

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
С	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.

	_	
NSC -	Memora	ndum

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

Mathematical Literacy/P2

NSC – Memorandum

DBE/November 2015

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= $11 \times R4 410,37 \times 2\% = R970,28 \checkmark$ A For 272 cleaners= $272 \times R2 985,60 \times 2\% = R16 241,66$ For 12 supervisors = $12 \times R3 215,60 \times 2\% = R771,74 \checkmark$ CA For 11 drivers= R35 012,56 × 2%= R700,25 \checkmark CA	1CA salary of 1 supervisor 1A 2% contribution 1A UIF handymen 1CA UIF cleaners 1CA UIF supervisors 1CA UIF drivers	
	Total UIF payable = R970,28+ R16 241,66 + R771,74+ R700,25 ✓ CA = R18 683,93 ✓ CA	1CA adding 1CA total contribution	
	OR Total monthly salary	OR	
		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	
	Rio 663,91	1A 2% contribution 1CA total contribution NP – rounding	

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 $\checkmark M$ = $\frac{R3\ 052,93 - R2\ 985,60}{R2\ 985,60} \times 100\%$ $\checkmark CA$ = 2,255158092%	1M difference 1CA percentage calculation	
	≈ 2,3% ✓CA	1CA percentage	
	The statement is VALID . ✓O	1O 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 = $\frac{OR}{818683,93} \checkmark MA$ $= 61,05859$ Mean UIF - Cleaners UIF	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.	10 conclusion OR	

