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MATHEMATICAL LITERACY

Grade 10-12

TERMINOLOGIES BOOKLET

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. Introduction

- Mathematical Literacy is a highly contextualised subject and requires learners to know and understand the definitions/ explanations/ meanings of terms/vocabulary used.
- This booklet will assist learners in knowing and understanding the meanings/ explanations/ definitions of Mathematical Literacy terminologies/ vocabulary.
- This booklet covers all topics covered in Paper 1 and 2
- The topics are drawn from the Mathematical Literacy CAPS document Grade 10 – 12
- Explanations/ Definitions/Meanings of terms are arranged per topic alphabetically to allow easy reference by learners.
- Learners must be able to know and understand the definitions/ meanings/ explanation of Mathematical Literacy terms/vocabulary and apply them

2. Distribution of marks according to taxonomy levels

The taxonomy levels will be the same in each paper.

It is noted that in each paper Question 1 (±30 marks) will be based on mixed questions at Taxonomy level 1 only.

LEVEL	Paper 1	Paper 2
Level 1: Knowing	30% (±45 marks)	30% (±45 marks)
Level 2: Applying routine procedures in familiar contexts	30% (±45 marks)	30% (±45 marks)
Level 3: Applying multi-step procedures in a variety of contexts	20% (±30 marks)	20% (±30 marks)
Level 4: Reasoning and reflecting	20% (±30 marks)	20% (±30 marks)

3. Structure of the question papers

PAPER 1	PAPER 2
Finance 60% (±5) Data Handling 35% (±5) Probability 5% Including Growth Charts (CAPS page 65) assesses application of measures of spread in data handling.	'Maps, plans and other representation of the physical world 40% ((±5) Measurement 55% (±5) Probability 5% Including ±5% (Income, Expenditure, Profit/loss, Income-and-Expenditure statements and Budgets, Cost price and Selling price) where there is direct link to Measurement and Maps and Plans.
Question 1:30 marks ± 5 marks Level 1 questions from Finance and Data Handling **Question 2** Finance **Question 3** Data Handling **Question 4** Integrated context on Finance and Data Handling Including Growth Charts (CAPS page 65) assesses application of measures of spread in data handling. **Question 5** **Finance, data handling or integrated question** **Probability** will be examined in the context of one or more of the other questions. Each question can contain more than one context.	**Question** 1:30 marks ± 5 marks Level 1 questions from Measurement and Maps, plans **Question 2** 'Maps and plans **Question 3** Measurement **Question 4** Integrated context on 'Measurement and Maps and plans Including (Income, Expenditure, Profit/loss, Income-and-Expenditure statements and Budgets, Cost price and Selling price) where there is direct link to Measurement and Maps and Plans. **Question 5** **Measurement, maps and plans or integration** **Probability** will be examined in the context of one or more of the other questions. Each question can contain more than one context.
N.B: EACH PAPER MAY HAVE 4 OR 5 QUESTIONS	

4. **Understanding the Marking Guidelines/ Memorandum**
   The following acronyms and their explanations are used in the marking guidelines to indicate how marks are awarded during examinations. Learners should understand them so that they do not loose marks unnecessarily.

Symbol	Explanation
M	Method
M/A	Method with accuracy
MCA	Method with consistent accuracy
CA	Consistent accuracy
A	Accuracy
C	Conversion
S	Simplification
RT/RG/RD	Reading from a table/graph/diagram
SF	Correct substitution in a formula
O	Opinion/Example/Definition/Explanation
P	Penalty, e.g. for no units, incorrect rounding off, etc
R	Rounding off
NPR	No penalty for rounding
NPU	No penalty for the units
AO	Answer only, if correct, full marks

