



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

MATHEMATICS

SEPTEMBER TEST

2025

MARKS: 75

TIME: 1½ hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages and 2 DIAGRAM SHEETS.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of 5 questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Number the answers correctly and according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, etc. which you have used in determining your answers.
5. Answers only will NOT necessarily be awarded full marks.
6. You may use an approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless stated otherwise.
7. If necessary, round off answers correct to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
8. TWO DIAGRAM SHEETS for QUESTION 3.2.2, QUESTION 3.2.4, QUESTION 5.1 and QUESTION 5.2, are attached at the end of this question paper. Detach the DIAGRAM SHEETS and hand them in together with your ANSWER BOOK.
9. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
10. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 A school bought a brand-new data projector for R20 000. The value of the machine depreciated annually at the rate of 13% per annum, on a reducing balance.
- 1.1.1 Calculate the book value of the data projector 7 years after it was bought. (2)
- 1.1.2 The exchange rate between America (\$) and South Africa (R) was \$1 = R18,45. Calculate the book value of the data projector 7 years after it was bought in American dollars. (2)
- 1.2 An investment earns interest at the rate of 9% p.a., compounded quarterly. Calculate the effective interest rate of this investment. (3)
- 1.3 The value of a flat increases annually at the rate of 12% per annum on a straight-line basis. Calculate the current price of the flat if it will be valued at R500 050 in 60 months' time. (2)
- 1.4 Three years ago, the selling price of a dozen of eggs was R16,25. The selling price of a dozen of eggs is currently R18,00. Calculate the average yearly inflation rate at which the price of eggs increased over the three years. (4)
- 1.5 Mr Mavundla invested R12 000 in an account that earned interest at the rate of 11,35% p.a.. He had forgotten what the compounding period of the investment was. After 20 unequal amounts of interest were added to the original investment, the accumulated amount was R36 193,15. How many years did it take for the original investment to accumulate to R36 193,15? (5)

[18]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 It is given that for events A and B,
- $P(\text{not } B) = 0,67$
 - $P(A \text{ or } B) = 0,57$
- 2.1.1 Calculate $P(B)$ (2)
- 2.1.2 Calculate $P(A)$ if it is given that events A and B are mutually exclusive. (3)

- 2.2 A survey was conducted among 140 workers about the category of salary they earned and the environment under which they worked. The results are summarised in the table below.

Category of salary	Good environment	Moderate environment	Bad environment	Total
$R5\ 000 < x \leq R25\ 000$	23	15	17	55
$R25\ 000 < x \leq R40\ 000$	22	3	p	60
$R40\ 000 < x \leq R65\ 000$	m	12	9	25
Total	49	30	61	140

- 2.2.1 Write down the values of m and p . (2)

- 2.2.2 Calculate the probability of randomly selecting a worker from this group who worked in a good environment and whose salary was in the $R25\ 000 < x \leq R40\ 000$ category. (1)

- 2.2.3 Are the events working in a moderate environment and earning a salary above R40 000 independent? Justify your answer with relevant calculations. (4)

- 2.3 Mr Van der Merwe rolls an ordinary fair dice in a game. The rules are as follows:

- if number 1 is rolled, he wins;
- if number 2 or 3 is rolled, he loses;
- if number 4,5 or 6 is rolled, he rolls again.

If Mr Van der Merwe rolls again and:

- a number from 1 to 4 is rolled, he loses;
- number 5 or 6 is rolled, he wins.

The game stops when Mr Van der Merwe wins or loses.

- 2.3.1 Represent the above information in a tree diagram. Show the probabilities associated with each branch and the outcomes of this game. (4)

- 2.3.2 Write down the probability that Mr Van der Merwe wins on the first roll of the dice. (1)

- 2.3.3 Calculate the probability that Mr Van der Merwe will lose at this game. Write your answer as a percentage. (3)

[20]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 The table below shows the number of learners who participated in a Maths Olympiad at a school over the past 9 years.

