

## Grade 7 Life Orientation Worksheet

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### Diversity

Read the following and then complete the activity that follows.

In South Africa we have many different cultures, each of them free to celebrate their individuality. We are all protected by our Constitution. It is because of our many different cultures that we are known as 'The Rainbow Nation'.

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(Edited, sourced from Wikipedia)

### Different cultures in South Africa

There is no single **culture of South Africa**. We have so many different ethnic groups in South Africa that it is no wonder that we have so many cultural differences as well. This is probably also because of the legacy of [Apartheid](#), when racial groups were neatly divided into Blacks, Whites, Coloureds, and Asians.

#### Protection of cultural rights

The rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities are protected in the [constitution](#) by the [Commission for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities](#).

Let's look at the different racial groups.

#### Black people

The country's black majority still has a large number of rural people who lead largely poor and simple lives. However, blacks are increasingly moving to cities and becoming urbanised and [westernised](#), and usually speak [English](#) or [Afrikaans](#) in addition to their native tongue, which could be one of nine black languages with official status since 1994. These include the [Nguni](#) languages, [Zulu](#), [Xhosa](#), [Ndebele](#) and [Swazi](#), and the [Sotho](#) languages, which include [Tswana](#), [Sotho](#) and [Northern Sotho](#). There are also the Venda language and the Tsonga language. There are cultural differences as well between speakers from the two language groups.

Most black people in South Africa are [Christian](#) and members of the [Anglican](#) and [Roman Catholic](#) church or the predominantly black [Zion Christian Church](#). Many still follow traditional beliefs, often consulting a [sangoma](#). There is a vibrant indigenous culture, with local popular music forms such as [kwaito](#).

#### White people

The white minority lead lifestyles similar in many respects to those of whites found in [Europe](#), [North America](#) and [Australasia](#), with sport being immensely popular. Most white South Africans speak either English or Afrikaans or both. Religious beliefs are strong, with most [Afrikaners](#) adhering to the [Dutch Reformed Church](#). Most English-speaking whites are either [Anglican](#) or [Roman Catholic](#). Perhaps 90,000 whites are [Jewish](#), with a similar number being of [Portuguese](#) origin. There are some [Greeks](#) and Christian [Lebanese](#).

#### Coloured (mixed-race) people

The mixed-race [Coloureds](#) are, culturally speaking, much closer to whites, especially [Afrikaans](#) speakers, whose language and religious beliefs they share, than they are to black South Africans, despite suffering huge discrimination under apartheid. A small minority of Coloureds, known as [Cape Malays](#), are [Muslim](#).

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### Asian people

[Asians](#) (predominantly of [Indian](#) origin) preserve their own cultural heritage, languages and religious beliefs, being predominantly [Christian](#), [Hindu](#) or [Muslim](#), and speaking English, with [Indian languages](#) being spoken less frequently. [Chinese](#), [Japanese](#) and [Korean](#) populations exist in South Africa as well. During recent decades, the number of Chinese have increased because of the arrival of immigrants from mainland [China](#), [Hong Kong](#) and [Taiwan](#).

Create a mind map of the above text. Your starting point is 'Different cultures in South Africa'. List the different ethnic and cultural groups. (20)

When you draw up the mind map, there are certain points that you need to be aware of and that your teacher will consider when assessing your mind map. These are:

- There should be a main idea written clearly in a frame in the middle of the page.
- Branching lines should connect the main heading with the important key points.
- Further branching lines connect these important ideas.
- All the lines should connect.
- Use different colours for headings and subheadings.
- You should explore the topic from different angles.
- The layout of the mind map should be clear.
- All labels should be correctly spelled and neatly written.

Your teacher will assess your mind map using the following checklist.

### Checklist to assess mind map

Description	Yes	No
The mind map has a main idea written clearly in the middle of the page, within a frame.		
Branching lines connect the main heading with key words from the important points about the topic.		
Further branching lines connect these keywords with other key words or subheadings.		
The student has explored the topic from different angles to gather as many related ideas as possible.		
All the lines connect ideas. There are no lines that lead nowhere.		
The layout of the mind map is neat and clear.		
The labels are neatly written.		

