h) The application of the Bill of Rights between the state and the individual is known as the (horizontal / vertical) application of the Bill of Rights (1)
Die toepassing van die Handves van Regte tussen die staat en die individu staan bekend as die (horisontale / vertikale) toepassing van die Handves van Regte. (1)
- (i) In terms of section 36 of the Constitution the law that limits a right must be of (partial / general) application (1)
Ingevolge artikel 36 van die Grondwet moet die regsvoorskrif wat 'n reg beperk van (gedeeltelike / algemene) werking wees. (1)
- (j) A (magistrate / court orderly) is responsible for keeping order in a magistrate's court (1)
'n (Landdros / Hofordonnans) is verantwoordelik om orde te handhaaf in 'n landdroshof (1)

[10]TOTAL SECTION A [70]
TOTAAL AFDELING A: [70][TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

**SECTION B
AFDELING B**

This section consists of 15 multiple-choice questions. You must choose ONE statement as your answer for each question and then mark it on the mark-reading sheet. Each question counts **TWO** marks. In this section you must mark your answers with an HB PENCIL on the MARK-READING SHEET provided. PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS on the mark-reading sheet carefully before you fill in your answers. The following unique number must be filled in on the mark-reading sheet **470944**

Hierdie afdeling bestaan uit 15 meervoudigekeuse-vrae. Jy moet EEN stelling as jou antwoord vir elke vraag kies en dan jou antwoord op die merkleesblad merk. Elke vraag tel **TWEE** punte. In hierdie afdeling moet jy jou antwoorde met 'n HB-POTLOOD op die MERKLEESBLAD wat voorsien word, merk. LEES ASSEBLIEF DIE INSTRUKSIES op die merkleesblad noukeurig voordat jy jou antwoorde invul. Die volgende unieke nommer moet op die merkleesblad ingevul word **470944**

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

Law can be defined as

- (1) unwritten, but formal rules of conduct
- (2) informal rules of conduct
- (3) primary rules meant to guide human behaviour
- (4) a body of rules of conduct which has binding legal force

Die reg kan omskryf word as

- (1) ongeskrewe, maar formele gedragsreëls
- (2) informele gedragsreëls.
- (3) primêre reëls wat riglyne verskaf vir menslike gedrag.
- (4) 'n stelsel van gedragsreëls wat bindende regsrag het.

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

The *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is the

- (1) codification of Roman classical law by Roman jurists
- (2) codification of Roman law by Justinian
- (3) codification of Roman-Catholic church law known as canon law
- (4) codification of Roman-Dutch law by de Groot and Voet

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Die *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is die

- (1) kodifikasie van die Romeinse klassieke reg deur Romeinse juriste
- (2) kodifikasie van die Romeinse reg deur Justinianus
- (3) kodifikasie van die Rooms-Katolieke kerkreg bekend as die kanonieke reg
- (4) kodifikasie van die Romeins-Hollandse reg deur de Groot en Voet.

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

Which of the following countries' legal systems fall within the common law legal family?

- (1) Germany
- (2) The Netherlands
- (3) Belgium
- (4) Australia

Watter een van die volgende lande se regstelsels val binne die *common law* regsfamilie?

- (1) Duitsland
- (2) Nederland
- (3) Belgie
- (4) Australie

QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

Jane Mthibe agreed with Technicolour Painters that they would paint the Mthibe's house. In terms of the agreement Technicolour Painters undertook to finish the job within three weeks. However, after three weeks Technicolour Painters had only managed to paint half the house. Jane was furious. Which one of Jane's rights was infringed?

- (1) a real right
- (2) a personal right
- (3) a personality right
- (4) a fundamental right

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Jane Mothibe het met Technicolour Painters ooreengekom om die Mothibes se huis te verf. Ingevolge die ooreenkoms het Technicolour Painters onderneem om die werk binne drie weke te voltooi. Nadat drie weke verloop het, het Technicolour Painters egter net die helfte van die huis klaar gevef. Jane was woedend. Watter een van Jane se regte is aangetas?

- (1) 'n saaklike reg
- (2) 'n persoonlike reg
- (3) 'n persoonlikheidsreg
- (4) 'n fundamentele reg

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

After the split of the Roman Empire several factors contributed to the survival of Roman law. Which of the following did **not** form part of these factors?

- (1) the use of classical Roman law in the ancient world
- (2) the codification of Roman law by Justinian
- (3) the use of Roman law by Germanic rulers to govern Romans
- (4) the Roman law as foundation of canon law

Na die verdeling van die Romeinse Ryk het verskeie faktore bygedra tot die behoud van die Romeinse reg. Watter een van die volgende het **nie** deel gevorm van hierdie faktore **nie**?

- (1) die gebruik van klassieke Romeinse reg in die antieke wêreld
- (2) die kodifikasie van die Romeinse reg deur Justinianus
- (3) die gebruik van die Romeinse reg deur Germaanse heersers om Romeine te regeer
- (4) die Romeinse reg as grondslag van die kanonieke reg

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

Temba and Thandi argue while they are waiting for a taxi at a taxi rank. Temba shouts at Thandi: "Thandi, you are a prostitute!" Thandi is very upset about the incident because some of her co-workers also heard what Temba shouted. She approaches you for legal advice. Which branch of private law will you use to solve her problem?

