KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1

JUNE 2026

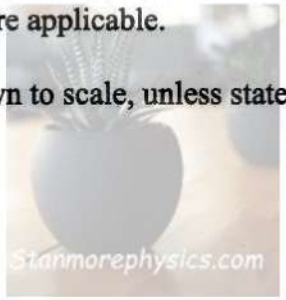
MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages, and a 16-page Special Answer Book.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FOUR questions. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions in the SPECIAL ANSWER BOOK provided.
3. You may use an approved calculator (non-programmable and non-graphical), unless stated otherwise.
4. Show ALL calculations clearly.
5. Round off ALL final answers appropriately according to the given context, unless stated otherwise
6. Indicate units of measurement, where applicable.
7. Diagrams are NOT necessarily drawn to scale, unless stated otherwise.
8. Write neatly and legibly.



QUESTION 1

1.1 A local Shoprite store is advertising discounted prices on a variety of meat products as part of a weekly promotion. The table below shows the cost of selected items and quantity, both excluding and including 15% VAT.

TABLE 1: SHOPRITE SPECIALS ON SELECTED MEAT ITEMS

	Item and Quantity	Amount Excluding 15% VAT	Amount Including 15% VAT
1	Riversmead farm fresh whole chicken per kg	**A**	46,99
2	Rainbow Simply Chicken Viennas 500g	56,51	64,99
3	Beef potjiekos loose serve per kg	78,17	89,90
4	Karoo wors loose per kg	78,17	89,90
5	Grain Field Chickens 2kg	78,25	89,99
6	Beef rib-eye on the bone per kg	130,43	149,99
7	Grain Field Chickens 4,2kg	152,17	174,99
8	Grain Field Chickens 5kg	173,90	199,99
9	Layer Pack Chicken Drumsticks 10kg	600,00	690,00
	TOTAL COST	**1 388,46**	**B**

[Adapted from www.shoprite.co.za]

Use TABLE 1 and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

1.1.1 Write down the acronym of the organisation responsible for collecting Value-Added Tax on behalf of the South African government. (2)

1.1.2 Using the values from Table 1 above, identify the median of the amounts including VAT for all the listed items and quantities. (2)

1.1.3 A customer purchases a 5kg of Grain Field chickens and 1kg of beef rib-eye on the bone. Calculate the total amount payable, including VAT, if the customer makes a cash payment. (2)

1.1.4 State whether the data representing the quantities of items above is discrete or continuous. (2)

1.1.5 Calculate the value of **A**, the price excluding VAT for the Riversmead farm fresh whole chicken per kg. (2)

1.2 TABLE 2 below gives definition of terminology used in Mathematical Literacy.

TABLE 2: DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGY USED IN MATHEMATICAL LITERACY

LETTER	DEFINITION OR EXPLANATION
A	The range of the middle 50% of the data set.
B	Income that is taxed, after any non-taxable deductions have been subtracted.
C	Total earnings from all sources before any taxes or deductions are removed.
D	A diagram showing different stages in data processing.
E	Banks charge different fee structures for the services they offer.
F	A diagram displaying five number summary of a given data set.
G	The number of times an outcome has occurred.
H	Affected by an outlier or outliers. downloaded from Stanmorephysics

Use TABLE 2 above and match the definitions or explanations with the terminology below. Write only the letter (A-H) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.5), e.g., 1.2.5 J

1.2.1 Box-and-whisker plot (2)

1.2.2 Taxable Income (2)

1.2.3 Frequency (2)

1.2.4 Transaction fees (2)

1.2.5 Statistical Cycle (2)

[20]

QUESTION 2

2.1 On 1 April 2026, the price of Diesel 500 ppm increased by R7,37 per litre, while Diesel 50 ppm increased by R7,51 per litre. TABLE 3 below shows the diesel prices on 4 March 2026 and the updated prices on 1 April 2026.

TABLE 3: DIESEL PRICE FOR MARCH 2026 AND APRIL 2026

Brand	Price per litre 4 March 2026	Expected Price per litre 1 April 2026	Percentage Increase
Diesel 500 ppm Coastal	R17,70	R25,07	41,64
Diesel 500 ppm Inland	R18,53	...	39,77
Diesel 50 ppm Coastal	R17,84	R25,35	...
Diesel 50 ppm Inland	R18,60	R26,11	40,38

[Adapted from www.aa.co.za]

Use TABLE 3 and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

2.1.1 Determine the expected price per litre of Diesel 500 ppm Inland on 1 April 2026 after the increase. (2)

2.1.2 Calculate the percentage increase in the price of Diesel 50 ppm Coastal. (4)

2.1.3 Mr Mhlongo drives a Toyota Hilux Legend 55 with a fuel tank capacity of 80 litres. His bakkie uses Diesel 50 ppm, and he states that he will pay R600,80 to fill the tank inland from empty after the expected price increase.

Verify, showing ALL calculations , whether the statement is VALID. (4)

2.2 ANNEXURE A in the ANSWER BOOK shows the budget summary for the 2026/2027 financial year in South Africa, that was presented by the Minister of Finance, Enoch Godongwana, on 25 February 2026.

Use ANNEXURE A and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

2.2.1 The total projected revenue for the 2026/2027 financial year is R2 669,7 billion. Write this amount in words. (2)

2.2.2 Determine, as a unit ratio rounded to the nearest whole number, the amount allocated to Health compared to the total projected revenue stated in Question 2.2.1 in the form 1 : ... (3)

2.2.3 Determine the projected government budget balance for the 2026/2027 financial year by calculating the difference between total projected revenue and total projected expenditure.

