

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P2

NOVEMBER 2015

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

Symbol	Explanation
M	Method
MA	Method with accuracy
CA	Consistent accuracy
A	Accuracy
C	Conversion
S	Simplification
RD	Reading from a table/graph/diagram/map
SF	Correct substitution in a formula
0	Opinion/Example Reason / Explanation / Deduction / Comment / Interpretation
P	Penalty, e.g. for no units, incorrect rounding off, etc.
R	Rounding off/Reasoning
NP	No penalty for rounding off/units

This memorandum consists of 20pages.

QUES	QUESTION 1 [34 MARKS]		
Ques		Explanation	Level
1.1.1	Gross monthly salary of one driver ✓A ✓MA = R734,53×52÷12 = R3 182,96	1A using the correct value 1MA dividing by 12 and multiplying by 52	L2
	Weekly salary of one driver $\checkmark A \checkmark MA$ = R3 182,96 × 12 ÷ 52 = R734,53	OR 1A using the correct value 1MA dividing by 52 and multiplying by 12 (2)	
1.1.2	Salary of one cleaner = $8 \times 20 \times R18,66 = R2.985,60$ CA Salary of one supervisor = $R2.985,60 + R230,00 = R3.215,60$	1M multiplying hours, days and rate 1CA salary of 1 cleaner 1CA salary of 1 supervisor	L3
	Salaries: Handymen = 11 × R4 410,37 = R48 514,07 ✓ A Cleaners	1A salaries Handymen	
	$= 272 \times R2 \ 985,60 = R812 \ 083,20 \ \checkmark CA$ Supervisors $= 12 \times R3 \ 215,60 = R38 \ 587,20 \ \checkmark CA$	1CA salaries Cleaners	
	Drivers $= 11 \times R3 \ 182,96 = R35 \ 012,56 \checkmark CA$	1CA salaries supervisors 1CA salaries drivers	
	Total salaries = R48 514,07 + R812 083,20 + R38 587,20 + R 35 012,56 = R934 197,03 \checkmark CA Total UIF payable = 2% × R934 197,03 = R18 683,94 \checkmark CA	1CA Total salaries 1A 2% contribution 1CA total contribution	
	OR	OR	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	Level
	Salary of one cleaner $= 8 \times 20 \times R18,66$ $= R2 985,60 \checkmark CA$	1MA multiplying hours, days and rate 1CA salary of 1 cleaner	
	Salary of one supervisor = R2 985,60 + R230,00 = R3 215,60 \checkmark CA Total UIF payable: \checkmark A For 11 handymen= 11 × R4 410,37 × 2% = R970,28 \checkmark A For 272 cleaners= 272 × R2 985,60 × 2% = R16 241,66 For 12 supervisors = 12 × R3 215,60 × 2% = R771,74 \checkmark CA	1CA salary of 1 supervisor 1A 2% contribution 1A UIF handymen 1CA UIF cleaners 1CA UIF supervisors	
	For 11 drivers= R35 012,56 × 2%= R700,25	1CA UIF supervisors 1CA UIF drivers 1CA adding 1CA total contribution	
	OR		
	Total monthly salary	OR	
	\checkmark MA \checkmark M \checkmark A = 11×R4 410,37 + 272 × 8 × 20 × R18,66 + 12 × (8 × 20 × R18,66 + R230,00) + 11 × R3 182,96 \checkmark A \checkmark CA \checkmark CA \checkmark CA = R48 514,07 + R812 083,20 + R38 587,20 + R35 012,56 = R934 197,03 \checkmark CA Total UIF payable = 2% × R934 197,03 = R18 683,94 \checkmark CA	1MA adding 1A multiplying numbers 1M multiplying hours, days and rate 1A salary of handymen 1CA salary of cleaners 1CA salary supervisors 1CA salary drivers 1CA total salary 1A 2% contribution 1CA total contribution NP – rounding	
		NP – rounding (10)	