5. MATHEMATICAL LITERACY GLOSSARY OF TERMS

5.1 DATA HANDLING	
TERMS	**MEANING**
B	
Bar graph	The graphical representation of data that uses bars to compare different categories of data. 90° graph using bars to show frequencies (horizontal and vertical graph), the vertical heights of a set of bars of equal breath represent the values of the dependant variable in a data set.
Biased question	Biased question is the question containing factors that may influence the respondent to answer in a way that is not entirely true.
Box-and-whisker plot	Diagram that statisticians use to show the distribution of data along a number line divided into quartiles.
Broken line graph	A graph that has numbers that alternate going up and down and do not keep to a curved consistent line.
C	
Categorical data	The data that is given in the form of words, names, or labels. It is generally descriptive in nature, as data classified and organized into categories.
Certain	Definitely going to happen e.g. getting heads or tails when tossing a coin is certain.
Class Interval	Data that is divided into a smaller number of categories
Classify	Identify the type or class.
Compound bar graph	(Also referred as vertical stack graph or component bar chart) display two or more sets of data. However, it shows a part/whole relationship so you can easily see what amount each data group makes up of the whole.
Compound events	Two or more events that happen, e.g. tossing a coin and rolling a dice.
Contingency table	A two-way table representing the outcomes of an event.
Continuous data	The data that that is given as numbers including the decimal numbers and/or fractions. Numerical data (measurements like weight or age).
D	
Data	Information, series of observations, measurements, facts; collection and recording of information for statistical investigation. It is raw information that has been collected, without any organization or analysis.
Data collection sheet	Two-column table showing what is observed and how many times it was observed; items of information.
Data handling	Data handling refers to the process of collecting, organizing, summarizing, representing, and analyzing information.

Discrete	Separate; distinct; opposite of continuous.
Discrete data	Numerical data (fixed numbers like size of family). Data that can have only certain values (quantities that can be counted, usually whole numbers).
Double bar graph	The most common multiple bar graph that compares two sets of data.
E	
Equivalent	Quantities that have the same value.
Estimate	Roughly work out; roughly calculate.
Even	Chances of any outcome happening are equal; if a normal six-sided dice is rolled, the chance that any one of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5 or 6 could show is the same.
Event	An activity e.g., rolling a single dice.
F	
Fifty-fifty (even) outcome	Chances of something happening or not happening are the same.
Frequency (f)	Number of times a data value is recorded.
Frequency table	Table showing frequencies in organised form. Table summarising the frequencies of all the data values in a data set.
G	
Group	Put into classes, sort, arrange, organise.
Grouped data	The data given in the form of intervals.
H	
Histogram	90° graph using adjacent bars to show frequencies of continuous numerical data with many different values. Areas of rectangles (continues; no gaps between them) show frequency of classes of data. The graphical representation of continuous numerical data by way of bars to display the frequency of the items in the data set.
Horizontal bar graph	90° bar graph using horizontal bars to compare or rank items like household sizes in a block of flats.
I	
Impossible outcome	No chance of the outcome happening e.g. getting a 7 with an ordinary six-sided dice.
Interview	Record data by talking to someone face to face or over the telephone.
Inter-quartile range	The difference between quartile 3 and quartile 1 **OR**

	The difference between largest quartile and the smallest quartile.
Investigate	Examine; look into; study.
L	
Likely/likelihood	Chance of something happening is greater than the chance of it not happening.
Line graph	A graph that uses line segments to connect data points and shows changes in data over time.
M	
Maximum value	The highest or biggest value in the data set.
Mean	Average of the values in a data set; sum of all the observed values divided by the number of observations.
Mean [of a set of data]	Average: sum of all data values divided by the number of data values.
Measures of central tendency	Numbers that tell more about the balance (middle values) in a data set (mode; median; mean).
Measures of spread	Numbers that tell how far data values in a data set lie apart; spread of numerical data set (range, quartiles, and percentiles).
Median	Middle value in an ordered data set.
Median [of a set of data]	Value that cuts an ordered data set in half.
Methods of collecting data	Methods of collecting data is interview, observation and research or survey.
Minimum value	The lowest or smallest value in the data set.
Mode	Value or values appearing most often in a data set.
Mode of a set of data	Most common data value in a data set.
Multiple bar graph	A bar graph that displays two or more sets of data at once for easy comparison
N	
Notation	System of figures/symbols to represent numbers, quantities or values.
Numerical data	The data that is given in the form of numbers.
O	
Observation	Recording of data by watching someone or something closely. **OR** The method of collecting data that involves watching, listening, touching, reading.
Outcome	Result of a trial (experiment).
Outcome [fair]	All outcomes are equally likely to occur.