5	8	15	20	25	27	31	36	75
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- 3.1.1 Calculate the mean of the data. (2)
- 3.1.2 Write down the standard deviation of the data. (1)
- 3.1.3 For how many years was the number of learners who participated in the Maths Olympiad less than ONE standard deviation below the mean? (2)
- 3.2 The amount of time, in minutes, that a group of learners waited one afternoon before they were helped by a school librarian was recorded. The information was summarised in the frequency table below.

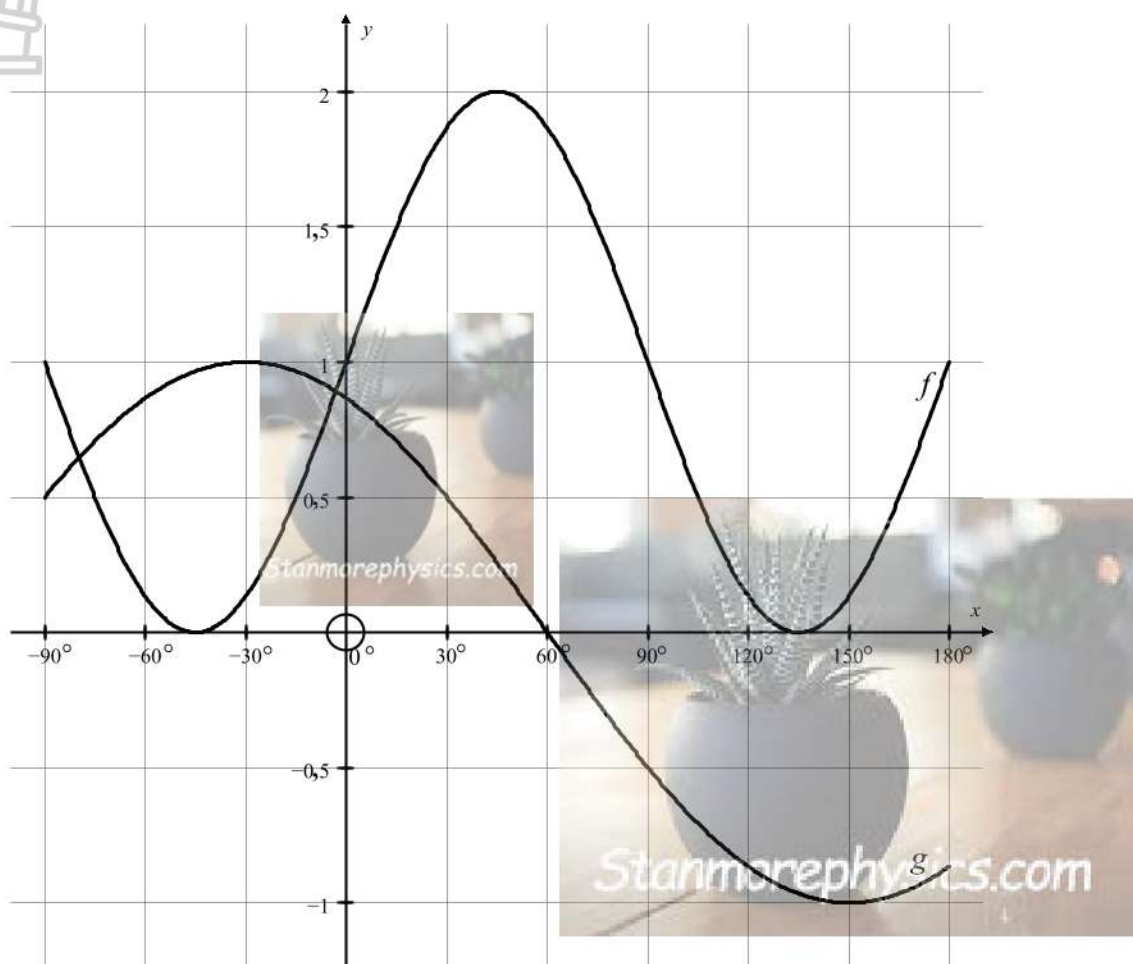
Time waiting (in minutes)	Number of learners	Cumulative frequency
$0 < x \leq 4$	6	
$4 < x \leq 8$	12	
$8 < x \leq 12$	20	
$12 < x \leq 16$	16	
$16 < x \leq 20$	6	

