



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

LIFE SCIENCES P1

2022

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2½ hours

This question paper consists of 15 pages.



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Write ALL the answers in the ANSWER BOOK.
3. Start the answers to EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Present your answers according to the instructions of each question.
6. Do ALL drawings in pencil and label them in blue or black ink.
7. Draw diagrams, tables or flow charts only when asked to do so.
8. The diagrams in this question paper are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
9. Do NOT use graph paper.
10. You must use a non-programmable calculator, protractor and a compass, where necessary.
11. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A to D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.9) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.10 D.

1.1.1 Which ONE of the following statements is CORRECT for oogenesis in humans?

- A One diploid mature ovum is formed
- B One haploid mature ovum is formed
- C Four diploid mature ova are formed
- D Four haploid mature ova are formed

1.1.2 A structure in the eye that contains a high concentration of blood vessels and provides oxygen and nutrients to the retina is the ...

- A sclera.
- B choroid.
- C conjunctiva.
- D lens.

1.1.3 The vagina ...

- A transports urine to the outside.
- B is the place where the foetus develops.
- C produces progesterone.
- D acts as a birth canal.

1.1.4 The list below gives the characteristics of some young birds immediately after hatching.

- (i) Eyes are open
- (ii) Can move around
- (iii) Cannot feed themselves
- (iv) No feathers

Which ONE of the following combinations represents the characteristics of precocial development?

- A (ii) and (iii) only
- B (iii) and (iv) only
- C (i) and (ii) only
- D (ii) and (iv) only



1.1.5

The cornea and the lens are both ...

- A opaque.
- B transparent.
- C elastic.
- D inelastic.

1.1.6

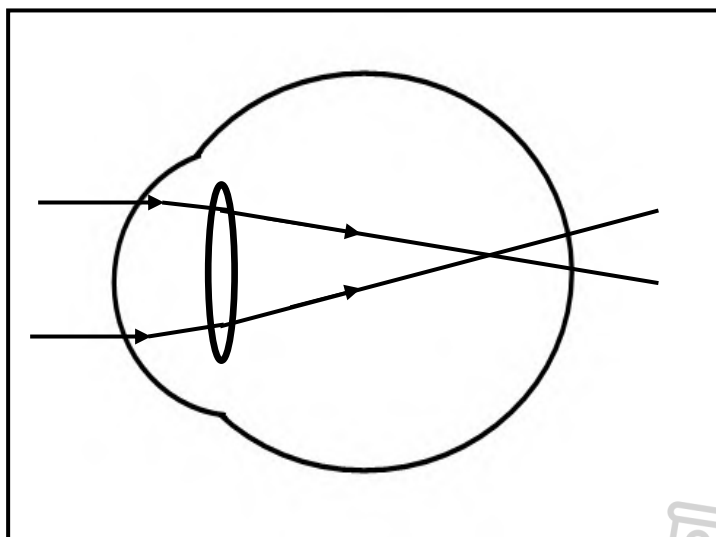
Which ONE of the following is TRUE for a person who has an underactive thyroid gland?

The TSH levels will be ...

- A high and the metabolic rate low.
- B high and the metabolic rate high.
- C low and the metabolic rate low.
- D low and the metabolic rate high.

1.1.7

The diagram below represents a visual defect.



Which ONE of the following is the correct treatment of the visual defect shown above?

- A Glasses with biconvex lenses
- B Glasses with biconcave lenses
- C Surgery to replace the cornea
- D Surgery to replace the retina





1.1.8

A list of some components of the nervous system is provided below.

- (i) Brain
- (ii) Cranial nerves
- (iii) Spinal nerves
- (iv) Spinal cord

Which ONE of the following combinations applies to the central nervous system?

- A (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- B (i) and (iv) only
- C (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- D (iii) and (iv) only

1.1.9

Which ONE of the following is the part of the eye with the highest concentration of cones?