- (1) criminal law
- (2) law of persons
- (3) law of procedure
- (4) law of personality

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Temba en Thandi argumenteer terwyl hulle wag vir 'n taxi by 'n staanplek vir taxi's. Temba skreeu vir Thandi: "Thandi, jy is 'n prostituut!" Thandi is baie ontsteld oor die voorval omdat van haar medewerknemers ook gehoor het wat Temba geskreeu het. Sy nader jou vir regsadvies. Watter vertakking van die privaatreë sal jy gebruik om haar probleem op te los?

- (1) strafreg
- (2) personereg
- (3) prosesreg
- (4) persoonlikheidsreg

QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

Themba Nowa is Karel's legal advisor in a labour dispute. Which authoritative source of South African law should he consult first?

- (1) legislation
- (2) common law
- (3) court decisions
- (4) legal textbooks

Themba Nowa is Karel se regsadviseur in 'n arbeidsdispuut. Watter gesaghebbende bron van die Suid-Afrikaanse reg behoort hy eerste te raadpleeg?

- (1) wetgewing
- (2) gemenereg
- (3) hofbeslissings
- (4) regshandboeke

QUESTION 8 / VRAAG 8

The "common law" of South Africa usually refers to

- (1) unwritten law which develops from customs within a community
- (2) Dutch law (*placaeten*) which was used during the 17th century in the Cape
- (3) writings on law by 17th and 18th century Roman-Dutch jurists as interpreted by our courts
- (4) the law of our country which is contained in legislation

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Die "gemenerereg" van Suid-Afrika verwys gewoonlik na

- (1) die ongeskrewe reg wat uit gewoonte binne 'n gemeenskap ontwikkel.
- (2) Hollandse reg (*placaeten*) wat in die 17de eeu aan die Kaap gebruik is.
- (3) regsgekrifte van die 17de- en 18de eeuse Romeins-Hollandse juriste soos vertolk deur ons howe.
- (4) die reg van ons land wat in wetgewing vervat word

QUESTION 9 / VRAAG 9

Indicate the incorrect statement

- (1) A constitution is a document which sets out the structure and functions of government
- (2) A constitution is a statute which contains the rules by which a country is governed
- (3) A constitution is a codification of the law of a democratic country
- (4) A constitution is a document which sets out the standards used for protection against any abuse of state power

Dui die verkeerde stelling aan:

- (1) 'n Grondwet is 'n dokument wat die struktuur en funksies van die regering uiteensit
- (2) 'n Grondwet is 'n statuut wat die reëls waardeur 'n land regeer word, bevat
- (3) 'n Grondwet is 'n kodifikasie van die reg van 'n demokratiese land.
- (4) 'n Grondwet is 'n dokument wat die standaard uiteensit wat gebruik word vir beskerming teen enige misbruik van staatsmag

QUESTION 10 / VRAAG 10

"Supremacy of the Constitution" means

- (a) Parliament can declare any law that is inconsistent with the Constitution to be unconstitutional
- (b) The Constitution prescribes standards which must be followed in order to make all law consistent with the Constitution

Which one of the following options is correct?

- (1) (a) and (b) are correct
- (2) (a) and (b) are incorrect
- (3) (a) is correct, (b) is incorrect
- (4) (a) is incorrect, (b) is correct

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

"Oppergesag van die Grondwet" beteken

- (a) Die parlement kan enige reg wat nie in ooreenstemming met die Grondwet is nie ongrondwetlik verklaar.
- (b) Die Grondwet skryf standaarde voor wat gevolg moet word om alle reg in ooreenstemming met die Grondwet te bring

Watter een van die volgende opsies is korrek?

- (1) (a) en (b) is korrek
- (2) (a) en (b) is verkeerd.
- (3) (a) is korrek; (b) is verkeerd.
- (4) (a) is verkeerd, (b) is korrek

QUESTION 11 / VRAAG 11

Jonathan Jones is in grade 8. He battles with mathematics. One day his teacher loses her temper, gives him a hiding and calls him "a stupid monkey". The next day Jonathan refuses to go back to school and his parents go to the headmaster. Which **fundamental right** of Jonathan has been infringed?

- (1) his right to life
- (2) his right to a good name
- (3) his right to human dignity
- (4) his right to physical integrity

Jonathan Jones is in graad 8. Hy sukkel met wiskunde. Eendag verloor sy onderwyseres haar humeur, gee hom 'n pak slaag en noem hom 'n "dom aap". Die volgende dag weier Jonathan om skool toe te gaan en sy ouers gaan na die skoolhoof toe. Op watter fundamentele reg van Jonathan is daar inbreuk gemaak?