Mathematical Literacy/P2

NSC – Memorandum

DBE/November 2015

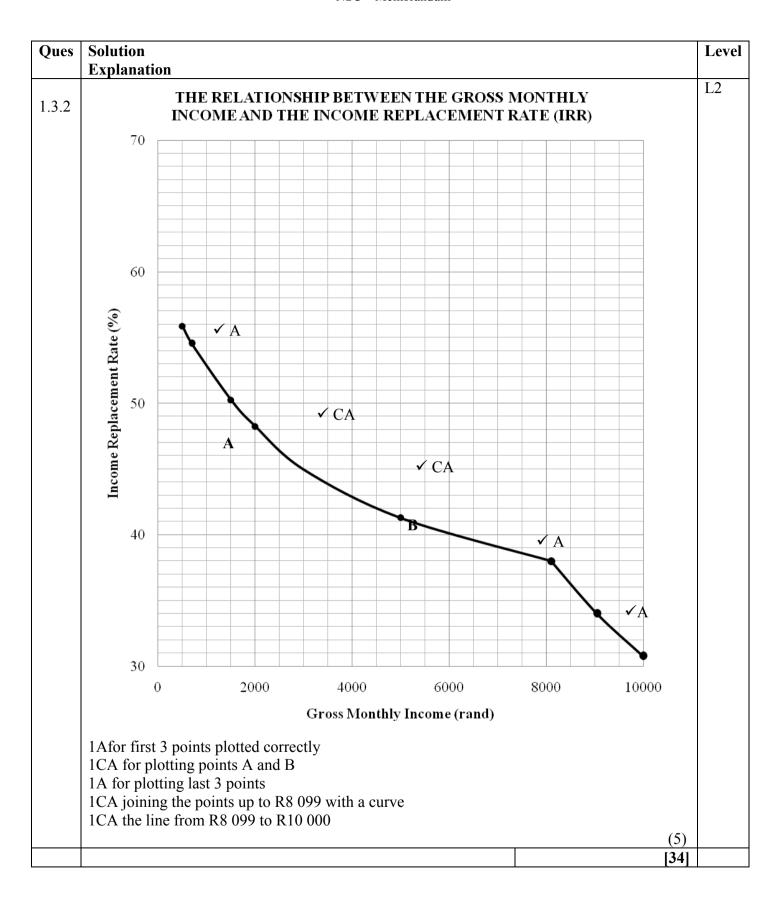
Mean salary = \frac{R934 197,03}{306} \sqrt{MA} = R3 052,93 \sqrt{CA} % difference = \frac{Mean salary}{mean salary} \sqrt{100%} = R3 052,93 \sqrt{CA} 1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees in the salary shows the salary shows the salary shows the salary as a percentage of the mean shows the salary as a percentage of the mean shows the salary as a percentage of the mean shows the salary shows the salary as a percentage of the mean shows the salary shows the salary as a percentage of the mean shows the salary shows the	Ques	Solution	Explanation	Level
mean salary \checkmark M $= \frac{\text{R3 } 052,93 - \text{R2 } 985,60}{\text{R3 } 052,93} \times 100\% \checkmark \text{CA}$ $= 2,2054\%$ $\approx 2,2\% \checkmark \text{CA}$ The statement is VALID . \checkmark O Mean salary = $\frac{\text{R934 } 197,03}{306} \checkmark \text{MA}$ $= \text{R3 } 052,93 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1.1.3	306 = R3 052,93 ✓CA % difference =	from Q1.1.2 by number of employees	L4
The statement is VALID. \checkmark O OR Mean salary = $\frac{R934\ 197,03}{306} \checkmark MA$ = R3 052,93 \checkmark CA Lowest salary as a percentage of the mean $\frac{R2\ 985,60}{R3\ 052,93} \times 100\% = 97,7945\%$ \checkmark M The statement is VALID. \checkmark O OR 1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees ICA simplification 1M percentage 1M subtracting from 100% ICA percentage 1M subtracting from 100% ICA percentage 1M conclusion OR OR 1M percentage 1M subtracting from 100% ICA percentage 1M subtracting from 100% ICA percentage 1O conclusion IM percentage 1M subtracting from 100% ICA percentage 1O conclusion OR IMA dividing total UIF from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification IM subtracting IM subtracting		mean salary $ \checkmark M $ $ = \frac{R3\ 052,93 - R2\ 985,60}{R3\ 052,93} \times 100\% $ $ \checkmark CA $		
Mean salary = $\frac{\text{R934 197,03}}{306} \checkmark \text{MA}$ = R3 052,93				
% difference = $100\% - 97,7945\%$		Mean salary = $\frac{R934\ 197,03}{306}$ \checkmark MA = R3 052,93 \checkmark CA Lowest salary as a percentage of the mean	1MA dividing total salary from Q1.1.2 by number of employees	
% difference = $100\% - 97,7945\%$		$\frac{R2985,60}{R3052,93} \times 100\% = 97,7945\% \qquad \checkmark M$	1M percentage	
OR Mean UIF payable = $\frac{R18683,93}{306}$ = $\frac{61,05859}{61,05859}$ 1MA dividing total UIF from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification 1CA simplification 1MS subtracting 1MS subtractin			_	
Mean UIF payable = $\frac{R18683.93}{306} = 61,05859$ Mean UIF payable = $\frac{Mean UIF - Cleaners UIF}{Mean UIF} \times 100\%$ Mean UIF		The statement is VALID. ✓O	1O conclusion	
Mean UIF payable = $\frac{R18683,93}{306}$ = 61,05859 % difference = $\frac{\text{Mean UIF}}{\text{Mean UIF}} \times 100\%$ $\checkmark M$ IMA dividing total OIF from Q1.1.2 by number of employees 1CA simplification 1M subtracting		OR	OR	
		Mean UIF payable = $\frac{R18683,93}{306}$ = 61,05859 % difference = $\frac{\text{Mean UIF} - \text{Cleaners UIF}}{100\%}$	from Q1.1.2 by number of employees	
$= \frac{61,05859 59,711985}{61,05859} \times 100\%$ $= 2,2054\%$ 1CA simplification		$= \frac{61,05859 59,711985}{61,05859} \times 100\%$	1M percentage	
The statement is VALID . ✓ O 10 conclusion (6)			1O conclusion	

	✓A		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		
	$= 204 \checkmark A$	1A proportion	
	Probability of selecting a female cleaner $= \frac{204}{306} \checkmark CA$	1CA probability	
	306		
	= 0,66666 $\approx 0,667 \qquad \checkmark R$	1R rounding correctly	
		Answer only full marks (4)	
1.2.2	Most unlikely, because the male supervisors are the smallest		L2
1.2.2	number of additional employees. OR	2O explanation	
	The fraction for the male supervisors is		
	smaller $\left(\frac{3}{306} = 0.0098039\right) \checkmark \checkmark O$ ÉcoleBooks		
	(300)	(2)	
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 × 41,31% = R2 065,49 ✓ M	1M dividing	
	$\therefore B = R2\ 065,49 \div 41,31\%$		
	= R4 999,98 ✓ A	1A value of B Accept R5 000	
		NP - rounding	
		Answer only full marks	
		(5)	

Mathematical Literacy/P2

NSC – Memorandum

DBE/November 2015



QUESTION 2 [30 MARKS]			
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% ✓CA	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
	✓ 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. ✓ CA	1CA arranging weights 1CA identifying	
	Median weight loss of males = $\frac{23,70 + 24,95}{2}$ Mooks	middle values 1M median concept	
	= 24,325		
	≈24,33kg	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	
2.1.2		(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)	

