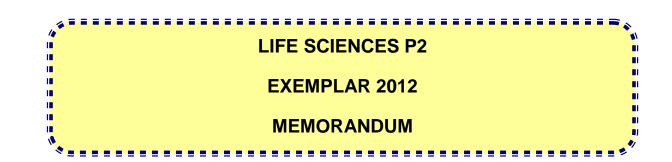


# basic education

Department: Basic Education **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA** 



**GRADE 10** 



**MARKS: 150** 

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### PRINCIPLES RELATED TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES 2012

- 1. If more information is given than marks allocated Stop marking when maximum marks are reached and put a wavy line and 'max' in the right-hand margin.
- 2. **If, for example, three reasons are required and five are given** Mark the first three irrespective of whether all or some are correct/incorrect.
- 3. **If whole process is given when only part of it is required** Read all and credit relevant part.
- 4. **If comparisons are asked for and descriptions are given** Accept if differences/similarities are clear.
- 5. **If tabulation is required but paragraphs are given** Candidates will lose marks for not tabulating.
- 6. **If diagrams are given with annotations when descriptions are required** Candidates will lose marks.
- 7. **If flow charts are given instead of descriptions** Candidates will lose marks.
- 8. **If sequence is muddled and links do not make sense** Where sequence and links are correct, credit. Where sequence and links are incorrect, do not credit. If sequence and links become correct again, resume credit.
- 9. **Non-recognised abbreviations** Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognised abbreviation but credit the rest of answer if correct.

#### 10. Wrong numbering

If answer fits into the correct sequence of questions but the wrong number is given, it is acceptable.

11. **If language used changes the intended meaning** Do not accept.

#### 12. Spelling errors

If recognisable accept, provided it does not mean something else in Life Sciences or if it is out of context.

- 13. **If common names given in terminology** Accept, provided it was accepted at the national memo discussion.
- 14. If only letter is asked for and only name is given (and vice versa) No credit.
- 15. **If units are not given in measurements** Candidates will lose marks. Memorandum will allocate marks for units separately.
- 16. Be sensitive to the **sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way**.

#### 17. Caption

All illustrations (diagrams, graphs, tables, etc.) must have a caption.

### **SECTION A**

# **QUESTION 1**

			TOTAL SECTION A:	50
	1.3.10	Both A and B $\checkmark \checkmark$	(11 x 2)	(22)
	1.3.9 1.3.10	A only√√ A only√√		
	1.3.8	B only $\checkmark$		
	1.3.7	B only√√		
	1.3.6	B only√ ✓		
	1.3.5	Both A and B $\checkmark\checkmark$		
	1.3.4	Both A and $B\sqrt{}$		
	1.3.3	B only ✓✓		
1.0	1.3.1	A only $\checkmark$		
1.3	1.3.1	A only√√		
	1.2.10	Extinction✓	(10 x 1)	(10)
	1.2.9	Sterkfontein caves√		
	1.2.8	Geologic timescale√		
	1.2.7	Biodiversity√		
	1.2.6	Altitude√		
	1.2.5	Bypass√		
	1.2.4	Pericardium√		
	1.2.2	Acids√		
1.2	1.2.1 1.2.2	Xerophytes√ Food web√		
10	101	Varanhutaa (		
	1.1.9	B√√	(9 x 2)	(18)
	1.1.8	B√√		
	1.1.7	D√√		
	1.1.6	B√√		
	1.1.5	$D\checkmark\checkmark$		
	1.1.4	A√√		
	1.1.2	D√√		
1.1	1.1.2	C√√		
1.1	1.1.1	D√√		

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## SECTION B

## **QUESTION 2**

2.1	2.1.1	(a) Greenfly ✓	
		(b) Rose ✓	(2)
	2.1.2	Energy passed to greenfly = 1 000 kJ/m <sup>2</sup> /year x $\frac{10}{100}$ = (100 kJ /m <sup>2</sup> /year ) $\checkmark$	
		Energy passed to ladybird = 100 kJ/m <sup>2</sup> /year x $\frac{10}{100}$ = (10 kJ/m <sup>2</sup> /year) $\checkmark$	
		Energy passed to blackbird = 10 kJ/m <sup>2</sup> /year x $\frac{10}{100}$	
		100 = (1 kJ/m²/year)√	(4)
	2.1.3	<ul> <li>(a) Increase √ - not eaten by greenflies√</li> <li>(b) Decrease √ - no food for them to eat√</li> <li>(c) Decrease √ - as ladybirds die, no food for them also√</li> </ul>	(2) (2) (2) <b>(12)</b>
2.2	2.2.1	(a) $A \checkmark$ (b) $B \checkmark$ (c) $C \checkmark$	(1) (1) (1)
	2.2.2	Soil becomes waterlogged $\checkmark$ ; roots of the plants can rot $\checkmark$	(2)
	2.2.3	<ul> <li>Fine soil particles ✓ that are</li> <li>closely packed ✓</li> </ul>	(2)
	2.2.4	<ul> <li>Improves the aeration ✓ of the soil</li> <li>Increases the water-retaining ability ✓ of the soil</li> <li>Improves the mineral content ✓ of the soil (any 2)</li> </ul>	(2) <b>(9)</b>

