## basic education

Department:
Basic Education REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

## GRADE 12

LIFE SCIENCES P1
NOVEMBER 2017

## MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages..

## PRINCIPLES RELATED TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES

1. If more information than marks allocated is given

Stop marking when maximum marks is 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 a part of it is required Read all and credit the relevant part.
4. If comparisons are asked for but descriptions are given

Accept if the 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 the 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 the answer, provided it does not mean something else in Life Sciences or if it is out of context.
13. If common names are given in terminology

Accept, provided it was accepted at the national memo discussion meeting.
14. If only the letter is asked for but only the name is given (and vice versa)

Do not 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 appear(s) 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. Changes to the memorandum

No changes must be made to the memoranda without consulting the provincial internal moderator who in turn will consult with the national internal moderator (and the Umalusi moderators where necessary).
20. Official memoranda

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 must be used.


## SECTION A

## QUESTION 1

```
1.1 1.1.1 \(D \vee \checkmark\)
1.1.2 \(B \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.3 \(\quad D \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.4 \(A \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.5 \(\quad C \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.6 \(C \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.7 \(D \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.8 \(B \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.9 \(B \checkmark \checkmark\)
1.1.10 \(D \checkmark \checkmark\)
```

(10 x 2)
(20)
1.2 1.2.1 External $\checkmark$ fertilisation
1.2.2 Chiasma $\checkmark /$ Chiasmata
1.2.3 Aldosterone $\checkmark$
1.2.4 Homeostasis $\checkmark$
1.2.5 Amniotic $\checkmark$ egg
1.2.6 Luteinising hormone $\checkmark / \mathrm{LH}$
1.2.7 Astigmatism $\checkmark$
1.2.8 Corpus callosum $\checkmark$
1.2.9 Optic $\checkmark$ nerve
1.2.10 Meninges $\checkmark$
1.3 1.3.1 None $\checkmark \checkmark$
1.3.2 B only $\checkmark \checkmark$
1.3.3 A only $\checkmark \checkmark$
1.4 1.4.1 Motor $\checkmark /$ multipolar/efferent neuron
1.4.2 (a) Nucleus $\checkmark$ /nuclear membrane
(b) Cytoplasm / /cell body
(c) Dendrite $\checkmark$
1.4.3 (a) $C \checkmark$-Axon $\checkmark$
(b) $D \checkmark$ - Myelin sheath $\checkmark$
1.4.4 Multiple sclerosis $\checkmark$
1.5 1.5.1 Pancreas $\checkmark$
1.5.2 Insulin $\checkmark$
1.5.3 Glucagon $\checkmark$
1.5.4 Diabetes $\checkmark$ mellitus
1.5.5 Negative feedback $\checkmark /$ homeostasis

## SECTION B

## QUESTION 2

2.1
2.1.1

Northern Cape $\checkmark$
2.1.2 Eastern Cape $\checkmark$
2.1.3 $33,4 / 44,7 \checkmark \times 100 \checkmark=75 \checkmark \%$ (Also accept 74,7)
2.1.4 - Western Cape $\checkmark$ and

- Kwazulu-Natal $\checkmark$
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
2.1.5 - Desalinate seawater $\checkmark$ to supplement the normal water supplies $\checkmark$
- Fix/maintain all waterworks $\checkmark /$ pipe systems to prevent water loss by leaking $\checkmark$
- Locate/access aquifers $\checkmark$ to provide additional water sources
- Penalise people who are using too much water $\checkmark$ to prevent them from wasting water $\checkmark$
- Remove alien plants $\checkmark$ in the catchment area of the dam to ensure that more water reaches the dams $\checkmark \quad$ (Any $2 \times 2$ )
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
2.1.6 - Habitats are destroyed $\checkmark$
which will lead to a loss in biodiversity $\checkmark$
- When flood gates are opened flooding may occur in the areas downstream from the dam $\checkmark$
resulting in erosion $\checkmark$ /loss of top soil/loss of lives/loss of biodiversity
- The river downstream from the dam will receive less water $\checkmark$ which may have an negative impact on aquatic ecosystems $\checkmark /$ lead to biodiversity loss
(Any $2 \times 2$ )
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
2.2 2.2.1 - Food security refers to the access by all people $\checkmark$ to adequate $\checkmark /$ safe/nutritious food

| 2.2 .2 | $-\quad$ 'endemic to North and South America' $\checkmark$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | (Any 1) |  |
|  | (MARK FIRST ONE ONLY) |  |

