



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED
ASSESSMENT**

GRADE 11

MATHEMATICS P1

JUNE 2026

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages and an answer book of 12 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions and information carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of 5 questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions in the SPECIAL ANSWER BOOK provided.
3. Clearly show ALL calculations, diagrams, graphs, etc. that you have used in determining your answers. Stanmorephysics.com
4. Answers only will NOT necessarily be awarded full marks.
5. You may use an approved scientific calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless stated otherwise.
6. If necessary, round off answers to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
7. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
8. Write neatly and legibly.



QUESTION 1

1.1 Solve for x :

1.1.1 $-x(x-3) = 0$ (2)

1.1.2 $x^2 - 100 = 0$ (3)

1.1.3 $3x - 5 = \frac{3}{x}$ (answer correct to TWO decimal places) (4)

1.1.4 $(x-3)(x+4) \geq 8$ (4)

1.1.5 $x + \sqrt{x-2} = 4$ (5)

- 1.2 A mother has a son and a daughter.
The son is exactly two years older than the daughter.
In a certain year, the sum of the ages of the two children will be equal to 75% of the product of their ages.



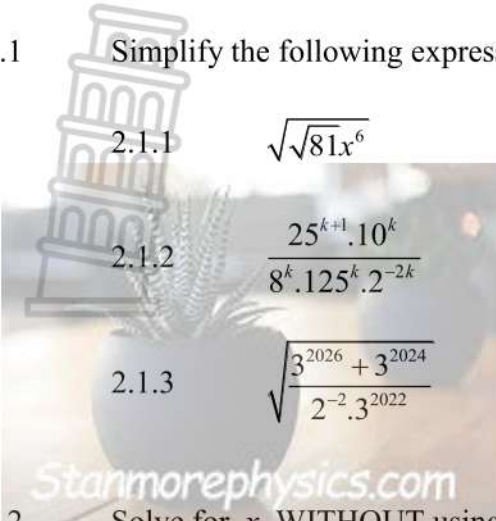
How old was each child in that year? (5)

- 1.3 Given $xy = 2x + 10$, where x and y are both natural numbers.
Calculate the maximum value of xy when x and y satisfy the equation simultaneously. (4)

[27]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Simplify the following expressions fully, WITHOUT using a calculator:



2.1.1 $\sqrt{\sqrt{81x^6}}$ (2)

2.1.2 $\frac{25^{k+1} \cdot 10^k}{8^k \cdot 125^k \cdot 2^{-2k}}$ (4)

2.1.3 $\sqrt{\frac{3^{2026} + 3^{2024}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ (3)

2.2 Solve for x , WITHOUT using a calculator:

2.2.1 $3x^{-\frac{5}{3}} - 96 = 0$ (3)

2.2.2 $27^x = 243 \cdot \sqrt[3]{9}$ (5)

2.3 It is given that $\sqrt[4]{2} = a$ and $\sqrt[3]{3} = b$.
Determine $\sqrt{32} - \sqrt{18} + \sqrt[3]{6} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}$ in terms of a and or b .



(5)
[22]

QUESTION 3

Consider a function defined as $f(x) = \frac{4}{x-4} - 2$.

3.1 Write down the equations of the asymptotes of f . (2)

3.2 Calculate the y -intercept of f . (2)

3.3 Calculate the x -intercept of f . (3)

3.4 Draw a neat sketch of f . Clearly show all intercepts with the axes and the asymptotes. (3)

3.5 Write down the values of x for which $f(x) \geq 0$. (2)

3.6 Determine the equation of the axis of symmetry having a positive gradient (2)

3.7 Determine the point of intersection between f and the axis of symmetry having a positive gradient if $0 < x < 4$. (5)

[19]

QUESTION 4

The equation of a straight line is $g(x) = 4x + 3$. The properties of $h(x) = b^x + q$ are:

- $h(0) = 3$
- $b > 1$
- $y \in \mathbb{R}; y > 2$.