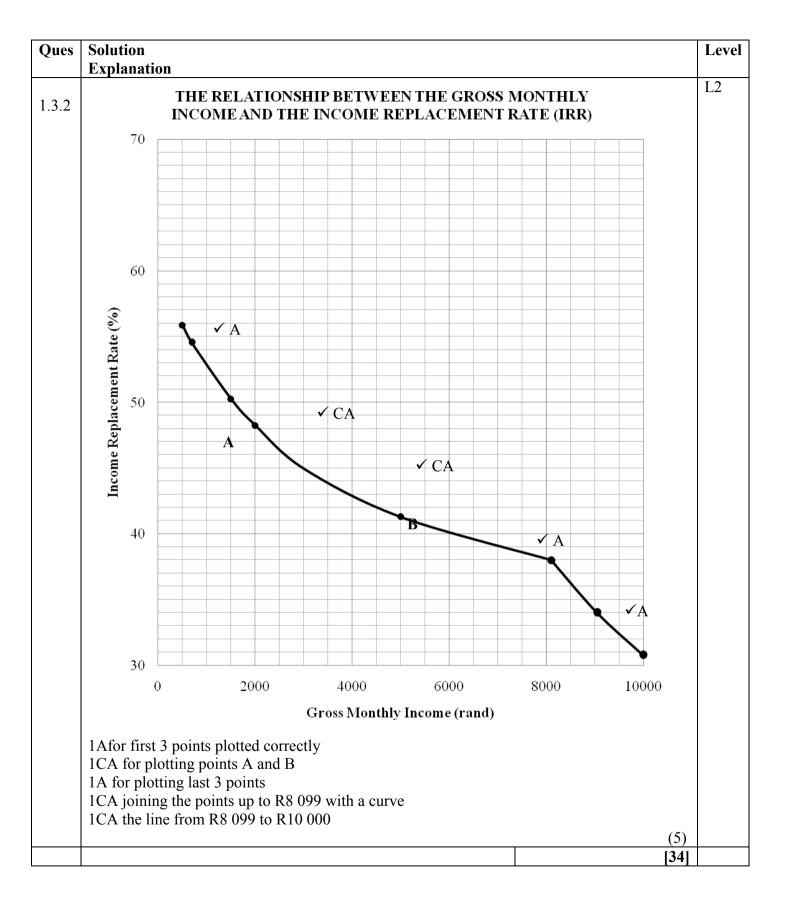
NSC – Memorandum

Ques	Solution	Explanation	Level
1.1.3	Mean salary = $\frac{R934\ 197,03}{306}$ \checkmark MA = R3 052,93 \checkmark CA	1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification	L4
	% difference = Mean salary – cleaner's salary cleaner's salary ✓ M = $\frac{R3\ 052,93 - R2\ 985,60}{R2\ 985,60} \times 100\%$ ✓ CA = 2,255158092%	1M difference 1CA percentage calculation	
	≈ 2,3% ✓CA	1CA percentage	
	The statement is VALID . ✓O	10 conclusion	
	OR	OR	
	Mean salary = $\frac{R934\ 197,03}{306}$ \checkmark MA = R3 052,93 \checkmark CA	1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification	
	Mean as a percentage of the lowest salary		
	$\frac{R3\ 052,93}{R2\ 985,60} \times 100\% = 102,255\% \qquad \checkmark M$	1M percentage	
	% difference = 102,255% – 100% ✓M ≈ 2,3% ✓CA	1M subtracting 100% 1CA percentage	
	The statement is VALID ✓O	10 conclusion	
	Mean UIF payable = $\frac{R18683,93}{306} \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} MA \qquad 61,05859$	OR 1MA dividing total UIF from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification	
	% difference = $\frac{\text{Mean UIF} - \text{Cleaners UIF}}{\text{Cleaners UIF}} \times 100\%$		
	$= \frac{61,05859 59,711985}{59,711985} \times 100\%$	1M subtracting 1M percentage	
	= 2,255% ≈ 2,3 % ✓CA	1CA simplification	
	The statement is VALID.	1O conclusion OR	

