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**LIFE ORIENTATION**  
**SCHOOL BASED ASSESSMENT**  
**TASK 3: PROJECT**  
**LEARNER GUIDELINE**



**GRADE 11**

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**2020**

**TASK 3: PROJECT**  
**GRADE 11: 2020**

<b>TOPIC</b>	Development of self in society: Youth Risky Behaviour and Situations
<b>FORM OF ASSESSMENT</b>	Research Project
<b>MARKS</b>	80
<b>DURATION</b>	Term 3: week 1- 5
<b>DATE OF SUBMISSION</b>	The project should be submitted = on or before 7 <sup>th</sup> August 2020 - Term 3

	<b>MARK OBTAINED</b>	<b>EDUCATOR'S SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
1. Research Project (80 Marks)			

<b>FEEDBACK BY EDUCATOR</b>	

<b>MODERATOR</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>MARK OBTAINED</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>HOD</b>				
<b>DISTRICT MODERATOR</b>				
<b>PROVINCIAL MODERATOR</b>				

<b>FEEDBACK BY MODERATOR</b>	

## TASK 3 - GRADE 11: RESEARCH PROJECT (2020)

<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>Development of the self in society</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing risky behaviour and situations in regard to substance use and abuse amongst youths.</li> </ul>
<b>SUB-TOPICS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal safety, road use, sexual behaviour, risk of pregnancy, teenage suicide, hygiene and dietary behaviour, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV &amp; AIDS and peer pressure.</li> </ul>
<b>PURPOSE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give suggestions on how to accept responsibility for informed choices</li> <li>To overcome barriers by making use of the opportunities that are available to make positive lifestyle choices.</li> <li>Establish safe environments</li> <li>Access services that promote safe and healthy living for yourself and others.</li> </ul>
<b>CRITICAL QUESTIONS/ ISSUES</b>	Risky behaviour and situations on the lives and well-being of youths
<b>FORMS of ASSESSMENT</b>	Research Project
<b>MARKS</b>	80
<b>DURATION</b>	1-4 weeks

### **BASELINE KNOWLEDGE**

wellness; substance use and abuse; sexuality education, life-style choices. self-awareness, critical thinking, problem-solving and decision-making, assertiveness, personal safety, sexual behaviour, risk of pregnancy, hygiene and dietary behaviour, STIs, HIV & AIDS and peer pressure.

### **CONCEPTS**

alcohol abuse, effects on good judgement and engagement in impulsive behaviours; personal safety, road use; accidents: unsafe attitudes and behaviours; socio-economic environment: culture and social environment, alcohol use, risky behaviour and situations, sexual behaviour, teenage suicide, hygiene and dietary behaviour, sexually transmitted infections( STIS), HIV & AIDS and peer pressure.



Write a research report of **4 - 6 pages** on your findings using the following headings and sub-headings:

- 1.1 Define the concept “risky behaviour” and explain two factors why it is important for youths to investigate and be knowledgeable about it. (2+4) (6)
- 1.2 Describe any SIX risky situations youths are frequently exposed to. (6x2) (12)
- 1.3 Discuss FOUR contributing factors that may lead to an increased of learners abusing substance in schools. (4 x2) (8)
- 1.4
  - 1.4.1. Examine the impact of risky behaviour on the different spheres (social, emotional, physical and spiritual) of well-being by conducting interviews with at least FOUR young people.
    - Include the evidence (written/audio recording) of each interview. (4x1) (4)
    - What are the questions that must be asked?

**(Interviewees should be kept anonymous).**
  - 1.4.2. Summarize your findings. Refer to the following spheres of well-being:
    - Social
    - Emotional
    - Physical
    - Spiritual

(4x3) (12)

Read the extract below on the 2008 Youth Risk Behaviour Survey:

### YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOUR SURVEY

The youth of South Africa are constantly exposed to risks, which may promote substance use, unprotected sex, unhealthy eating habits and violence. These behaviours that are usually adopted during their youthful years and often persist into adulthood, are interrelated, and in most cases, are preventable. In order to protect the youth from these risk behaviours, it is therefore necessary to educate them at an early age on the dangers and consequences, as well as to foster health promoting behaviours and environments.

The Medical Research Council released the results of the 2nd South African National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2008 today. This nationally representative survey among 10,270 secondary school learners in grades 8 through 11, reports on the prevalence of behaviours that place them at risk for disease and ill health. The 2008 survey showed significant reductions in risky sexual behaviour. Fewer school learners had ever had sex (from 41% to 38%). Of those who had sex, the number of school learners that had two or more sexual partners in their lifetime significantly reduced (from 45% to 41%), and less learners had one or more sexual partners during the past three months (from 70% to 52%). Also, of those who ever had sex, the incidence of sexually transmitted infections significantly reduced (from 7% to 4%), while consistent condom use increased slightly (29% to 31%).

Source: *Press Releases United States Diplomatic Mission to South Africa southafrica.usembassy.gov/press100420.html 2/2*

- 1.5 Analyse the findings and discuss the possible reasons for any observed changes since the 2002 Survey. (2 X 3) (6)

#### Recommendations:

- 1.6.1 Suggest practical solutions on how any FIVE of the youth risk behaviours which you have investigated can be addressed/reduced. (5 x2) (10)
- 1.6.2. Assess the value of positive role models on one's behaviour. (2x2) (4)
- 1.6.3. Recommend TWO practical strategies that could be implemented by the community to ensure that the anti-substance abuse campaigns are effective. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6.4 State FOUR benefits of the youth participation in community anti-substance abuse campaigns. (4x1) (4)
- 1.6.5 Evaluate the impact of risky behaviour on your personal expectations in relation to the career you want to follow. (3x2) (6)
- 1.7 Bibliography (4)

**TOTAL: [80]**