4.1 Write down the value of q , the asymptote of h . (1)

4.2 Draw a neat sketch of g and h on the same set of axes. Clearly show all intercepts with the axes and the asymptote of h . (5)

4.3 It is given that $(2; 11)$ lies on h . Calculate the value of b . (3)

4.4 It is also given that $k(x) = h(x-1) - 11$.

4.4.1 Write down the x -intercept of k . (1)

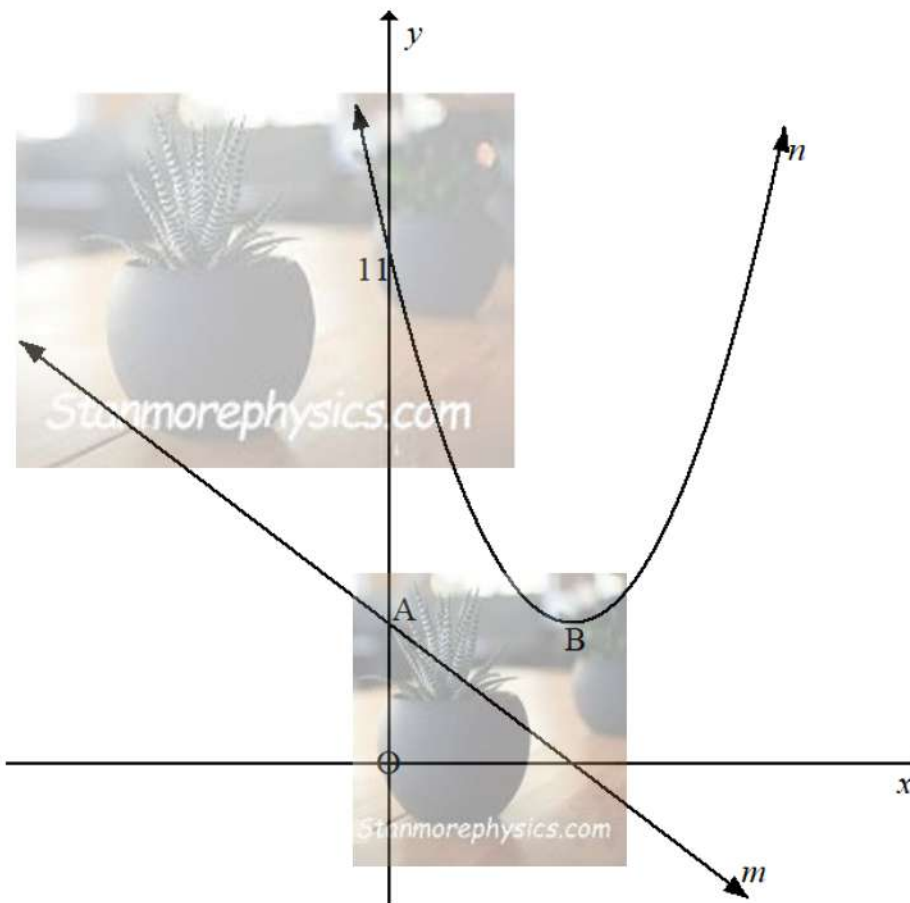
4.4.2 Write down the equation of k in the form $k(x) = b^x + r$. (2)

[12]



QUESTION 5

- 5.1 The graphs of $m(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$ and $n(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 11$ are drawn below.
 A is the y -intercept of m and B is the turning point of n .