NSC – Memorandum

Ques	Solution	Explanation	Level
1.1.3	Mean salary = $\frac{R934\ 197,03}{306}$ \checkmark MA = R3 052,93 \checkmark CA % difference =	1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification	L4
	Mean salary – cleaner's salary mean salary ✓M = $\frac{R3\ 052,93 - R2\ 985,60}{R3\ 052,93} \times 100\%$ ✓CA = 2,2054%	1M difference 1CA percentage calculation	
	≈ 2,2% ✓CA The statement is VALID . ✓O	1CA percentage 1O conclusion	
	Mean salary = $\frac{R934\ 197,03}{306}$ \checkmark MA = R3 052,93 \checkmark CA Lowest salary as a percentage of the mean	OR 1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification	
	$\frac{R2985,60}{R3052,93} \times 100\% = 97,7945\% \qquad \checkmark M$ % difference = 100% - 97,7945% \times CA	1M percentage 1M subtracting from 100% 1CA percentage	
	The statement is VALID. ✓O	1O conclusion	
	OR	OR	
	Mean UIF payable = $\frac{R18683,93}{306}$ = $\frac{\text{MA}}{61,05859}$ \times difference = $\frac{\text{Mean UIF}}{\text{Mean UIF}} \times 100\%$	1MA dividing total UIF from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification	
	$= \frac{61,05859 59,711985}{61,05859} \times 100\%$	1M subtracting 1M percentage	
	= 2,2054% ≈ 2,2 % ✓ CA The statement is VALID . ✓ O	1CA simplification 1O conclusion (6)	
<u> </u>		1 (0)	

101	✓A	14 117	L2
1.2.1	Number of additional employees is $11 + 12 + 272 + 11 = 306$	1A addition	
	Number of female cleaners = $\frac{3}{4} \times 272$ = 204 \checkmark A		
	= 204 ✓A	1A proportion	
	Probability of selecting a female cleaner $= \frac{204}{306} \checkmark CA$	1CA probability	
	= 0,66666	1R rounding correctly	
	≈0,667	Answer only full marks (4)	
1.2.2	Most unlikely, because the male supervisors are the smallest	(4)	L2
	number of additional employees. ✓✓O OR	2O explanation	
	The fraction for the male supervisors is		
	smaller $\left(\frac{3}{306} = 0.0098039\right) \checkmark \checkmark O$		
		(2)	Y 0
1.3.1	$A = \frac{R964,87}{R2\ 000} \times 100\% \checkmark M$	1RT reading from table 1M finding %	L2
	= 48,24 % ✓ A	1A value of A	
	$B = \frac{R2\ 065,49}{41,31\%} \checkmark M$	1M dividing	
	= R4 999,98 ✓ A	1A value of B	
	OR	OR	
	Last income $\times 41,31\% = R2\ 065,49$ $\checkmark M$	1M dividing	
	$\therefore B = R2\ 065,49 \div 41,31\%$	1A value of B	
	$= R4 999,98 \checkmark A$	Accept R5 000	
		NP - rounding	
		Answer only full marks	
		(5)	



