



MOGALAKWENA DISTRICT

GRADE 11

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY

2025

MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 100

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

These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.

NOTE:

- If a learner answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- If a learner has crossed out (cancelled) an attempt to a question and NOT redone the solution, mark the crossed out (cancelled) version.
- Consistent accuracy (CA) applies in ALL aspects of the marking guidelines; however it stops at the second calculation error.
- If the learner presents any extra solution when reading from a graph, table, layout plan and map, then penalise for every extra item presented.

QUESTION 1 [22 MARKS]		ANSWER ONLY FULL MARKS	
Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
1.1.1	C ✓✓	2A correct answer (2)	F L1
1.1.2	I ✓✓	2A correct answer (2)	F L1
1.1.3	G ✓✓	2A correct answer (2)	F L1
1.1.4	F ✓✓	2A correct answer (2)	MP L1
1.1.5	B ✓✓	2A correct answer (2)	MP L1
1.1.6	A ✓✓	2A correct answer (2)	F L1
1.2.1	Inflation is a measure of rate at which the cost of goods is changing over a period of time and is usually expressed as a percentage / ✓A OR ✓A The percentage increase of the food prices over the period 1970 – 2015 / ✓A OR ✓A Percentage increase of price over a period of time OR ✓A Inflation is the rising price of goods/items over time.	1A percentage increase 1A time (2)	F L1
1.2.2	R0,30 OR 30c ✓✓RT	2RT correct value Accept 0,30 If the candidates only wrote 30 = max 1 mark (2)	F L1
1.2.3	$\begin{array}{r} \text{R557,00}^{\check{M}} \\ - \text{R418,00}^{\check{RG}} \\ \hline = \text{R139,00}^{\check{CA}} \end{array}$	AO 1RG correct amount 1M subtracting 1CA simplification (one of the 2 values must be correct)	F L1

1.2.4	Percentage change ✓RT $\frac{R75,00 - R0,25}{R0,25} \times \frac{100}{1} \% \checkmark \text{SF}$ = 29 900 % ✓CA OR Percentage change ✓RT $\frac{75}{0,25} \times 100\% = 30\,000\%$ Therefore % increase = 30 000% - 100% = 29 900% ✓CA	AO 1RT all correct values 1SF substitute correct values 1CA correct percentage OR 1RT all correct values 1M subtracting 1CA correct percentage (3)	F L2
2.2.5	Cost price $\frac{100}{117,5} \times \frac{104,90}{1} \checkmark \text{MA}$ = R89,28 ✓A OR Cost price $\frac{104,90}{117,5\%} \checkmark \text{MA}$ = R89,28 ✓A OR Cost price $\frac{104,90}{1,175} \checkmark \text{MA}$ = R89,28 ✓A OR Cost price $\frac{17,5}{117,5} \times R104,90 = R15,62$ R104,90 – R15,62 ✓MA = R89,28 ✓A	AO 1MA multiplying correct values 1A answer OR 1MA dividing correct values in the correct order 1A answer OR 1MA dividing correct values in the correct order 1A answer OR 1MA multiplying and subtracting correct values 1A answer (2)	F L2
		[22]	

QUESTION 2 [11 MARKS]

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
2.1.1	Banks are discouraging clients to go to the branch to reduce the number of people visiting the bank ✓✓A OR Banks have to pay employees working in the bank. ✓✓A OR To reduce the wage bill. ✓✓A	2A explanation (2)	F L4
2.1.2	Difference in cost = R5,00 – R1,50 ✓RT = R3,50 ✓A	1RT correct values 1A simplification (2)	F L2
2.1.3	Nedbank: Pay-as-you-use Transaction cost ✓A ✓A ✓SF ✓A = $2 \times R5,00 + 2 \times R9,00 + R11 + 5 \times R2,30 + R15$ = R65,50 ✓CA Difference = R65,50 – R45,00 = R20,50 ✓CA His statement is VALID. ✓O	1A debit order fees 1A cash withdrawal own ATM 1SF correct formula 1A cash send cost 1CA simplification 1CA subtracting 1O valid (7)	F L4
		[11]	

QUESTION 3 [16 MARKS]			
Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
3.1.1 (a)	$P = 40 \times R12,50 \checkmark MA$ $= R500,00 \checkmark CA$ OR $80 \text{ cups} = R1\ 000$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 80 \text{ cups is } 40 \text{ cups}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } R1\ 000 \text{ is } R500.$ $\therefore P = R500 \checkmark CA$ OR $P = R375 + R125 \checkmark MA$ $= R500 \checkmark CA$	$1MA \text{ multiply by } R12,50$ $1CA \text{ selling price}$ OR $1MA \text{ trial and error method}$ $1CA \text{ selling price}$ $1MA \text{ adding}$ $1CA \text{ selling price}$ AO (2)	F L1
3.1.1 (b)	$\text{Income in rand} = R12,50 \times \text{number of cups of milo} / n \checkmark \checkmark A$ OR $\text{Income in rand} = R12,50 \times x \checkmark A$ $x = \text{number of cups of milo} \checkmark A$	$2A \text{ formula}$ OR $1A \text{ Income in rand} =$ $R12,50 \times x \text{ (in equation)}$ $1A \text{ explaining variable}$ (2)	F L2
3.1.1 (c)	$\text{Number of cups of milo} / n \checkmark \checkmark RT$	$2RT \text{ independent variable}$ (2)	F L1
3.1.2	$R612,50 = R90,00 + (R9,50 \times n)$ $R612,50 - R90,00 = R9,50 \times n \checkmark M$ $n = \frac{522,50}{9,50} \checkmark S$ $Q = 55 \checkmark CA$ OR $\checkmark M$ $R90 + R9,50 \times 55 = R612,50 \checkmark S$ $Q = 55 \checkmark CA$	$1M \text{ changing subject of formula}$ $1S \text{ simplification}$ $1CA \text{ simplification}$ OR/ $1M \text{ trial and error}$ $1S \text{ simplification}$ $1CA \text{ simplification}$ AO (3)	F L2

