NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1

NOVEMBER 2017

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 13 pages and
an addendum with 3 annexures (4 pages).

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1.   This question paper consists of FIVE questions. Answer ALL the questions.

2.   Use the ANNEXURES in the ADDENDUM to answer the following questions:

    - ANNEXURE A for QUESTION 2.2
    - ANNEXURE B for QUESTION 4.1
    - ANNEXURE C for QUESTION 5.1

3.   Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this
        question paper.

4.   Start EACH question on a NEW page.

5.   You may use an approved calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless
        stated otherwise.

6.   Show ALL calculations clearly.

7.   Round off ALL final answers appropriately according to the given context, unless
        stated otherwise.

8.   Indicate units of measurement, where applicable.

9.   Maps and diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale, unless stated otherwise.

10.   Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Definitions of some mathematical concepts are listed in TABLE 1 below.

TABLE 1: DEFINITIONS OF SOME MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS

LETTER	DEFINITIONS
A	Middle value in an ordered data set
B	Difference between the maximum and minimum values in a data set
C	Distance from the centre of a circle to the circumference of the circle
D	Positive difference between the income and the expenditure amounts
E	Maximum distance between two points on the circumference of a circle
F	Amount received from the sale of goods or services
G	Sum of the data values divided by the number of data values

Use TABLE 1 to select the definition for EACH of the following concepts.
NOTE: Write down only the letter (A–G) of the correct definition.

1.1.1 Profit (2)

1.1.2 Mean (2)

1.1.3 Length of the radius (2)

1.2 A gold coin shop buys and sells gold Krugerrand coins. The shop bought a one-ounce gold coin for R14 960 at 10:15 and sold it for R18 700 5 hours and 50 minutes later.

1.2.1 Calculate the profit that the shop made on this one-ounce gold coin. (2)

1.2.2 Write down the exact time when the coin was sold. (2)

1.2.3 The diameter of a one-ounce gold coin is 32,8 mm. A gold coin is placed in the centre of a square box of side length 71,8 mm, as shown below.

PHOTOGRAPH OF GOLD COIN IN SQUARE BOX
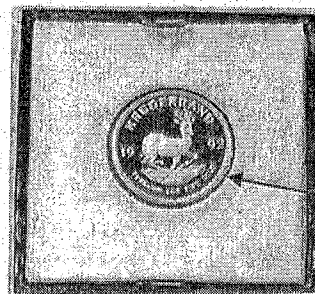
DIAGRAM
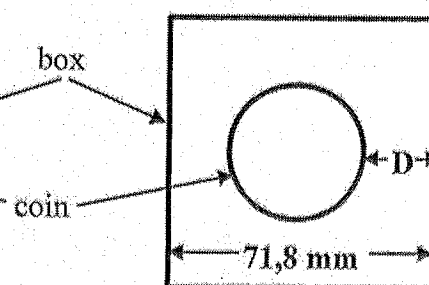
(a) Calculate the length of the radius of the coin. (2)

(b) Determine the shortest distance (D) between the edge of the coin and the side of the square box. (2)

1.3

Naomi buys a 2 ℓ bottle of concentrated juice.
She adds water to make 14 ℓ of diluted juice at a total cost of R44,95.
She wants to serve the diluted juice in glasses. Each glass will contain 0,175 ℓ of diluted juice.

[Adapted from graphics24.co.za]

1.3.1   Calculate the cost per litre of the diluted juice.   (2)

1.3.2   Determine, in simplified form, the ratio of:

volume of concentrated juice : volume of water   (2)

1.3.3   Determine the exact number of glasses of diluted juice that can be served.   (2)

1.4   TABLE 2 below shows the mean monthly rainfall (in mm) and the mean number of rainy days per month for two South African cities.

TABLE 2:   MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS PER MONTH FOR KIMBERLEY AND DURBAN

MONTH	MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL (mm)		MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS	
	DURBAN	KIMBERLEY	DURBAN	KIMBERLEY
January	126	93	10	7
February	142	81	9	7
March	120	88	9	7
April	60	68	6	6
May	39	6	4	2
June	35	6	3	1
July	39	3	3	1
August	63	9	5	1
September	84	18	7	2
October	107	27	10	4
November	117	39	12	5
December	93	86	10	6

[Source: www.myweather2.com]

Use TABLE 2 above to answer the questions that follow.