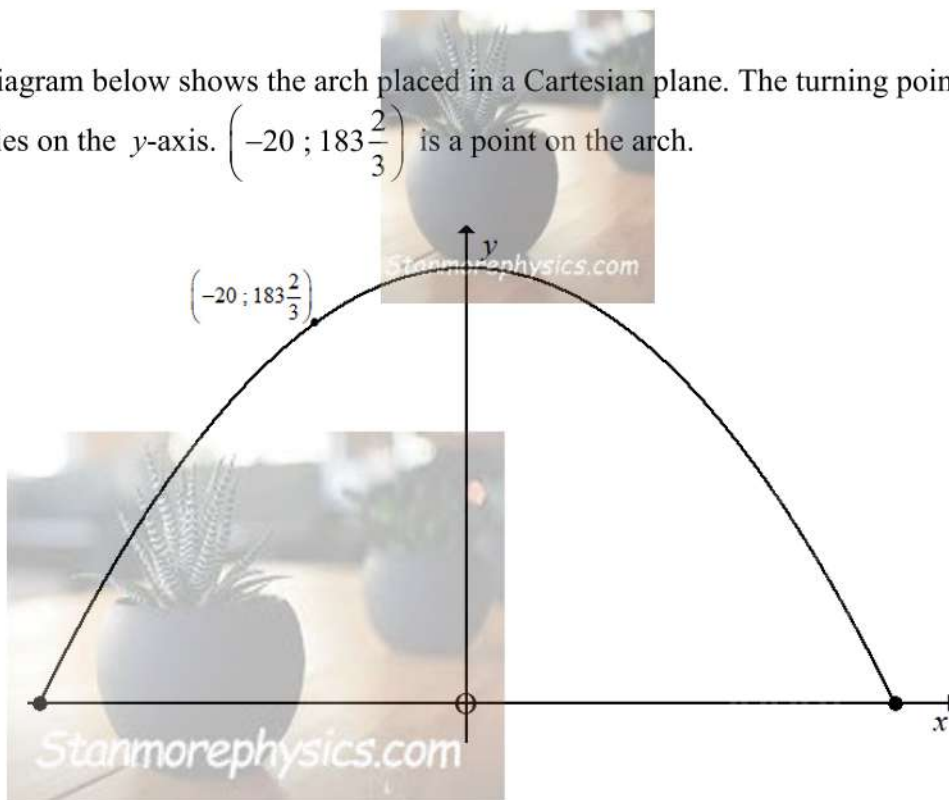


- 5.1.1 Write down the coordinates of A. (1)
- 5.1.2 Determine the range of n . (3)
- 5.1.3 It is given that $t(x) = 3^{1-n(x)}$. Determine the largest value of t . (2)
- 5.1.4 It is given that $2x^2 - 8x = 2k - 11$. Determine the values of k where the roots of n will have the same signs. Stanmorephysics.com (3)
- 5.1.5 Determine the values of d for which the graph of $p(x) = dx + 9$ will be a tangent to n . (5)

- 5.2 The gateway arch in Saint Louis is in the shape of a parabola. The maximum height of the arch is 192 m. The gateway arch in Saint Louis is shown below.



The diagram below shows the arch placed in a Cartesian plane. The turning point of the arch lies on the y -axis. $\left(-20 ; 183\frac{2}{3}\right)$ is a point on the arch.



Prove that the width of the arch is the same as the maximum height.
Show all necessary calculations.

(6)
[20]

TOTAL MARKS : 100



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GRADE 11

**MATHEMATICS P1
JUNE 2026
SPECIAL ANSWER BOOK**

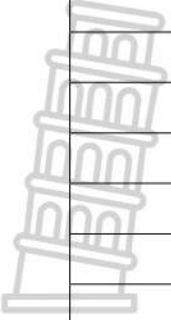


Full Name & Surname	
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For Educator / Moderators Use Only (NOT for learners to complete)					
QUESTION	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Total Per Question	27	22	17	14	20
Mark Scored (Teacher)					
Moderated Mark (Internal Moderator)					
Moderated Mark (External Moderator)					

GRAND TOTAL

100

This answer book consists of 12 pages.

Number	Solution	Marks
1.2	 	(5)
1.3		(4)
		[27]

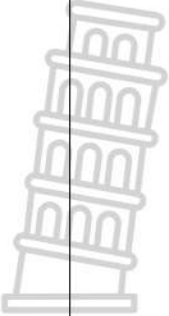


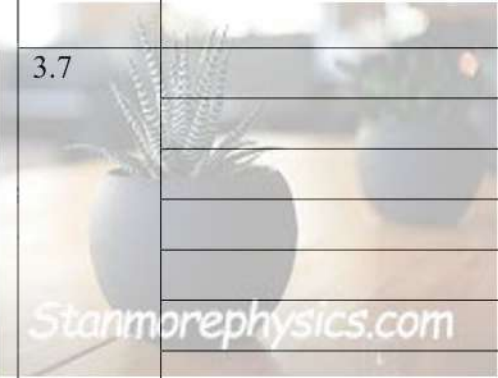
QUESTION 2

Number	Solution	Marks
2.1.1		(2)
2.1.2		(4)
2.1.3		(3)
2.2.1		(3)


Number	Solution	Marks
2.2.2		(5)
2.3		
		[22]

