



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2013

**MATHEMATICAL LITERACY
(Second Paper)
NQF LEVEL 3**

5 NOVEMBER 2013

Symbol	Explanation
M	Method
MA	Method with accuracy
CA	Consistent accuracy
A	Accuracy
C	Conversion
S	Simplification
RT/RG/RD/RM	Reading from a table/graph/drawing/document/map
F	Choosing correct formula
SF	Substitution in formula
R/J	Reasoning/Justification
P	Penalty, e.g. formants, incorrect rounding off etc.
R	Rounding off
E	Explanation
U	Unit

This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.



QUESTION 1		
No marks deducted if the 'R' sign is omitted.		
Question	Solution	Explanation
1.1		
1.1.1	500✓✓ml	2 A solution (2)
1.1.2	500 : Total Sodium 100 : 2 Total Sodium = $(500 \times 2) \div 100$ ✓ Total Sodium = 10mg✓ OR ✓ ✓ ✓ $2 \times 5 = 10\text{mg}$	2 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (3)
1.1.3	Carbohydrates = 60×2 ✓ or 30×4 Carbohydrates = 120✓g OR $2l = 2000\text{ml}$ $2000 \div 500$ ✓ = 4 4×30 ✓ = 120✓g	1RT correct value 1 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (3)
1.1.4	0,5 : 580 1,2 : Energy Energy = $\frac{1,2 \times 580}{0,5}$ Energy = 1 392✓kJ OR $1,2l = 1200\text{ml}$ ✓ $1200 \div 100$ ✓ = 12 12×116 ✓ = 1 392✓kJ	1 : 1 160 1,2 : Energy Energy = $\frac{1,2 \times 1160}{1}$ Energy = 1 392✓kJ 3 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only : Full marks (4)
1.2		
1.2.1	Compound interest✓✓	2 A solution (2)

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

<p>1.2.2</p>	<p>2014✓✓ OR 2013 to 2014✓✓</p>	<p>2 A solution (2)</p>
<p>1.2.3</p>	<p>R56 500✓✓ (Answer should be greater than 56 000 and less than 57 000)</p>	<p>2 A solution (2)</p>
<p>1.2.4</p>	<p> $i = 100 \left(\sqrt[1]{\frac{50400}{45000}} - 1 \right)$ $i = 100(1,12 - 1) ✓$ $i = 12\% ✓$ OR $i = 100 \left(\sqrt[1]{\frac{50400}{45000}} - 1 \right)$ $i = 12\% ✓✓$ OR $50\ 400 - 45\ 000$ $= 5\ 400 ✓$ $\frac{5400}{45000} \times 100$ $= 12\% ✓$ OR $A = P \left(1 + \frac{i}{100} \right)^n$ $= R45\ 000(1 + 12\%)^1$ $= R45\ 000(1 + 0,12)^1 ✓$ $= R45\ 000(1,12)^1$ $= R50\ 400 ✓$ </p>	<p> $50400 = 45000 \left(1 + \frac{i}{100} \right)^1$ $1,12 = 1 + \frac{i}{100}$ $i = (1,12 - 1)100 ✓$ $i = 12\% ✓$ 3 SF substitution (1 mark - 1 ; 1 mark – 50 400 ; 1 mark– 45 000) 1 M 1 A solution 3 SF substitution (1 mark - 1 ; 1 mark – 50 400 ; 1 mark– 45 000) 2 A solution Minus 2 marks for NOT using formula 1 Calculating interest 1 M – Calculating % 1 A 3 SF substitution 1 M 1 A (5) </p>



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

1.2.5	Interest = R79 305,38✓ - R45 000✓ Interest = R34 305,38✓	1 A values 1 M subtraction 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (3)
1.3		
1.3.1	29 of May✓✓	2 A solution (2)
1.3.2	=R13 265,00✓ - R12 280,00✓ = R985,00✓	2 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (3)
1.3.3	April ✓ 7 times ✓	1 A solution 1 A solution (2)
1.3.4	No✓ High season dates: 01 September - 15 November✓✓ OR No✓ Low season dates: 16 November – 31 December✓✓	1 A correct answer 2 R reason (3)
1.3.5	R16 505,00✓✓ (during high season)	2 A solution (2)
1.4		
1.4.1	= 32✓ - 6 ✓ = 26✓	2RG correct values 1 A difference Correct answer only: full marks (3)
1.4.2	Property related✓ & Other serious crimes✓ Or Contact related crimes	2 A correct answer (Any two correct) (2)
1.4.3 (a)	Increasing ✓✓	2 A correct answer (2)