1.4.1   Arrange the mean monthly rainfall for Durban in ascending order.   (2)

1.4.2   In which month does Kimberley receive the lowest mean monthly rainfall?   (2)

1.4.3   Write down the modal number of rainy days for the first six months of the year for Durban.   (2)

1.4.4   In which month does Kimberley have a higher mean monthly rainfall than Durban?   (2)

1.4.5   During which month(s) is the mean monthly rainfall in Durban the same?   (2)
                                                                                         [30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1   TABLE 3 below shows the bus fare (in rand), including 14% VAT, for a single trip.

TABLE 3: BUS FARE IN RAND FOR A SINGLE TRIP

	Port Elizabeth	Grahamstown	King William's Town	Queenstown	Aliwal North	Bloemfontein	Welkom
Port Elizabeth		305	320	395	410	435	515
Grahamstown	305		305	385	410	435	515
King William's Town	320	305		350	410	435	465
Queenstown	395	385	350		365	410	455
Aliwal North	410	410	410	365		410	435
Bloemfontein	435	435	435	410	410		335
Welkom	515	515	465	455	435	335	

[Source: www.greyhound.co.za]

Use TABLE 3 above to answer the questions that follow.

2.1.1   Write down the SECOND highest bus fare for a single trip between two cities.   (2)

2.1.2   Between which two cities is the single bus fare R350,00?   (2)

2.1.3   A person travels from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein via another city, City X, and uses two different buses. The total cost for this one-way trip is R755.

     (a)   Calculate the cost from Port Elizabeth to City X.   (2)

     (b)   Hence, identify City X.   (2)

2.1.4   Determine the cost, excluding 14% VAT, of a single bus fare of R365,00.   (3)

2.1.5   Lindiwe travels from Queenstown to Bloemfontein and back once a month.

Calculate her total return travelling cost for ONE year.   (4)

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2.2 | ANNEXURE A shows an adapted municipal account statement (property rates and services account) of Mr Fortune.

Use ANNEXURE A to answer the questions that follow.

2.2.1 Write down the valuation date (month and year) of Mr Fortune's property. (2)

2.2.2 Name the municipal services that Mr Fortune is charged for. (2)

2.2.3 Determine the end date of the reading period of this statement. (2)

2.2.4 Show how the daily average water consumption of 0,522 kℓ was calculated. (2)

2.2.5 Name and explain which service on this statement is a variable expense. (3)

2.2.6 Determine the missing value:

(a) **A** (2)

(b) **B** (2)

2.2.7 Calculate the monthly sewerage rate (excluding 14% VAT) per square metre for this property. (2)

2.2.8 Write down the unpaid amount for December 2016. (2)

2.2.9 Mr Fortune paid R1 800 on 15 January 2017.

Name the type of rounding he used to obtain this amount. (2)

2.3 | Rajesh exchanged a gift of £360,00 to South African rand at a bank.

The exchange rate was **R1,00 = £0,05773.**

The bank charged 1,95% commission on the amount exchanged.

Rajesh then invested R5 000 of his gift in a fixed deposit account for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years at a compound interest rate of 6,3%, per annum.

[Adapted from http://www.xe.com and www.fnb.co.za]

2.3.1 Calculate (in pounds) the amount of commission Rajesh paid. (2)

2.3.2 Convert £360,00 to rand. (3)

2.3.3 Calculate (without the use of a formula) the value of the fixed deposit at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. Show ALL the steps of the calculation. (5)

[46]

QUESTION 3

3.1

Happy Life High School makes table centrepieces, each consisting of four balloons in a vase filled with sand, for the 2017 Ball.
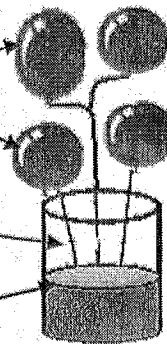
The school expects 240 people at the ball. Each table will accommodate a maximum of 8 people and ONE centrepiece will be placed on each table.

The diagrams below show the two types of centrepieces that will be used.

RECTANGULAR VASE   **CYLINDRICAL VASE**

balloons

vase

level of sand
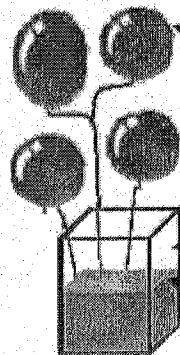
Dimensions of rectangular vase:

Length = 10 cm
Width = 6 cm
Height = 28 cm

Dimensions of cylindrical vase:

Diameter = 12 cm
Height   = 28 cm

[Adapted from google.com]

Use the information above to answer the questions that follow.

3.1.1   Calculate the minimum number of balloons required for all the centrepieces.   (2)

3.1.2   Each vase will have a decorative ribbon around it. The ribbon will overlap 1 cm.

Calculate the minimum length of decorative ribbon needed to decorate ONE rectangular vase.