State whether it is a surplus or a deficit. (4)

2.3 Mr Mhlongo is a 67-year-old engineer who earns a basic monthly salary of R67 000. He also receives a taxable monthly allowance of R11 500. A monthly pension deduction of R5 025 is made from his salary. ANNEXURE B in the ANSWER BOOK shows the annual tax rates for the 2026/2027 tax year.

Use ANNEXURE B and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

2.3.1 Determine Mr Mhlongo's total annual pension deduction. (2)

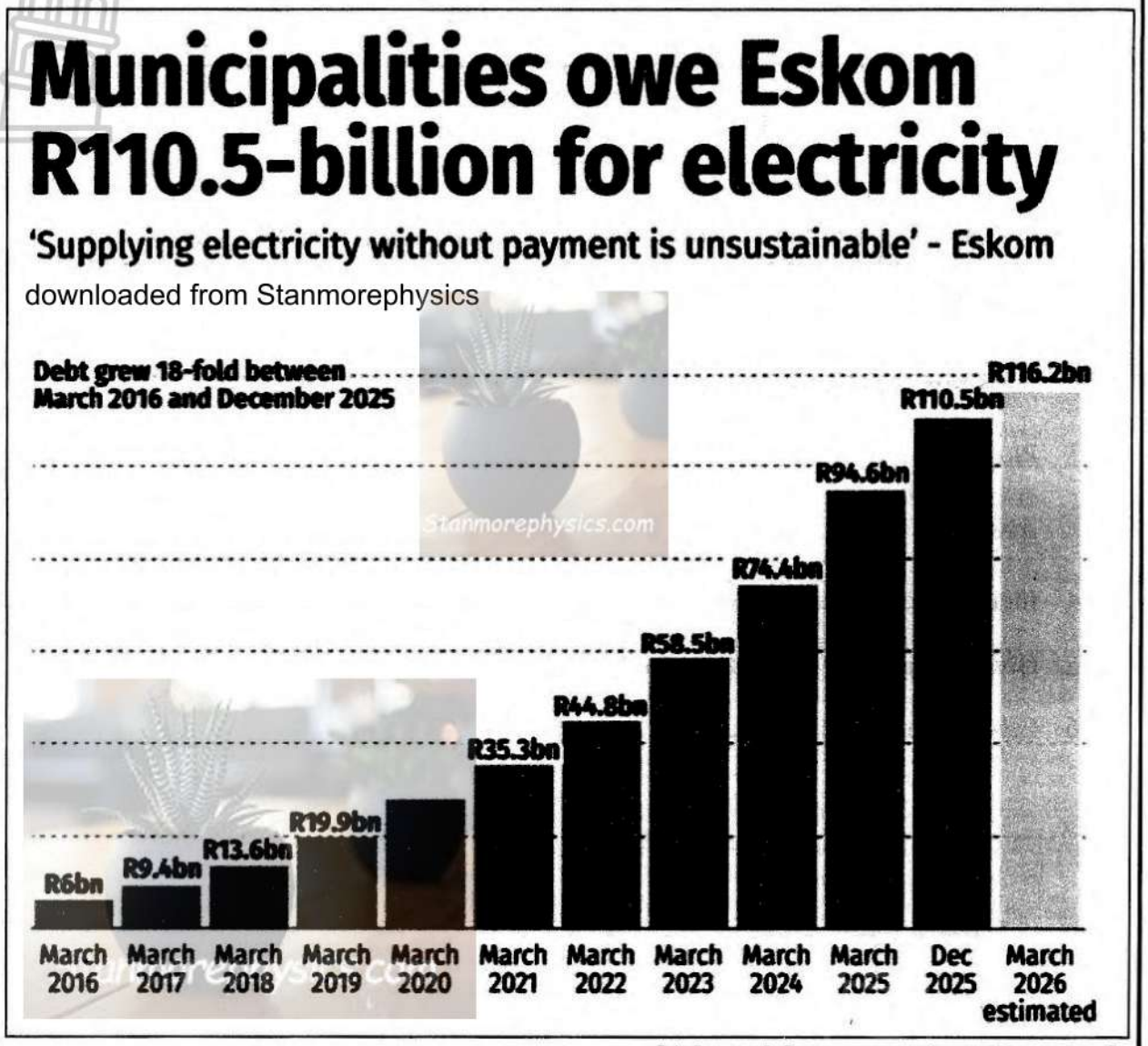
2.3.2 Calculate Mhlongo's annual taxable income. (3)

2.3.3 Calculate Mr Mhlongo's monthly income tax payable. (5)

[29]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Eskom is owed billions of rand by municipalities over the period from March 2016 to March 2026. The graph below shows the amount of debt owed to Eskom during this time.



Use the graph and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

3.1.1 State one disadvantage of the mean. (2)

3.1.2 The mean amount owed by municipalities from March 2016 to March 2025 is R38,45 billion. Calculate the amount owed in March 2020. (4)

3.1.3 Give ONE reason why the amount owed for March 2026 is an estimate. (2)

3.1.4 State the two consecutive years during which the debt showed the greatest increase. (2)

3.1.5 An amount owed is selected at random from the given data for the period March 2016 to March 2026. Determine, as a decimal fraction rounded to FOUR decimal places, the probability that the amount exceeds R50,9 billion. (3)

3.2 Amahle secured a job as a Civil Engineer in the United Kingdom. ANNEXURE C in the ANSWER BOOK shows the prices of 11 different apartments and their distances from the city centre.