Outliers	Data value that lies an abnormal distance from the other data values in the data set. **OR** Extreme low or extremely high value in the data set. **OR** The item or value in the data set that differs significantly with other items or values.
P	
Percentiles	The points that divide the data set into 100 equal parts. Quartile 1 is the 25^{Th} percentile i.e., the value at which 75% of the data set lies above and 25% of the data set lies below it. Quartile 2 Is the 50^{th} percentile i.e., the value at which 50% of the data set lies above and 50% of the data set lies below it. Quartile 3 is the 75^{th} percentile i.e., the value at which 25% of the data set lies above and 75% of the data set lies below it.
Pie Chart	A circular diagram that is divided up into different sections or sectors. A circle divided into sections illustrating the size for each category.
Population	Entire source of data involved in an investigation; all the subjects included in a study or survey in order to draw conclusions about that population as a whole.
Possible outcome	The chance that the event will happen or occur.
Prediction	Statement describing the chance of an outcome to happen based on given information.
Probability [mathematical]	Results of trial or experiment expressed as a fraction: number of favourable outcomes divided by number of all possible outcomes.
Probability [of an outcome]	Likelihood of a particular outcome occurring, expressed as a number between zero and one.
Q	
Qualitative data/ Categorical data	Data that relates to certain categories e.g male/female or type of car e.t.c
Quantitative data/ Numerical data	Data that can be measured and can be discrete or continuous.
Quartiles	The values that divide a list of numbers into four equal parts.

Questionnaire	List of questions that can be used to collect data. An instrument consisting of questions for the purpose of collecting data.
R	
Random sampling	The sampling method that allows every member of the population a chance of being included in the sample.
Range [of a data set]	Difference between the highest and lowest values in a data set. **OR** The difference between the maximum value and the minimum value in the data set.
Related [data sets]	Linked; connected.
Represent[data]	Draw; graph.
Representative sample	Sample likely to give results similar to those obtained from studying the whole population.
S	
Sample	Subset (small group) chosen from the population to represent the population. **OR** The fraction of the entire group to be used in the collection of data
Sampling	Choosing a representative sample.
Scatter plot	A graph that is made by plotting ordered pairs in a coordinate plane to show the relationship between two sets of data, but the points are not connected by a line.
Sort	Put, organise into categories.
Stacked bar graph	(Also known as stacked bar charts) Instead of displaying a compound bar graph with bars side-by-side a stack bar graph divides the bar into segments. It is used to show how one bar is divided into smaller parts
Survey	Collect data from a group of people or objects.
Survey [biased]	Survey containing factors that produce answers that do not represent a truthful picture of the situation.
T	
Tree diagram	Diagram using branches to display all the outcomes of a series of trials.
Trend	An upward or downward shift in the data set over time.
Two-way table	A contingency table representing all possible outcomes of two trials taking place together.
U	
Ungrouped data	The data given as individual items or values.

Unlikely	Chance of something happening is less than the chance of it not happening.
V	
Variable	A quantity that can take different values in a situation.
Vertical bar graph	90^0 bar graph using vertical bars to show change over time at discrete times like absentees per day for three weeks.
Very likely	Chance of something happening is much greater than chance of it not happening.
Very unlikely	Chance of something not happening is much greater than the chance of it happening.

5.2 FINANCE	
TERM	**MEANING**
Account	A record of income and expenditure.
Balance	This is the difference between debits and credits.
Bank statement	The details of all the transactions made from one bank account in a given time period.
Billion	One-thousand million (one followed by nine zeros).
Break-even point	Break-even point is where the business is at an activity level (doing business) at which **total cost = total sales,** i.e. you have made enough income to cover the costs. At the break-even point, you are making neither a profit nor a loss; from that point on you will be making a profit with each sale (until new costs are incurred).
Budget	A plan of how to spend money. An estimate of income and expenditure.
Bursary	A sum of money given to you by an organisation to cover the cost of your formal studies.
Capital	Money that is owned by someone and used for the purpose of investing or lending.
Commission	The sum of money paid to an agent (usually a salesperson) that is a percentage of the total value of goods sold by the agent.
Compound interest	Interest charged on an amount due, but including interest charges to date.
Consumption rate	The rate at which a commodity, such as water, electricity or fuel, is consumed.
Cost-effective	Best value for money.
Cost price	This is the amount that it **costs per unit** to either manufacture or purchase an item or to prepare for a service that will be delivered. This amount is pure cost, no mark-up or profit has been added yet.

