



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

**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 CONSUMER-RELATED ISSUES****QUESTION 1** **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 1.1 B
- 1.2 A, B, D (any order)
- 1.3 D
- 1.4 B
- 1.5 B, E (any order)
- 1.6 A

QUESTION 2 **MATCH THE COLUMNS**

- 2.1 C
- 2.2 E
- 2.3 B
- 2.4 F
- 2.5 A

QUESTION 3 **CORRECT TERM**

- 3.1 Food intolerance
- 3.2 3.2.1 anorexia
 3.2.2 bulimia
- 3.3 High-density lipoprotein
- 3.4 Prebiotics

QUESTION 4**4.1 Describe the food-related health condition known as high blood pressure (hypertension).**

High blood pressure is a common condition in which the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls is so high that it can cause health problems such as heart disease. High blood pressure can cause hardening and thickening of the arteries (atherosclerosis), which can lead to a heart attack, stroke as well as kidney and eye complications.

High blood pressure develops if the walls of the larger arteries lose their natural elasticity and become rigid, and the smaller blood vessels become narrower.

Blood pressure is determined by how much blood the heart pumps and the amount of resistance the arteries provide against the flow of blood.

The more blood the heart pumps and the narrower the arteries, the higher the resultant blood pressure.

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day, but it causes health problems (stroke, heart disease, arteriosclerosis, eye and kidney problems) if it stays high for a long time.

Blood pressure is measured in two parts: systolic and diastolic (120/80 = Normal blood pressure).

4.2 Explain the dietary changes that are necessary to control high blood pressure.

Reduce sodium intake – Sodium regulates the fluid balance in cells. Too much sodium causes the body to hold on to the water to dilute it. This extra water increases the blood volume, which means the heart works harder because it's pushing more liquid through the blood vessels.

Reduce saturated fat intake – Saturated fats will increase the blood cholesterol that can build up in the inner walls of arteries, obstructing blood flow, causing high blood pressure.

Eat wholegrain products high in fibre – Fibre binds with cholesterol in the gut, preventing it from being absorbed. This reduces the risk of developing high blood pressure.

Eat foods rich in potassium, calcium and magnesium – these minerals help control and regulate fluid balance and muscle contraction.

Limit alcohol – Alcohol contains kilojoules and may contribute to unwanted weight gain – a risk factor for high blood pressure. Also, alcohol can interact with certain blood pressure medications, affecting the level of the medication in the body or increasing side effects.

Cut down on the intake of coffee and tea – caffeine causes the adrenal glands to release more adrenaline, which causes the blood pressure to increase.

(Candidates must provide the dietary change with sound reasoning to be awarded the mark.)

QUESTION 5**5.1 5.1.1 Explain the term *body mass index* (BMI).**

The body mass index (BMI) is a measurement of the body fat of an adult based on his or her weight (kg) and height (m). This method is used to determine if an adult is underweight, normal or overweight for his or her height.

The BMI of an individual is a measurement that is calculated using the formula, weight in kg of an adult divided by the square of their height in metres.

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{\text{height (m}^2\text{)}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{length} \times \text{length}}$$

(If the candidate mentioned age, no marks are awarded.)

5.1.2 Explain the link between vitamin D deficiency and osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis is a skeletal disease in which the bones become porous due to an excessive loss of proteins and minerals, especially calcium. A diet rich in calcium is suggested and Vitamin D plays a role in the absorption/metabolism of calcium.

Therefore, a lack of Vitamin D may cause osteoporosis.

5.1.3 Justify why the study was done with women.

Oestrogen, a hormone that protects bones, decreases sharply when women reach menopause, which can cause bone loss or lower bone density. This is why the chance of developing osteoporosis increases as women reach menopause. The above-mentioned reasons indicate that women have a higher probability of developing osteoporosis, which makes the research more reliable. Women tend to have smaller, thinner bones, thus a lower bone mass, than men. Changes in bone density and bone markers during pregnancy is associated with deterioration of bone mass in the mother. The metabolism of calcium resets to allow for the needs imposed by the building of the foetal skeleton.

5.2 Justify why this menu is suitable for poor communities with a high incidence of osteoporosis.

(Marking guidelines presented as a table to assist during marking and prevent the repetition of marks.)