Use ANNEXURE C and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

3.2.1 Name the type of graph drawn on ANNEXURE C. (2)

3.2.2 Write down the values that represents the outlier shown on the graph. (2)

3.2.3 Plot the point representing the apartment, which is located 2,7 km from the city centre and has a monthly rental of £380, on the given ANSWER SHEET in the ANSWER BOOK. Label the point X. (2)

3.2.4 Identify the correlation shown on the graph. Provide an explanation for your answer. (4)

3.2.5 Give a reason why apartments closer to the city centre tend to have higher rental prices. (2)

3.2.6 Estimate the monthly rental of an apartment that is 1,4 km from the city centre. (2)

[27]

QUESTION 4

4.1 An increase in the price of Brent crude oil resulted in diesel reaching an all-time high. The price of Brent crude oil increases from R1 045,14 per barrel in February 2026 to R1 847,97 per barrel in April 2026.

South Africa imports approximately 316 000 barrels (50 244 000 ℓ) of Brent crude oil per day.

Use the information above to answer the questions that follow.

4.1.1 Determine the increase in the price of Brent crude oil from February 2026 to April 2026. (2)

4.1.2 Calculate the cost of importing Brent crude oil for two days in April 2026. (3)

4.1.3 A Mathematical Literacy learner claims that the cost of 1 litre of crude oil in April 2026 is half the current diesel price of R23,25 per litre.
Use calculations to verify whether this claim is correct. (7)

4.2 Johannesburg Municipality uses the tariff rates given in TABLE 4 below to charge households for water consumption. The tariff rates below apply to the Reddy household.

TABLE 4: JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY WATER TARIFF RATES (Rands)

BLOCK	CONSUMPTION	2026 (rate/kℓ Excluding 15% VAT)
1.	0kl – 6kl	**Free**
2.	+6kl – 10kl	29,84
3.	+10kl – 15kl	31,15
4.	+15kl – 20kl	43,67
5.	+20kl – 30kl	60,36
6.	+30kl – 40kl	66,01
7.	+40kl – 50kl	83,28
8.	> 50kl	89,24

N.B: Fixed monthly management levy of R65,08 including 15% VAT

[Adapted from www.jra.org.za]

Use TABLE 4 and the information above to answer the questions that follow.

4.2.1 Calculate the total amount payable by the Reddy family for their household water usage of 33 kℓ in February 2026. (6)

4.2.2 The Reddy household paid R1 047,19 (VAT inclusive) for water consumption in March 2025. Determine the number of kilolitres of water used by the household. (6)

[24]

TOTAL MARKS: 100

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
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ANSWER BOOK/ANTWOORDBOEK

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY / WISKUNDIGE GELETTERDHEID

PAPER 1 / PAPIER 1

GRADE 12 / GRAAD 12

JUNE 2026

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

SURNAME	

FIRST NAMES	

BOOK NUMBER		OF		BOOKS

GRADE		PAPER NUMBER	1

SUBJECT NAME	MATHEMATICAL LITERACY

MARKER				MODERATOR'S INITIALS IN RELEVANT BLOCK											
Question	Marks		Marker's Initials	Marks	DH	Marks	CM	Marks	DM	Marks	PM	Marks	EM		
1															
2															
3															
4															
			TOTAL												

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

This answer book consists of 16 pages.

FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. Clearly write your surname and names in the space provided.
2. Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.
3. No pages may be torn from this answer book.
4. Read the instructions printed carefully which is given in the examination paper.
5. Candidates may not retain an answer book or remove it from the examination room.
6. Answers must be written in black/blue ink as distinctly as possible.
7. Do not write in the margins.
8. If you require additional space for your answers:
   - 8.1 Use the additional space provided at the end of the answer book.
   - 8.2 When answering a question in the additional space, indicate clearly the question number in the column on the left-hand side.
9. Draw a neat line through any work that must not be marked..

QUESTION 1

1.1	Solution	Marks
1.1.1		(2)
1.1.2		(2)
1.1.3		(2)
1.1.4		(2)
1.1.5		(2)
1.2.1		(2)
1.2.2		(2)
1.2.3		(2)
1.2.4		(2)
1.2.5		(2)
		[20]

QUESTION 2

2.1	Solution	Marks
2.1.1		(2)
2.1.2		(4)
2.1.3		(4)

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QUESTION 2.2

ANNEXURE A

BUDGET SUMMARY 2026/2027

NATIONAL TREASURY ENGLISH

1

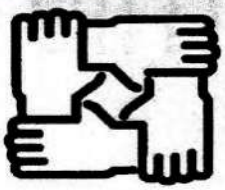
R 2 160.3bn	80.9%	TAXES
R 324.3bn	12.2%	BORROWING
R 185.1bn	6.9%	NON-TAX REVENUE

2 GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN 2026/27

R 446.6bn	16.7%	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
R 432.4bn	16.2%	SERVICE COSTS
R 358.6bn	13.4%	BASIC EDUCATION
R 294.3bn	11.0%	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
R 310.4bn	11.6%	HEALTH
R 283.9bn	10.6%	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
R 274.6bn	10.3%	PEACE & SECURITY
R 155.8bn	5.8%	POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION & TRAINING

3 SOCIAL GRANTS

	2025/26	2026/27
OLD AGE GRANT	R2 315	R2 400
WAR VETERANS GRANT	R2 335	R2 420
DISABILITY GRANT	R2 315	R2 400
FOSTER CARE GRANT	R1 250	R1 295
CARE DEPENDENCY GRANT	R2 315	R2 400
CHILD SUPPORT GRANT	R560	R580



18 million
people to receive social grants by March 2029

The Budget will increase the values of permanent grants above inflation.