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The labels are spelt correctly.		
The content of the mind map is accurate.		
The student has used colours to make the mind map more clear.		
<b>Assign two marks for every 'yes' answer.</b>	<b>Total marks: <math>10 \times 2 = 20</math></b>	

1. Summarise the above text into no more than 20 sentences. Include all important information. Try to simplify the wording and use shorter sentences. (20)

Your teacher will use the following rubric to assess your summary.

### Holistic rubric for assessing a summary

Name: _____ Date: _____	
Score	Description
16 - 20	<p>The summary starts with a topic sentence.</p> <p>The topic of the summary is clear to the reader.</p> <p>The summary is logical and coherent.</p> <p>Relevant supporting examples are provided.</p> <p>The summary ends with a short conclusion.</p> <p>There are only one or two spelling and grammatical errors.</p>
11 - 15	<p>The topic of the summary is clear to the reader.</p> <p>The summary is coherent.</p> <p>Some relevant examples are provided.</p> <p>There are fewer than five spelling and grammatical errors.</p>
Less than 10	<p>It is not clear what the summary is about.</p> <p>The summary is incoherent.</p> <p>No relevant examples are provided.</p> <p>There are more than five spelling and grammatical errors.</p>

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### Suggested Solutions

1. Use the checklist in the Appendix of Assessment Tools to assess the mind map out of 20.
2. Use the rubric in the Appendix of Assessment Tools to assess learners' summaries.  
Sample of summary:

#### **Different cultures in South Africa**

In South Africa, we have many different ethnic groups and cultural differences. Because of Apartheid, South Africans are also divided into racial groups of Blacks, Whites, Coloureds, and Asians.

Many black people still live in rural areas and are largely poor and live simple lives. However, blacks are moving to cities and becoming urbanised and westernised, and usually speak English or Afrikaans in addition to their native language. There are many black native languages and there are cultural differences between the speakers of the different language groups as well.

Most black people in South Africa are Christian and many belong to the predominantly black Zion Christian Church. Many still follow traditional beliefs, often consulting a [\*sangoma\*](#). There is a vibrant indigenous culture, with local popular music forms such as [\*kwaito\*](#).

The white people live similarly to whites found in Europe, North America and Australasia. Sport is very popular. Most white South Africans speak either English or Afrikaans or both. Religious beliefs are strong. Among the whites are people of Jewish, Portuguese, Greek and Christian Lebanese origin.

The mixed-race Coloureds are, culturally speaking, much closer to whites than they are to black South Africans. Despite suffering huge discrimination under apartheid, they share religious and language similarities with Afrikaners.

Asians (mostly of Indian origin) preserve their own cultural heritage, languages and religious beliefs, being Christian, Hindu or Muslim. They mostly speak English. Chinese, Japanese and Korean populations also exist in South Africa.

### Appendix of Assessment Tools

#### **Checklist to assess mind map**

Description	Yes	No
The mind map has a main idea written clearly in the middle		

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of the page, within a frame.		
Branching lines connect the main heading with key words from the important points about the topic.		
Further branching lines connect these keywords with other key words or subheadings.		
The student has explored the topic from different angles to gather as many related ideas as possible.		
All the lines connect ideas. There are no lines that lead nowhere.		
The layout of the mind map is neat and clear.		
The labels are neatly written.		
The labels are spelt correctly.		
The content of the mind map is accurate.		
The student has used colours to make the mind map more clear.		
<b>Assign two marks for every 'yes' answer.</b>	<b>Total marks: <math>10 \times 2 = 20</math></b>	

### Holistic rubric for assessing a summary

Name: _____ Date: _____	
Score	Description
16 - 20	<p>The summary starts with a topic sentence.</p> <p>The topic of the summary is clear to the reader.</p> <p>The summary is logical and coherent.</p> <p>Relevant supporting examples are provided.</p> <p>The summary ends with a short conclusion.</p> <p>There are only one or two spelling and grammatical errors.</p>
11 - 15	<p>The topic of the summary is clear to the reader.</p> <p>The summary is coherent.</p> <p>Some relevant examples are provided.</p> <p>There are fewer than five spelling and grammatical errors.</p>
Less than 10	<p>It is not clear what the summary is about.</p> <p>The summary is incoherent.</p> <p>No relevant examples are provided.</p> <p>There are more than five spelling and grammatical errors.</p>