- 3.2.1 Write down the modal class of the data. (1)
- 3.2.2 Complete the cumulative frequency column of the table provided in DIAGRAM SHEET 1. (2)
- 3.2.3 Write down the total number of learners who waited to be helped by the librarian that afternoon. (1)
- 3.2.4 On the grid provided in DIAGRAM SHEET 1, draw the cumulative frequency graph (ogive) of the data. (3)
- 3.2.5 Use your graph to estimate the interquartile range of the data. (3)

[15]

QUESTION 4

In the diagram below, the graphs of $f(x) = \sin bx + q$ and $g(x) = \cos(x + p)$ are shown for the interval $-90^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$.

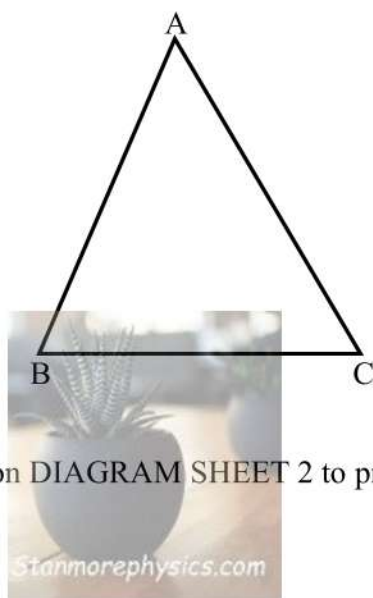


- 4.1 Write down the amplitude of f . (1)
- 4.2 Write down the period of g . (1)
- 4.3 Write down the values of b , q and p . (3)
- 4.4 Determine the value(s) of x in the interval $-90^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ for which:
 - 4.4.1 $x \cdot g(x) \geq 0$. (2)
 - 4.4.2 $f(x) - \sin 30^\circ = g(x) + 1$ (3)
- 4.5 Given that $h(x) = g(x + k)$, determine the value(s) of k in the interval $-90^\circ \leq k \leq 180^\circ$ where $h(x) = \sin(-x)$. (2)

[12]

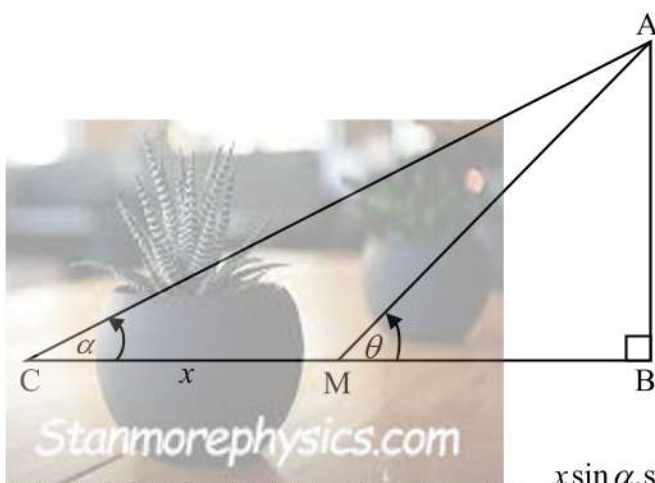
QUESTION 5

- 5.1 In the diagram below, $\triangle ABC$ is sketched. $\hat{B}$ is an acute angle.



Use the sketch provided on DIAGRAM SHEET 2 to prove that $\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$. (5)

- 5.2 In the diagram below, AB is a vertical pole. The angle of elevation from C to the top of the pole is α and the angle of elevation from M to the top of the pole is θ . CM is x metres.