4 THE BUDGET SUPPORTS ECONOMIC GROWTH, JOB CREATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.6 per cent
real GDP growth is expected in 2026.

60 per cent
of government expenditure goes to community development, jobs, health, education, and social protection over the medium-term.

R4.1 billion
additional funding is allocated to the Presidential Employment Programme.

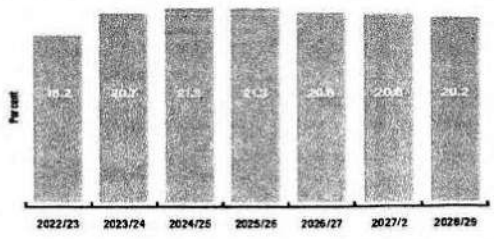
R930 billion
is allocated for basic services, housing and public transport, and spatial transformation and urban development over the next three years.

R893.6 billion
for manufacturing, small enterprises and public employment programmes over the medium-term to stimulate economic growth and employment.

5 NATIONAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID SCHEME

R54.3 billion
will be spent by the National Student Financial Aid Scheme in 2026/27.

6 DEBT-SERVICE COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE



25 FEBRUARY 2026 | #RSABUDGET2026 | A PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO THE BUDGET 3

[Adapted from www.treasury.gov.za]

	Solution	Marks
2.2.1		(2)
2.2.2		(3)
2.2.3		(4)

QUESTION 2.3

ANNEXURE B

Tax rates (from 1 March 2026 – 28 February 2027)

Taxable income	2026/27
R 1 – R 245,100	18% of taxable income
R 245,101 – R 383,100	R 44,118 + 26% above R 245,100
R 383,101 – R 530,200	R 79,998 + 31% above R 383,100
R 530,201 – R 695,800	R 125,599 + 36% above R 530,200
R 695,801 – R 887,000	R 185,215 + 39% above R 695,800
R 887,001 – R 1,878,600	R 259,783 + 41% above R 887,000
R 1,878,601 and above	R 666,339 + 45% above R 1,878,600

Tax rebates

Rebate type	Previous	New
Primary rebate	R 17,235	**R 17,820**
Secondary rebate (65+)	R 9,444	**R 9,765**
Tertiary rebate (75+)	R 3,145	**R 3,249**

Annual tax thresholds

Age band	Previous	New
Under 65	R 95,750	**R 99,000**
65 to under 75	R 148,217	**R 153,250**
75 and older	R 165,689	**R 171,300**

Medical Aid Tax Credits

The medical aid tax credits applicable to members and dependants will increase as follows:

- Main member and first dependant (each): R 364 → **R 376** per month
- Every additional dependant: R 246 → **R 254** per month

[Adapted from www.sars.gov.za]

2.3.1		(2)
2.3.2		(3)
2.3.3		(5)

[29]

QUESTION 3

	Solution	Marks
3.1.1		(2)
3.1.2		(4)
3.1.3		(2)
3.1.4		(2)
3.1.5		(3)