Mathematical Literacy/P2

NSC – Memorandum

DBE/November 2015

Ques 2.2.1		Explanation	Τ 2
			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	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 = $70 \text{ g} \times 365$ $\checkmark M$ = $25 550 \text{ g}$ $\checkmark CA$	1M multiply by 365 1CA simplification	
	OR	OR	
	In $1 can \rightarrow 8,75$ teaspoons $2 cans \rightarrow 17,5$ teaspoons Mass per day = $17,5 \times 4 = 70$ g \checkmark MA Mass for the year = 70 g $\times 365 = 25$ 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: $8,75 \times 4 \text{ g} = 35\text{ g}$ $\checkmark \text{MA}$	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 $\checkmark A$ Calories after changing = $\left(\frac{500 \times 52}{240}\right) \times 2 + 32 + 0$ $\checkmark CA$ Difference = 532 calories $-248,673$ calories = $283,33$ calories $\checkmark CA$	1A calculating calories 1M ratio 1M addition 1CA calculating calories 1CA difference NP - rounding (5)	L3
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	L4
	Sugar intake after diet: $= 2 \times \left(\frac{500 \times 3,25}{240}\right) + 2 + 0$ $\checkmark A$ $= 2 \times 6,77 + 2 + 0,00$ $= 15,54 \text{ tsp. OR } 62,16 \text{ grams} $ $\checkmark \text{CA}$ % Reduction of sugar	1A sugar in vitamin water 1CA simplification	
	(using teaspoons) (usings grams) = $\frac{15,54}{33,25} \times 100\%$ $\approx 46,74\%$ \checkmark MA $\Rightarrow 46,74\%$ \checkmark MA NOT VALID \checkmark O	1MA percentage 1O opinion Accept VALID as opinion only if an explanation provided	
	Using Calories from Q 2.2.2 $\checkmark M \checkmark CA \checkmark M$ % Calories = $\frac{248,67}{532\checkmark A} \times 100\% = 46,7\%$ $\checkmark CA$ NOT VALID $\checkmark O$	OR 1CA total calories after 1M percentage 1M multiply by 100 1 CA simplification 1A total calories before 1O opinion (6)	
		(6) [30]	

Mathematical Literacy/P2

11 NSC – Memorandum DBE/November 2015

	UESTION 3 [31 MARKS]			
Ques	Solution		Explanation	
3.1	For easy access OR to save on coraesthetic value OR ease of mover ventilation purposes		2O explanation (2)	L4
3.2	✓A Living room, bathroom and bedro ✓✓O No direct sunlight into the room.	PR	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 $= 3,550 \text{ m} - (3,550 \text{ m} \times 7,04\%)$ $= 3,3008 \text{ m}$ $\approx 3,3\text{m}$ $\therefore 3,3 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}$	OR \checkmark MA 100% - 7,04% = 92,96% Side \checkmark C \checkmark M $= 3,550 \text{ m} \times 92,96\%$ = 3,3008 m $\therefore 3,3 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}$	1C conversion 1MA for subtracting 1M multiplication (3)	L2
3.3.2	Area of 4 walls $\checkmark SF$ = 4 ×(3,3 m × 2,650 m) = 34,98 m ² $\checkmark CA$	ÉcoleBooks	1SF area wall dimensions 1CA area of 4 walls	L3
	Area of 2 door openings = $2 \times \text{length} \times \text{width}$ = $2 \times 2,032 \text{ m} \times 0,750 \text{ m}^{\checkmark}\text{M}$ = $3,048 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	Area of opening to passage = length × width = 2, 082 m× 0,75 m ✓ M = 1,5615 m ² ✓ CA	2M door opening dimensions 1CA area of opening to passage 1CA 2 door openings	
	Area of window = 1,511 m × 0,949 m ✓ M = 1,434 m ² ✓ CA Area to cover with panelling		1M window dimensions 1CA area of window	
	$= (34,98 - 3,048 - 1,5615 - 1,434)$ $= 28,9365 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ $\approx 29 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{R}$	$) m^2 \checkmark M$	1M subtracting 1CA area 1R rounding	
	C	oR	OR	