Show that the height of pole AB is given by: $AB = \frac{x \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \theta}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}$ (5)

[10]

TOTAL: 75 MARKS

NAME: _____

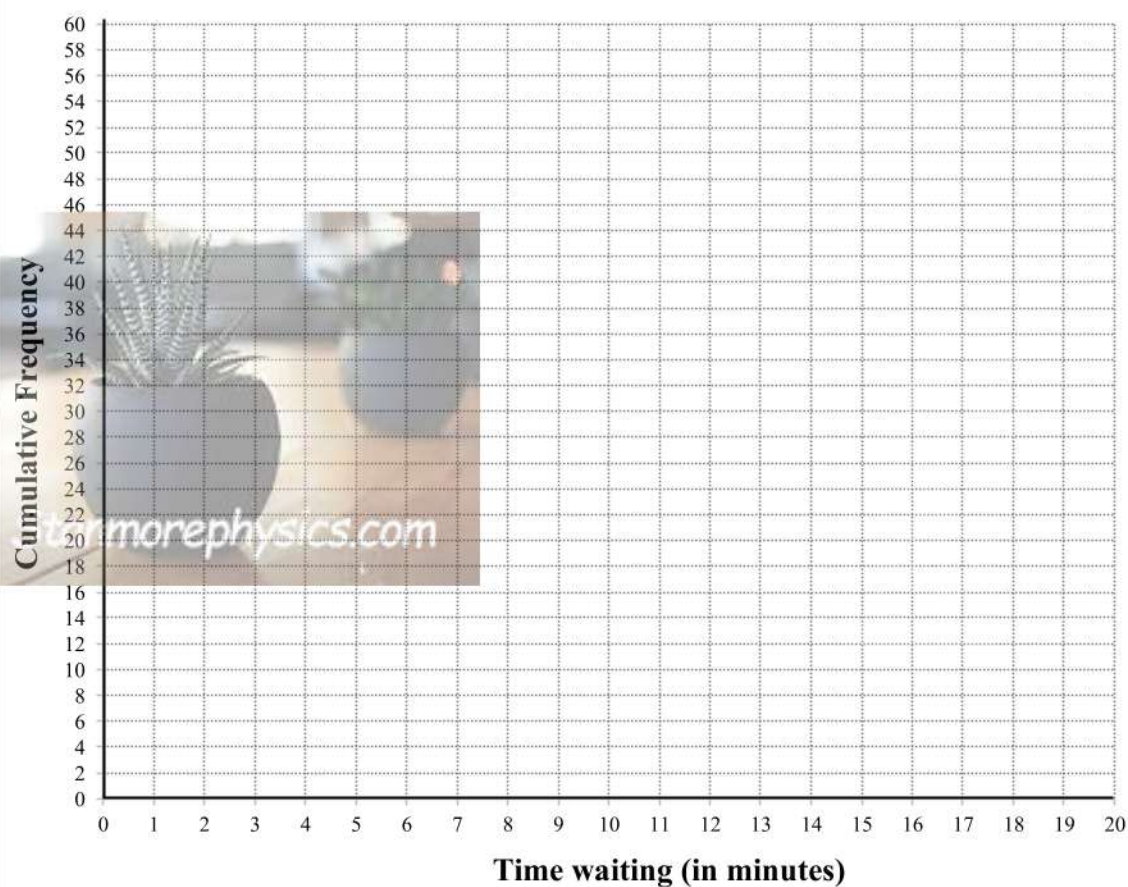
DIAGRAM SHEET 1

QUESTION 3.2.2

Time waiting (in minutes)	Number of learners	Cumulative frequency
$0 < x \leq 4$	6	
$4 < x \leq 8$	12	
$8 < x \leq 12$	20	
$12 < x \leq 16$	16	
$16 < x \leq 20$	6	