Cost rate	The price of a product per mass, volume, length or time unit.
Credit	This is an entry in an account that shows a payment made into the account.
Credit balance	The amount in the account is your own.
Credit card	A credit card is a service bank product that allows you to buy goods and pay for them at the end of the month.
Credit limit	The maximum amount you can spend on your credit card.
Debit	When someone or an organisation takes money out of your account. An entry in an account showing a payment made from an account.
Debit balance	The amount owed to a lender or seller.
Debit order	It is an arrangement whereby you give permission to a third party to withdraw money from bank account on a regular basis.
Deposit	A payment made into a bank account.
Disposable income	Income that is left over after all payments have been made.
Exchange rate	The value of one currency relative to the value of another currency.
Expenditure	An amount of money that is spent on something.
Fine print	The legal terms and conditions printed on a contract applicable to a transaction or account.
Fixed deposit	A single deposit invested for a fixed period at a fixed interest rate.
Fixed expenses	These are amounts that must be paid every month and which stay the same, like rent, school fees and transport costs.
Fund	A source of money.
Gross income	The **total** amount of **all** an individual's income before deductions.
Hire purchase	Goods and products such as furniture can be purchased using a longer term lease or hire agreement (hire purchase); insurance is usually also added to the amount payable until it is paid off.
Inflation	An increase in the price of a basket of goods or services that is representative of the economy as a whole.
Interest	Money paid regularly at a particular rate for the use or loan of money. It can be paid to you by a finance organisation or bank (in case of savings); or it may be payable by you to a finance organisation on money you borrowed from the organisation.
Interest rate value	This is the % rate of interest that will be charged on your loan amount, i.e. a percentage value of the original loan amount.
Interest value	This is the actual rand amount of interest that will be added to your loan.
Investment	To put money into an organisation or bank (e.g., by buying shares), so as to gain interest on the amount at a higher rate.

Investment	Something in which you have invested money.
Invoice	A comprehensive document that details all the work done or items sold, and what costs are due.
Lay-bye	It is a form of credit where the buyer pays a deposit and pays the balance in instalments while the shop keeps the item(s) until it has been paid off.
Loan	A loan is an agreed sum of money that is lent by a bank or moneylender (e.g. personal loan or home loan).
Luxury item or service	An item or service that is not essential for daily life, but which makes life easier or more convenient.
Net pay	The amount an employee "takes home" after income tax has been deducted.
Overdraft	An overdraft is an arrangement you make with the bank that allows you to draw more money than there is in your account.
PAYE	(abbr.) Pay as you earn: tax taken off your earnings by your employer and sent to the South African Revenue Service before you are paid (the balance).
Remittance slip	A piece of paper that accompanies a payment and contains the most important details of the transaction.
Salary	An amount of money paid for the work you do. (This is normally paid monthly.)
Selling price	This is the price at which something is offered for sale.
Simple interest	Interest charged on the original amount due only, resulting in the same fee every time.
Statement	A summary of transactions (debits and credits, or payments and receipts) made on an account.
Tariff	The rate charged for a service rendered, e.g. import duties, water consumption cost, etc.
Tax	A compulsory levy imposed on citizen's earnings or purchases to fund the activities of government.
Taxable	A service, purchase or item or earning that has tax applied to it.
Tax invoice	Printed record of what was bought, what it cost, what was taxable, the tax amount, method of payment, amount tendered, and change due, if any.
UIF	(abbr.) Unemployment Insurance Fund: A government-run insurance fund which employers and employees contribute to, so that when employees are retrenched they can collect some earnings (a portion).
Variable expenses	Expenses that change over time or from one week/month to the next. These are things that you usually pay or buy each month, but the amount changes e.g. telephone and electricity costs.

VAT	**Value Added Tax (VAT)** is a tax that is levied at 15% (currently in South Africa) on most goods and services, as well as on the importation of goods and services into South Africa.
VAT exclusive price	The price before **VAT** is added.
VAT inclusive price	The price after **VAT** is added.
Wages	A wage is an amount of money paid to an employee normally based on a fixed number of hours worked per week.
Withdrawal	Money taken out of a bank account.
Zero rated VAT items	These are goods that are exempt from VAT. Groceries that are basic foodstuffs are zero-rated in South Africa, e.g. brown bread, milk, mielie meal, samp, rice, etc..