You may use the following formula:

Length of decorative ribbon (in cm) = 2 × (length + width) + 1   (3)

3.1.3   Calculate (in cm³) the volume of the cylindrical vase.

You may use the following formula:

Volume of a cylinder = π × (radius)² × height, using π = 3,142   (3)

3.1.4   The volume of the rectangular vase is 1 680 cm³.

- 45% of the vase will be filled with sand.
- The mass of 1 cm³ of sand is 1,53 g.

Calculate (in kg, rounded off to TWO decimal places) the mass of sand required for ONE rectangular vase.   (4)
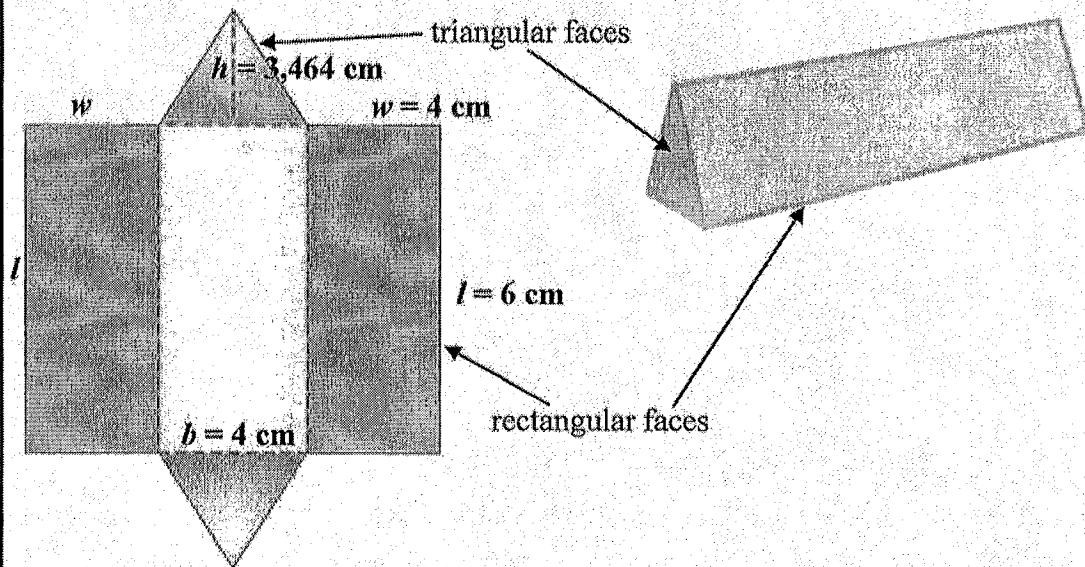
3.2 The ladies attending the ball will each receive a triangular-shaped gift box. The box is made up of three identical rectangular faces and two identical triangular faces, as shown in the diagrams below. Each box will be covered in gold foil.

Net of triangular-shaped gift box   **Picture of triangular-shaped gift box**

triangular faces

$h = 3,464$ cm

w $w = 4$ cm

l

$l = 6$ cm

$b = 4$ cm

rectangular faces

Dimensions of rectangular faces:

- Length (l) = 6 cm
- Width (w) = 4 cm

Dimensions of triangular faces:

- Base (b) = 4 cm
- Height (h) = 3,464 cm

3.2.1 Calculate (in cm^2) the area of ONE triangular face of the gift box.

You may use the following formula:

Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ × base × height (3)

3.2.2 Hence, determine the total surface area (in cm^2) of the box.

You may use the following formula:

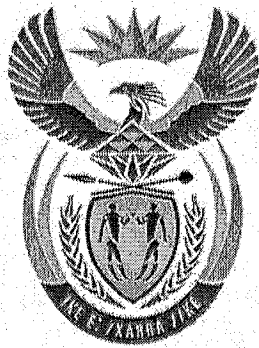**Total surface area of a triangular prism**
= 2 × (area of triangular face) + 3 × length × width (4)

3.2.3 It takes 30 minutes to cover 20 boxes with foil.

Calculate (in seconds) the average time it will take to cover ONE box with foil. (2)

[21]

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1

ADDENDUM

NOVEMBER 2017

This addendum consists of 4 pages with 3 annexures.