QUESTION 3.2.4

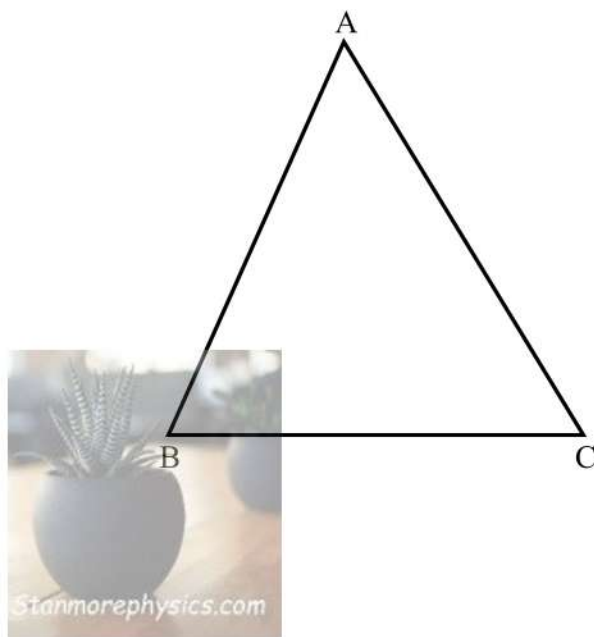
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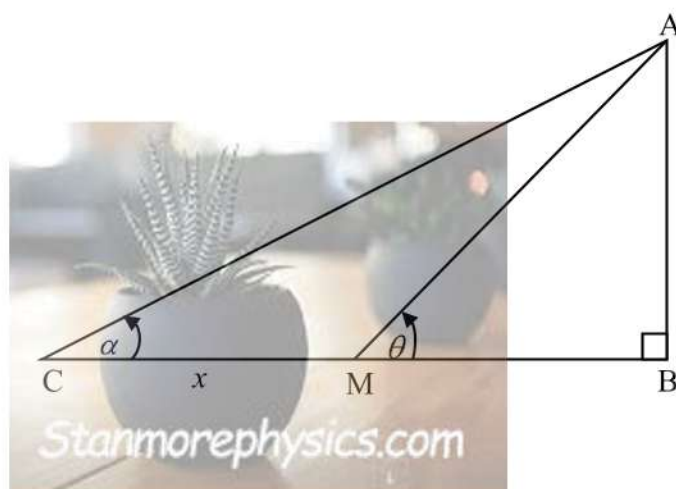
NAME: _____

DIAGRAM SHEET 2

QUESTION 5.1



QUESTION 5.2





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FINAL

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GRADE 11

MATHEMATICS

Stanmorephysics.com

SEPTEMBER TEST

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MARKING GUIDELINES

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 75

These marking guidelines consist of 7 pages.

QUESTION 1

1.1.1	$A = P(1-i)^n$ $A = 20\,000(1-0,13)^7$ $A = R7\,545,10$	B/D incorrect formula Only penalize here for incorrect rounding off.	✓ A correct subst. into correct formula ✓ CA answer (2)
1.1.2	Value in dollars = $\frac{R7\,545,10}{R18,45/\$1}$ = \$408,95	Answer only: Full marks	✓ CA $\frac{\text{Book value}}{18,45}$ ✓ CA answer (2)
1.2	$1+i_{\text{eff}} = \left(1+\frac{i_{\text{nom}}}{m}\right)^m$ $1+i_{\text{eff}} = \left(1+\frac{0,09}{4}\right)^4$ $i_{\text{eff}} = \left(1+\frac{0,09}{4}\right)^4 - 1$ $r = 9,31\%$ per annum		✓ A correct formula ✓ A correct substitution into formula ✓ CA answer (3)
1.3	$A = P(1+in)$ $500050 = P(1+0,12 \times 5)$ $P = \frac{500050}{(1+0,12 \times 5)}$ $P = R312531,25$	B/D incorrect formula	✓ A correct subst. into correct formula ✓ CA answer (2)
1.4	$A = P(1+i)^n$ $18 = 16,25(1+i)^3$ $i = \sqrt[3]{\frac{18}{16,25}} - 1$ $r = 3,47\%$	B/D incorrect formula and if A and P are swapped	✓ A $P = 16,25$; $A = 18$; $n = 3$ ✓ A subst. into correct formula ✓ CA simplifying using $\sqrt[3]{\dots}$ ✓ CA answer (4)
1.5	$A = P(1+i)^n$ $36\,193,15 = 12\,000\left(1+\frac{0,1135}{m}\right)^{20}$ $1+\frac{0,1135}{m} = \sqrt[20]{\frac{36\,193,15}{12\,000}}$ $m = \frac{0,1135}{\sqrt[20]{\frac{36\,193,15}{12\,000}} - 1}$ $m = 2$ $\therefore$ it takes 10 years (account compounds half – yearly)	m must be a whole number	✓ A correct subst. of A and P ✓ A correct subst. of i and exponent 20 ✓ CA simplification ✓ CA value of compounding period ✓ CA answer (5)