5.3 MAPS AND PLANS AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD	
TERM	**MEANING**
2-D models	A diagram or picture having length and width only.
2-dimensional plans	A plan or design having length and width only, but possibly representing three dimensional objects.
3-D models	A dimensional construction of real-life objects.
Bar scales	Presented as a picture, it means that if you placed a ruler next to this scale, you could determine how many centimeters next to this scale, you could determine how many centimeters represent the specified kilometers
Compound bar graphs	Graphs that contain multiple bars for each category of data, with each bar representing a different component of each category of the data.
Elevation map	Information about the profile of a route as seen from the side.
Elevation plans	Show the design and dimensions of the outside of a building from a side view.
Floor plan	Shows the design and dimensions of the inside of a building, from a top view.
Highway	A major road that links major cities.
Line graphs	A diagram used to display data with a consistent trend.
Location:	A particular place or position.
Map:	A symbolic representation of selected characteristics of a place drawn on a flat surface.
Model:	A thing used as an example to follow and imitate an object (a three dimensional figure or object)
National road map	Shows major roads linking major cities to each other.

North elevation plan	Shows the side of the building that is in front of you when you are facing the compass direction 'North'
Number scale	A number scale such as 1 : 50 000 means that 1 unit on the map represent 50 000 units in real life
Scale	Determines how many times smaller an object shown on a plan or map is that its actual size
Scale drawing	A diagram of a real-life object drawn in proportion.
Scaled elevation plans	Show the design and dimensions of the outside of a building from a side view using a specific scale.
Map:	A symbolic representation of selected characteristics of a place drawn on a flat surface.
Street map	A map of a small area such as a town or city.
Strip map	A map of a section of a travelling route.
Route map	Shows a specific route, for instance for an event, as seen from above.

5.4 MEASUREMENT	
TERM	**MEANING**
Area	The amount of two-dimensional space occupied by a2-D shape. The area of a shape is the size of its surface.
BODMAS	Brackets, of/orders (powers, squares, etc.), division, multiplication, addition, subtraction. A mnemonic (reminder) of the correct order in which to do mathematical operations.
Body mass index (BMI)	A number calculated from an adult's weight and height, expressed in units of kg/m^2
Breadth	How wide something is. From the word "broad".
Capacity	The amount of space available to hold something. **OR** A measure of the volume a hollow object can hold – usually measured in litres.
Circle	A closed cure that is everywhere the same distance from the middle point.
Circumference	Distance around a circle / the perimeter of a circle.
Conversion	A change from one system / unit to another.
Cubed	The power of three; multiplied by itself three times.
Cubic	Shaped like a cube; having been multiplied by itself three times.
Cylinder	A 3-dimensional object with congruent parallel sides and bases are circles. A tall shape with parallel sides and a circular cross-section – think of a log of wood, for example, or a tube.

Degrees Celsius	Unit used to measure temperature in most countries.
Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle and touching the circle at both ends, thus dividing the circle into two equal halves.
Dimension	A measurable extent, e.g. length, breadth, height, depth, time. Physics, technical: the base units that make up a quantity, e.g. mass (kg), distance (m), time (s).
Distance	How far it is from one place to another, e.g. from one town to another or from one point to another point.
Growth Charts	Graphs consisting of a series of percentile cures that show the distribution of the growth measurements of children.
Imperial System	A system of measurement using inches, pounds, feet, gallons and miles.
Length	The measurement between two points, in a straight line, e.g. the length of a room.
Measure	Using an instrument to determine size, weight etc.
Measuring	Determine the value of a quantity directly, e.g. reading the length of an object from a ruler or the mass of an object from a scale.
Metric System	A system of measurement that uses metres, litres, kilograms, etc. A measurement system, using a base of 10 (i.e. all the units are divisible by 10).
Perimeter	The total distance around the boundary or edge that outlines a specific shape.
Pi	π, the Greek letter p, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. A constant without units, value approximately 3,142.
Radius	The distance from the centre of the circle to any point on the circumference of the circle.
Scale	An instrument that is used to measure the weight of an object.
Surface Area	The area of all the faces / surfaces of an object added together.
Volume	The amount of 3-D space occupied by an object. It is measured in cubic units.
Weight	An indication of how heavy an object is.

5.5 PROBABILITY	
TERM	**MEANING**
Event	An event is something that may or may not happen when an action is performed.
Outcome	This is the result of an event.
Probability	The likelihood of something happening or not happening.
Experiment	Is a series of trials performed one after another.