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ANNEXURE A

QUESTION 2.2

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Fortune SJ 33 Wood Street Smelderado Estate 1811	**Date**	2017/01/02
	Statement for	January 2017

Account Number 547 892 30495 8233

Stand Size	Number of Dwellings	Valuation Date	Portion	Municipal Valuation	Region
463 m²	1	2013/07/01	C	Market value R690 000	Q

Water and Sewerage	AMOUNT	SUBTOTAL
Reading Period (23 days): 2016/11/27 to ...		
Meter readings and consumption: Start reading 467,00 and end reading 479,00 Consumption = 12,00 kℓ Daily average consumption 0,522 kℓ		
Charges for 12,00 kℓ are based on a sliding scale. Step 1 4,534 kℓ @ R0,000 Step 2 3,022 kℓ @ R7,140 Step 3 3,778 kℓ @ R12,070 Step 4 0,666 kℓ @ R17,650 Monthly sewerage charge based on stand size 463 m² (Billing period 2016/12) VAT: 14,00%	0,00 21,58 45,60 11,76 298,36 52,82	 430,12
Property Rates		
Category of Property: Property Rates Residential Property rates are based on the market value of the property and are calculated as follows: R690 000,00 × R0,006 916 0 ÷ 12 Less rates on first R200 000,00 of market value VAT: 0%	 A −115,27 0,00	 B
Refuse Refuse Removal VAT: 14%	 147,00 20,58	 167,58
Current Charges (Incl. VAT)		880,10

Previous Account Outstanding Balance		919,33
Current Charges		880,10
	Total Due	1 799,43
	Due Date	2017/01/25

[Adapted from City of Johannesburg Municipal Account]

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ANNEXURE B

QUESTION 4.1 ROUTE MAP SHOWING SUBURBS AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS FOR THE 42,2 km 2017 CAPE TOWN MARATHON

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

① Cape Town Stadium
② Lighthouse
③ Portside Tours
④ Castle De Goede Hoop
⑤ Old Biscuit Mill
⑥ Planetarium
⑦ Newlands Cricket Ground
⑧ University of Cape Town
⑨ Mostert Mill
⑩ Groote Schuur Hospital
⑪ City Hall
⑫ St George's Cathedral

KEY

⊞ Toilets
▢ Water point
⊞ Medical help
▢ Spectators' bus stop
▢ Spectators' viewpoint
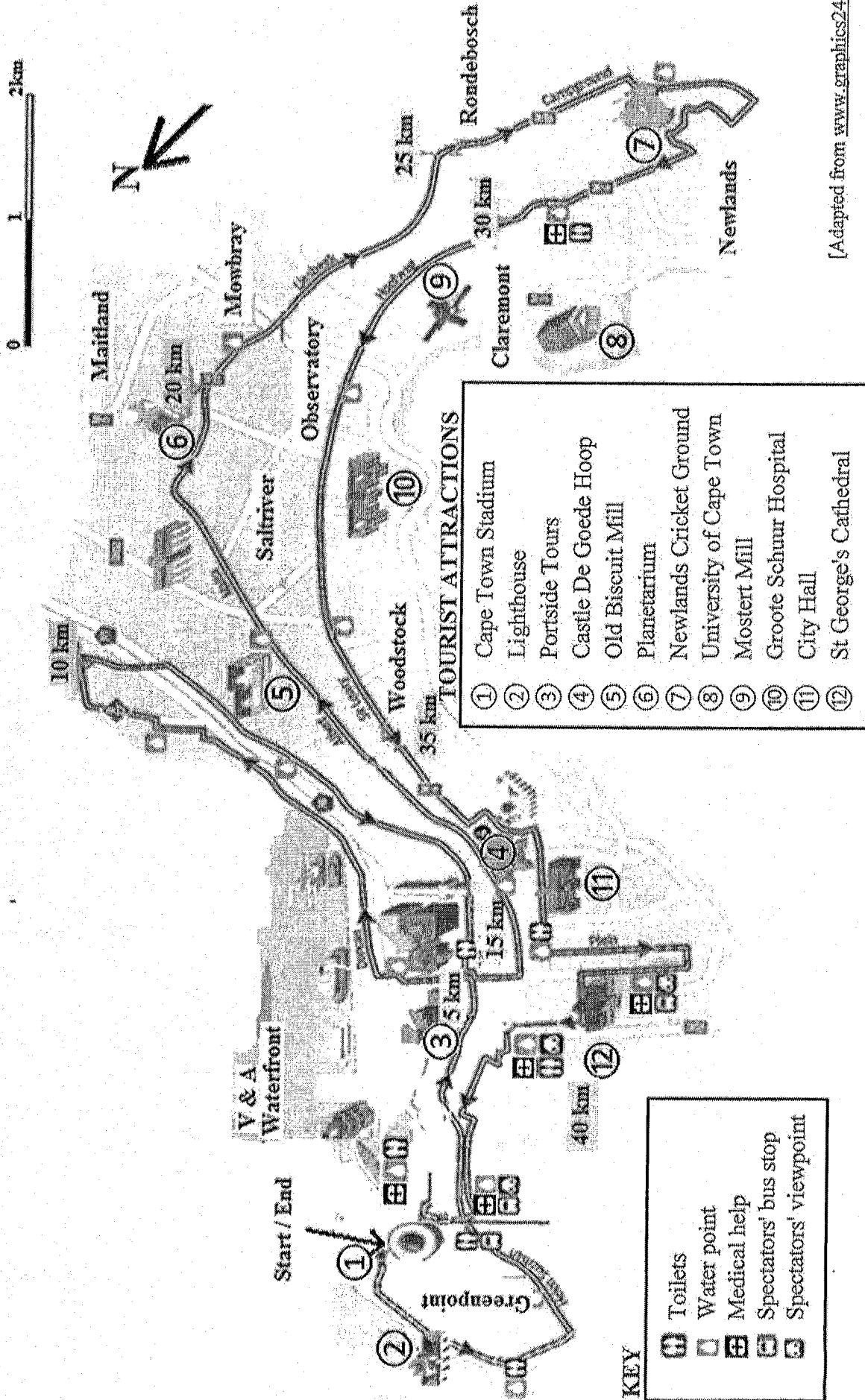
ANNEXURE C