[18]

QUESTION 2

2.1.1	$P(B) = 1 - P(\text{not } B)$ $= 1 - 0,67$ $= 0,33$ Answer only: $\frac{2}{2}$	✓ A subst. into correct rule ✓ A answer (2)
2.1.2	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ $0,57 = P(A) + 0,33 - 0$ $P(A) = 0,24$ B/D if $P(A \text{ and } B) \neq 0$ OR $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$ $0,57 = P(A) + 0,33$ $P(A) = 0,24$	✓ A correct rule ✓ CA substitution ✓ CA answer (3) OR ✓ A correct rule ✓ CA substitution ✓ CA answer (3)
2.2.1	$m = 4$ $p = 35$	✓ A 4 ✓ A 35 (2)
2.2.2	$P = \frac{22}{140}$ $P = \frac{11}{70}$ Accept $\frac{22}{140}$ or 0,16 or 15,71% as answers	✓ A $\frac{11}{70}$ (1)
2.2.3	$P(\text{moderate and } R40\,000 < x \leq R65\,000) = \frac{12}{140}$ $= \frac{3}{35}$ OR 0,09 $P(\text{moderate}) \times P(R40\,000 < x \leq R65\,000) = \frac{30}{140} \times \frac{25}{140}$ $= \frac{15}{392}$ OR 0,04 $P(\text{moderate and } > R40\,000) \neq P(\text{moderate}) \times P(> R40\,000)$ $\therefore$ the events are NOT INDEPENDENT	✓ A $\frac{3}{35}$ OR 0,09 ✓ A $\frac{30}{140} \times \frac{25}{140}$ ✓ A $\frac{15}{392}$ OR 0,04 ✓ CA conclusion (4)
2.3.1		✓ A both branches correct ✓ A correct probabilities: $\frac{1}{6}; \frac{2}{6}$ OR $\frac{1}{3}; \frac{3}{6}$ OR $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1 st roll ✓ A correct probabilities: $\frac{4}{6}$ OR $\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{2}{6}$ OR $\frac{1}{3}$ on 2 nd roll ✓ A outcomes (4)
2.3.2	$P(\text{win on the first roll}) = \frac{1}{6}$ OR 0,17 OR 16,67%	✓ A $\frac{1}{6}$ (1)
2.3.3	$P(\text{loses}) = P(L) + P(\text{Rolls Again and Loses})$ $P(\text{loses}) = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{4}{6}$	✓ CA $\frac{2}{6}$ OR $\frac{1}{3}$

$P(\text{loses}) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ $P(\text{loses}) = 66,67\%$	$\checkmark \text{CA } \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{4}{6} \text{ OR } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$ $\checkmark \text{CA answer}$	(3)
[20]		