	STION 2 [30 MARKS]		T .
Ques	Solution	Explanation	Level
2.1.1	$P_{\text{(weight loss more than 20kg)}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{A}}{12} \times 100\%$	1A numerator 1A denominator	L2
	≈66,67%	1CA probability as %	
		NP - rounding	
		Answer only full marks	
		(3)	
2.1.2	102 pounds = $102 \times 0.453592 \approx 46.27 \text{ kg}$ 55 pounds = $55 \times 0.453592 \approx 24.95 \text{ kg}$ $\checkmark \checkmark \text{C}$ 36 pounds = $36 \times 0.453592 \approx 16.33 \text{ kg}$ Arranged weight loss for males:	1C converting one 1C converting other two	L4
	Arranged weight loss for males: \checkmark CA 13,2; 13,2; 16,33; 16,7; 18,8; 23,7 ; 24,95 ; 25,6; 31,6; 37,65; 43,36; 46,27. Median weight loss of males = $\frac{\checkmark}{2}$ CA Median weight loss of males = $\frac{23,70 + 24,95}{2}$ \checkmark M	1CA arranging weights 1CA identifying middle values 1M median concept	
	= 24,325		
	≈24,33kg ✓CA	1CA simplification	
	Her statement is NOT correct. ✓O	10 conclusion	
		Max 4 marks if using SA males only	
		Max 3 marks if conversions are omitted	
		(7)	
2.1.3	IQR for males (in kg) = $34,63 - 16,52 = 18,11 \checkmark A$ IQR for females (in kg) = $64,87 - 27,97 = 36,9 \checkmark A$	1M IQR concept 1A males IQR 1A females IQR	L2 L4
	The female IQR is more than the male IQR. ✓✓R	2Rcomment relating to the IQR values	
		(5)	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
2.2.1			L3
	Working with 365days:		
	Mass in one can is $8,75 \times 4g = 35g$ \checkmark MA	1MA mass in 1 can	
	Mass for a year is $=35g \times 365$ \checkmark MA \checkmark CA	1MA multiply by 365 1CA simplification	
	For 2 cans = 2 × 12 775g = 25 550g ✓ CA	1CA annual mass intake	
	OR	OR	
	Mass in one can = $8,75 \times 4$ g = 35 g MA Mass in TWO cans = $35g \times 2 = 70$ g MA	1MA mass in 1 can 1MA mass for 2 cans	
	Mass for a year = $70 \text{ g} \times 365$ $\checkmark \text{M}$ $= 25 550 \text{ g}$ $\checkmark \text{CA}$	1M multiply by 365 1CA simplification	
	OR	OR	
	In 1can \rightarrow 8,75 teaspoons 2 cans \rightarrow 17,5 teaspoons \checkmark A Mass per day = 17,5 × 4 = 70 g \checkmark MA \checkmark M Mass for the year = 70 g × 365 = 25 550 g \checkmark CA	1A number of teaspoons 1MA mass per day 1M multiplying by 365 1CA simplification	
	OR	OR	
	Working with 366 days: Mass in one can: $8,75 \times 4$ g = 35 g ✓MA	1MA mass of sugar in 1 can	
	Mass of sugar for 1 can for one year		
	$ \begin{array}{l} \checkmark M \\ = 35g \times 366 = 12810g \\ \text{Mass of sugar in 2 cans for one year} \\ = 2 \times 12810g = 25620g \end{array} $	1M multiply by 366 1CA simplification 1CA mass for two cans (4)	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
2.2.2	Calories before = $124 \times 2 + 116 + 168$ = 532 calories \checkmark A	1A calculating	L3
	Calories after changing = $\left(\frac{500 \times 52}{240}\right) \times 2 + 32 + 0$	calories	
	Calories after changing = $\left(\frac{340}{240}\right) \times 2 + 32 + 0$ = 248,67 calories	1M ratio 1M addition	
	Difference = 532 calories – 248,673 calories	1CA calculating calories	
	= 283,33 calories ✓CA	1CA difference NP - rounding	
		(5)	L4
2.2.3	Sugar intake before diet:		
	$= 7.75 \times 2 + 7.25 + 10.5$ \checkmark MA = 33.25 tsp. OR 133grams \checkmark CA	1MA adding correct values 1CA simplification	
	Sugar intake after diet:	1014 simplification	
	$= 2 \times \left(\frac{500 \times 3,25}{240}\right) + 2 + 0$		
	$= 2 \times 6,77 + 2 + 0,00$	1A sugar in vitamin water	
	= 15,54 tsp. OR 62,16 grams ✓CA	1CA simplification	
	% Reduction of sugar (using teaspoons) (usings grams)		
	$\begin{vmatrix} =\frac{15,54}{33,25} \times 100\% \\ \approx 46,74\% & \checkmark MA \end{vmatrix} = \frac{62,16}{133} \times 100\% \\ \approx 46,74\% & \checkmark MA \end{vmatrix}$	1MA percentage 1O opinion	
	NOT VALID VO	Accept VALID as opinion only if an explanation provided	
	OR Using Calories from Q 2.2.2 \checkmark M \checkmark CA \checkmark M % Calories = $\frac{248,67}{532}$ × 100% = 46,7% \checkmark CA	OR 1CA total calories after 1M percentage 1M multiply by 100	
	NOT VALID ✓O	1 CA simplification 1A total calories before 1O opinion	
		(6) [30]	