Incidence of Osteoporosis (6 marks)		
Relate to menu (1 mark)		Nutrient + Reason (1 mark)
Sardines in tomato sauce (Pilchards) Spinach Milk Brown bread		Calcium: Builds strong bones as there is an excessive loss of calcium. or Calcium increases bone mass/density.
Sardines in tomato sauce (Pilchards) Milk		Fluoride: A sufficient intake of fluoride will ensure the calcium is rapidly absorbed by bone minerals to strengthen the bones.
Sardines in tomato sauce (Pilchards) Milk Brown bread		Phosphorus: Helps to form strong bones and promotes the absorption of calcium in the digestive tract.
Sardines in tomato sauce (Pilchards) Milk Margarine		Vitamin D: Necessary for the absorption of calcium.
Spinach Tomato sauce in Pilchards		Vitamin C: Necessary for natural collagen formation.
Justification – Link to poor Communities (2 marks)		
The menu is relatively cheap and readily available.		
Sardines in tomato sauce is a canned product, therefore, does not require special storage conditions. It also has a long shelf life and will be suitable for the poorer communities as no preparation is required, thus keeping costs down.		
Brown bread, Pilchards, Milk and Spinach are VAT exempted, thus more affordable.		
Brown bread, cheaper than white bread; affordable for poor communities.		
Spinach, poor communities able to grow their own to reduce the cost of their food.		

QUESTION 6

6.1 **Give reasons why each of the following is seen as one of the main causes of iron-deficiency anaemia:**

6.1.1 **Blood loss**

Anaemia is a condition in which the blood doesn't have enough healthy red blood cells. If a lot of blood is lost, the loss of red blood cells occurs. This will result in a shortage of haemoglobin found inside red blood cells. Haemoglobin carries oxygen to cells throughout the body.

6.1.2 **A poor diet**

A diet lacking in substances necessary for the production and absorption of red blood cells, like iron (a constituent of haemoglobin), folic acid, copper and vitamins B12, C and B2 will result in anaemia. Vegetarians can develop anaemia due to a lack of haem iron and Vitamin B12 in their diet.

6.2 **Name TWO drinks that will reduce iron absorption.**

Tea

Coffee

Carbonated cool drinks (Any example)

QUESTION 7**7.1 Define the term *food security*.**

Food security means that all people, at all times/daily, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

7.2 Discuss the advantages of genetically modified foods in combatting food insecurity.

- Crop yield and food production increase and result in higher food availability.
- Crops can be more resistant to disease and unfavourable conditions, thus it becomes possible to grow crops in areas with low agricultural potential, increasing the food availability in certain areas.
- There could also be impacts on food quality and nutrient composition. If the content of the GM crop has been intentionally biofortified to improve nutrient composition, then the resulting crop will produce more nutritious and safer food.
- GM food products can have an improved shelf life, which means it will last longer in areas where conditions are unfavourable to keep food for long periods, thus ensuring availability at all times.
- GM crops are grown more efficiently so farmers can produce the same amount of food using less land/water/pesticides than conventional farming methods can. This saving on resources allows producers to charge less – therefore more accessible/affordable to more people.

7.3 What impact does inflation have on food security?

Inflation has a negative impact on food security. Inflation is the decline over time of the purchasing power of a given currency. Prices increase but consumer spending power remains the same. A quantitative estimate of the rate at which the decline in purchasing power occurs can be reflected in the increase of an average price level of a basket of selected goods (CPI) and services in an economy over some time. This means that consumers will have to buy cheaper/less nutritious food and will be unable to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy lifestyle. Goods cost more, so less can be bought and food security is threatened. Increase in fuel prices will rise food prices will increase and will become unaffordable/buy less food.