QUESTION 5

FULL-TIME NSC CANDIDATES' ADMISSION FOR THE 11 MOST COMMON SUBJECTS

Subject	Admitted in 2015	Admitted in 2016	Difference
Accounting	143 962	138 468	▼ – 5 494
Agricultural Sciences	106 183	113 507	▲ 7 324
Business Studies	254 187	249 658	▼ – 4 529
Economics	169 938	166 445	▼ – 3 493
English First Additional Language	554 656	566 810	▲ 12 245
Geography	310 300	322 941	▲ 12 641
History	158 451	165 887	▲ 7 436
Life Sciences	355 614	369 751	▲ 14 137
Mathematical Literacy	398 632	389 615	▼ – 9 017
Mathematics	269 253	287 453	▲ 18 200
Physical Sciences	197 047	205 524	▲ 8 477

KEY ▨ Admitted in 2015 ▨ Admitted in 2016

[Source: www.graphics24.co.za]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 | ANNEXURE B shows a route map and information regarding the 42,2 km 2017 Cape Town Marathon.

Use ANNEXURE B to answer the questions that follow.

4.1.1 Name the type of scale used for the route map. (2)

4.1.2 What type of view is represented on this route map? (2)

4.1.3 Name the general direction of the Groote Schuur Hospital (Tourist Attraction 10) from the starting point of the marathon. (2)

4.1.4 Determine the exact number of medical help points located on the route. (2)

4.1.5 Identify the suburbs in the vicinity of the halfway mark. (2)

4.1.6 Identify the tourist attractions indicated on the map between the 15 km mark and the 20 km mark. (3)

4.2 | The diagrams below show a set of labelled assembly instructions (not in order of assembly) to build a toy car with Lego blocks.
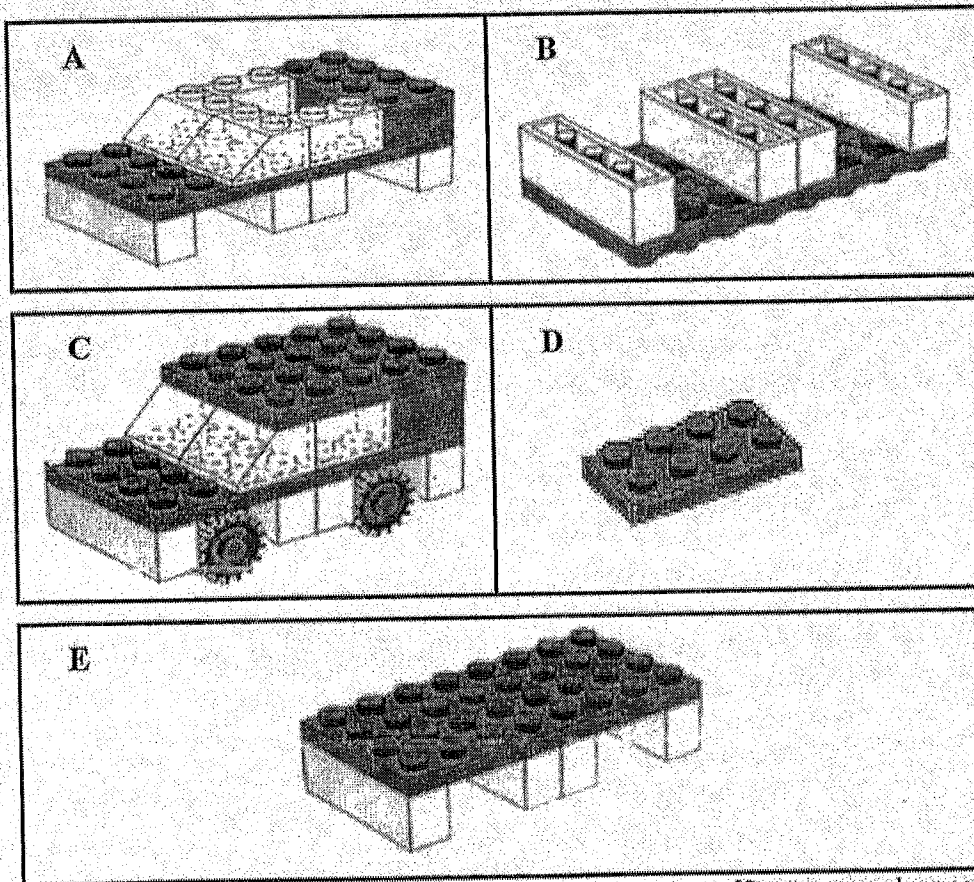
[Source: www.lego.com]