- A Cornea
- B Lens
- C Yellow spot
- D Iris

(9 x 2) **(18)**



Give
Write
ANSW

1.2.1

1.2.2

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1.2.1 | A structure in the ear that absorbs excess pressure waves from the inner ear |
| 1.2.2 | The structure in a sperm that contains enzymes |
| 1.2.3 | The site of fertilisation in the human female |
| 1.2.4 | A visual defect caused by the uneven curvature of the cornea |
| 1.2.5 | The nerve that transmits impulses from the eye to the brain |
| 1.2.6 | A disease characterised by the degeneration of brain cells and memory loss |
| 1.2.7 | The inner layer of the uterus that thickens during the menstrual cycle |
| 1.2.8 | A hollow ball of cells that forms during embryonic development |
| 1.2.9 | The period of development of secondary sexual characteristics in humans |
| 1.2.10 | The type of vision where both eyes are used to focus on an object |

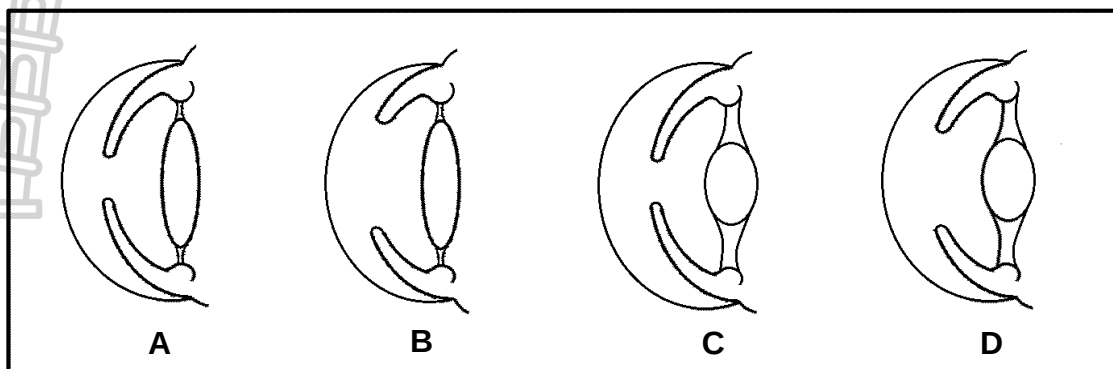
(10 x 1) **(10)**

- 1.3 Indicate whether each of the descriptions in COLUMN I apply to **A ONLY**, **B ONLY**, **BOTH A AND B** or **NONE** of the items in COLUMN II. Write **A only**, **B only**, **both A and B** or **none** next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
1.3.1	The plant hormone that stimulates the germination of seeds	A: Gibberellins B: Absciscic acid
1.3.2	The part of the brain that connects the left and the right hemispheres	A: Corpus luteum B: Corpus callosum
1.3.3	The liquid found in front of the lens in the eye	A: Vitreous humor B: Aqueous humor

(3 x 2) (6)

1.4 The diagrams below show part of the eye under different conditions.



1.4.1 Name the process that occurs when the:

- (a) Curvature of the lens changes to focus on a near or distant object (1)
- (b) Pupil size changes to regulate the amount of light entering the eye (1)