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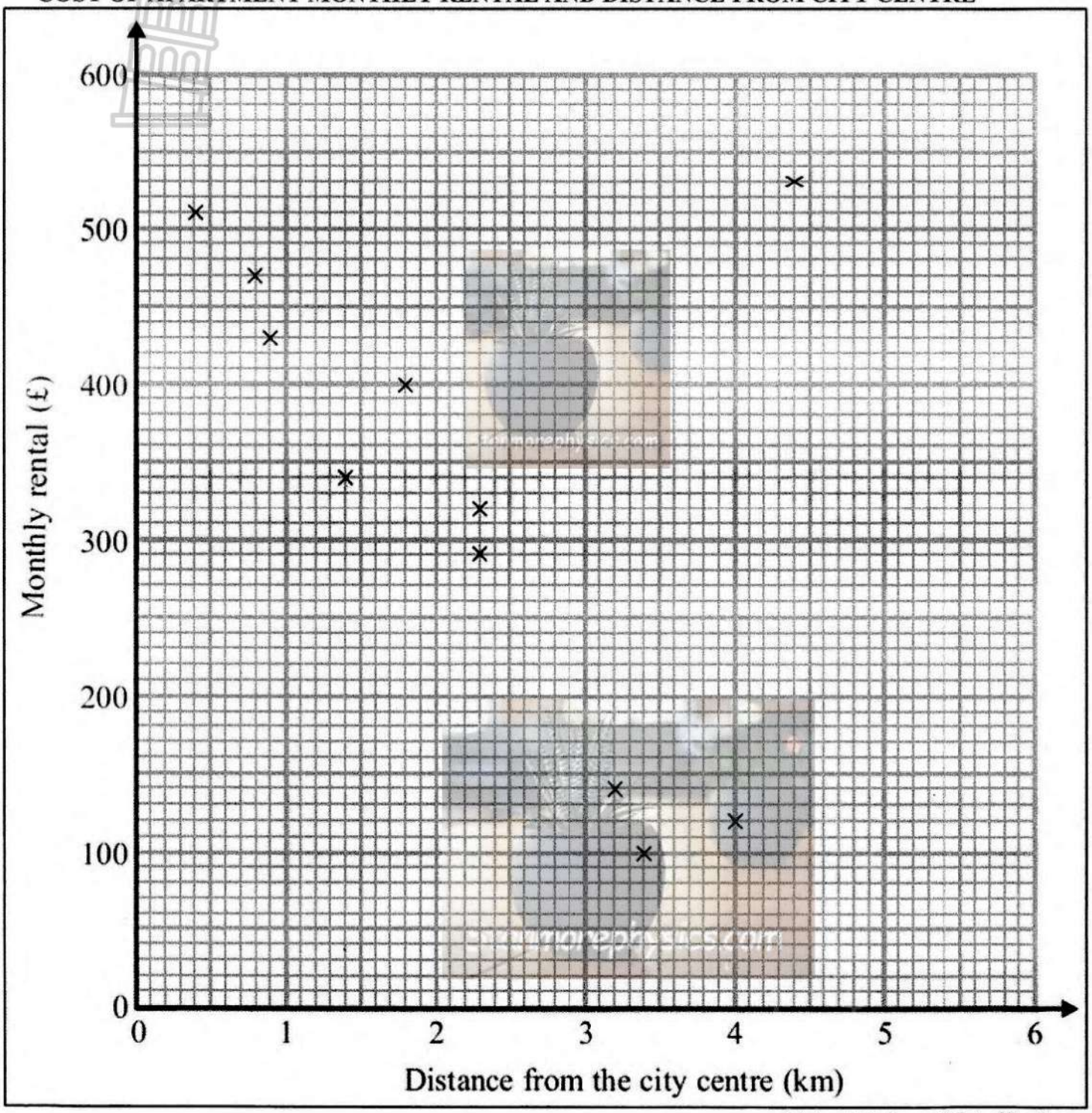
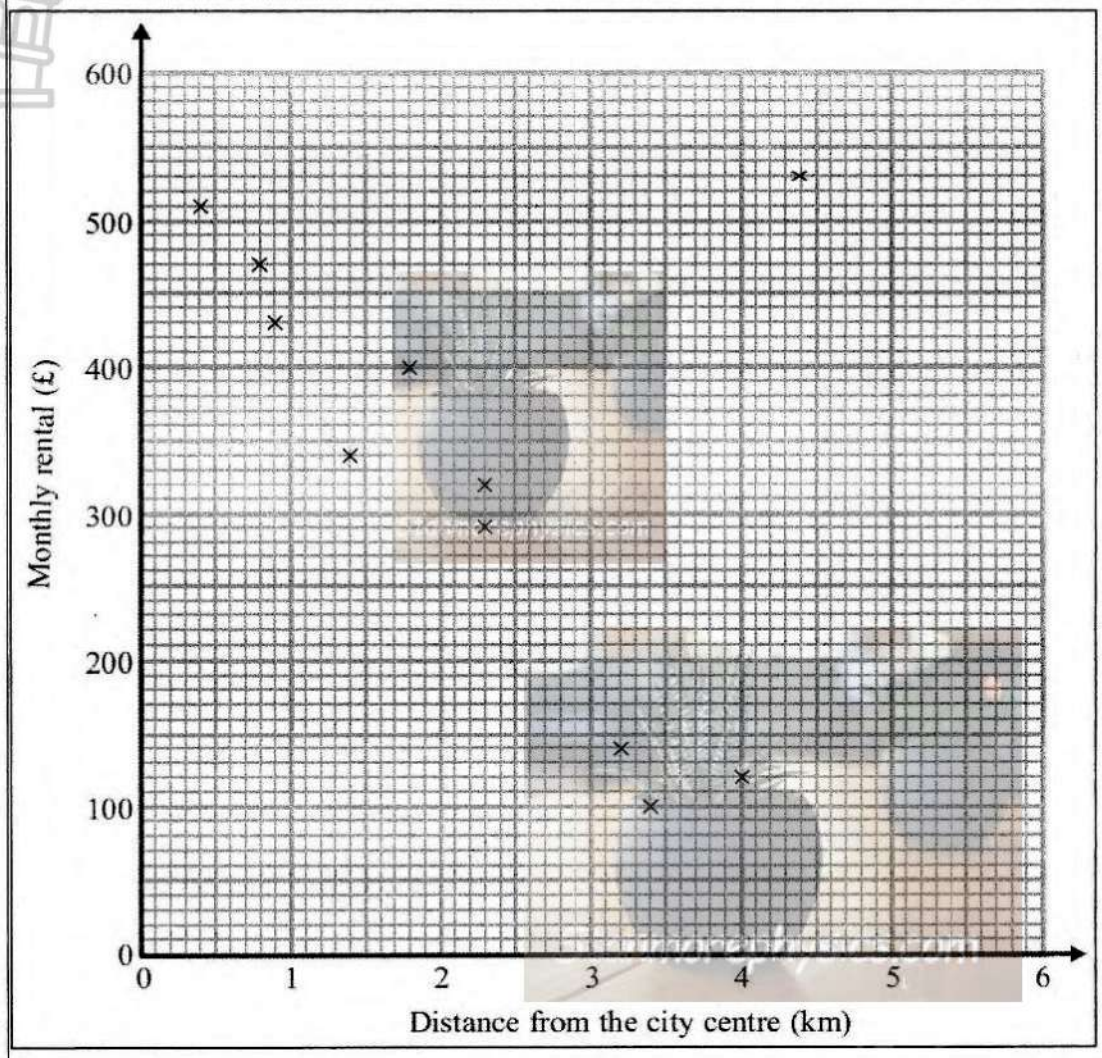
ANNEXURE C

QUESTION 3.2

COST OF APARTMENT MONTHLY RENTAL AND DISTANCE FROM CITY CENTRE



[Adapted from Metoffice]

3.2.1		(2)
3.2.2		(2)
3.2.3		(2)
3.2.4		(4)
3.2.5		(2)
3.2.6		(2)
		[27]

QUESTION 4

	Solution	Marks
4.1.1		(2)
4.1.2		(3)
4.1.3		(7)

4.2.1		(6)
4.2.2		(6)
		[24]

TOTAL: 100

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

JUNE 2026

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 100

Symbol	Explanation
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/reason/deduction/example
P	Penalty, e.g., for no units, incorrect rounding off, etc.
R	Rounding off
NPR	No penalty for rounding
NPU	No penalty for omitting correct unit
AO	Answer only, full marks
MCA	Method with consistent accuracy
RCA	Rounding consistent with accuracy

These marking guidelines consists of 10 pages.