Trial	Is an action which may lead to a result.
Possible outcome	is any of the possible results of a trial.
Favourable outcome	is any of the possible outcomes which favour a specific event.
Actual outcome	is the actual result of a single trial.
Frequency	The number of times that something happens.
Expected frequency of an outcome	is the number of times one expects the outcome to occur during an experiment.
Actual frequency of an outcome	is the number of times the outcome actually occurs during an experiment.
Frequency of an event	Is the number of times that the event occurs during an experiment (a set of trials)
Relative frequency (experimental probability) of an event	is the number of times outcomes occur divided by the total number of trials. i.e. $Experimental\ Probability = \frac{number\ of\ times\ the\ outcome\ did\ occur}{total\ number\ of\ trials\ (outcomes)}$
Theoretical probability	is worked out as number of possible successful outcomes divided by total number of outcomes.i.e. $Probability = \frac{number\ of\ successful\ outcomes}{total\ number\ of\ possible\ outcomes}$
Sample Space	All the possible outcomes of an experiment.
Sample Point	Just one of the possible outcomes
Random	When something happens without being made to happen on purpose.
Fair	Treated equally, without having an advantage or disadvantage.
A fair game	Is a game in which there is an equal chance of winning or losing.
A fair coin	is a coin that has equal probability of falling on a "head" or a "tail" when it is tossed.
Descriptions of the likelihood of an event occurring:	
• **Impossible**	– it has no chance of happening
• **Unlikely**	– it has a greater chance of not happening than of happening
	– it has as much chance of happening as of not happening.
• **Even (equally likely)**	– It is equally likely to happen as to not happen.
• **Likely**	– **it** has a greater chance of happening.
• **Certain**	– it is certain that it will happen.
Compound events	are two or more events happening at once.

Independent events	are events such that the probability of one event occurring in no way affects the probability of the other event occurring.
Dependent events	Events are dependent if the occurrence of either event affects the probability of the other.
Mutually Exclusive	means we can't get both events at the same time. (It is either one or the other, but **not both)**

6. Question words that will help you to answer questions

It is important to look for the question words (the words that tell you what to do) to correctly understand what the examiner is asking. Use the words in the table below as a guide when answering questions

Question word	What is required of you
Analyse	Separate, examine and interpret
Calculate	This means a numerical answer is required – in general, you should show your working, especially where two or more steps are involved
Classify	Group things based on common characteristics
Compare	Point out or show both similarities and differences between things, concepts or phenomena
Define	Give a clear meaning
describe	State in words (using diagrams where appropriate) the main points of a structure/process/phenomenon/ investigation
determine	To calculate something, or to discover the answer by examining evidence
differentiate	Use differences to qualify categories
discuss	Consider all information and reach a conclusion
explain	Make clear; interpret and spell out
identify	Name the essential characteristics PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION
Label	Identify on a diagram or drawing
List	Write a list of items, with no additional detail
Mention	Refer to relevant points

7. Study Tips

- Have all your materials ready before you begin studying – pencils, pens, highlighters, paper, etc.
- Be positive. Make sure your brain holds on to the information you learning by reminding yourself how important it is to remember the work and get the marks.
- Take a walk outside. A change of scenery will stimulate your learning. You'll be surprised at how much more you take in after being outside in the fresh air.
- Break up your learning sections into manageable parts. Trying to learn too much at one time will only result in a tired, unfocused and anxious brain.
- Keep your study sessions short but effective and reward yourself with short, constructive breaks.
- Teach your concepts to anyone who will listen. It might feel strange at first, but it is definitely worth reading your revision notes aloud.
- Your brain learns well with colours and pictures. Try to use them whenever you can.
- Be confident with the learning areas you know well and focus your brain energy on the sections that you find more difficult to take in.
- Repetition is the key to retaining information you have to learn. Keep going – don't give up!
- Sleeping at least 8 hours every night, eating properly and drinking plenty of water are all important things you need to do for your brain. Studying for exams is like strenuous exercise, so you must be physically prepared.

References:

1. Mathematical Literacy CAPS Subject Policy Grade 10-12
2. 2021 Mathematical Literacy Examination Guidelines
3. Mind the GAP Study Guide
4. 2020 DBE Mathematical Literacy P1, Marking Guidelines.