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

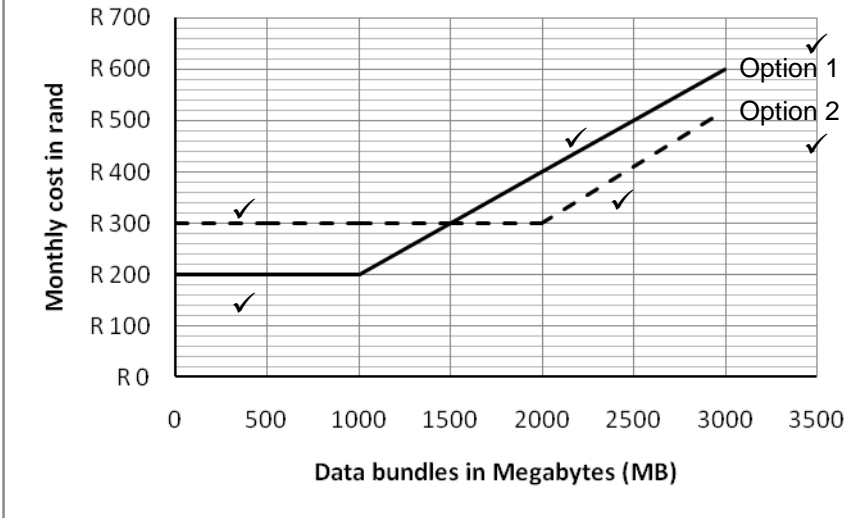
(b)	Stays the same / No change✓✓	2 A correct answer (2)
	Stays the same / No change✓✓	2 A correct answer (2)
1.4.4	26%✓✓ Accept: $\frac{26}{100}; \frac{13}{50}; 0,26$	2 A correct answer (2)
1.4.5	= 31%✓ of 16 567 = $0,31 \times 16\ 567$ ✓ = 5135,77✓ = 5 135 or 5136✓ cases (No fraction of a case) (If the % used is incorrect, give the next 3 marks if calculations are correct, therefore CA)	1 RG correct value CA incorrect % 1 M method 1 CA solution 1 R rounding (4) [55]

QUESTION 2

No marks deducted if the 'R' sign is omitted.

Question	Solution	Explanation
2.1		
2.1.1	Cost = (R 0,20 × MB used after 1000MB was reached) ✓ + R 200✓	2 A correct answer (2)
2.1.2	R200,00✓✓	2 A correct answer (2)
2.1.3	= (R0,20 × 200✓) + R300 = R40 + R300✓ = R340,00✓	1 SF substitution in formula 1 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (3)



2.2		
2.2.1	$A = (0,2 \times 2000\checkmark) + R200$ $= R400 + R200\checkmark$ $= R600,00\checkmark$	CA with 2.1.1 1 SF substitution in formula 1 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (3)
2.2.2	$300 = (0,2 \times (B-1000))+200$ $100 = 0,2 \times (B-1000) \checkmark$ $B-1000 = 500\checkmark$ $B = 1500\checkmark$ <p>OR</p> $300 = (0,20 \times MB) + 200$ $300 - 200 = 0,20MB\checkmark$ $\frac{100}{0,20} = \frac{0,20MB}{0,20} \checkmark$ $500 = MB$ $\therefore B = 1\ 000 + 500 = 1\ 500\ MB \checkmark$	CA with 2.1.1 2 SF 2 M 1 A Correct answer only : 2 marks (5)
2.3		
	<p style="text-align: center;">The cost of data bundles used in MB \checkmark</p> 	CA values of 2.2 (A and B) 2 Labels: graphs 1 Title Correctness of graph: 2 correct horizontal lines and 1 correct line starting from (2000;300) ending at (3000;520) 1 correct line starting from (1000;200) ending at CA (3000;600) (7)
2.4	Option 2 \checkmark Noko gets 500 \checkmark more \checkmark data bundles in Option 2 than in Option 1 for R400.	1 A correct answer 2 A key words