Study the diagrams above to answer the questions that follow.

4.2.1   Write down the correct order of the assembly instructions to build the toy car, using the letters A, B, C, D and E.   (2)

4.2.2   Which letter (A, B, C, D or E) fits the instruction, 'Flip over the part-assembly'?   (2)

4.2.3   A can of Lego blocks contains 20 red blocks, 25 blue blocks, 28 green blocks, 30 black blocks and 27 white blocks.

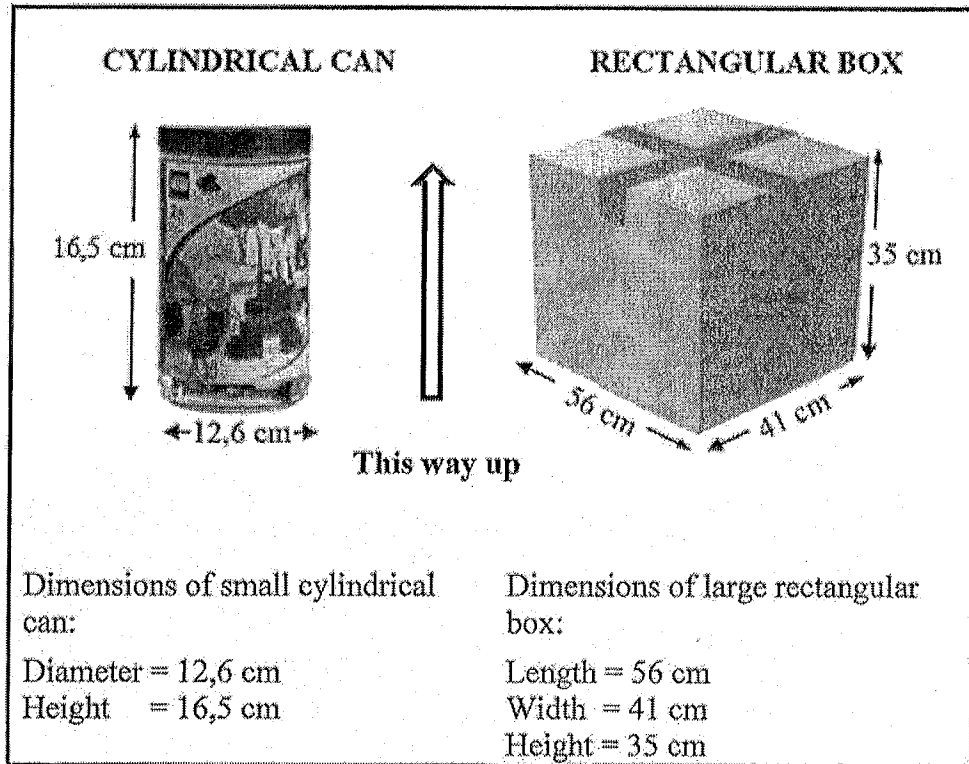A block is randomly selected from the can.

Determine the probability that the block will be the following:

(a)   Yellow   (2)

(b)   Blue   (3)

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4.2.4   The building blocks are packed into small cylindrical cans that are then packed into a large rectangular box, as shown in the diagrams below.

CYLINDRICAL CAN   **RECTANGULAR BOX**

16,5 cm

12,6 cm

This way up

35 cm

56 cm   41 cm

Dimensions of small cylindrical can:

Diameter = 12,6 cm
Height   = 16,5 cm

Dimensions of large rectangular box:

Length = 56 cm
Width = 41 cm
Height = 35 cm

The cylindrical cans are placed upright in the box.