QUESTION 3

3.1.1	$\bar{x} = \frac{242}{9}$ $= 26,89$	Answer only: $\frac{2}{2}$	✓A 242 ✓CA answer Note: CA only if divided by 9	(2)																		
3.1.2	$\sigma = 19,56$		✓A 19,56	(1)																		
3.1.3	$\bar{x} - \sigma = 26,89 - 19,56$ $= 7,33$ (no. of learners < ONE std deviation below the mean) $\therefore 1$ year		✓CA $\bar{x} - \sigma$ ✓CA answer	(2)																		
3.2.1	$8 < x \leq 12$		✓A answer	(1)																		
3.2.2	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Time waiting (in minutes)</th><th>Number of learners</th><th>Cumulative frequency</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>$0 < x \leq 4$</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>$4 < x \leq 8$</td><td>12</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>$8 < x \leq 12$</td><td>20</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>$12 < x \leq 16$</td><td>16</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>$16 < x \leq 20$</td><td>6</td><td>60</td></tr></tbody></table>	Time waiting (in minutes)	Number of learners	Cumulative frequency	$0 < x \leq 4$	6	6	$4 < x \leq 8$	12	18	$8 < x \leq 12$	20	38	$12 < x \leq 16$	16	54	$16 < x \leq 20$	6	60		✓A 6; 18 ✓CA 38; 54; 60	(2)
Time waiting (in minutes)	Number of learners	Cumulative frequency																				
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$4 < x \leq 8$	12	18																				
$8 < x \leq 12$	20	38																				
$12 < x \leq 16$	16	54																				
$16 < x \leq 20$	6	60																				
3.2.3	60 learners		✓CA answer	(1)																		

3.2.4	Ogive Cumulative Frequency Time waiting (in minutes)	✓ CA points plotted at upper limit ✓ A shape: smooth curve ✓ A grounding at (0 ; 0)	(3)
3.2.5	$Q_1 \approx 7,5$ $Q_3 \approx 13,5$ $IQR = 13,5 - 7,5$ $= 6$	✓ CA $Q_1 = 7,5$ (accept 7 to 8) ✓ CA $Q_3 = 13,5$ (accept 13 to 14) ✓ CA answer (accept 6 to 7)	(3)

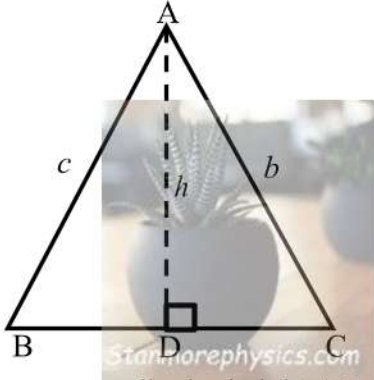
[15]

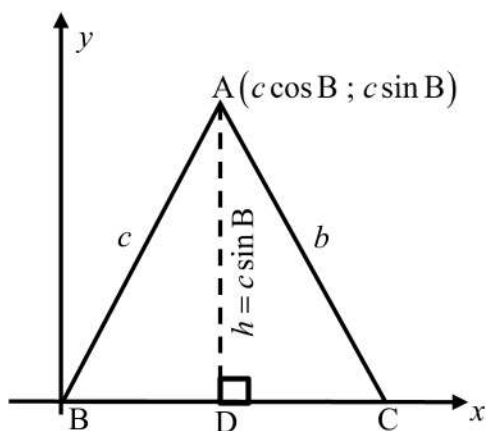
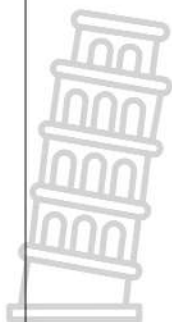
QUESTION 4

4.1	Amplitude of $f = 1$	✓ A 1	(1)
4.2	Period of $g = 360^\circ$	✓ A 360°	(1)
4.3	$b = 2$ $q = 1$ $p = 30^\circ$	✓ A $b = 2$ ✓ A $q = 1$ ✓ A $p = 30^\circ$	(3)
4.4.1	$x \in [0^\circ ; 60^\circ]$ OR $0^\circ \leq x \leq 60^\circ$ If $x \in (0^\circ ; 60^\circ)$ OR $0^\circ < x < 60^\circ$: 1 mark	✓ A critical values/endpoints ✓ A notation	(2)
4.4.2	$f(x) - \sin 30^\circ = g(x) + 1$ $f(x) - \frac{1}{2} = g(x) + 1$ $f(x) = g(x) + 1,5$ $\therefore x = 90^\circ$ Also accept: $x = 34,4^\circ$ or $x = 166,4^\circ$	✓ A $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ OR 0,5 ✓ A manipulation ✓ A answer	(3)