SECTION B CLOTHING AND CONSUMER-RELATED ISSUES**QUESTION 8 MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 8.1 C
- 8.2 A
- 8.3 B
- 8.4 C
- 8.5 D

QUESTION 9

Define and give an example of the following clothing terms:

- 9.1 **Fashion trend**
A fashion trend is the general direction that a fashion style takes. Accepted by a large group people/very popular.
For example, the length of a hemline, or the shape of a neckline, waistline or sleeve. Patterns and print. Examples such as mom jeans and white sneakers with dress.
- 9.2 **Silhouette**
This is the outline of the body and a garment that can be seen from a distance, even before the detail of the style is noticed.
For example, three basic silhouettes in clothing: the cylinder, the triangle and the bell or specific outlines such as A-line.
- 9.3 **Eco-fashion**
Eco-fashion refers to any brand or line that attempts to minimise their impact on the environment and working conditions and health of consumers, (Fair Trade Practices) by using organic raw materials and no harmful chemical colourants.
For example, clothing/accessories made from organic textiles, sneakers made from recycled materials.
Accept if candidate name specific eco-fashion brands or designers.
- 9.4 **Brand name**
A brand name/trademark is a recognisable symbol /design/sign/word/ expression or name that is used to identify a product or service of a particular source from those of others.
Example, Levi, Nike, Hugo, Dolce & Gabbana, Dior, etc.

QUESTION 10

- 10.1 **By referring to the images, explain why a white shirt is considered a classic fashion item.**

A classic fashion is a style that lasts for several seasons, sometimes even years, and is accepted by a wide range of people. It is clear from the image that this applies to white shirts. **Answer must relate to images.**

They have lasted from 1783 to the present even though styles have changed over time/lasted for many years. – Timeless

They are worn by a wide range of people (1783–1990) e.g., royalty/celebrities (including men and women – Looks good on everyone.

White shirts are simple/plain (1920–1990) and easy to style, thus can be mixed and matched with a variety of other clothing items. This also makes it a good investment. – Simple/clean lines in a neutral colour (white).

It is considered elegant as per image from 1990 where it is worn by Princess Diana and in 1980 by Angelina Jolie. – Considered tasteful.

Maximum of 3 marks if candidate did not refer to the images

- 10.2 **Discuss how the new 1980s white shirt fashion style would be introduced to the consumer.**

This new style would be introduced to the consumer by fashion designers and fashion houses on catwalks during international fashion shows. Famous personalities would be photographed wearing this style of white shirt. Fashion leaders will now either accept or reject this style. These types of shirts will still be very expensive, because of the high initial production costs and the risks run by designers if the product should not sell. It will not be available in stores, but only in exclusive boutiques or directly from the designer. As soon as more people accept this style, it will be introduced to the general public in chain stores.

QUESTION 11**11.1 Suggest reasons why this denim may not be seen as sustainable.**

The label indicates 100% cotton.

Cotton is one of the most environmentally demanding crops. Cotton is very water-intensive to cultivate and process.

Cotton farming uses high levels of pesticides and toxic chemicals that seep into the earth and water supplies.

The label indicates the fabric is dyed More water is used to wash separately (wash dark colours separately).

These dyes may expose workers to harmful toxic substances. A lot of water is used in the dyeing process. Removal of excess dye also pollutes water sources.

A new denim will be purchase if the old one is faded and will end up on landfills

Three of the care icons indicate the use of electricity (production, warm water, ironing, dry cleaning). Electricity usage contributes to CO₂ emissions. *(Candidates must refer to the label and then give a reason to be awarded the marks.)*

11.2 State FOUR ways to make denim clothing items more sustainable.

- Alternative materials such as organic cotton and other cellulose-based fibres can be used.
- Less or natural plant dyes can be used, rather than synthetic dyes that pollute rivers.
- Recycling fibres into a new product.
- Reduction of mechanical finishing such as distressing.
- Application of anti-soiling, anti-crease and anti-microbial finishes to reduce the frequency of washing and care cycles (example ironing).
- Cold water washing cycles use less electricity
- Reuse – donate or convert into a new clothing item.
- Upcycle – take the denim apart and make a new item.
- Buy locally produced denim garments – they have not travelled great distances therefore not adding to the carbon footprint.

QUESTION 12**12.1 Discuss the negative economic impact of counterfeit clothing items.**

The original registered brand will lose millions of rands as counterfeiting has a negative effect on the reputation and image of the brand, thus consumers may lose faith in the brand/buy less.

Registered brand not invest in local economy

The registered brand name owners will be prevented from entering markets where pirated brands are popular causing them to lose further revenue.