2.2.3 - The eggs may have arrived in maize imports $\checkmark$

- High altitude wind streams may have helped the moths to cross the Atlantic Ocean $\checkmark$
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
(MARK FIRST ONE ONLY)


### 2.2.4 Chemical $\checkmark$ control

2.2.5 - The armyworm may lead to crop failure $\checkmark$ that will mean financial losses $\checkmark$ for farmers

- Crop failure will lead to food shortages $\checkmark$ that will cause increase in food prices $\checkmark$
- Using pesticides could adversely influence other crops $\checkmark$ that will cause increase in food prices $\checkmark$
- Using pesticides is expensive $\checkmark$ and will lead to increased food prices $\checkmark$
(Any $1 \times 2$ )
(MARK FIRST ONE ONLY)
2.3 2.3.1 Telophase II $\checkmark$
2.3.2 - There are four $\checkmark / 4$ cells
- Each cell contains only a single set of un-replicated $\checkmark /$ single stranded chromosomes
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
2.3.3 (a) Twor $/ 2$
(b) Four $\sqrt{ } / 4$
2.3.4 (a) - Crossing over $\checkmark$
- Random arrangement of chromosomes $\checkmark$ on the equator
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
(b) - The gametes that form will be genetically different $\checkmark$
- leading to variation in the offspring $\checkmark$
- This increases a species chances of survival $\checkmark$
$\begin{array}{lll}2.4 & 2.4 .1 & \text { (a) Chorion } \checkmark\end{array}$
(b) Umbilical cord $\checkmark$
2.4.2 - Protects the foetus from shock $\checkmark$ /Acts as a shock absorber
- Protects the foetus from drying out $\checkmark$
- Protects the foetus from temperature changes $\checkmark$
- Allows free movement of the foetus $\checkmark$
(MARK FIRST TWO ONLY)
2.4.3 - Gaseous exchange system $\checkmark$
- Excretory system $\sqrt{ }$
- Digestive system $\checkmark$
(Any 1)
(MARK FIRST ONE ONLY)
2.4.4 - The foetus will receive less nutrients $\checkmark$ and therefore have a lower birth mass $\checkmark /$ physical underdevelopment/mental under-development
- The foetus will receive less oxygen $\checkmark$ and therefore have a lower birth mass $\checkmark /$ physical underdevelopment/mental under-development
- Waste will accumulate $\checkmark$ and poison the foetus $\checkmark$ (Any $1 \times 2$ )
(MARK FIRST ONE ONLY)


## QUESTION 3

### 3.1 3.1.1 - The growth of a plant $\checkmark /$ part of a plant <br> - in response to a stimulus $\checkmark$

3.1.2


Checklist for marking the diagram:

| Caption | $(1)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Correct drawing: | $(1)$ |
| Radicle growing downwards | $(1)$ |
| Plumule growing upwards | $(1)$ |
| ONE correct label: Radicle/plumule/germinating seed | $\mathbf{( 4 )}$ |
| Total: |  |

3.2 3.2.1 Tip of the stem $\checkmark /$ root
3.2.2 - The auxin concentration will be high on the dark $\checkmark /$ shade side

- because light destroys auxins $\checkmark$ /auxins move away from the light
- more growth occurs on the dark/shade side $\checkmark$
- As a result the stem bends towards the light $\checkmark$
3.3 3.3.1 - Group A $\checkmark$
- Group C $\checkmark$
3.3.2 $\quad$ (a) Amount of Thyroxin $\checkmark$
(b) Metabolic rate $\checkmark$

By measuring the change in mass $\checkmark /$ consumption of oxygen
3.3.3 $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y} \checkmark \checkmark$ (In the correct sequence)