1.4.2 Give the LETTERS of TWO diagrams (A, B, C or D) that represent the condition of the eye of a person:

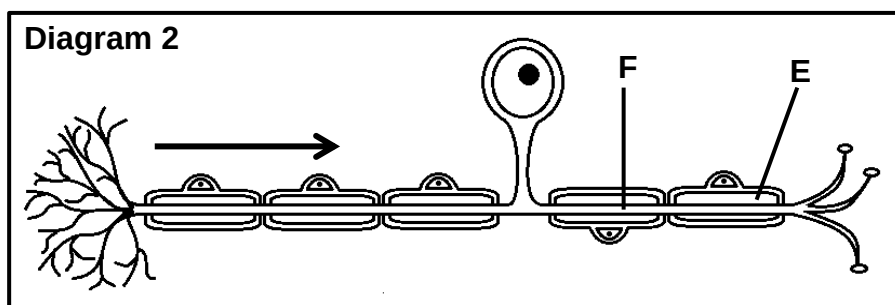
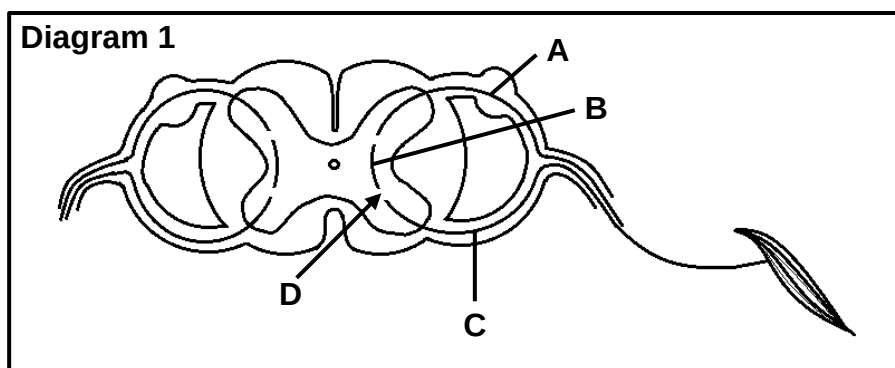
- (a) In dim light (2)
- (b) Focusing on a distant object (2)

1.4.3 Give the LETTERS of TWO diagrams (A, B, C or D) that represent the eye of a person whose:

- (a) Ciliary muscles are contracted (2)
 - (b) Radial muscles are relaxed (2)
- (10)**



- 1.5 Diagram 1 below represents part of a reflex arc and diagram 2 represents a neuron.



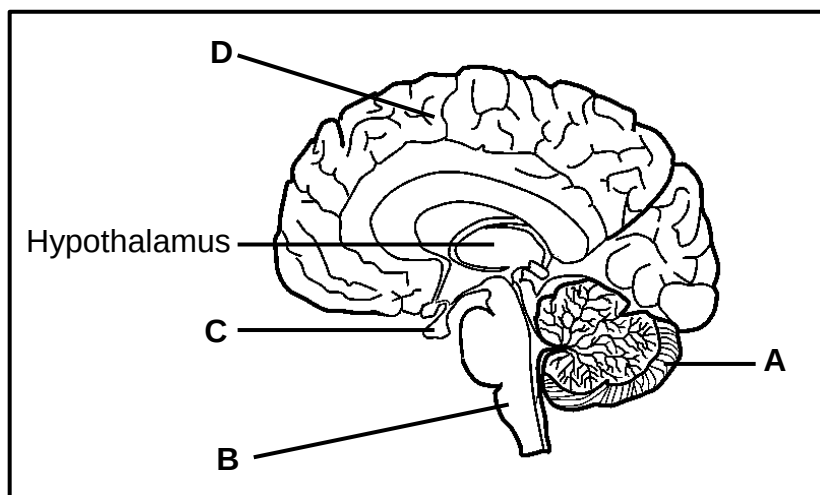
- 1.5.1 Identify:
- (a) Layer E (1)
 - (b) Structure F (1)
- 1.5.2 Which neuron (A, B or C):
- (a) Represents the type of neuron shown in diagram 2 (1)
 - (b) Is damaged when a person can feel the stimulus but cannot respond to it (1)
- 1.5.3 Give the LETTER and NAME of the part that ensures one-directional flow of the impulse. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