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2.3	2.3.1	Fynbos√	(1)
	2.3.2	A region with a specific climate together with the plants and animals that live in it $\checkmark$	(1)
	2.3.3	<ul> <li>Urban expansion√</li> <li>Clearing agricultural land√</li> <li>Harvesting natural resources for industrial use√ (any 2)</li> </ul>	(2)
	2.3.4	<ul> <li>Prevent extinction of species√</li> <li>Preserve natural resources√</li> <li>Economic benefit for humans√ (any 2)</li> </ul>	(2)
	2.3.5	9 000√ x <u>70</u> 100 √ = 6 300√ species	(3)
	2.3.6	Ecotourism√	(1)
	2.3.7	<ul> <li>Creates jobs/business opportunities for local people√</li> <li>Creates awareness of the environment through education√</li> </ul>	(2)
2.4	2.4.1	Diagram A	<b>(12)</b> (1)
	2.4.2	<ul> <li>It has thick muscular wall√ to withstand the pressure exerted by the pumping action of the heart√</li> <li>The lumen is smaller in diameter√ to facilitate faster movement of blood√/Creates higher pressure (any 1 x 2)</li> </ul>	(2)
	2.4.3	B√	(1)
	2.4.4	<ul> <li>(a) Connective tissue√</li> <li>(b) Muscle √ layer</li> <li>(c) Lumen√</li> </ul>	(1) (1) (1) <b>(7)</b> [40]

## **QUESTION 3**

3.1	3.1.1	Archaeopteryx $\checkmark$ ( and $\checkmark$ for underlining to show it is a scientific name)	(2)
	3.1.2	A skull with teeth and jaws $\checkmark$ more similar to dinosaurs $\checkmark$ Had three claws on the end of the bones of each wings $\checkmark$ more similar to dinosaurs $\checkmark$ (any 1 x 2) AND	(2)
		Had feathers $\checkmark$ more similar to birds $\checkmark$ Had three forward-pointing toes and one backward pointing toe $\checkmark$ more similar to birds $\checkmark$ (any 1 x 2)	(2)
	3.1.3	The organism had died next to the flood plain $\checkmark$ Sediments $\checkmark$ piled up over the organism reducing oxygen flow $\checkmark$ Soft parts decayed $\checkmark$	
		Over time minerals seeped into the bones $\checkmark$ replacing the organic part $\checkmark$ (any 4)	(4)
	3.1.4	<i>Trinaxodon</i> √ in the Karoo√	(2) <b>(12)</b>
3.2	3.2.1	Radiometric dating√ Relative dating√	(2)
	3.2.2	(a) X = 28 650√ mya√	(2)
		(b) $Z = 3,125 \checkmark \% \checkmark$	(2)
	3.2.3	After 60 million years $\checkmark$ there is no more carbon-14 remaining $\checkmark$ in the fossil	(2)
	3.2.4	Not all organisms become fossilised√ Some fossils might not have been found√	(2) <b>(10)</b>
3.3	3.3.1	(Accept any value from) 55–60√ million years ago√/mya	(2)
	3.3.2	Permian√ extinction	(1)
	3.3.3	$400\sqrt{-200}-2$	
		<b>OR</b> $400\sqrt{-(210 \text{ to } 230)}\sqrt{=(190 \text{ to } 170)}\sqrt{-(210 \text{ to } 230)}\sqrt{-(210 \text{ to } 230)$	(3)
	3.3.4	The extinction of a large number of families resulted in the availability of empty niches ✓ that could be filled by surviving ✓ species. These species are able to survive ✓ best in these new niches and form new species ✓ (any 3)	(3)
			(9)

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			TOTAL SECTION B:	80
				(9) [40]
	3.4.3	<ul> <li>A comet, an asteroid or part of a star√ from the Earth/Gulf of Mexico, which resulted in</li> <li>large clouds of dust blocking out the sun√</li> <li>which stopped photosynthesis√</li> <li>and also caused global cooling√/dinosaurs ectotherms and not able to live in the cold</li> <li>Also led to world-wide fires√</li> <li>and monstrous tsunamis√</li> </ul>	·	(6)
	3.4.2	65√million years ago√/mya		(2)
3.4	3.4.1	Fossil√evidence/Paleontological studies		(1)

### **SECTION C**

### **QUESTION 4**

#### Pulmonary circulation

- Deoxygenated blood ✓ flows from the right atrium✓
- through the tricuspid valves  $\checkmark$  into the right ventricle  $\checkmark$
- When the ventricles contract  $\checkmark during \ systole \checkmark$
- deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle
- is pumped pass the semi-lunar valve√
- into the pulmonary artery ✓ which branches into two arteries ✓ entering each lung
- In the lung capillaries  $\checkmark$  carbon dioxide diffuse out of the blood  $\checkmark$  into the lungs and
- oxygen diffuses into the blood  $\checkmark$
- The capillaries unite to form venules√
- which eventually form four pulmonary veins ✓ leaving the lungs carrying oxygenated blood ✓ back to the heart
- through the left atrium  $\checkmark$ .

- (any 13)
- Heart has the semi-lunar valves√ between pulmonary artery and right ventricle to prevent the back flow of blood into the ventricles√
- Heart has the tricuspid valves  $\checkmark$  between right atrium and right ventricle to prevent the back flow of blood into the right atrium  $\checkmark$
- Has a septum  $\checkmark$  which prevents mixing of blood in the ventricles/  $atria\checkmark$
- Walls are made up of cardiac muscles  $\checkmark$  which allows the constant contraction and relaxation  $\checkmark$

(any 2 x 2) (4) (17)

(13)

Marks	Descriptions		
3	Well structured – demonstrates insight and understanding of question		
2	Minor gaps or irrelevant information in the logic and flow of the answer		
1	Significant gaps or irrelevant information in the logic and flow of the answer		
0	Not attempted/nothing written other than question number/no relevant		
	information		

- Synthesis (3)
- TOTAL SECTION C: 20
  - GRAND TOTAL: 150

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