

basic education

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



GRADE 12



MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

Please turn over

PRINCIPLES RELATED TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES 2011

- 1. If more information than marks allocated is given 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 parts.
- 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.

18. Code-switching of official languages (terms and concepts)

A single word or two that appears in any official language other than the learners' assessment language used to the greatest extent in his/her answers should be credited, if it is correct. A marker that is proficient in the relevant official language should be consulted. This is applicable to all official languages.

- 19. No changes must be made to the approved memoranda without consulting the provincial internal moderator, who in turn will consult with the national internal moderator (and the external moderators where necessary).
- 20. Only memoranda bearing the signatures of the national internal moderator and the UMALUSI moderators and distributed by the National Department of Basic Education via the provinces may be used.

SECTION A

| 1.1 | 1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.1.4 1.1.5 1.1.6 1.1.7 | $ \begin{array}{l} B\checkmark\checkmark\\ C\checkmark\checkmark\\ B\checkmark\checkmark\\ C\checkmark\checkmark\\ A\checkmark\checkmark\\ C\checkmark\checkmark\\ D\checkmark\checkmark \end{array} $ | (7 x 2) | (14) |
|-----|---|--|----------|---|
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 1.2.5 1.2.6 1.2.7 1.2.8 1.2.9 1.2.10 | Binocular vision ✓/stereoscopic vision Emigration ✓ Choroid✓ Ecological succession ✓ Census ✓ Niche ✓ Amniotic✓ Vas deferens✓ Autonomic nervous system ✓ Altricial development✓ | (10 x 1) | (10) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5 | A only√ A only√ None√ Both√/A and B√ Both√/A and B√ | (5 x 2) | (10) |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 1.4.2 1.4.3 1.4.4 1.4.5 | $ \begin{array}{l} A\checkmark\checkmark\\ B\checkmark\checkmark\\ D\checkmark\checkmark\\ D\checkmark\checkmark\\ D\checkmark\checkmark\\ D\checkmark\checkmark \end{array} $ | (5 x 2) | (10) |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 1.5.2 1.5.3 1.5.4 | Moss√ (a) Mitosis√ (b) Fertilisation√ (c) Meiosis√ Haploid√ No√ | | (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (6) |

SECTION B

| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | (a) Graafian follicle√ (b) Corpus luteum√ (c) Ovulation√ (d) FSH√ (e) LH√ | (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) |
|-----|-------|--|---|
| | 2.1.2 | Meiosis√ | (1) |
| | 2.1.3 | No√ | (1) |
| | 2.1.4 | If fertilisation occurred \checkmark the corpus luteum \checkmark would stay intact \checkmark and not be destroyed | (3) |
| | 2.1.5 | If fertilisation occurs high levels of progesterone enters the blood \checkmark The high levels of progesterone inhibits the production of FSH \checkmark Low levels of FSH stop the development of a ovum inside a Graafian follicle \checkmark | |
| | | No ovulation occurs when the individual is pregnant \checkmark | (4) (14) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | Pollination is the transfer of pollen \checkmark from the anther to the stigma \checkmark of the flower | (2) |
| | 2.2.2 | Flower A√ | (1) |
| | 2.2.3 | Large anthers√ No petals√ Large feathery stigma √ (Mark first TWO only) (any 2) | (2) (6) |
| 2.3 | 2.3.1 | Shoots√ will grow towards√ the light OR Shoots√ will grow away√ from the light OR | |
| | | Light has no \checkmark influence \checkmark on the shoot | (2) |
| | 2.3.2 | It is the control \checkmark - To verify the results of the experiment \checkmark ./To allow for one variable only. | (2) |
| | 2.3.3 | Shoots grow towards the source of light \checkmark . | (2) |
| | 2.3.4 | The auxins \checkmark that make the shoot to grow towards the light is in the tips of the shoots \checkmark . | (2) |
| | 2.3.5 | (a) Apical dominance(b) Tall growth of a plant/stimulate seed germination | (1) (1) (10) [30] |

| 3.1 | 3.1.1 | 1 – pitituary gland√ 2 – thyroid gland√ | (2) |
|-----|-------|---|-------------------|
| | 3.1.2 | Thyroid stimulating hormone√/TSH | (1) |
| | 3.1.3 | High thyroxin concentration in the blood will stimulate the pituitary gland \checkmark to secrete less TSH. \checkmark The lower level of TSH will make the thyroid gland \checkmark to secrete less thyroxin \checkmark which will decrease the level of thyroxin in the blood \checkmark (any 4) | (4) (7) |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 | Hypothalamus√ | (1) |
| | 3.2.2 | 37,5 °C√ | (1) |
| | 3.2.3 | 10√ minutes | (1) |
| | 3.2.4 | Most human activities is controlled by enzymes \checkmark and enzymes require optimum temperatures to function | (1) |
| | 3.2.5 | Diagram I√ | (1) |
| | 3.2.6 | Blood vessels dilated√ to bring more blood to the surface and more heat will be lost. OR | (2) |
| | | increased swear production* which will cool down the body | (2) (7) |
| 3.3 | 3.3.1 | B - tympanic membrane√ C - malleus/hammer √ F - cochlea√ | (3) |
| | 3.3.2 | Has many ridges ✓ to direct the sound waves along the auditory canal ✓ Extends outside the head/large flaps/funnel shaped ✓ to trap sound waves ✓ (Mark first TWO only) (any 2) | (2) |
| | 3.3.3 | (a) D ✓ (b) G ✓ (c) E ✓ | (3) (8) |