QUESTION 3

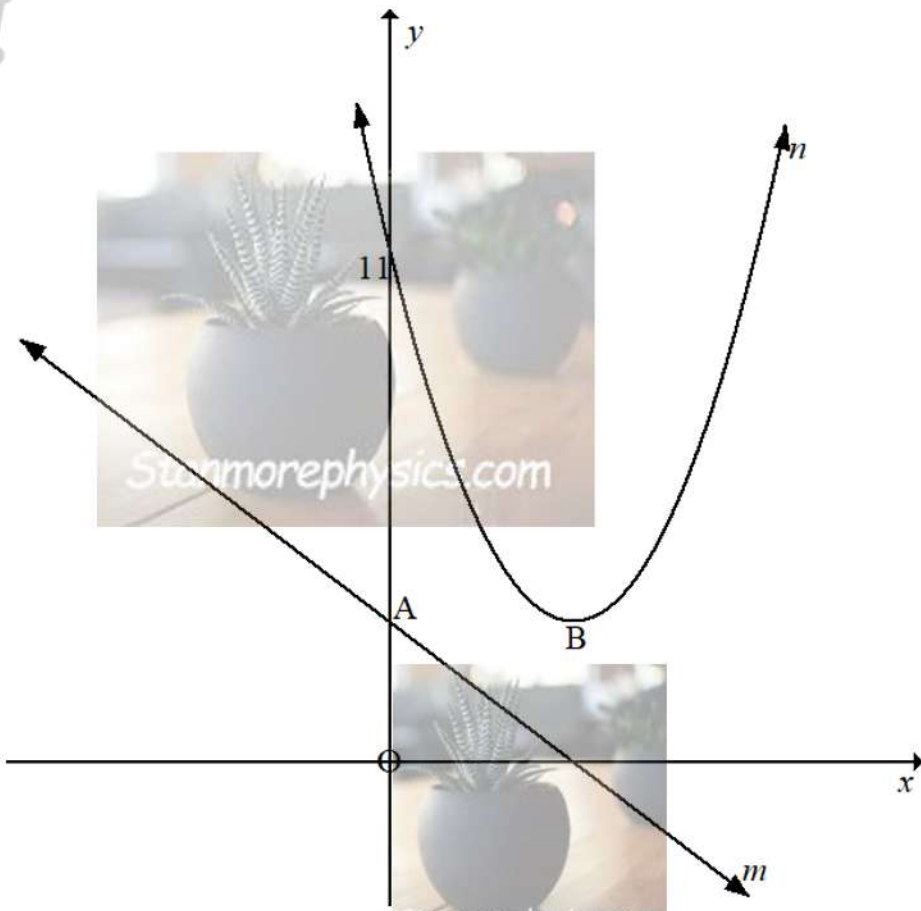
Number	Solution	Marks
3.1		(2)
3.2		(2)
3.3		(3)

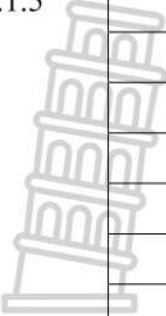


Number	Solution	Marks
3.4		(3)
3.5		(2)
3.6		(2)
3.7		(5)
		[19]

QUESTION 4

Marks	Solution	Marks								
4.1										
		(1)								
4.2		(5)								
4.3	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>									(3)
4.4.1		(1)								
4.4.2		(1)								
		(2)								
		[12]								

QUESTION 5

Number	Solution	Marks
5.1		
5.1.1		(1)
5.1.2		(3)
5.1.3		(2)
5.1.4		(3)

Number	Solution	Marks
5.1.5		(5)
5.2	 	
		[20]