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

	or Noko gets 500✓ less✓ data bundles in Option 1 than in Option 2 for R400.	(3) [25]
--	--	--------------------

QUESTION 3

3.1		
3.1.1		
(a)	$= 32 \div 2 \checkmark$ $= 16 \text{ rooms} \checkmark$	1 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (2)
(b)	$= 24 \div 2 \checkmark$ $= 12 \text{ rooms} \checkmark$	1 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (2)
3.1.2	<u>Projected income by girls</u> $= 32 \checkmark \text{ girls}[(R1\ 450 \times 11) \checkmark + (R1\ 450) \checkmark + (R100 \times 4) \checkmark]$ $= R510\ 400 + R46\ 400 + R12\ 800 \checkmark$ $= R\ 569\ 600 \checkmark$	4 M method 1 Simplify 1 A solution (6)
3.1.3	Boys are more untidy.✓✓ Any other suitable reason	2R reason (2)
3.2		
3.2.1	Yes✓ A pair means two therefore one boy is without a room mate✓ Any other suitable reason	1 A correct answer 1 R reason (2)
3.2.2	$A = R983\ 200 - (R26\ 200 + R79\ 750) \checkmark$ $A = R877\ 250 \checkmark$ $B = R877\ 250 - R893\ 200 \checkmark$ $B = -15\ 950 \checkmark$ or $B = -R18\ 400 - (-R1\ 000 - R1\ 450)$ $B = -R18\ 400 + R2\ 450$ $B = -R15\ 950$	2 M method 2 A correct answer CA with 'A' Correct answers only: full marks (4)



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

3.2.3	See Annexure B	6 A correct answers (6)
3.2.4	Less than projected✓✓ or More than realised✓✓	2R reason (2) [26]



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

QUESTION 4		
Question	Solution	Explanation
4.1	Volume in litres $= (1\text{m} \times 0,6\text{m}) \checkmark \times 0,5\text{m} \checkmark$ $= 0,3 \checkmark \text{m}^3$ $= 0,3 \times 1\,000 \checkmark$ $= 300 \checkmark$ litres	2 SF substitution in formula 2 M method 1 A solution (5)
4.2	Time taken $= 300 \div 16 \checkmark$ $= 18,75 \text{ min} \checkmark$ But $(0,75\text{min} \times 60 = 45 \text{ sec}) \checkmark$ $= 18 \text{ min } 45 \text{ sec} \checkmark$	CA from 4.1 3 M method 1 A solution (4)
4.3	$= 0,5\text{m} + 0,1\text{m} \checkmark$ $= 0,6\text{m} \checkmark$	1 M method 1 A solution Correct answer only: full marks (2)
4.4	$\text{Area} = (1 \times 0,6) \checkmark + 2(1 \times 0,6) \checkmark + 2(0,6 \times 0,6) \checkmark$ $\text{Area} = 0,6 + 1,2 + 0,72 \checkmark$ $\text{Area} = 2,52 \checkmark \text{m}^2$ Cost of glass $= \text{R}61,50 \times 2,52 \checkmark$ $= \text{R}154,98 \checkmark$	3 SF substitution in formula 1S 1 CA solution 1 M multiply 1 CA cost (7)
4.5	Yes \checkmark It will alert you when the tank is full. $\checkmark \checkmark$ Help to avoid over filling the tank Any other suitable reason	1 A correct answer 2 R reason (3) [21]