(a)   Determine the number of layers of cans that can be placed in an upright position in the box.   (2)

(b)   Hence, determine the maximum number of cans that can be packed into ONE box.   (3)
[27]

QUESTION 5

5.1 | ANNEXURE C shows data relating to the 2015/2016 admissions for full-time NSC candidates for the 11 most common subjects.

All full-time candidates have to take at least seven subjects. Mathematics or Mathematical Literacy is compulsory. |
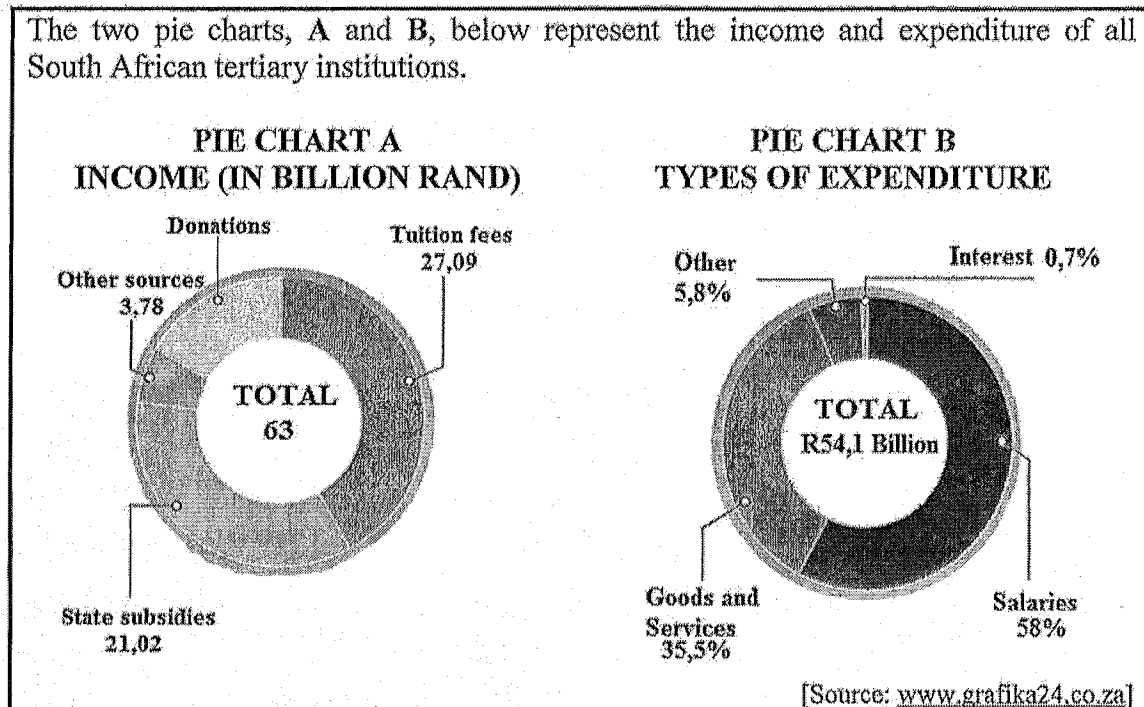
Study the information in ANNEXURE C to answer the questions that follow.

5.1.1   Name another type of graphical representation that could be used to represent this data.   (2)

5.1.2   Determine the maximum number of candidates who were admitted as full-time candidates in 2016.   (2)

5.1.3   Determine the probability of randomly selecting a candidate, taking Mathematics or Mathematical Literacy, who was admitted in 2015.   (2)

5.1.4   List ALL the subjects that showed a decrease in the number of full-time candidates admitted from 2015 to 2016.   (3)