- (1) sy reg op lewe
- (2) sy reg op 'n goeie naam
- (3) sy reg op menswaardigheid
- (4) sy reg op fisiese integriteit

QUESTION 12 / VRAAG 12

In terms of the Civil Union Act 17 of 2006 gays and lesbians can enter into a marriage with someone of the same sex.

- (1) True
- (2) False

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Ingevolge die Civil Union Act 17 van 2006 kan gays en lesbiers 'n huwelik sluit met iemand van dieselfde geslag.

- (1) Waar
- (2) Onwaar

QUESTION 13 / VRAAG 13

In a criminal matter the state must prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. In this context, "beyond reasonable doubt" refers to

- (1) the standard of proof
- (2) a balance of probabilities
- (3) a criminal defence
- (4) the burden of proof

In 'n strafsak moet die staat sy saak bo redelike twyfel bewys. In hierdie konteks verwys "bo redelike twyfel" na

- (1) die bewysstandaard
- (2) 'n balans van waarskynlikhede
- (3) 'n strafregtelike verdediging
- (4) die bewysias

QUESTION 14 / VRAAG 14

Mr Mahlobogwane reads through his grandson's study guide for Introduction to Law. He comes across the term "jurisdiction". He asks his grandson what this legal term means. His grandson explains that "jurisdiction" means the following:

- (1) the nature of the court proceedings
- (2) the court's competence to hear the matter
- (3) the geographical area of the court
- (4) the nature of the relief that is claimed

Mnr Mahlobogwane lees deur sy kleinseun se studiegids vir Inleiding tot die Reg. Hy kom die begrip "jurisdiksie" tee. Hy vra sy kleinseun wat hierdie regsbegrip beteken. Sy kleinseun verduidelik dat "jurisdiksie" die volgende beteken.

- (1) die aard van die hofverrigtinge
- (2) die hof se bevoegdheid om die saak aan te hoor
- (3) die geografiese gebied van die hof
- (4) die aard van die eis wat ingestel word

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 15 / VRAAG 15

Consider the following **two** remarks pertaining to advocates and attorneys

- (a) After completing their university studies, attorneys and advocates have to complete different forms of practical training before they can enter into practice
- (b) Attorneys can qualify as conveyancers and notaries after having passed the required examinations

Which one of the following options is **correct**?

- (1) (a) and (b) are correct
- (2) (a) and (b) are incorrect
- (3) (a) is correct, (b) is incorrect
- (4) (a) is incorrect, (b) is correct

Oorweeg die volgende **twee** opmerkings met betrekking tot advokate en prokureurs

- (a) Nadat advokate en prokureurs hulle universiteitsopleiding voltooi het, moet hulle verskillende vorme van praktiese opleiding voltooi voordat hulle die praktyk kan betree.
- (b) Prokureurs kan kwalifiseer as aktebesorgers en notarisse nadat hulle die eksamens wat daarvoor vereis word, geslaag het

Watter een van die volgende opsies is **korrek**?

- (1) (a) en (b) is korrek.
- (2) (a) en (b) is verkeerd.
- (3) (a) is korrek; (b) is verkeerd
- (4) (a) is verkeerd; (b) is korrek

TOTAL SECTION B 15 x 2 = [30]
TOTAAL: AFDELING B: 15 x 2 = [30]

TOTAL 100
TOTAAL: 100

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT NO. PSY100-X
STUDIE-EENHEID BY PSY100-X

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PAPER NUMBER
VRAESTELNOMMER

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STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTNOMMER

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c0	c0	c0	c0	c0	c0	c0	c0
c1	c1	c1	c1	c1	c1	c1	c1
c2	c2	c2	c2	c2	c2	c2	c2
c3	c3	c3	c3	c3	c3	c3	c3
c4	c4	c4	c4	c4	c4	c4	c4
c5	c5	c5	c5	c5	c5	c5	c5
c6	c6	c6	c6	c6	c6	c6	c6
c7	c7	c7	c7	c7	c7	c7	c7
c8	c8	c8	c8	c8	c8	c8	c8
c9	c9	c9	c9	c9	c9	c9	c9

INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

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DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

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EXAMINATION CENTRE (EG PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

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UNIQUE PAPER NO
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

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c0	c0	c0	c0	c0	c0
c1	c1	c1	c1	c1	c1
c2	c2	c2	c2	c2	c2
c3	c3	c3	c3	c3	c3
c4	c4	c4	c4	c4	c4
c5	c5	c5	c5	c5	c5
c6	c6	c6	c6	c6	c6
c7	c7	c7	c7	c7	c7
c8	c8	c8	c8	c8	c8
c9	c9	c9	c9	c9	c9

For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
- 2 MARK LIKE THIS
- 3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

- 1 GEBUIK SLEGS N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- 2 MERK AS VOLG
- 3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- 4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- 7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- 8 MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

1	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
2	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
3	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
4	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
5	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
6	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
7	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
8	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
9	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
10	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
11	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
12	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
13	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
14	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
15	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
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23	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
24	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
25	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
26	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
27	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
28	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
29	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
30	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
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134	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
135	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
136	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
137	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
138	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
139	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5
140	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5

Specimen only