Retailers selling legal products will be harmed as some consumers will rather buy the counterfeit items as they are cheaper/more affordable.

Employment opportunities will be lost or it might lead to job losses as it displaces legitimate economic activities.

Countries do not receive tax revenue or customs duties on these products entering the country and this is detrimental to the local economy.

It closes off competition, as competitors first get attracted by the high profit margin being enjoyed by the original and then have to wage a price war against lower-priced counterfeiters.

12.2 Why would a consumer buy counterfeit clothing items rather than the original?

Counterfeit clothing is popular because it's cheaper so a consumer will opt for it because:

- Consumers want the social status to appear more successful/give the illusion of wealth.
- Consumers want to be fashionable/the latest trends are seen in branded clothing they will opt for the cheaper counterfeit.
- Consumers also want to be seen as having good style and taste.
- Successful people tend to be popular, thus consumers will buy counterfeit items to be popular and be accepted.
- Consumers may assume they will look good in branded clothing and feel more confident.
- More available than branded clothing

SECTION C HOUSING AND FURNISHINGS AND CONSUMER-RELATED ISSUES**QUESTION 13 MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 13.1 D
13.2 C, D (any order)
13.3 D
13.4 A

QUESTION 14

- 14.1 A, C, F (any order)
14.2 D, G (any order)
14.3 B, E, H (any order)

QUESTION 15

- 15.1 **Define the term *stokvel*.**

A savings or investment society/club/scheme to which members regularly (monthly, every two weeks or even weekly) contribute an agreed/fixed amount from which they receive a lump sum payment.

- 15.2 **What are the benefits of investing in a property stokvel?**

Members of the stokvel will be able to pool their financial resources together and earn higher interest on their investment and lower bank charges. They will thus be able to buy a larger property as they will have a bigger deposit. This will enable members of the stokvel to let/develop the property and receive a portion of the future income that will support their monthly income. Buying property is seen as an investment. The members of the stokvel, by pooling financial resources together, can purchase a home for a member in a cascading fashion. Thus, property stokvels can be hugely beneficial for a first-time property investor, or low-to-middle-income earners.

- 15.3 **State FOUR ways to avoid being scammed by this investment opportunity.**

- If it sounds too good to be true, it usually is.
- Never react to an email, message or telephone call asking for personal details to join a stokvel.
- Ensure you know and trust the members in the stokvel.
- Ensure the stokvel has a clear and robust constitution/contract/agreement that includes all the rules and regulations/terms and conditions.
- Find out about the leadership and membership structure.
- Ensure you know everything about where the money you will invest will go, and how it will be used.

QUESTION 16

After their break-up, Mark moved out of the apartment they rented and signed for. They had no formal agreement with regard to the monthly rental that Mark paid every month. After two months, Susan was evicted from the apartment but decided to take the matter to the small claims court. The first thing her lawyer asked her was: 'Did you read the lease agreement?'

16.1 What is a lease agreement?

A lease is a contract outlining the terms under which one party (tenant) agrees to rent property owned by another party (property owner/ landlord)

16.2 Explain FOUR reasons why the lawyer asked her the question: "Did you read the lease agreement?"

The lease agreement will include:

- the rent that must be paid every month as well as any increases
- the date on which the tenant must pay rent
- other amounts due by the tenant
- notice period to terminate the lease
- a lease agreement has terms and conditions that must be adhered to by both parties. Not reading the contract will make her liable for outstanding costs
- Not reading the lease agreement will have legal implications with consequence

This means that the landlord has probable cause to evict Susan as she did not hold up her part of the contract to pay the rent.

16.3 State TWO financial responsibilities of a tenant.

- Paying a deposit on or before occupation.
- Paying rent on time.
- Water and electricity if not included in the lease
- Damages caused during occupation

16.4 List the advantages of the following housing options to assist Susan in making an informed decision regarding purchasing a property.**16.4.1 Full-title (free-standing) property**

The buyer becomes the legal owner of the entire property, which includes the land and building(s).

It is quieter and more private than sectional-title property.

Changes can be made

Profit can be made if the property is sold or rented out

Asset/Investment

Can be used as security for a personal loan

Can be bequeath in will

16.4.2 Sectional-title property

The buyer becomes the legal owner of a unit in a housing complex and shares facilities with other residents.