TOTAL : 100



FINAL

**PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED
ASSESSMENT**

GRADE 11

MATHEMATICS P1

Stanmoreph JUNE 2026

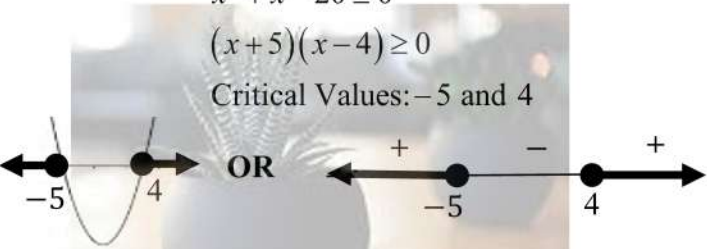
MARKING GUIDELINES

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MARKS: 100

These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1

<p>1.1.1</p>	$-x(x-3) = 0$ $x = 0 \text{ or } x = 3$	<p>✓A $x=0$ ✓A $x=3$ (2)</p>
<p>1.1.2</p>	$x^2 - 100 = 0$ $(x+10)(x-10) = 0$ $x = -10 \text{ or } x = 10$ <p>OR</p> $x^2 - 100 = 0$ $x^2 = 100$ $x = -10 \text{ or } x = 10$	<p>✓A correct factors ✓CA answer ✓CA answer (3)</p> <p>✓A isolating x^2 ✓CA answer ✓CA answer (3)</p>
<p>1.1.3</p>	$3x - 5 = \frac{3}{x}$ $3x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(3)(-3)}}{2(3)}$ $x = -0,47 \text{ or } x = 2,14$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Penalise ONE mark for incorrect rounding</p> </div>	<p>✓A correct standard form</p> <p>✓CA correct substitution into quadratic formula ✓CA answer ✓CA answer (4)</p>
<p>1.1.4</p>	$(x-3)(x+4) \geq 8$ $x^2 + 4x - 3x - 12 - 8 \geq 0$ $x^2 + x - 20 \geq 0$ $(x+5)(x-4) \geq 0$ <p>Critical Values: -5 and 4</p>  <p>OR</p> $x \leq -5 \text{ or } x \geq 4$ <p>OR</p> $x \in (-\infty; -5] \cup [4; \infty)$	<p>✓A correct standard form</p> <p>✓CA critical values (accept critical values if shown on a sketch or number line)</p> <p>✓✓CA answer (4)</p>
<p>1.1.5</p>	$x + \sqrt{x-2} = 4$ $\sqrt{x-2} = 4 - x$ $(\sqrt{x-2})^2 = (4-x)^2$ $x - 2 = 16 - 8x + x^2$ $x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$ $(x-6)(x-3) = 0$ $x \neq 6 \text{ or } x = 3$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>B/D if standard form is not quadratic</p> </div>	<p>✓A isolating the surd</p> <p>✓M squaring both sides</p> <p>✓CA standard form</p> <p>✓✓CA answer with selection (5)</p>

<p>1.2</p>	<p>let son's age = x and daughter's age = $x - 2$</p> <p>sum = $x + (x - 2)$ $= 2x - 2$</p> <p>Product = $\frac{3}{4}x(x - 2)$ $= \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x$</p> <p>$\therefore 2x - 2 = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x$</p> <p>$0 = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - 2x + 2$</p> <p>$\frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{7}{2}x + 2 = 0$</p> <p>$3x^2 - 14x + 8 = 0$</p> <p>$(3x - 2)(x - 4) = 0$</p> <p>$x \neq \frac{2}{3}$ or $x = 4$</p> <p>son = 4 years old & daughter = 2 years old</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;"> <p>B/D if ages are NOT natural numbers</p> </div> <p>OR</p> <p>let daughter's age = x and son's age = $x + 2$</p> <p>sum = $x + (x + 2)$ $= 2x + 2$</p> <p>Product = $\frac{3}{4}x(x + 2)$ $= \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x$</p> <p>$\therefore 2x + 2 = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x$</p> <p>$\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 2x - 2 = 0$</p> <p>$\frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - 2 = 0$</p> <p>$3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$</p> <p>$(3x + 4)(x - 2) = 0$</p> <p>$x \neq -\frac{4}{3}$ or $x = 2$</p> <p>daughter = 2 years old & son = 4 years old</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;"> <p>B/D if ages are NOT natural numbers</p> </div>	<p>✓A sum of ages</p> <p>✓A $\frac{3}{4}$ product of ages</p> <p>✓CA standard form</p> <p>✓CA son's age CA ✓daughter's age (5)</p> <p>✓A sum of ages</p> <p>✓A $\frac{3}{4}$ product of ages</p> <p>✓CA standard form</p> <p>✓CA son's age CA ✓daughter's age (5)</p>
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1.3	$xy = 2x + 10$ $y = 2 + \frac{10}{x}$ <p>values of x for $y \in \mathbb{N}$ are 1; 2; 5 and 10 corresponding values of y are 12; 7; 4 and 3 \therefore maximum value of xy is 30</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">NO CA for showing answer only</div>	<p>✓A expressing y in terms of x</p> <p>✓A x-values: 1; 2; 5 and 10</p> <p>✓A y-values: 12; 7; 4 and 3</p> <p>✓CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
[27]		

QUESTION 2

2.1.1	$\sqrt{\sqrt{81x^6}}$ $= \sqrt{9x^6}$ $= 3x^3$	<p>✓A $\sqrt{9x^6}$</p> <p>✓CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
2.1.2	$\frac{25^{k+1} \cdot 10^k}{8^k \cdot 125^k \cdot 2^{-2k}}$ $= \frac{(5^2)^{k+1} \cdot (5 \times 2)^k}{(2^3)^k \cdot (5^3)^k \cdot 2^{-2k}}$ $= \frac{5^{2k+2} \cdot 5^k \cdot 2^k}{2^{3k} \cdot 5^{3k} \cdot 2^{-2k}}$ $= 5^{2k+2+k-3k} \cdot 2^{k-3k+2k}$ $= 5^2 \cdot 2^0$ $= 25$	<p>✓A rewriting with prime bases</p> <p>✓CA exponential laws</p> <p>✓CA simplifying: exponential laws</p> <p>✓CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>
2.1.3	$\sqrt{\frac{3^{2026} + 3^{2024}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{3^{2024}(3^2 + 1)}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ $= \sqrt{3^2(10) \cdot 2^2}$ $= \sqrt{360}$ $= 6\sqrt{10}$ <p>OR</p> $\sqrt{\frac{3^{2026} + 3^{2024}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{3^{2022}(3^4 + 3^2)}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ $= \sqrt{2^2(90)}$ $= \sqrt{360}$ $= 6\sqrt{10}$	<p>✓A common factor in numerator</p> <p>✓CA exponential laws Stanmorephysics</p> <p>✓CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p> <p>✓A common factor in numerator</p> <p>✓CA exponential laws</p> <p>✓CA answer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>