Copyright reserved

Mathematical Literacy/P2 12 DBE/November 2015

Ques	Solution	Explanation
	Area of northern wall	
	= Area of wall – area of door	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 northern wan
	= Area of wall – area of door ✓ M	1M subtracting areas
	$= (3.3 \text{ m} \times 2.650 \text{ m}) - (2.032 \text{ m} \times 0.750 \text{ m})$	TWI subtracting areas
	$= 8,745 \text{ m}^2 - 1,524 \text{ m}^2$	
	$= 7,221 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA for coloulating
	- 1,221 III • CA	1CA for calculating
		area of eastern wall
	Area of southern wall	43.6 1
	= 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 ✓M	1M for adding 4 walls
	$= 7.1835 \text{ m}^2 + 7.221 \text{ m}^2 + 5.787 \text{ m}^2 + 8.745 \text{ m}^2 \text{Books}$	The for warming to warming
	$= 28,9365 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA simplification
	$\approx 29 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{R}$	1R rounding
	~ 29 III • V K	1 K Touriding
	OR	OR
	Area of wall including door and window openings	
	= perimeter of floor × height	
	$= 2 \times (\text{width} + \text{width}) \times \text{height}$	
	$= 2 \times (\text{width} + \text{width}) \times \text{height} \\ = 2 \times (3.3 \text{ m} + 3.3 \text{ m}) \times 2.650 \text{ m} \checkmark \text{M}$	1M multiplying
	$= 34.98 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	
	= 34,98 m \(\sigma \)CA	1CA calculating total
	Area of window 1 enoning	area of walls
	Area of window 1 opening	
	= length × breadth ✓ 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
	Anna of 2 do on on onings	
	Area of 2 door openings Area of opening to passage	
	$= 2 \times \text{length} \times \text{width} $ = length \times width	2M area formula
	$= 2 \times 2,032 \text{ m} \times 0,750 \text{ m} \checkmark M = 2,082 \text{ m} \times 0,75 \text{ m} \checkmark M$	2CA calculating area
	$= 3,048 \text{ m}^2 = 10,048 \text{ m}^2$	of door openings
		or door openings
	Area to cover	1M for subtracting
	$= 34,98 \text{ m}^2 - 1,433939 \text{ m}^2 - 3,048 \text{ m}^2 - 1,5615 \text{ m}^2$	1M for subtracting
	$= 28,936561 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA simplification
	$\approx 29 \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{R}$	1R for rounding
		$ \qquad \qquad (11) \mid$

Mathematical Literacy/P2

NSC – Memorandum

13 DBE/November 2015

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 Cost of the panels OR Price of wood including VAT $= R5\ 000\ per\ m^3 \times 114\%$ $= R5\ 700\ per\ m^3$ \checkmark CA Cost of the panels	1CA cost excluding VAT	
	including VAT VAT = 1,14 × R1 912,50 = R5 700 × 0,3825 = R2 180,25 \checkmark CA = 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 = $0.3625 \times 104.5\%$ $\checkmark M$ = $0.3788125 \text{ m}^3 \checkmark \text{CA}$ = $0.38 \text{ m}^3 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1M % increase 1CA simplification 1CA rounding
	Cost of panels excluding VAT $= 0.38 \times R5\ 000.00$ $= R1\ 900.00 \checkmark CA$ Price of wood inclu VAT $= R5\ 000\ per\ m^3 \times 1$ $= R5\ 700\ per\ m^3$ Cost of the panels including VAT Cost of the panels including VAT	114% 1CA cost excluding VAT
	$= 1.14 \times R1 900.00 = R5 700 \times 0.38$	CA 1CA cost incl. VAT
	Labour cost = 29 × R125,00 = R3625,00 ✓ CA	1CA labour cost (CA area from 3.3.2)
	Total cost = R2 166,00+ R3 625,00 = R5 791,00 ✓ CA	1CA total cost
	Budget is ENOUGH ✓O	1O conclusion
		NP - rounding
		[31]

Mathematical Literacy/P2

15 NSC – Memorandum DBE/November 2015

QUES'	TION 4 [31 MARKS]		
Ques	Solution	Explanation	
4.1.1	- Course modules have different costs ✓✓O	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		
	OR - Students share costs ✓✓O	(2)	L2
4.1.3	Total fees for first year = Tuition fees + hostel fees + non-SA citizen fee Books ✓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)	L2
4.1.4	Minimum payment on registration: Cost = appl. fee + 30% of tuition + non-SA additional +		L3
	accommodation dep. + monthly residence fee $\checkmark A$ $\checkmark M$ $= R0,00 + 30\% \times R28 470 + R2000 + R1 220,00 + \frac{R18928,00}{\sqrt{S}}$ $= R8 541 + R2 000 + R1 220 + R1 720,73$ $= R13 481,73 \checkmark CA$	1A using correct amounts 1M adding amounts 1S tuition fee 1S accommodation fee 1CA minimum payment No penalty if deposit subtracted (5)	