QUES	TION 3 [31 MARKS]		
Ques	Solution	Explanation	
3.1	For easy access OR to save on costs OR no privacy required OR aesthetic value OR ease of movement between rooms OR ventilation purposes	2O explanation (2)	L4
3.2	✓A Living room, bathroom and bedroom 2. ✓✓O No direct sunlight into the room. OR The sun's position is on the northern side of the house. ✓✓O	1A identified at least two rooms 2O reason	L2 L4
		(3)	
3.3.1	The living room floor side \checkmark MA \checkmark C \checkmark M $= 3,550 \text{ m} - (3,550 \text{ m} \times 7,04\%)$ $= 3,3008 \text{ m}$ $\approx 3,3 \text{ m}$ $\therefore 3,3 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}$ $\therefore 3,3 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}$ $\therefore 3,3 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}$	1C conversion 1MA for subtracting 1M multiplication	L2
3.3.2	Area of 4 walls = $4 \times (3.3 \text{ m} \times 2.650 \text{ m})$ = 34.98 m^2 $\checkmark \text{CA}$ Area of 2 door openings = $2 \times \text{length} \times \text{width}$ = 1.5615 m^2 \cancel{CA} Area of window = $1.511 \text{ m} \times 0.949 \text{ m} \cancel{A}$ = $1.434 \text{ m}^2 \cancel{CA}$ Area to cover with panelling = $(34.98 - 3.048 - 1.5615 - 1.434) \text{ m}^2 \cancel{A}$ = $28.9365 \text{ m}^2 \cancel{CA}$ Area of \cancel{CA}	1SF area wall dimensions 1CA area of 4 walls 2M door opening dimensions 1CA area of opening to passage 1CA 2 door openings 1M window dimensions 1CA area of window 1M subtracting 1CA area 1R rounding	L3
	OR	OR	

Ques	Solution	Explanation
	Area of northern wall	
	= Area of wall − area of door ✓M	1M subtracting areas
	$= (3.3 \text{ m} \times 2.650 \text{ m}) - (2.082 \text{ m} \times 0.750 \text{ m})$	
	$= 8,745 \text{ m}^2 - 1,5615 \text{ m}^2$	
	$= 7,1835 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA for calculating
		area of northern wall
	Area of eastern wall	
	= Area of wall – area of door ✓M	1M subtracting areas
	$= (3.3 \text{ m} \times 2.650 \text{ m}) - (2.032 \text{ m} \times 0.750 \text{ m})$	
	$= 8,745 \text{ m}^2 - 1,524 \text{ m}^2$	
	$= 7,221 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA for calculating
		area of eastern wall
	Area of southern wall	
	= Area of wall – area of door – area of window \checkmark M \checkmark A	1M subtracting areas
	$= (3.3 \text{ m} \times 2.650 \text{ m}) - (2.032 \text{ m} \times 0.750 \text{ m}) - (1.511 \text{ m} \times 0.949 \text{ m})$	1A subtracting
	$= 8,745 \text{ m}^2 - 1,524 \text{ m}^2 - 1,434 \text{ m}^2$	1CA for calculating
	$= 5,787 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	area of southern wall
	Area of western wall	
	$= (3.3 \text{ m} \times 2.650 \text{ m})$	1CA for calculating
	$= 8,745 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	area of western wall
	Area to cover	1M for adding 4 walls
	$= 7,1835 \text{ m}^2 + 7,221 \text{ m}^2 + 5,787 \text{ m}^2 + 8,745 \text{ m}^2$	
	$= 28,9365 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA simplification
	$\approx 29 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{R}$	1R rounding
	OR	OR
	Area of wall including door and window openings	
	= perimeter of floor × height	
	$= 2 \times (width + width) \times height$	
	$= 2 \times (3.3 \text{ m} + 3.3 \text{ m}) \times 2.650 \text{ m} \checkmark \text{M}$	1M multiplying
	$= 34.98 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA calculating total
		area of walls
	Area of window 1 opening	
	$=$ length \times breadth \checkmark M	1M area formula
	$= 1,511 \text{ m} \times 0,949 \text{ m}$	1CA calculating area
	$=1,433939 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	of window
	A	
	Area of 2 door openings Area of opening to passage	
	$= 2 \times length \times width = length \times width$	2M area formula
	$= 2 \times 2,032 \text{ m} \times 0,750 \text{ m} \checkmark \text{M}$ $= 2,082 \text{ m} \times 0,75 \text{ m} \checkmark \text{M}$	2CA calculating area
	$= 3,048 \text{ m}^2 = 10.5615 \text{ m}^2$	of door openings
	Area to cover	
	Area to cover \sqrt{M} = 34,98 m ² - 1,433939 m ² - 3,048 m ² - 1,5615 m ²	1M for subtracting
	$= 34,98 \text{ m} - 1,433939 \text{ m} - 3,048 \text{ m} - 1,3613 \text{ m}$ $= 28,936561 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA simplification
	$ -28,930361 \text{ m} \checkmark \text{CA} $ ≈ 29 m ² $\checkmark \text{R}$	1R for rounding
	~ 27 III • K	(11)