It is safer than a freehold property, as the units are closer together and there is often better security.

Use of communal facilities like swimming pools and gardens without having to maintain them yourself.

The responsibility for the property is less of a concern because the body corporate administrates, controls and manages the complex on behalf of the owner.

Maintenance costs are considerably less compared to costs for full-title housing.

Changes can be made

Profit can be made if the property is sold or rented out

Asset/Investment

Can be used as security for a personal loan

Can be bequeath in will

16.5 Name FIVE hidden costs that Susan must be aware of before she buys a property.

- Mortgage/bond registration fee
- Interim interest/rates
- Bank initiation fees
- Property valuation fees
- Property rates and taxes
- Occupational rent
- Administration fees
- Moving expenses
- Utility connection deposit/Service connection fees
- Variable costs of the attorney/conveyancer fees
- Transfer fees/costs
- Transfer duties
- Deeds office fee

16.6 Explain the meaning of any TWO of the following types of insurance.

16.6.1 Mortgage protection insurance

The financial institution approving the home loan will require the buyer to take out mortgage protection insurance to cover/settle the home loan in case the buyer dies or becomes disabled or unfit to work.

16.6.2 Comprehensive homeowners' insurance

This is short-term insurance that protects the house against structural damage from natural disasters such as fire, floods and political unrest or accidental damage such as a burst geyser.

16.6.3 Household insurance

Insurance that covers the contents (e.g., furniture, TV, appliances) of the house against fire, theft/loss or damage.

16.7 State THREE factors Susan must consider before she buys new household appliances.

- Her current and future needs/lifestyle
- Her budget
- How easy the appliances are to install, use and maintain
- Available space required for the appliance
- Energy consumption (electricity vs gas)
- Possible environmental impact
- Water consumption
- Guarantee/Warranty and Exchange policy

16.8 Explain why an instalment-sale purchase would be a better option than a lay-by agreement when Susan buys household appliances.

An instalment sale would be better as Susan will receive the appliance after she signed the contract and paid the deposit. She will be able to use the appliance while she is paying monthly instalments. On the other hand, if she enters into a lay-by agreement, she will need to pay the deposit and several instalments over a fixed period until the full price has been paid. She will only receive the appliances once the full amount has been paid.

16.9 Why should Susan be aware of grey goods when buying household appliances?

Sold by businesses/individuals that are not authorised by the manufacturer to do so.

Because grey goods are not imported via the official channels, the manufacturer will not honour the warranty if the goods are defective or break.

Repairs will be a problem as some grey-goods dealers will offer to repair the goods, but the quality of the repairs is often doubtful and spare parts may not be available.

SECTION D EXTENDED WRITING RESPONSE**QUESTION 17**

Read the extract below and answer the question that follows:

The environmental impact of using energy-efficient major appliances

Few of us ever imagine purchasing a major appliance when the current one is still running. But when you consider how the present refrigerator, dishwasher, or washing machine is impacting the life and the world in general, you may begin to have a different opinion.

Think of the current appliance as that toxic friend or partner who is dragging down the life in ways that you sense subconsciously but cannot quite define. When you re-frame the purchase of a new and more efficient appliance, not as an indulgence or a luxury, but as a highly practical solution to an urgent matter, everything seems to fall in place and to make more sense.

[Adapted source. Available at: <<https://www.fix.com/blog/energy-efficient-appliances/>>]

Write an article* for consumers that outlines the advantages of buying eco-friendly large household appliances.

Study the rubric to guide your response.

Glossary

*article – a piece of writing included with others in a newspaper, magazine or other publication.