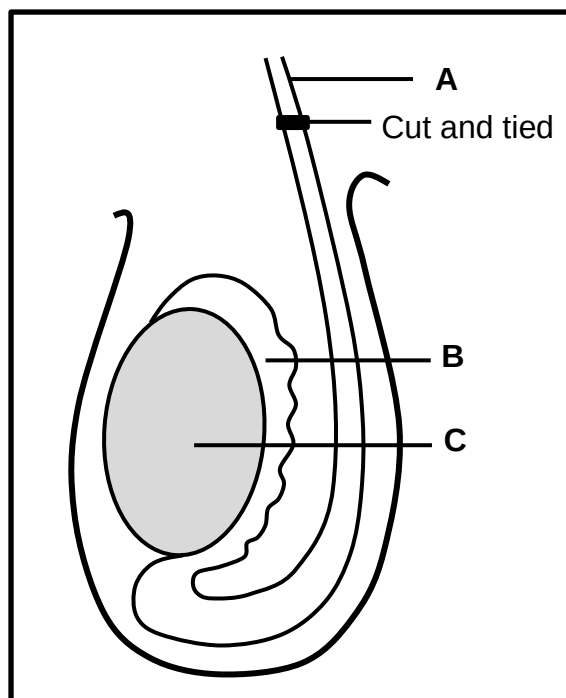
QUESTION 2

2.1 The diagram below shows part of the human brain.



- 2.1.1 Identify part **A**. (1)
- 2.1.2 State TWO functions of part **D**. (2)
- 2.1.3 Name the hormone secreted by gland **C** that has an effect on:
- (a) Long bones (1)
 - (b) Mammary glands in the breasts (1)
- 2.1.4 State ONE way in which the brain is protected. (1)
- 2.1.5 Describe the role of the hypothalamus in thermoregulation. (4)
- 2.1.6 Part **B** is involved in the homeostatic control of the carbon dioxide concentration in the blood.
- (a) State the location of the receptors that are stimulated by an increase in the carbon dioxide concentration in the blood. (1)
 - (b) Name the TWO effectors that part **B** sends impulses to. (2)
- (13)**

2 The d

A stylized, light gray line drawing of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, tilted to the right. It has multiple levels of arches and a simple base.

- erility.
- ed and no
- 

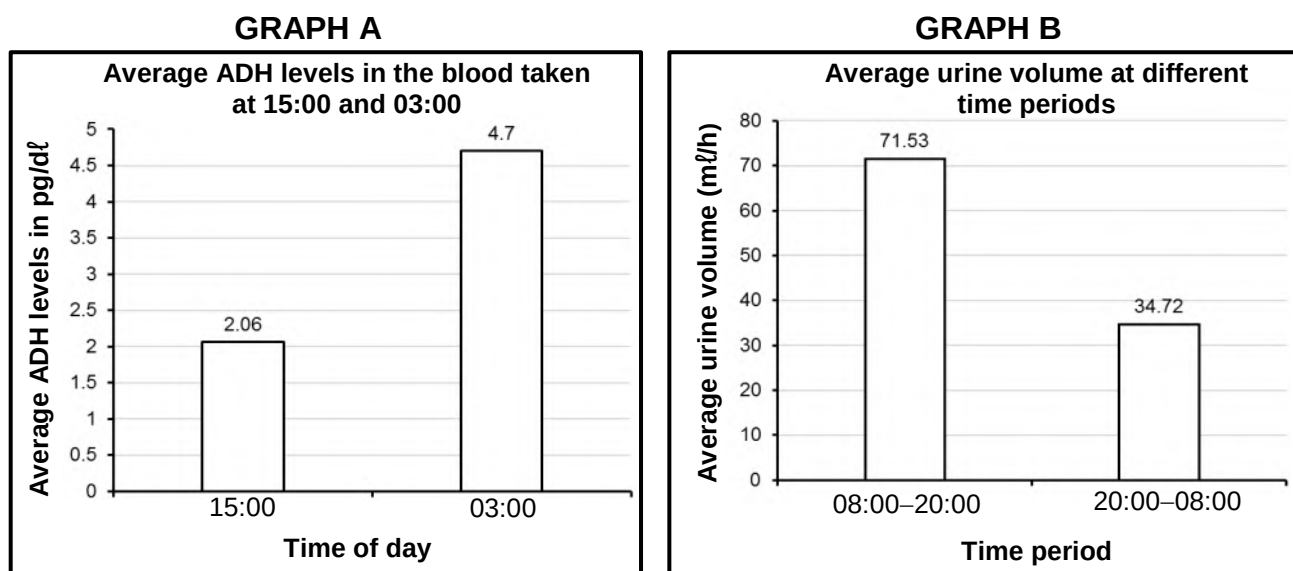
(7)

2.4 An investigation was conducted to determine the change in the ADH levels in the blood and the volume of urine produced over a 24-hour period.