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
3.4	Surface area of one panel = $2 \text{ m} \times 0.15 \text{ m}$ = 0.3 m^2	1A area	L4
	Number of panels needed = $\frac{29 \text{ m}^2}{0.3 \text{ m}^2}$ = 96,666≈ 97 \checkmark CA	1CA from Q3.3.2 simplification	
	Total panels needed to be purchased = $97 \times 104,5\%$ OR $97 \times 4,5\% = 4,365$ = $101,365$ ✓CA ≈ 5 ≈ 102 $97 + 5 = 102$ ✓CA Volume of 102 panels = $102 \times 0,0125 \text{m} \times 0,3 \text{ m}^2$ ✓SF = $0,3825 \text{ m}^3$ ✓CA	1CA number of panels 1R rounding 1C convert to metre 1SF finding volume 1CA volume in m ³	
	Cost of panels excluding VAT $= 0.3825 \times R5\ 000,00$ $= R1\ 912,50 \checkmark CA$ Price of wood including VAT $= R5\ 000\ per\ m^{3} \times 114\%$ $= R5\ 700\ per\ m^{3} \checkmark CA$ Cost of the repole	1CA cost excluding VAT	
	Cost of the panels including VAT VAT $= 1.14 \times R1 \ 912.50 = R2 \ 180.25 \ \checkmark CA$ Cost of the panels including VAT $= R5 \ 700 \times 0.3825 = R2 \ 180.25 \ \checkmark CA$	1CA cost incl. VAT	
	Labour cost = $29 \times R125,00$ = $R3625,00 \checkmark CA$	1CA labour cost (CA area from 3.3.2)	
	Total cost = R2 180,25 + R3 625,00 = R5805,25 \checkmark CA	1CA total cost	
	Budget is ENOUGH ✓O	1O conclusion	
	OR	OR	

Ques	Solution	Explanation
	Surface area of wood = $29 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ Volume of wood = $29 \text{m}^2 \times 0,0125 \text{ m} \checkmark \text{A}$	1CA from 3.3.2 1 M calculating volume 1A correct thickness
	$= 0.3625 \mathrm{m}^3 \checkmark \mathrm{CA}$	1CA simplification
	Total volume of wood = $0.3625 \times 104.5\%$ $\stackrel{\checkmark}{M}$ = $0.3788125 \text{ m}^3 \stackrel{\checkmark}{\checkmark} \text{CA}$ = $0.38 \text{ m}^3 \stackrel{\checkmark}{\checkmark} \text{CA}$	1M % increase 1CA simplification 1CA rounding
	Cost of panels excluding VAT VAT $= 0.38 \times R5\ 000.00$ $= R1\ 900.00$ $\checkmark CA$ Price of wood including VAT $= R5\ 000\ per\ m^3 \times 114\%$ $= R5\ 700\ per\ m^3$ $\checkmark CA$ Cost of the panels Cost of the panels including VAT $= R5\ 000\ per\ m^3 \times 114\%$	1CA cost excluding VAT
	including VAT = 1,14 × R1 900,00 = R2 166,00 ✓ CA VAT = R5 700×0,38 = R2 166,00 ✓ CA	1CA cost incl. VAT
	Labour cost = $29 \times R125,00$ = $R3625,00 \checkmark CA$	1CA labour cost (CA area from 3.3.2)
	Total cost = R2 166,00+ R3 625,00 = R5 791,00 \checkmark CA	1CA total cost
	Budget is ENOUGH ✓O	1O conclusion
		NP - rounding
		(12) [31]
		[31]