	<p>OR</p> $\sqrt{\frac{3^{2026} + 3^{2024}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{3^{2026}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}} + \frac{3^{2024}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{2022}}}$ $= \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^2}$ $= \sqrt{360}$ $= 6\sqrt{10}$	<p>✓ A splitting the fraction</p> <p>✓ A simplification: exponential laws</p> <p>✓ CA answer (3)</p>
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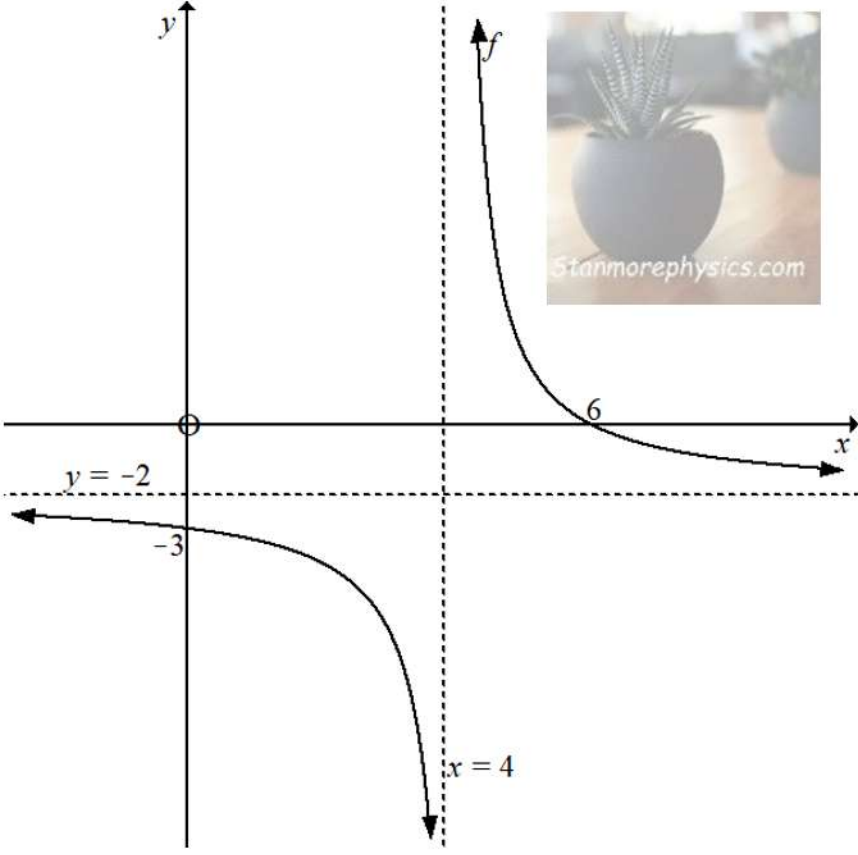
<p>2.2.1</p>	$3x^{-\frac{5}{3}} - 96 = 0$ $3x^{-\frac{5}{3}} = 96$ $x^{-\frac{5}{3}} = 32$ $x^{-\frac{5}{3} \times -\frac{3}{5}} = 2^{5 \times -\frac{3}{5}}$ $x = 2^{-3}$ $x = \frac{1}{8}$	<p>✓ A simplifying to $x^{-\frac{5}{3}} = 32$</p> <p>✓ A multiplying both exponents by $-\frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>✓ CA answer (3)</p>
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<p>2.2.2</p>	$27^x = 243 \cdot \sqrt[3]{9}$ $3^{3x} = 3^5 \cdot 3^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $3^{3x} = 3^{5 + \frac{2}{3}}$ $3x = 5 + \frac{2}{3}$ $3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$ $(3x+1)(x-2) = 0$ $x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } x = 2$ <p>OR</p> $27^x = 243 \cdot \sqrt[3]{9}$ $(27^x)^x = (243 \cdot \sqrt[3]{9})^x$ $27^{x^2} = 243^x \cdot 9$ $3^{3x^2} = 3^{5x} \cdot 3^2$ $3x^2 = 5x + 2$ $3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$ $(3x+1)(x-2) = 0$ $x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } x = 2$	<p>✓ A 3^{3x} and ✓ A $3^{\frac{2}{3}}$</p> <p>✓ CA equating exponents</p> <p>✓ CA standard form</p> <p>✓ CA answers (5)</p> <p>✓ A 3^{3x^2} and ✓ A 3^{5x}</p> <p>✓ CA equating of exponents</p> <p>✓ CA standard form</p> <p>✓ CA answers (5)</p>
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2.3	$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{32} - \sqrt{18} + \sqrt[3]{6} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4} \\ & = \sqrt{16 \times 2} - \sqrt{9 \times 2} + \sqrt[3]{6 \times 4} \\ & = 4\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{24} \\ & = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{8 \times 3} \\ & = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt[3]{3} \\ & = a^2 + 2b \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} & A\checkmark \sqrt[3]{24} \\ & A\checkmark \sqrt{2} \\ & A\checkmark 2\sqrt[3]{3} \\ & A\checkmark a^2 \quad \& \quad A\checkmark 2b \end{aligned}$
		(5) [22]