The procedure was as follows:

- One healthy adult participated in the investigation.
- The intake of food and liquids of this person was controlled for the duration of the investigation.
- The ADH levels in the blood were measured at 15:00 and 03:00 for 5 days and the average was calculated.
- The volume of urine produced from 08:00 to 20:00 was measured for 5 days and the average was calculated.
- The volume of urine produced from 20:00 to 08:00 was measured for 5 days and the average was calculated.

The results are shown in the graphs below.



- 2.4.1 Calculate the difference between the average volume of urine (ml/h) produced during the 2 time periods. Show ALL workings. (2)
- 2.4.2 Explain how the ADH levels in the blood at 03:00 affects the volume of urine produced between 20:00 and 08:00. (4)
- 2.4.3 Explain ONE advantage of the high ADH levels at 03:00. (2)
- 2.4.4 A patient whose renal tubules are impermeable to water, underwent the same investigation.

Explain why the ADH levels are expected to remain high all the time.

(3)
(11)

2.5 Read the extract below.

Some plants contain chemical substances such as alkaloids and cyanogenic glycosides. Alkaloids are bitter-tasting compounds while cyanogenic glycosides are toxic substances.

Caffeine is an example of an alkaloid that occurs in plants like *Coffea arabica* (coffee), *Camelia sinensis* (tea) and *Theobroma cacao* (cocoa). Although harmless to humans, caffeine kills pathogenic fungi.

Nicotine is another example of an alkaloid that is found in tobacco plants.

- 2.5.1 Name TWO alkaloids that are found in plants. (2)
- 2.5.2 Explain TWO ways in which caffeine production acts as a defence mechanism in plants. (4)
- 2.5.3 Name ONE other plant defence mechanism. (1)
- (7)
- [50]



QUESTION 3

Describe the anatomy of the female reproductive system.

- (5)

The procedure was done as follows:

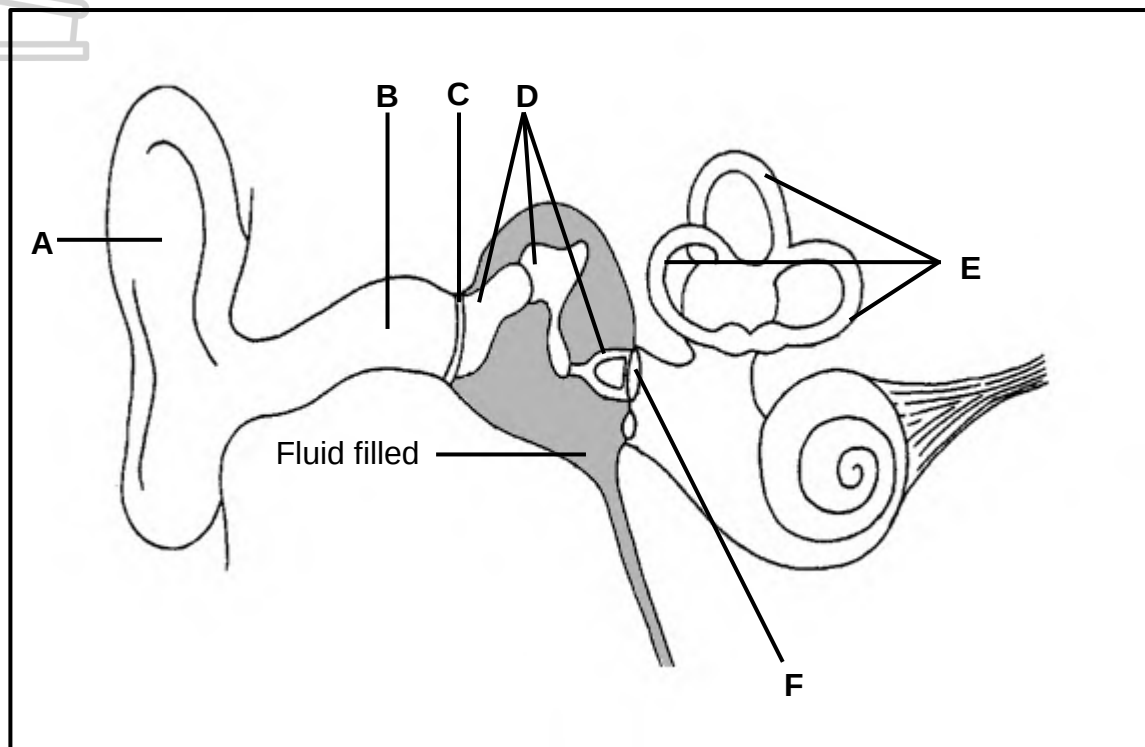
- The results are shown in the table below.