Criteria		Performance Indicators				
1	Criteria for buying specific eco-friendly household appliances	5–6 marks	4 marks	2–3 marks	1 mark	0 marks
		The response includes at least 3 household appliances with a thorough explanation of the criteria to consider when buying eco-friendly appliances. No factual errors.	The response includes at least 2 household appliances with a good explanation of the criteria to consider when buying eco-friendly appliances. No factual errors.	Only 1 household appliance is mentioned. Some lack appropriateness, clarity or detail.	Response attempts to provide criteria for buying specific household appliances but they are mostly inappropriate or vague.	Response provides no criteria for buying specific household appliances.
2	Possible environmental impact	7–8 marks	4–6 marks	2–3 marks	1 mark	0 marks
		The response shows a thorough understanding of the possible environmental impact of not buying eco-friendly household appliances. No factual errors.	The response shows a good understanding of the possible environmental impact of not buying eco-friendly household appliances. Minor factual errors.	The response shows an understanding of the possible environmental impact of not buying eco-friendly household appliances. Some important information is missing/incorrect.	The response shows a weak understanding of the possible environmental impact of not buying eco-friendly household appliances.	The response shows a poor or no understanding of the possible environmental impact of not buying eco-friendly household appliances.
3	Quality of the article	4 marks	3 marks	2 marks	1 mark	0 marks
		The article is written clear and concise. 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, 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 article is often vague, lacking cohesion, rambling or repetitive. The terminology used is often incorrect.	The article is meaningless.
4	Presentation			2 marks	1 mark	0 marks
				The response is organised with an appropriate title, well-constructed paragraphs, an engaging introduction and a clear conclusion. Language and tone are appropriate.	The response is organised but flawed in several respects.	The response is flawed in all or almost all aspects of the presentation.

The essay is marked holistically using the IEB's essay rubric with the following guidelines.

Given that eco-friendly appliances are designed to perform their tasks using a minimum amount of energy, they will conserve energy. You can then use the conserved energy for other important tasks in the home.

Household appliances can have an impact on the environment during manufacturing and use, and after disposal.

Criteria for buying specific eco-friendly household appliances.

Before buying any appliance, determine if it's energy efficient. You can do this by looking at its energy star rating.

Appliances with an A rating are highly efficient and appliances with a G rating are the least efficient and use a lot of energy.

Choosing highly efficient appliances with economic cycles will help you lower water and energy consumption.

- Washing machines
 - Adjustable temperature setting to reduce electricity usage.
 - Automatic cold-rinse cycle.
 - A faster spin speed will reduce drying time and energy consumption.
 - Front-loading washing machines use the least water.
 - Study the water and energy consumption rating label – an automatic setting to adjust water levels ensures that only the required amount of water is used.
- Tumble dryer
- Inverter tumble dryers uses less electricity
 - Except for gas tumble dryers, dryers are not energy efficient.
 - Choose a tumble dryer with an automatic off switch.
 - Insist on a model with a moisture sensor as these machines automatically switch off when the washing is dry.
- Dishwashers
 - Machines with low-temperature settings can save energy.
 - Machines with a quick-wash option (economic cycle) save water and electricity.
- Refrigerators – Solar powered
 - Automatic defrost refrigerators use less human energy and save time but use more electricity.
 - Refrigerators with ice makers save human energy and time but use more electricity.
 - Refrigerators with freezer compartments use less energy than side-by-side refrigerators.
 - Large refrigerators use more electricity.
- Freezer
 - Freezers with automatic defrosting systems save time and human energy.
 - Upright freezers use more electricity than chest freezers as cold air escapes every time the door opens.
 - CFC-free freezers (CFC: chlorofluorocarbons) use natural gas which does not damage the ozone layer or contribute to global warming.

- Stoves
 - Gas stoves save electricity as they give heat immediately, and gas is cheaper.
 - Different-sized plates or burners save electricity.
 - Self-cleaning ovens use a lot of energy.

Possible environmental impact.

- Burning coal and other fossil fuels to generate electricity causes air pollution.
- The carbon dioxide that is released contributes to the greenhouse effect and global warming.
- Most modern refrigerators and freezers are free of CFCs and use natural gas that does not damage the ozone layer or contribute to global warming.
- Old appliances contain lead that can cause serious health issues and contaminate soil and water resources if they are not disposed of correctly.
- Pollution can be prevented by recycling old appliances as e-waste when new appliances are bought.
- Appliances with high water consumption put pressure on our water resources and sewerage systems.
- Tumble dryers and washing machines release micro-plastics (shed from garments that are made from synthetic materials like nylon and polyester) and microfibers end up polluting the ocean.

Total: 200 marks