NOTE:

- If a candidate answers a question TWICE, only mark the FIRST attempt.
- If a candidate 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.
  NOTE: consistent accuracy (CA) does not apply in cases of a breakdown.
- If the candidate presents any extra solution when reading from a graph, table, layout plan and map, then penalise for every extra item presented.
- As a general marking principal, if a candidate has incurred one mistake and there is evidence of sound mathematics thereafter, then that candidate should lose one mark only.
- Rounding is an independent mark.
- A conclusion mark can only be given if relevant calculations precede it. At least a $\frac{1}{3}$ of the mark before the conclusion.
- No penalty for rounding (NPR) if the first decimal is correct, except for questions involving money.

QUESTION 1 [20 MARKS] ANSWER ONLY FULL MARKS

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
1.1.1	SARS ✓✓A	2A correct answer (2)	F L1 E
1.1.2	Median = R89,99 ✓✓A	2A correct median (2)	DH L1 E
1.1.3	Total Amount = R 149,99 + R 199,99 ✓MA = R 349,98 = R 349,90 ✓R	1MA adding correct values 1R rounding (2)	F L1 E
1.1.4	Continuous Data ✓✓A	2A correct answer (2)	DH L1 E
1.1.5	A = R46,99 ÷ 1,15 ✓MA = R40,86 ✓A **OR** A = R 1 388,46 - R 600 - R173,90 - R152,17 - R130,43 - R 78,25 - R78,17 - R78,17 - R56,51 ✓MA = R 40,86 ✓A **OR** ✓MA A = R 1 388,46 - (R 600 + R173,90 + R152,17 + R130,43 + R 78,25 + R78,17 + R78,17 + R56,51) = R 40,86 ✓A	1MA dividing by 1,15 1A correct answer **OR** 1MA subtracting correct values 1A correct answer **OR** 1MA subtracting the correct values added 1A correct answer (2)	F L1 M

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
1.2.1	F ✓✓RT	2RT correct answer (2)	DH L1 E
1.2.2	B ✓✓RT	2RT correct answer (2)	F L1 E
1.2.3	G ✓✓RT	2RT correct answer (2)	P L1 E
1.2.4	E ✓✓RT	2RT correct answer (2)	F L1 E
1.2.5	D ✓✓RT	2RT correct answer (2)	DH L1 E
		[20]	

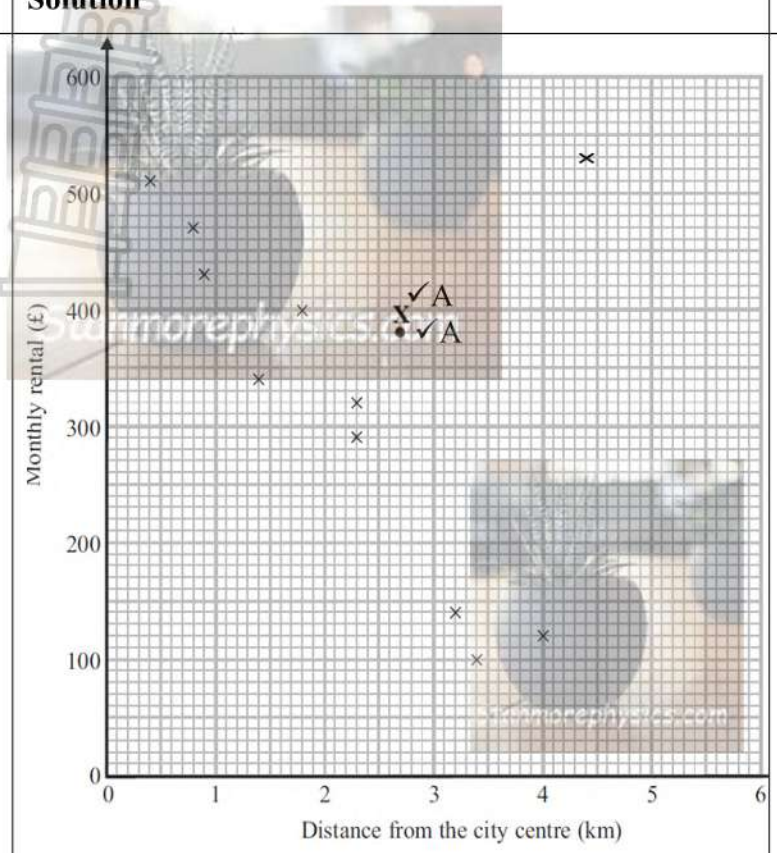
QUESTION 2 [30 MARKS]