AGE GROUP	AVERAGE FSH LEVELS
20–32	7,0
33–35	7,8
36–40	8,0
41–50	8,5

- that should have been
the results was
in the results
ain low in the

3.3 Describe the development of the placenta and umbilical cord from the time of implantation. (6)

3.4 The diagram below represents part of the human ear with a middle-ear infection.



3.4.1 Identify part:

(a) **B** (1)

(b) **D** (1)

3.4.2 State ONE function of part **A**. (1)

3.4.3 Explain how middle-ear infection could affect hearing. (4)

3.4.4 Describe the role of the Eustachian tube. (2)

3.4.5 Name the small device that is used in the treatment of middle-ear infection. (1)

3.4.6 Write down the LETTER of the part where the small device, named in QUESTION 3.4.5, is inserted. (1)

3.4.7 Describe how part **E** is involved in maintaining balance when there is a change in the speed and direction of movement of the head. (4)

(15)

3.5 Type I diabetes mellitus is caused by pancreatic cells which cannot produce insulin.

In type II diabetes mellitus the pancreas does secrete insulin, but the body cells are resistant to the effect of insulin.

To diagnose if a person has type I or type II diabetes mellitus, the following tests may be conducted:

- The blood glucose level is tested after fasting (the person is not allowed to eat or drink for 6 hours before the test). If the blood glucose level is above 126 mg/dl, the person is diabetic.
- The person is then given a glucose solution to drink and the blood glucose level is tested after 2 hours.
- The blood is also tested for the presence of GAD antibodies. The presence of GAD antibodies would indicate that the body is destroying the insulin-producing pancreatic cells.
- The levels of C-peptide are measured. This is a substance produced by the same pancreatic cells that produce insulin. If the levels are below 0,3 ng/ml in the blood, the person is diabetic.

3.5.1 Name the cells in the pancreas that secrete insulin. (1)

3.5.2 Explain which type (I or II) of diabetes mellitus would be indicated by the:

(a) Presence of GAD antibodies in the blood (3)

(b) C-peptide levels at below 0,3 ng/ml (3)

3.5.3 Explain the insulin levels in the blood of a type II diabetic 2 hours after drinking the glucose solution. (3)

3.5.4 Give ONE reason why a person with untreated diabetes mellitus is expected to be tired all the time. (2)
(12)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150



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LIFE SCIENCES P1

2022

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 8 pages.



PRINCIPLES RELATED TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES

1. **If more information than marks allocated is given**
Stop marking when maximum marks is reached and put a wavy line and 'max' in the right-hand margin.
2. **If, for example, three reasons are required and five are given**
Mark the first three irrespective of whether all or some are correct/ incorrect.
3. **If whole process is given when only a part of it is required**
Read all and credit the relevant part.
4. **If comparisons are asked for but descriptions are given**
Accept if the differences/similarities are clear.
5. **If tabulation is required but paragraphs are given**
Candidates will lose marks for not tabulating.
6. **If diagrams are given with annotations when descriptions are required**
Candidates will lose marks.
7. **If flow charts are given instead of descriptions**
Candidates will lose marks.
8. **If sequence is muddled and links do not make sense**
Where sequence and links are correct, credit. Where sequence and links are incorrect, do not credit. If sequence and links become correct again, resume credit.
9. **Non-recognised abbreviations**
Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognised abbreviation but credit the rest of the answer if correct.
10. **Wrong numbering**
If answer fits into the correct sequence of questions but the wrong number is given, it is acceptable.
11. **If language used changes the intended meaning**
Do not accept.
12. **Spelling errors**
If recognisable, accept the answer, provided it does not mean something else in Life Sciences or if it is out of context.
13. **If common names are given in terminology**
Accept, provided it was accepted at the national memo discussion meeting.
14. **If only the letter is asked for but only the name is given (and vice versa)**
Do not credit.