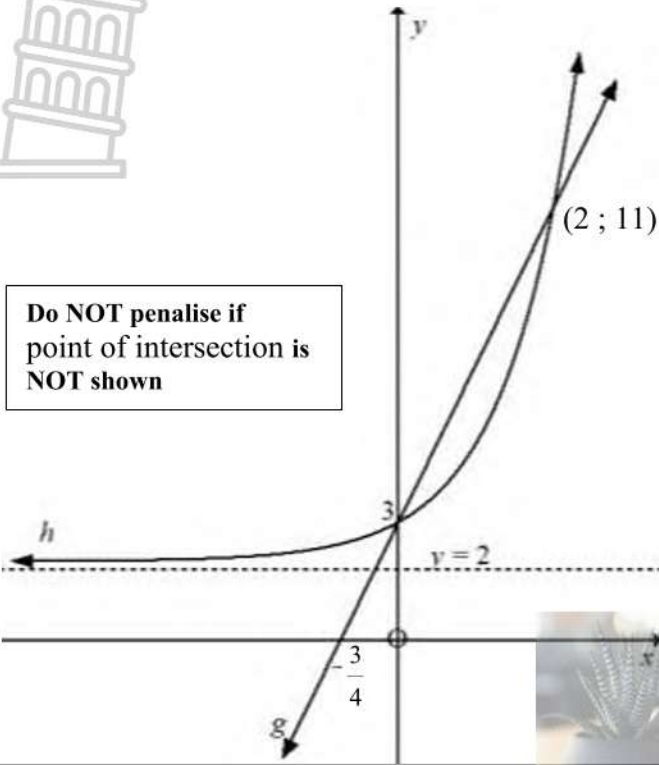


QUESTION 3


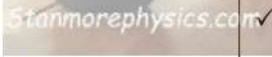
3.1	$x = 4$ $y = -2$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">Award 0/2 if a learner used p and q</div>	✓A answer ✓A answer (2)
3.2	$f(0) = \frac{4}{0-4} - 2$ $y = -3$	✓A $f(0)$ OR subst. $x = 0$ ✓CA value of y (2)
3.3	$f(x) = \frac{4}{x-4} - 2$ $0 = \frac{4}{x-4} - 2$ $2 = \frac{4}{x-4}$ $2x - 8 = 4$ $2x = 12$ $x = 6$	✓A $f(x) = 0$ OR subst. $y = 0$ ✓A simplification after cross multiplying ✓CA value of x (3)
3.4		✓A shape ✓CA both asymptotes ✓CA both intercepts (3)
3.5	$4 < x \leq 6$ OR $x \in (4 ; 6]$	✓CA ✓CA answer (2) ✓CA ✓CA answer (2)