### 3.3.4 Group B $\checkmark$

3.3.5 - The mass of the rats decreased $\checkmark$ /changed from 320 g to 309 g

- The oxygen consumption was the highest $\checkmark /(10 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{min})$
- indicating an increased rate of metabolism $\checkmark$
- which is caused by the higher thyroxin concentration $\checkmark$
- Diet $Y$ contains the most thyroxin $\checkmark$
3.3.6 - The age of the rats must be the same $\checkmark$
- All the rats must receive the same amount of food $\checkmark$
- The rats must be of the same species/genetically similar $\checkmark$
- Use the same instrument to measure mass $\checkmark$
- The same person must take the measurements $\checkmark$ (Any 3)
3.4.1 (a) Auditory nerve $\checkmark$
(b) Round window $\checkmark$
3.4.2 Cerebrum $\checkmark$
3.4.3 - The cristae $\checkmark$ in the semi-circular canals
- are stimulated by changes in speed and direction $\checkmark$ of movement
- The cristae convert the stimuli to nerve impulses $\checkmark$
- The nerve impulses are transported along the auditory nerve $\checkmark$
- to the cerebellum $\checkmark$ to be interpreted
3.4.4 - The mucus will block the opening of the Eustachian tuber
- Air cannot enter or leave the middle ear $\checkmark$
- to equalise pressure $\sqrt{ } /$ causing imbalance in pressure


## OR

- Mucus may move through the Eustachian tube to the middle ear $\checkmark$
- Build-up of mucus causes pressure in the middle ear $\checkmark$
- pushing on the tympanic membrane $\checkmark$ /part E
3.4.5
- The ossicles/structures at A will not be able to vibrate $\checkmark$ and hence no vibrations will be passed to the inner ear $\checkmark /$ cochlea will not be stimulated


## SECTION C

## QUESTION 4

## Spermatogenesis $\checkmark$

- Takes place under the influence of testosterone $\checkmark$
- in the seminiferous tubules $\checkmark$ /testis
- Diploid cells $\checkmark /$ germinal epithelium
- undergo meiosis $\checkmark$
- to form haploid sperm cells $\checkmark$
(Any 4)


## Formation and transport of semen

- Sperm mature $\sqrt{ }$ /are temporarily stored
- in the epididymis $\checkmark$
- During ejaculation $\checkmark$
- sperm move into the vas deferens $\checkmark$
- As it passes the seminal vesicles $\checkmark$,
- prostate gland $\checkmark$ and
- Cowper's glands $\checkmark$
- fluids are added that provide nutrition, $\checkmark$
- promote the movement $\checkmark$ of the sperm
- and neutralise the acids $\checkmark$ produced in the vagina
- The semen passes through the urethra $\checkmark$
- into the vagina $\checkmark$
- during copulation $\checkmark$
- The sperm swims up the Fallopian tube $\checkmark$ where it meets the ovum
(Any 7)


## Structural suitability of the sperm cell for fertilisation

- The acrosomer
- contains enzymes to dissolve a path into the ovum $\checkmark$
- Nucleus of the sperm $\checkmark$
- carries genetic material of the male $\sqrt{ } /$ haploid number of chromosomes
- The middle piece contains mitochondria $\checkmark$
- which release energy $\checkmark$ so that sperms could swim
- The presence of a long tail $\checkmark$
- enables sperm cells to swim $\checkmark$ towards the ovum
- The contents of the sperm cell such as the cytoplasm is reduced $\checkmark /$ condensed
- making the sperm light for efficient movement $\checkmark$
(MARK FIRST THREE ONLY)


## ASSESSING THE PRESENTATION OF THE ESSAY

| Relevance | Logical sequence | Comprehensive |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All information provided is relevant to the question | Ideas arranged in a logical/cause-effect sequence | Answered all aspects required by the essay in sufficient detail |
| All information relevant to <br> - Spermatogenesis <br> - Formation and transport of semen <br> - Structural suitability of sperm. <br> There is no irrelevant information | The sequence of events in <br> - Spermatogenesis <br> - Formation and transport of semen and <br> - Structural suitability of sperm are in a logical sequence | The following must be included: <br> - Spermatogenesis (2/4) <br> - Formation and transport semen (5/7) <br> - Structural suitability of sperm (4/6) |
| 1 mark | 1 mark | 1 mark |