15. **If units are not given in measurements**
Candidates will lose marks. Memorandum will allocate marks for units separately.
16. **Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way.**
17. **Caption**
All illustrations (diagrams, graphs, tables, etc.) must have a caption.
18. **Code-switching of official languages (terms and concepts)**
A single word or two that appear(s) in any official language other than the learners' assessment language used to the greatest extent in his/her answers should be credited if it is correct. A marker that is proficient in the relevant official language should be consulted. This is applicable to all official languages.
19. **Changes to the memorandum**
No changes must be made to the memoranda without consulting the provincial internal moderator who in turn will consult with the national internal moderator (and the Umalusi moderators where necessary).
20. **Official memoranda**
Only memoranda bearing the signatures of the national internal moderator and the Umalusi moderators and distributed by the National Department of Basic Education via the provinces must be used.



SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	B✓✓		
	1.1.2	B✓✓		
	1.1.3	D✓✓		
	1.1.4	C✓✓		
	1.1.5	B✓✓		
	1.1.6	A✓✓		
	1.1.7	B✓✓		
	1.1.8	B✓✓		
	1.1.9	C✓✓	(9 x 2)	(18)
1.2	1.2.1	Round window✓ / Fenestra rotunda		
	1.2.2	Acrosome✓		
	1.2.3	Fallopian tube✓		
	1.2.4	Astigmatism✓		
	1.2.5	Optic✓ nerve		
	1.2.6	Alzheimer's✓ disease		
	1.2.7	Endometrium✓		
	1.2.8	Blastula✓ /blastocyst		
	1.2.9	Puberty✓		
	1.2.10	Binocular✓ /stereoscopic vision	(10 x 1)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	A only✓✓		
	1.3.2	B only✓✓		
	1.3.3	B only✓✓	(3 x 2)	(6)
1.4	1.4.1	(a) Accommodation✓		(1)
		(b) Pupillary mechanism✓ /Pupillary reflex		(1)
	1.4.2	(a) B✓ and D✓ (Mark first TWO only)		(2)
		(b) A✓ and B✓ (Mark first TWO only)		(2)
	1.4.3	(a) C✓ and D✓ (Mark first TWO only)		(2)
		(b) A✓ and C✓ (Mark first TWO only)		(2)
				(10)
1.5	1.5.1	(a) Myelin sheath✓		(1)
		(b) Axon✓		(1)
	1.5.2	(a) A✓		(1)
		(b) C✓		(1)
	1.5.3	D✓ Synapse✓		(2)
				(6)
TOTAL SECTION A:				50



QUESTION 2

2.1.1

(1)

2.1.2

- Any

(2)

(Mark first TWO only)

2.1.3

(1)

(1)

2.1.4

- Anv

(1)

(Mark first ONE only)

2.1.5

- (4)

2.1.6

(1)

(b) Heart✓ muscle

- Any

(2)

(Mark first TWO only)

2.2

2.2.1

(1)

2.2.2

- Any

(1)

(Mark first ONE only)

2.2.3

- Any

(3)

2.2.4

- (3)

2.2.5

- Any

(4)

(12)

3 **Prote**

- Th
- to
- Th
- by
- Th
- ter

- Chorion✓
- Amnion✓
- Amniotic fluid✓ inside the amniotic membrane
- Shell✓/outer covering
- Air pocket✓ Co

Nourishment (N)

- Any 2 2
(7)

- 2.4.2
 - The high level of ADH✓ at night
 - Increases the permeability of the renal tubules✓/collecting duct/distal convoluted tubules in the kidney
 - More water is re-absorbed✓/less water is excreted
 - Less urine is produced✓ (4)