Q	Solution	T&L																					
3.1.3	INCOME AND COST GRAPHS FOR MAKING AND SELLING OF CUPS OF MILO <table border="1"> <caption>Data points for Income and Cost Price graphs</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of cups of Milo</th> <th>Income (rand)</th> <th>Cost Price (rand)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>250</td> <td>280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>500</td> <td>470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>750</td> <td>660</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>1000</td> <td>850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>1250</td> <td>1040</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 1A start of graph – cost price (0;90) 1A end of graph – cost price (100;1 040) 1A joining the points in a straight line graph	Number of cups of Milo	Income (rand)	Cost Price (rand)	0	0	90	20	250	280	40	500	470	60	750	660	80	1000	850	100	1250	1040	F L2
Number of cups of Milo	Income (rand)	Cost Price (rand)																					
0	0	90																					
20	250	280																					
40	500	470																					
60	750	660																					
80	1000	850																					
100	1250	1040																					
		(3)																					

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
3.1.4 (a)	The cost price for the number of cups of Milo sold and the selling price of that number is the same (equal). No profit or loss✓✓A OR Cost price = Selling price. ✓✓A OR Income = Expenses ✓✓A OR The profit and loss are equal to 0✓✓A	2A break-even (2)	F L1
3.1.4 (b)	30 cups ✓✓RT	CA from Question 3.1.3 (graph) 2RT number of cups (2)	F L2
		[18]	

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Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
4.1.6	Interest for year 1 $R60\,000,00 \times \frac{4,3}{100} \checkmark MA$ $= R2\,580,00 \checkmark A$ Amount end of year 1 $= R60\,000 + R2\,580$ $= R62\,580,00 \checkmark CA$ Interest for year 2 $62\,580,00 \times \frac{5,1}{100} \checkmark MCA$ $= R3\,191,58$ Amount end of year 2 $= R62\,580,00 + R3\,191,58$ $= R65\,771,58 \checkmark CA$ Residual value of Ford Figo $R215\,100 \times 30\% \checkmark M$ $= R64\,530 \checkmark CA$ She is correct $\checkmark O$ OR $R60\,000,00 \times \frac{104,3}{100} \times \frac{105,1}{100} \checkmark M$ $= R65\,771,58 \checkmark CA$ Residual value of Ford Figo $R215\,100 \times 30\% \checkmark M$ $= R64\,530 \checkmark CA$ She is CORRECT $\checkmark O$	1MA calculating percentage 1A simplification 1CA adding interest 1MCA calculating percentage 1CA simplification 1M calculating 30% 1CA simplification 1O conclusion. OR 1MA adding percentage 1MA adding percentage 1M calculating percentage 1M compound calculation 1CA simplification 1M calculating 30% 1CA simplification 1O conclusion. (8)	F L4 *
4.1.7.	Interest is earned on both the principal and accumulated interest OR Yields better investment OR Higher interest then symbol interest	2O reason (2)	F L2
		[24]	

QUESTION 5 [27 MARKS]			
Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
5.1.1	2:3 ✓✓ A	2A correct order (2)	F L1
5.1.2	0 ✓✓ O	2A correct answer (2)	F L1
5.1.3	✓ Actual length = $160 \times 2,5 \text{ cm}$ $= 400 \text{ cm}$ ✓ $= 4 \text{ m}$ ✓	1M multiplying by scale 1C conversion 1A correct answer (3)	F L1
5.1.4	NE/North East ✓✓	2A correct direction (2)	MP L2
5.2.1	3 ✓✓ A	2A number of types of screws (2)	MP L2
5.2.2 (a)	F ✓✓ A	2A correct letter (2)	MP L2
5.2.2 (b)	4 ✓✓ A	2A correct number (2)	MP L2
5.2.3	✓✓ A Allen key.	2A correct tool (2)	MP L1 E
5.2.4	Chair arms ✓✓ A OR F	2A correct item (2)	MP L1 E
5.3	Half the table length = 145 cm ✓ A Pack length wise along table's top length: $\frac{145 \text{ cm}}{36,4 \text{ cm}} = 3,98$ ✓ MA $\approx 3 \text{ packs..}$ ✓ R And the width against the table width. $\frac{49 \text{ cm}}{24,2 \text{ cm}} = 2,02 = 2 \text{ packs}$ ✓ A Number that can be packed $\checkmark \text{ MA} \quad \checkmark \text{ CA}$ $= 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ packs}$ But $36,4 \times 3 = 109,2 \text{ cm}$	1A calculating half length 1MA dividing 1R rounding down 1A simplification 1MA multiplying 1CA correct number of packs	MP L3 D

	And $145cm - 109,2cm = 35,8cm$ Pack width wise along table's top length $\frac{35,8cm}{24,2} = 1,479338843 \approx 1 \text{ pack}$ ✓ A Length against the width $\frac{49cm}{36,4} = 1,346153846 \approx 1 \text{ pack}$ Total number of packs $= 6 + 1 = 7$ ✓CA ∴The maximum is 7 packs	1A extra pack 1CA correct number of packs (8)	
		[27]	
		TOTAL: 100	