QUESTION 4 [31 MARKS]			
Ques	Solution	Explanation	
4.1.1	- Course modules have different costs	2O relevant reason	L4
	OR	OR	
	- Course levels makes a difference. ✓✓O	2O relevant reason (2)	
4.1.2	Single rooms: - Have more privacy and is more convenient; no disturbance. OR	2O relevant reason	L4
	- Better facilities. OR ✓✓O Double rooms: - Are not private and not convenient. ✓✓O		
	- Are not private and not convenient. ✓✓O OR - Students share costs ✓✓O	(2)	
4.1.3	Total fees for first year		L2
	= Tuition fees + hostel fees + non-SA citizen fee ✓A = R28 470 + R18 928 + R2 000 ✓M = R49 398 ✓CA	1A all the values 1M adding fees 1CA total No penalty if deposit added (3)	
4.1.4	Minimum payment on registration:		L3
	Cost = appl. fee + 30% of tuition + non-SA additional + accommodation dep. + monthly residence fee $\checkmark A$ $\checkmark M$ = R0,00 + 30% × R28 470 + R2000 + R1 220,00 + $\frac{R18928,00}{\sqrt{S}}$ = R8 541 + R2 000 + R1 220 + R1 720,73 = R13 481,73 \checkmark CA	1A using correct amounts 1M adding amounts 1S tuition fee 1S accommodation fee 1CA minimum payment No penalty if deposit subtracted (5)	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
4.2	Afrikaans Home Language is excluded because it is the lowest:		L3
	$LO APS = \frac{92}{2} \checkmark MA$	1MA calculating % of LO	
	= 46% rounded up to 50%	1R rounding up	
	⇒ LO will be allocated 4 APS ✓A	1A LO APS	
	Total APS based on final results: = $6 + 5 + 4 + 6 + 7 + 7 + 7$ \checkmark CA	1CA adding scores	
	= 42	1CA total	
	She qualifies for 50% bursary.	1CA identifying bursary %	
		(6)	L2
4.3.1	Distance from Okahandja to Johannesburg = Windhoek to Pretoria + Okahandja to Windhoek + Pretoria to Johannesburg + 2 × Gabarone ✓MA ✓MA = (1 386 + 68 + 58 + 2× 45) km = 1 602km ✓CA Driving time = Total distance Average speed = 1 602 km √SF = 14,8333 hrs OR≈14 hours 50minutes	1MA adding extra kilometres 1MA return on Gabarone 1CA total distance 1SF substitution 1CA Total time	
	OR	OR	
	Distance from Okahandja to Johannesburg $ \sqrt{MA} \qquad \sqrt{MA} $ = $[68 + 1107 + 2(45) + 279 + 58] \text{km}$ = $1602 \text{ km} \qquad \sqrt{CA}$ Driving time = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Average speed}}$ = $\frac{1602 \text{ km}}{108 \text{ km/h}}$	2MA for adding the distances to travel 1CA total distance	
	= 14,8333 hrs $\mathbf{OR} \approx 14$ hours 50 minutes	1CA total time (5)	