2.4.3 - Less urine produced✓/more water is retained
 - A person will not need to urinate often✓/ will not be thirsty/
 sleep will not be interrupted (2)

2.4.4

- Water will not be reabsorbed from the renal tubules✓
- The volume of water in the blood will be low✓
- The pituitary gland will be stimulated✓
- to release more ADH✓ all the time

Any (3)
(11)

2.5 2.5.1 - Caffeine✓
 - Nicotine✓
 (Mark first TWO only)

(2)

2.5.2

- The bitter taste✓
will prevent herbivores✓ from feeding on them
- The caffeine will kill pathogenic fungi✓protecting the plants from
disease✓/death

Any (2 x 2) (4)

(Mark first TWO only)

2.5.3 Thorns✓ (1)
(Mark first ONE only)

(7)
[50]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 - Auxins move away from light✓
 - There is a higher concentration of auxins on the dark side of the stem✓
 - Growth is stimulated✓ on the dark side which
 - grows faster✓
 - causing the stem to grow/bend towards the light✓ (5)
- 3.2 3.2.1 - Must have regular menstrual cycles✓
 - They must not become pregnant✓
 - Diet Any (2)
(Mark first TWO only)
- 3.2.2 - 250 females per group were used✓/1000 females participated
 - Measurement was done for 5 cycles✓ (2)
(Mark first TWO only)
- 3.2.3 Older groups of women have a higher (average) FSH level than the younger groups✓✓
OR
 Younger groups of women have a lower (average) FSH level than the older groups✓✓ (2)
(Mark first ONE only)
- 3.2.4 - The Graafian/developing follicles secretes oestrogen✓
 - but since the number of follicles are low✓/depleted
 - less/no oestrogen will be secreted✓ (3)
- 3.2.5 - A high concentration of progesterone✓
 - inhibits the pituitary gland✓/results in reduced FSH secretion
 - This will decrease the validity of the investigation✓ Any (3)
(12)
- 3.3 - After implantation the chorion✓
 - develops many finger-like outgrowths✓
 - called chorionic villi✓
 - The endometrium✓
 - together with the chorionic villi forms the placenta✓
 - The umbilical artery✓
 - and the umbilical vein✓ develops
 - inside a hollow tube✓
 - to form the umbilical cord between the foetus and the placenta✓ Any (6)
- 3.4 3.4.1 (a) Auditory canal✓ (1)
 (b) Ossicles✓ (1)



3.4.2	- Collects the sound waves✓ - Directs the sound waves towards the auditory canal✓ (Mark first ONE only)	Any	(1)
3.4.3	- Part D/the ossicles do not vibrate freely✓ - Fewer/no vibrations will be sent to the oval window✓/inner ear - Fewer/no pressure waves will be set up in the cochlea✓ - The receptors/organ of Corti will be stimulated less✓/not stimulated - The cerebrum is stimulated differently✓/not stimulated - which leads to hearing loss✓	Any	(4)
3.4.4	- It equalises pressure✓ - on either side of the tympanic membrane✓		(2)
3.4.5	Grommet✓		(1)
3.4.6	C✓		(1)
3.4.7	- The cristae are stimulated✓ - to convert the stimuli to impulses✓ - The impulses are sent to the cerebellum✓ - where they are interpreted✓ - The cerebellum sends impulses to the skeletal muscles✓ to maintain balance	Any	(4) (15)
3.5	3.5.1	Islets of Langerhans✓	(1)
	3.5.2	(a) - Type I✓ - No insulin will be produced✓ - The presence of GAD-antibodies indicates that pancreas cells are being destroyed✓ (b) - Type I✓ - A lower than normal C-peptide level indicates that the insulin producing cells of the pancreas was destroyed✓ - therefore no insulin will be produced✓	(3) (3)
	3.5.3	- The insulin levels will remain high✓ because - the blood glucose levels remain high✓ - the pancreas will continue secreting insulin✓	(3)
	3.5.4	- The glucose cannot be absorbed into the cells✓ - therefore it cannot be used in cellular respiration✓/ to release energy	(2) (12) [50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150