| | | | | | | TOTAL | SECTION B: | 60 |
|-----|-------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | Medical ser (Mark first | vice√ TWO c | only) | | | (any 2) | (2) (8) [30] |
| | 3.4.5 | Planning for Housing nea Provision of Creating em | r schoc eds√ resou ploym | bls√ rces√ ent√ | | | | |
| | 3.4.4 | Mark recapt | ure√ | | | | | (1) |
| | | | = | 2 400√ | | | | (3) |
| | | of plants | = | in sample 4√ | x X | Sample size <u>6 000</u> √ 10 | | |
| | | Total no | | No of plants | v | Habitat size | | |
| | 3.4.3 | Average nu | mber p | er plot 3+7+2 = | 12 /3 | = 4 | | |
| | 3.4.2 | Randomly√ | | | | | | (1) |
| 3.4 | 3.4.1 | Simple sam | pling√ | | | | | (1) |

SECTION C

| 4.1 | 4.1.1 | equilibrium // stationary | (1) |
|-----|-------|--|--------------------|
| | 4.1.2 | (a) Slow growth ✓ due to: time necessary for the population to acclimatise ✓/ the time needed for individuals to locate mating partners/ | (1) |
| | | or time to produce offspring | (2) |
| | | (b) Increasing growth \checkmark due to very few limiting factors \checkmark | (2) |
| | 4.1.3 | $6,3\checkmark$ g/cm ³ \checkmark mass of yeast at phase C | (2) |
| | 4.1.4 | As the yeast population grows \checkmark the production of alcohol increases \checkmark | (2) |
| | 4.1.5 | Population reached carrying capacity //environment cannot support any further increase due to a shortage of resources / OR | |
| | | Increased concentration of alcohol created toxic conditions | (2) (11) |

4.2 4.2.1 Damage to the environment√ (1)
4.2.2 Contraception Relocation of elephant families Removing fences to allow migration (Mark first TWO only) (any 2) (2)
4.2.3

Mark allocation of the graph

| Caption for graph | 1 | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Correct label for X-axis | 1 | |
| Correct label for Y-axis | 1 | |
| Appropriate scale for Y-axis | 1 | |
| Drawing of bars (D) | 1 mark if 1 to 2 bars are drawn correctly 2 marks if all 3 bars are drawn correctly | |

4.3 **Possible answer**

Predation

A predator captures and kill other animals (prey) for its food \checkmark Example: Lions that capture and feed on antelopes Prey population will decrease and the predator population will increase \checkmark (3)

Competition

Interspecific competition Happens when large numbers of organisms of different species depend on same resources. ✓ Example: Flour beetles✓ One species will decrease in population size while the other will increase✓ (6) (9)

| Intraspecific competition Happens between organisms of same species that share the same available resource. ✓ Example: Owls competing for same resources. Stronger owls will survive✓ The owl population will decrease✓ | (3) |
|--|-------------|
| Symbiosis is the close association between two organisms so that one or both benefit√ | |
| Parasitism√ One organism benefit (parasite) while the other is harmed (host) √ Example: Tapeworm and humans√ The host organisms population size will decrease and the parasite population increase√ | (4) |
| Mutualism√ Symbiotic relationship between two organisms in which both benefit √ Example: Bacteria and roots of leguminous plants√ Both populations will increase√ | (4) |
| Commensalism√ Symbiotic relationship between two organisms in which one benefits without harming the other. √ Example: Sharks and sucker fish/Remora (benefit) √ The population size of the organism that benefits will increase in size √ Content: (any 17) | (4) (17) |

ASSESSING THE PRESENTATION OF THE ESSAY

| Marks | Description |
|-------|---|
| 3 | All three interactions discussed with no irrelevant information |
| 2 | Two interactions discussed with no irrelevant information OR three interactions |
| | discussed with little irrelevant information |
| 1 | One interaction discussed with little or no irrelevant information OR two |
| | interactions discussed with little irrelevant information |
| 0 | Not attempted/nothing written other than question number/no correct |
| | information |

Synthesis: (3)

(20)

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

GRAND TOTAL: 150