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

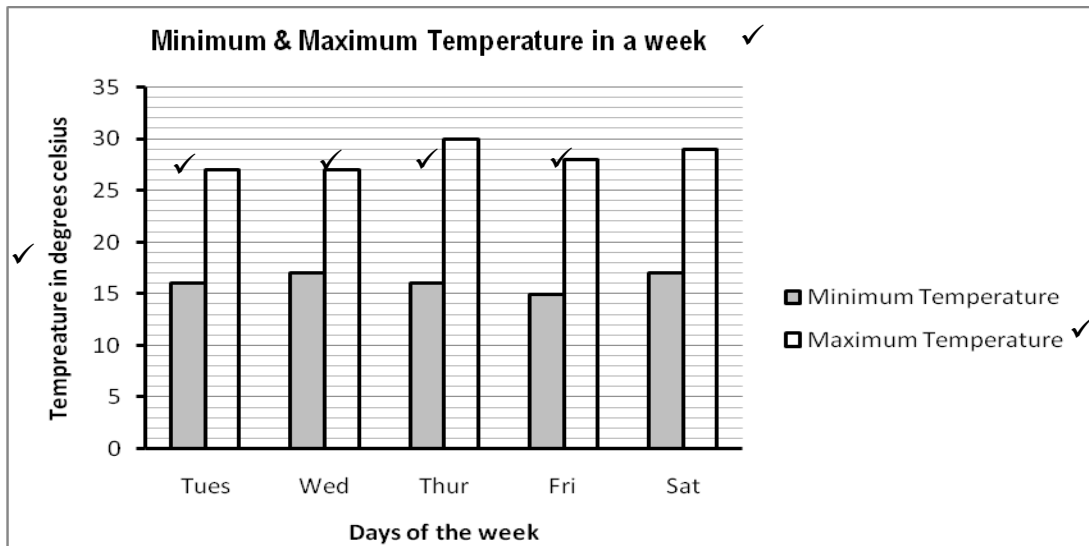
QUESTION 5		
Do not subtract marks if °C is omitted.		
Question	Solution	Explanation
5.1		
5.1.1	16✓✓ °C	2 A correct answer (2)
5.1.2	28✓✓ °C	2 A correct answer (2)
5.2		
5.2.1	$= (16 + 17 + 16 + 15 + 17) \checkmark \div 5 \checkmark$ $= 16,2 \checkmark \text{ °C}$ <p>OR</p> $\frac{81}{5} = 16,2 \checkmark \text{ °C}$	2M method 1 A Correct answer only: full marks (3)
5.2.2	$= (27 + 27 + 30 + 28 + 29) \checkmark \div 5 \checkmark$ $= 28,2 \checkmark \text{ °C}$ <p>OR</p> $\frac{141}{5} = 28,2 \checkmark \text{ °C}$	2M method 1 A Correct answer only: full marks (3)
5.3	<p>Either the median or the mean ✓ can represent the minimum temperatures. (they are close to each other)</p> <p>The temperatures are nearly the same and there are no outliers. ✓✓</p>	1 A correct answer 2 R reason (3)
5.4	$\text{Probability} = \frac{2}{5} \checkmark \text{ or } 40\% \text{ or } 0,4$	1 A 2 1 A 5 1 M fraction / % / decimal (3)



5.5

- 1 Title
- 1 Label : Y - Axis
- 1 Legend
- 4 Correctness: graph – penalize with 1 mark for each day wrong

(7)



MATHEMATICAL LITERACY L3
(Second Paper)

ANNEXURE B

NOKO'S ACCOMMODATION: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT YEAR 2012				
	Item No:	Budget (projected)	Actual (realised)	Variance
INCOME:		Rand	Rand	Rand
Deposit	1	81 200	79 750	- 1 450
Rent	2	893 200	A	B
Levy	3	27 200	26 200	- 1 000
TOTAL INCOME	4	1 001 600	983 200	- 18 400
EXPENSES:		Rand	Rand	Rand
Water and electricity	5	200 400	200 000	- 400
Maintenance	6	52 000	51 050	- 950
Recreational facilities and events	7	61 900	60 000	<i>-1 900✓</i>
Salaries	8	300 000	309 000	9 000
Insurance	9	60 000	59 000	- 1 000
Telephone and fax	10	24 150	<i>25 000✓✓</i>	850
Administration	11	14 000	13 650	- 350
Other	12	<i>45 000✓✓</i>	43 000	-2 000
TOTAL EXPENSES	12	757 450	760 700	3 250
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	13	<i>244 150✓</i>	222 500	- 21 650

TOTAL: 150