<p>3.6</p>	$y = mx + c$ $-2 = 1(4) + c$ $c = -6$ $\therefore y = x - 6$ <p style="text-align: center;">Answer only FULL marks</p> <p>OR</p> $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - (-2) = 1(x - 4)$ $y + 2 = x - 4$ $y = x - 6$ <p style="text-align: center;">Answer only FULL marks</p>	<p>✓CA subst. of pos. gradient and point of intersection of asymptotes</p> <p>✓CA answer (2)</p> <p>✓CA subst. of pos. gradient and point of intersection of asymptotes</p> <p>✓CA answer (2)</p>
<p>3.7</p>	$\frac{4}{x-4} - 2 = x - 6$ $\frac{4}{x-4} = x - 4$ $(x-4)^2 = 4$ $x^2 - 8x + 16 - 4 = 0$ $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$ $(x-2)(x-6) = 0$ $x = 2 \text{ or } x \neq 6$ $y = 2 - 6$ $y = -4$ <p>Point of intersection is (2; -4)</p> 	<p>✓CA equating both equations</p> <p>✓CA standard form</p> <p>✓CA factors Stanmorephysics</p> <p>✓CA value of x</p> <p>✓CA value of y (5)</p>
		<p>[19]</p>

QUESTION 4

4.1	$q = 2$	✓ A answer (1)
4.2		<p>Graph of h</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A shape of h ✓ A y-intercept of 3 ✓ CA asymptote: $y = 2$ <p>Graph of g</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A x-intercept of $-\frac{3}{4}$ ✓ A y-intercept of 3 <p>(5)</p>
4.3	$h(x) = b^x + q$ $h(x) = b^x + 2$ $11 = b^2 + 2$ $b^2 = 9$ $b = 3$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CA substitution of q ✓ CA substitution of $(2 ; 11)$ ✓ CA answer Stanmorephysics.com <p>(3)</p>
4.4.1	$(3 ; 0)$	✓ CA answer (1)
4.4.2	$k(x) = 3^{x-1} + 2 - 11$ $k(x) = 3^{x-1} - 9$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CA substitution ✓ CA answer <p>(2)</p>
		[12]

QUESTION 5

5.1.1	A(0; 3)	✓A answer (1)
5.1.2	$n(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 11$ $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ $x = -\frac{(-8)}{2(2)}$ $x = 2$ $n(2) = 2(2)^2 - 8(2) + 11$ $y = 3$ $\therefore \text{Range: } y \in R; y \geq 3$ OR $y \in [3; \infty)$	✓A substitution into equation of axis of symmetry ✓CA corresponding minimum value ✓CA answer (3)
5.1.3	$t(x) = 3^{1-n(x)}$ $t(x) = 3^{1-3}$ largest value of t is at minimum value of n $t(x) = 3^{-2}$ $t(x) = \frac{1}{9}$	✓CA subst. of minimum value from 5.1.2 ✓CA answer (2)
5.1.4	$2x^2 - 8x = 2k - 11$ $2x^2 - 8x + 11 = 2k$ $\therefore 3 < 2k < 11$ $\frac{3}{2} < k < \frac{11}{2}$ OR $k \in \left(\frac{3}{2}; \frac{11}{2}\right)$	 ✓A rewriting n in terms of k . ✓A CVs of 3 and 11 ✓CA answer (3)
5.1.5	$2x^2 - 8x + 11 = dx + 9$ $2x^2 - 8x - dx + 2 = 0$ $2x^2 + (-8 - d)x + 2 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ $(-8 - d)^2 - 4(2)(2) = 0$ $64 + 16d + d^2 - 16 = 0$ $d^2 + 16d + 48 = 0$ $(d + 12)(d + 4) = 0$ $d = -12$ or $d = -4$	 ✓A equating equations ✓A standard form ✓A substituting into $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ ✓CA standard form ✓CA both values of d (5)

5.2	$y = a(x+p)^2 + q$ $y = a(x+0)^2 + 192$ $\frac{551}{5} = a(-20+0)^2 + 192$ $-\frac{25}{3} = a(-20+0)^2 + 192$ $-\frac{25}{3} = a(400)$ $a = -\frac{1}{48}$ $y = -\frac{1}{48}(x+0)^2 + 192$ $0 = -\frac{1}{48}x^2$ $-192 = -\frac{1}{48}x^2$ $x^2 = 9216$ $x = \pm 96$ <p>WIDTH = $96 - (-96)$ OR $d = \sqrt{(96 - (-96))^2 + (0 - 0)^2}$ $= 192m$</p> <p>Width is equal to maximum height</p>	<p>✓ A substituting $(0 ; 192)$ for $(p ; q)$</p> <p>✓ A subst. $\left(-20 ; \frac{551}{3}\right)$ OR $\left(-20 ; 183\frac{2}{3}\right)$ for $(x ; y)$</p> <p>✓ A value of a</p> <p>✓ A letting $y = 0$</p> <p>✓ A $x = \pm 96$</p> <p>✓ A subtracting x-intercepts or substituting into distance formula</p> <p>(6)</p>
		[20]

TOTAL MARK : 100