4.5	$h(x) = \sin(-x)$ $= -\sin x$ $= \cos(90^\circ + x)$ $= \cos(x + 30^\circ + 60^\circ)$ $\therefore k = 60^\circ$ Answer only: $\frac{2}{2}$	$\checkmark A \cos(90^\circ + x)$ $\checkmark A \quad k = 60^\circ$ (2)
[12]		

QUESTION 5

5.1	 Construction: Draw perpendicular height AD. In $\triangle ABD$: $\sin B = \frac{h}{c}$ $\therefore h = c \sin B$ In $\triangle ADC$: $\sin C = \frac{h}{b}$ $\therefore h = b \sin C$ $\therefore c \sin B = b \sin C$ $\frac{c \sin B}{bc} = \frac{b \sin C}{bc}$ $\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$ OR	$\checkmark A$ construction $\checkmark A \quad \sin B = \frac{h}{c}$ $\checkmark A \quad h = c \sin B$ $\checkmark A \quad h = b \sin C$ $\checkmark A \quad \frac{c \sin B}{bc} = \frac{b \sin C}{bc}$ (5)
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Construction: Draw perpendicular height AD.

In $\triangle ABC$: $h = c \sin B$

In $\triangle ADC$: $\sin C = \frac{h}{b}$

$$\therefore h = b \sin C$$

$$\therefore c \sin B = b \sin C$$

$$\frac{c \sin B}{bc} = \frac{b \sin C}{bc}$$

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$



✓ A construction

✓ A y_A or $h = c \sin B$

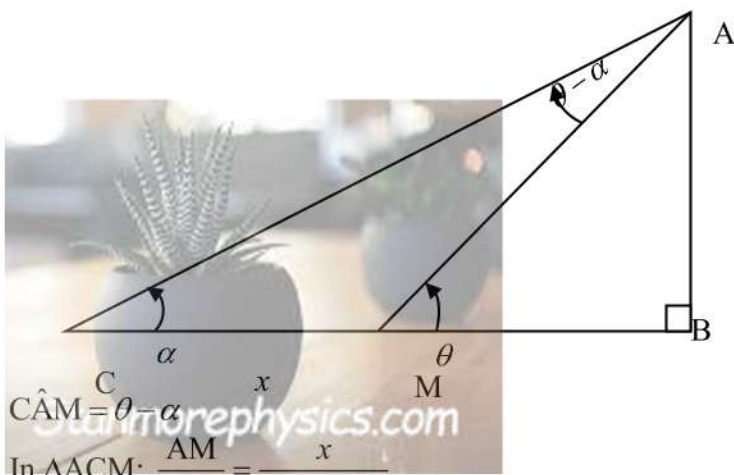
✓ A $\sin C = \frac{h}{b}$

✓ A $h = b \sin C$

✓ A equating and $\div$ by bc

(5)

5.2



$$\hat{C}AM = \theta - \alpha$$

In $\triangle ACM$: $\frac{AM}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{x}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}$

$$\therefore AM = \frac{x \sin \alpha}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}$$

In $\triangle AMB$: $\sin \theta = \frac{AB}{AM}$

$$\therefore AB = AM \times \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{x \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \theta}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}$$

✓ A $\hat{C}AM = \theta - \alpha$

✓ A correct subst. into sine rule

✓ A $AM = \frac{x \sin \alpha}{\sin(\theta - \alpha)}$

✓ A correct trig ratio

✓ A $AB = AM \sin \theta$

(5)

TOTAL MARK: 75

[10]