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
2.1.1	Expected price per litre = R18,53 + R7,37 ✓RT = R25,90 ✓A **OR** Expected price per litre = $(\frac{39,77}{100}$ x R18,53)+ R18,53✓MA = R25,90 ✓A **OR** Expected price per litre = $\frac{139,77}{100}$ x R18,53 ✓MA = R25,90 ✓A	1RT for adding both correct values 1A correct answer **OR** 1MA percentage increase 1A correct answer **OR** 1MA percentage increase 1A correct answer **AO** (2)	F L2 E
2.1.2	Percentage increase = $\frac{\text{R25,35} - \text{R17,84 ✓MA}}{\text{R17,84 ✓MA}} \times 100\%$ ✓MA $\approx 42,10\%$ ✓A	1MA subtracting correct values 1MA dividing by R17,84 1MA percentage concept 1A correct answer **Accept 42,1%** (4)	F L2 M

Q	Solution	Explanation	T& L
2.1.3	✓RT Difference in Price = (80 × R26,11) ✓MA = R2 088,80 ✓CA His claim is INVALID✓O	1RT R26,11 1MA multiplying 80 by R26,11 1CA correct answer 1O opinion (4)	F L4 M
2.2.1	Two trillion six hundred and sixty-nine billion seven hundred million rands ✓✓A	2A correct answer (2)	F L1 E
2.2.2	✓RT R 310,4 bn : R 2 669,7bn ✓MA 1 : 9 ✓R	1RT for R310,4 bn 1MA correct order & values 1R rounding (3)	F L2 E
2.2.3	Total projected expenditure = 446,6 bn + 432,4 bn + 358,6 bn + 294,3 bn + 310,4 bn + 283,9 bn + 274,6 bn + 155,8 bn✓MA = 2 556,6 billion✓A Difference = R2 669,7 bn – R2 556,6 bn = R113,1 bn✓CA Surplus✓O	1MA adding all correct values 1A correct amount 1CA for correct amount 1O for surplus (4)	F L4 E

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
2.3.1	Total annual pension deduction = R 5 025 × 12✓MA = R 60 300 ✓A	1MA multiplying by 12 1A correct answer (2)	F L2 E
2.3.2	Monthly Income =R 67 000 + R 11 500 = R 78 500 ✓A Annual Income = R 78 500 × 12 ✓MA = R 942 000 Annual Taxable Income = R 942 000 – R 60 300 = R 881 700 ✓CA **OR** Monthly Income =R 67 000 + R 11 500 = R 78 500 ✓A Annual income = (R78 500 – R5 025) x 12 ✓MA = R881 700 ✓CA	**CA from Q2.3.1** 1A for monthly income 1MA multiplying by 12 1CA correct answer **OR** 1A for monthly income 1MA multiplying by 12 1CA correct answer (3)	F L2 M
2.3.3	Monthly income tax payable ✓A ✓SF = R 185 215 + 39% (R 881 700 – R 695 800) = R 257 716 - R27 585 ✓MCA = R 230 131 ÷ 12✓MCA = R 19 177,58✓CA	**CA from Q2.3.2** 1A correct tax bracket 1SF correct substitution 1MCA subtracting R 27 585 (the sum of primary and secondary rebate) 1MCA for diving by 12 1CA correct amount (5)	F L3 M
		[29]	

QUESTION 3 [27 MARKS]			
Q	**Solution**	**Explanation**	**T&L**
3.1.1	The mean is affected by extreme values. **OR** The mean is affected by outliers.	2O correct explanation (2)	DH L1 E
3.1.2	✓MA R38,45 bn = $\frac{\text{R6 bn + R 9,4 bn + R 13,6 bn + R19,9 bn + March 2020 +R 35,3 bn+}\cdots}{10}$ March 2020 + 356,5 bn = R38,45 bn ×10✓MA March 2020 = R384,5 bn – R 356,5 bn ✓MA = R28 bn ✓CA	1MA concept of mean 1MA multiplying by 10 1MA changing the subject of the formula 1CA correct answer (4)	DH L3 D
3.1.3	It is based on predicted and not actual final figures.✓✓O **OR** The date for presenting the data was before March 2026, therefore the data was incomplete. ✓✓O	2O correct reason **OR** 2O correct reason (2)	DH L4 M
3.1.4	✓RT ✓RT March 2024 to March 2025	1RT for March 2024 1RT for March 2025 (2)	DH L1 E
3.1.5	Probability (> R 50,9 bn) = $\frac{5\ ✓A}{12\ ✓A}$ = 0,4167 ✓R	1A for numerator 1A for denominator 1R rounding (3)	P L2 E
3.2.1	Scatter plot ✓✓A	2A correct answer (2)	DH L1 E
3.2.2	✓RT ✓RT (4,4 km ; £530)	1RT for 4,4 km and in correct order 1RT for £530 (2)	DH L2 M

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
3.2.3		1A plotting point X correctly 1A labelling point X correctly (2)	DH L2 M
3.2.4	There is a negative correlation. ✓✓A As distance increases, rental decreases.✓✓O	2A correct answer 2O explanation (4)	DH L4 E
3.2.5	They are closer to workplaces or shops. ✓✓O **OR** There is higher demand for convenient locations. ✓✓O **OR** The landlords/owners owe greater taxes and rates which gets passed down to the tenant's higher rent. ✓✓O **OR** Cities offer high-end amenities such as gyms, spas and security. ✓✓O	2O explanation (2)	DH L4 E
3.2.6	Estimated rental ≈ £340✓✓RT	2RT for £340 (2)	DH L2 E
		[27]	