5.1.5   Name the subject that showed the greatest increase in the number of candidates admitted in 2016.   (2)

5.1.6   Explain why this is called *categorical data*.   (2)

5.1.7   Identify which subject in 2016 had more than two hundred twenty three thousand, but less than two hundred seventy four thousand candidates.   (2)
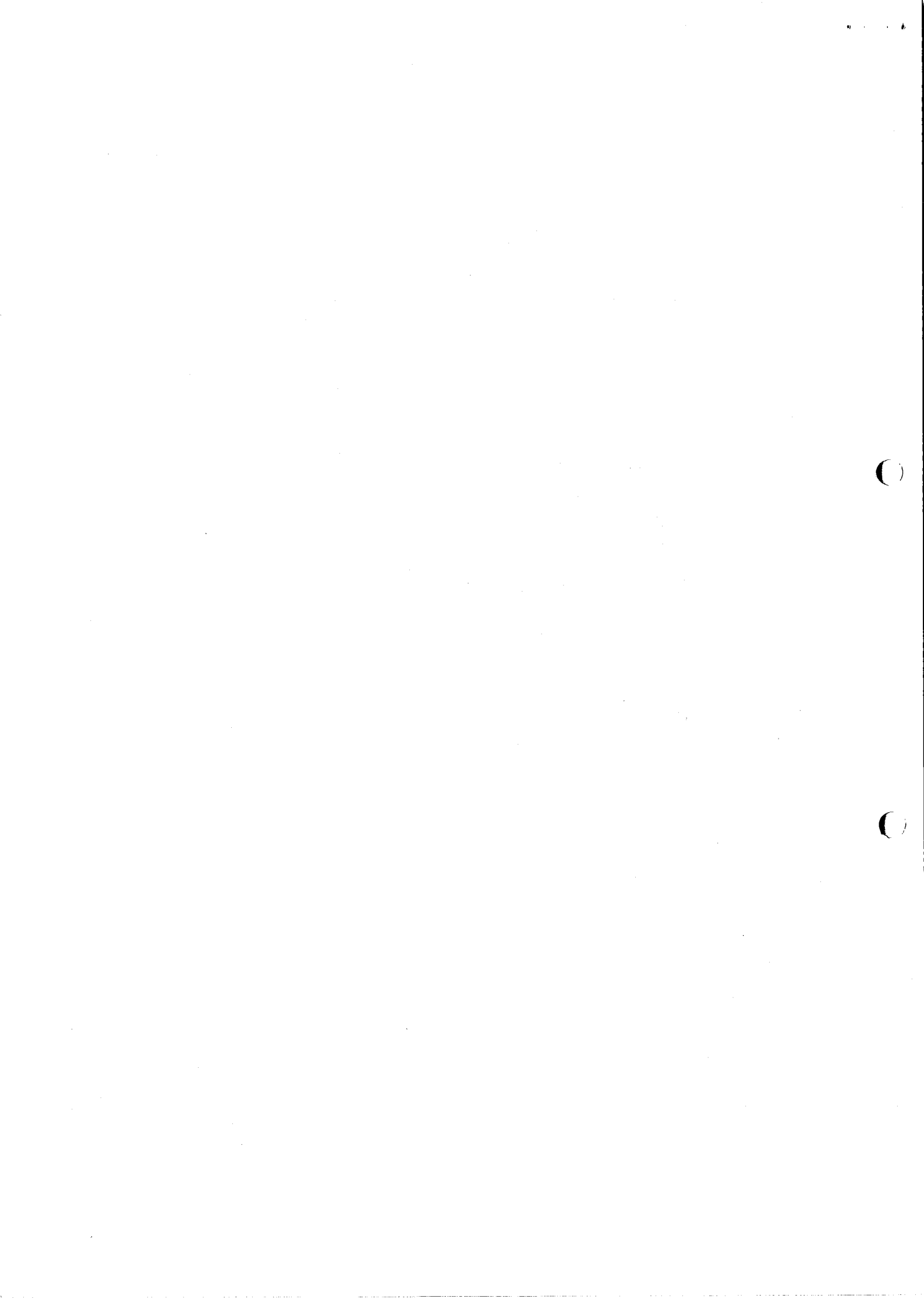
5.2 | The two pie charts, **A** and **B**, below represent the income and expenditure of all South African tertiary institutions.

PIE CHART A
INCOME (IN BILLION RAND)

Donations

Tuition fees
27,09

Other sources
3,78

TOTAL
63

State subsidies
21,02

PIE CHART B
TYPES OF EXPENDITURE

Other
5,8%

Interest 0,7%

TOTAL
R54,1 Billion

Goods and
Services
35,5%

Salaries
58%

[Source: www.grafika24.co.za]

5.2.1   Give ONE example of an 'Other' type of expenditure applicable to tertiary institutions.   (2)

5.2.2   What percentage of income comes from donations?   (3)

5.2.3   Calculate the amount (in rand) of interest paid by tertiary institutions.   (3)

5.2.4   Determine the difference (in millions of rand) between the income and expenditure of the tertiary institutions.   (3)
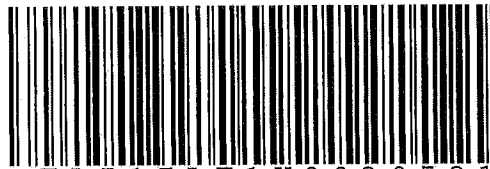
[26]

TOTAL: **150**