Copyright reserved

16	
NSC – Memorandum	

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: = $6+5+4+6+7+7+7$	1CA adding scores	
	= 42	1CA total	
	She qualifies for 50% bursary.	1CA identifying bursary % (6)	
		(0)	L2
4.3.1	Distance from Okahandja to Johannesburg = Windhoek to Pretoria + Okahandja to Windhoek + Pretoria to Johannesburg + 2 × Gabarone VMA MA = (1 386 + 68 + 58 + 2× 45) km = 1 602km CA Driving time = Total distance Average speed	1MA adding extra kilometres 1MA return on Gabarone 1CA total distance	
	$= \frac{1 602 \text{ km}}{108 \text{ km/h}} \checkmark \text{SF}$	1SF substitution	
	= 14,8333 hrs OR≈14 hours 50minutes ✓CA	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 = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Average speed}}$ = $\frac{1602 \text{ km}}{\text{SF}}$	2MA for adding the distances to travel 1CA total distance	
	108 km/h	1CA total time (5)	

Mathematical Literacy/P2

17 NSC – Memorandum DBE/November 2015

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
	$\therefore 2\ 160BWP = 2\ 160 \times 1,2454ZAR \qquad \checkmark M$ = 2\ 690,064ZAR \cdot CA	1M converting P to R 1CA amount	
	$\therefore 2 690,064ZAR = \frac{2 690,064}{0,998} NAD$ =2 695,45491NAD $\approx 2 695,45NAD$ CA	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 × 3 + 50 + 50 + 20 = P2 160 \checkmark CA Total cost in Rand = 2 160 × 1,2454 = 2 690,06 \checkmark CA	OR 1M converting NAD to Rand 1CA amount in Rand 1A adding values 1CA total 1CA cost amount	
	Her estimation is NOT VALID. ✓ O	10 conclusion NP - rounding	
		(6)	
		[31]	

Middle East ✓✓RD

5.2.1

More Chinese migrate to other countries.	Explanation 2J interpretation	L4
· ·	2J interpretation	L
	(2)	
1.2 China's projected population		L3
✓ MA	1MA calc. projected	
1 356 million \times 0,44% = 5,9664 million	population growth	
1 356 million + 5,9664 million = 1 361,966 4 million A	1A population in millions	
USA's projected population	1MA calc. projected	
✓MA	population growth	
319 million \times 0,77% = 2,4563 million	1A USA population in	
319 million + 2,4563 million = 321,4563 million	million	
D:00 1.0(1.0((.1.11)) 201.45(0.11)	1CA the difference	
Difference = 1 361,966 4 million − 321,4563 million = 1 040,5101 million CA	(Accept 1041 million)	
OR	OR	
China's projected population	1MA calc. projected	
✓MA ✓A	population	
= 1 356 million× 1,0044% = 1 361 966 400 EcoleBooks	1A population in	
	millions	
<u>USA's projected population</u>	1MA calc. projected	
\checkmark MA = 319 million× 1,0077% = 321 456 300 \checkmark A	population 1A USA population in	
- 319 Hillion^ 1,00/7/0 - 321 430 300 * 11	million	
Difference = 1 040 510 100 CA	1CA the difference	
	M	
	Max of 4 if rounded	
	Max of 3 if	

Copyright reserved Please turn over

millions omitted

2RD region

L2

(2)

Mathematical Literacy/P2

19 NSC – Memorandum DBE/November 2015

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 OR OR	2O reason (2)	L4
5.3.1	Developed regions	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 $= 15 \text{ million barrels} \times \frac{100\%}{30\%}$ \checkmark CA $= 50 \text{ million barrels per day}$	1RD reading 15 million barrels 1MA dividing by 30% 1CA simplification	L2
	OR	OR	
	$30 \% \sim 15 \text{ million barrels}$ $30 \% \sim 15 \text{ million barrels}$ $\checkmark \text{RD}$ $30 \% \sim 15 \text{ million barrels}$ $\checkmark \text{M}$ $10 \% \sim 3 \text{ million barrels} = 5 \text{ million barrels}$	1RD reading 15 million barrels 1M calculating 10%	
	Therefore 100 % \sim (15 + 15 + 15 + 5) million barrels = 50 million barrels \checkmark CA	1CA simplification No penalty if millions omitted (3)	
5.3.3	It is not the shortest route OR It will take longer to transport the oil	2O relevant (time or distance related reason	L4
	OR It will cost more to transport the oil. ✓✓O	2O relevant cost related reason (4)	
		[24]	
		TOTAL:150	