17 NSC – Memorandum

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
4.3.2	Strip charts are not drawn to scale.	2O for any valid explanation (2)	L4
4.3.3	Total cost = $P680 \times 3 + P50 + P50 + P20$ $\checkmark A$ = $P2\ 160 \ \checkmark CA$	1A adding values 1CA total	L4
	$\therefore 2\ 160BWP = 2\ 160 \times 1,2454ZAR $	1M converting P to R 1CA amount	
	$\therefore 2690,064ZAR = \frac{2690,064}{0,998} NAD$ =2695,45491NAD \checkmark CA $\approx 2695,45NAD$	1CA amount	
	Her estimation is NOT VALID. ✓O	10 conclusion	
	OR NAD 2160 = 2 160 × 0,998 Rand \checkmark M = R2 155,68 \checkmark CA Total cost in Pula = $680 \times 3 + 50 + 50 + 20 = P2 160 \checkmark$ CA	OR 1M converting NAD to Rand 1CA amount in Rand 1A adding values 1CA total	
	Total cost in Rand = $2 160 \times 1,2454$ = $2 690,06 \checkmark CA$	1CA cost amount	
	Her estimation is NOT VALID .✓O	10 conclusion NP - rounding (6)	
		[31]	

QUESTION 5 [24 MARKS]			
Ques	Solution	Explanation	
5.1.1	✓✓J More Chinese migrate to other countries.	2J interpretation (2)	L4
			L3
5.1.2	China's projected population	13.64	LS
	✓MA 1 356 million × 0,44% = 5,9664 million 1 356 million + 5,9664 million = 1 361,966 4 million A	1MA calc. projected population growth 1A population in millions	
	USA's projected population \checkmark MA 319 million \times 0,77% = 2,4563 million 319 million + 2,4563 million = 321,4563 millionA	1MA calc. projected population growth 1A USA population in million	
	Difference = 1 361,966 4 million − 321,4563 million = 1 040,5101 million ✓ CA	1CA the difference (Accept 1041 million)	
	OR	OR	
	China's projected population ✓ MA = 1 356 million× 1,0044% = 1 361 966 400 USA's projected population ✓ MA = 319 million× 1,0077% = 321 456 300 ✓ A Difference = 1 040 510 100 ∕ CA	1MA calc. projected population 1A population in millions 1MA calc. projected population 1A USA population in million 1CA the difference Max of 4 if	
5.2.1	Middle East ✓✓RD	rounded Max of 3 if millions omitted 2RD region (2)	L2

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
5.2.2	North America's difference ≈1 010 million tons –410 million tons = 600 million tons ∕ CA Asia's difference≈ 1 080 million tons – 380 million tons = 700 million tons ✓ CA Asia has a higher difference of crude oil than North America✓ J OR Asia consumes much more crude oil than North America.	1CA for calculating North American difference [Accept values in range of ±10 million tons.] 1CA for calculating Asia's difference 1J comment Penalise with one mark if millionsomitted	L2 L4
5.2.3	They both have vibrant economies, therefore these regions need a lot more energy. OR Both regions have more industries. OR The regions have large populations. OR They use large volumes of oil because they have outdated OR First world regions OR	2O reason	L4
5.3.1	Developed regions OR Distance in km = 33 mm ÷ 25 mm × 5 000 km = 6 600 km ✓ CA Distance in miles = 6 600 km ÷ 1,609344 = 4 101,049869 miles ✓ CA ≈ 4 101,05 miles Accept measured distance from 27 to 29 mm and bar scale from 22 to 24 mm	1M for using the line scale 1CA for calculating distance 1CA for distance in miles	L3

Ques	Solution	Explanation	
5.3.2	Total amount of oil transported daily $\checkmark RD$ = 15 million barrels $\times \frac{100\%}{30\%}$ $\checkmark CA$ = 50 million barrels per day	1RD reading 15 million barrels 1MA dividing by 30% 1CA simplification	L2
	OR 30 % ~ 15 million barrels 30 % ~ 15 million barrels \checkmark RD 30 % ~ 15 million barrels 15 10 % ~ $\overline{3}$ million barrels = 5 million barrels Therefore 100 % ~(15 + 15 + 15 + 5) million barrels	OR 1RD reading 15 million barrels 1M calculating 10% 1CA simplification	
5.3.3	= 50 million barrels ✓CA It is not the shortest route OR	No penalty if millions omitted 2O relevant (time or distance related reason	L4
	It will take longer to transport the oil OR It will cost more to transport the oil.	2O relevant cost related reason (4)	
		TOTAL:150	