QUESTION 4 [23 MARKS]			
Q	**Solution**	**Explanation**	**T&L**
4.1.1	Increase in the price of Brent crude oil = R1 847,97 − R1 045,14 ✓MA = R802,83 ✓A	 1MA subtracting correct values 1A correct answer (2)	F L2 E
4.1.2	Cost of importing Brent crude oil for 2 days = 316 000 × 2 ✓MA = 632 000 × R1 847,97 ✓MCA =R1 167 917 040 ✓CA **OR** Cost of importing Brent crude oil for 2 days ✓MA = (R1 847,97 x 2) x 316 000 ✓MCA = R1 167 917 040 ✓CA	 1MA multiplying by 2 1MCA multiplying by R1 847,97 1CA correct answer **OR** 1MA multiplying by 2 1MCA multiplying by 316 000 barrels 1CA correct answer (3)	F L2 M
4.1.3	1 barrel = 50 244 000 ℓ ÷ 316 000✓MA = 159 ℓ ✓CA Cost per litre = R1 847,97 ÷ 159 ℓ ✓MCA = R11,62 ✓CA Half the diesel price = R 23,25 ÷ 2 ✓MA =R11,63 ✓A The statement is INCORRECT✓O	1MA dividing by 316 000 1CA correct answer 1MCA dividing by 159 ℓ 1CA correct answer 1MA dividing by 2 1A correct answer 1O opinion (7)	F L4 D

4.2.1	Water consumption cost (excluding VAT) ✓MA = (6 kℓ ×R0,00) + (4 kℓ × R29,84) + (5 kℓ × R31,15) + (5 kℓ × R 43,67) + (10 kℓ ×R 60,36) + (3 kℓ × R 66,01) ✓MA = R0,00 + R119,36 + R155,75 + R218,35 + R603,60 + R198,03 = R 1 295,09 ✓CA Water cost (incl. VAT) = R 1 295,09 × $\frac{115}{100}$ ✓MCA = R 1 489,35 Total amount payable = R 1 489,35 + R 65,08 ✓MCA = R 1 554,43 ✓CA **OR** Water consumption cost (excluding VAT) ✓MA = (6 kℓ × R0,00) + (4 kℓ × R29,84) + (5 kℓ × R31,15) + (5 kℓ × R43,67) + (10 kℓ × R60,36) + (3 kℓ × R66,01) ✓MA = R0,00 + R119,36 + R155,75 + R218,35 + R603,60 + R198,03 = R1 295,09 ✓CA Water cost (incl. VAT) = (R1 295,09 × $\frac{15}{100}$) + R1 295,09 ✓MCA = R1 489,35 Total amount payable = R1 489,35 + R65,08 ✓MCA = R1 554,43 ✓CA **OR** Water consumption cost (including VAT) ✓MA ✓MA = (6 kℓ ×R0,00) + (4 kℓ × 34,316) + (5 kℓ × R35,8225) + (5 kℓ × R50,2205) + (10 kℓ × R69,414) + (3 kℓ × R75,9115) ✓MA = R0,00 + R137,264 + R179,1125 + R251,1025 + R694,14 + R227,7345 = R 1 489,3535 = R1489,35✓CA Total amount payable = R 1 489,35 + R 65,08 ✓MCA = R 1 554,43 ✓CA	1MA for first 3 correct rates 1MA for second 3 correct rates 1CA correct answer 1MCA multiplying by $\frac{115}{100}$ 1MCA for adding R 65,08 1CA for correct answer **OR** 1MA for first 3 correct rates 1MA for second 3 correct rates 1CA correct answer 1MCA percentage concept multiplying by $\frac{15}{100}$ 1MCA for adding R65,08 levy 1CA for correct answer **OR** 1MA for first 2 correct rates 1MA for second 2 correct rates 1MA for third 2 correct rates 1CA correct answer 1MCA for adding R 65,08 1CA for correct answer (6)	F L3 M

Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
4.2.2	Cost excluding Levy = R 1 047,19 – R 65,08 = R 982,11 ✓A	1A correct amount	F L3 D
	Cost excluding VAT = R 982,11 ÷ 1,15 $\frac{115}{100}$ = R 854,01 ✓A	1A correct amount	
	0–6 kℓ: Free 6–10 kℓ: 4 × R29,84 = R119,36 10–15 kℓ: 5 × R31,15 = R155,75 15–20 kℓ: 5 × R43,67 = R218,35		
	Number of kℓ used = R 854,01 - R119,36 - R155,75 - R218,35 ✓MA ✓CA = R 360,55 ÷ R 60,36 ✓MCA = 5,973326706 kℓ	1MA subtracting correct values 1CA correct answer R360,55 1MCA dividing by R60,36	
	= 5,97 kℓ + 6 kℓ + 4 kℓ + 5 kℓ + 5 kℓ = 25,97 kℓ✓CA	1CA correct answer	
	OR	**OR**	
	Cost excluding Levy = R 1 047,19 – R 65,08 = R 982,11 ✓A	1A correct amount	
	Cost excluding VAT = R 982,11 ÷ 1,15 $\times\frac{100}{115}$ = R 854,01 ✓A	1A correct amount	
	0–6 kℓ: Free 6–10 kℓ: 4 × R29,84 = R119,36 10–15 kℓ: 5 × R31,15 = R155,75 15–20 kℓ: 5 × R43,67 = R218,35		
	Number of kℓ used = R 854,01 - (119,36 + 155,75 + 218,35) ✓MA ✓CA = R 360,55 ÷ R 60,36 ✓MCA = 5,973326706 kℓ	1MA subtracting correct values 1CA correct answer R360,55 1MCA dividing by R60,36	
	= 5,97 kℓ + 6 kℓ + 4 kℓ + 5 kℓ + 5 kℓ = 25,97 kℓ✓CA	1CA correct answer (6)	
		[24]	
		TOTAL MARKS:	**100**