



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1

SEPTEMBER 2026

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 HOURS

This question paper consists of 13 pages and
a SPECIAL ANSWER BOOK of 22 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FIVE questions.
2. Answer ALL the questions ONLY 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.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

1.1 TABLE 1 below gives concepts and values used in Mathematical Literacy.

TABLE 1: TERMINOLOGY AND VALUES USED IN MATHEMATICAL LITERACY

LETTER	CONCEPT/VALUES	LETTER	CONCEPT/VALUES
A	Inflation	G	0%
B	Mode	H	Half chance
C	Outlier	I	Interest rate
D	100%	J	Increment
E	VAT inclusive price	K	VAT exclusive price
F	Impossible	L	Gross salary

Use TABLE 1 above and match the concepts and values with the definitions below. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.5), e.g. 1.1.6 Q.

- 1.1.1 The price of an item displayed on store shelves already includes the value-added tax. (2)
- 1.1.2 An outcome that has the same likelihood of happening when a coin is tossed. (2)
- 1.1.3 A data value that lies an abnormal distance from the other data values in the data set. (2)
- 1.1.4 An increase in the price of goods and services over a given period, usually one year. (2)
- 1.1.5 The percentage earned on an invested amount of money. (2)

- 1.2 TABLE 2 below presents selected socio-economic indicators for the provinces of the Republic of South Africa (RSA).

**TABLE 2: SOME SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
 BY PROVINCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

PROVINCE	POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION (%)	LIVING IN AN INFORMAL DWELLING (%)	SERIOUS CRIME (‘100 000)
Western Cape	5 822 734	89,9	80,4	6 601,9
Eastern Cape	6 562 053	36,6	63,2	2 806,2
Northern Cape	1 145 861	70,1	82,4	3 793,5
Free State	2 745 590	68,6	81,1	4 343,9
Kwa-Zulu Natal	10 819 100	43,1	71,6	2 669,9
North West	3 509 953	34,9	76,2	3 061,1
Gauteng	11 328 200	97,0	79,8	4 576,1
Mpumalanga	4 039 939	39,1	83,8	3 073,7
Limpopo	5 404 868	11,0	89,8	1 873,3
NATIONAL	51 378 298	53,7	77,6	3 608,7

[Adapted from www.statssa.gov.za, and SAPS (www.saps.gov.za)]

Use TABLE 2 above to answer the questions that follow.

- 1.2.1 State in words (without numerals) the population in the Eastern Cape. (2)
- 1.2.2 State whether the percentages of the urban population and those living in informal dwellings given in the table above are regarded as *discrete* or *continuous* data values. (2)
- 1.2.3 Identify the province with the second-lowest population in South Africa. (2)
- 1.2.4 Arrange, in ascending order, the serious crime values. (2)

- 1.3 ANNEXURE A in the ANSWER BOOK shows a till slip received for purchases at a Checkers store.

Use ANNEXURE A to answer the questions that follow.

- 1.3.1 Write down the street address of the Checkers store. (2)
- 1.3.2 Identify the:
- (a) VAT rate for items marked A. (2)
- (b) Total number of items purchased. (2)
- 1.3.3 Determine the total cost of the items before the discount. (2)
- 1.3.4 Calculate the value of **H**. (2)
- 1.3.5 Explain the meaning of the minus (–) sign in front of R40 for the Satiskin bath foam. (2)
- 1.3.6 Explain the meaning of the term *till slip*. (2)

[32]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 A parent invested R50 000 to fund her child's studies for 2025. The investment conditions were as follows:

- 9,5% interest rate compounded annually
- Investment period of 30 months

Use the information above to answer the questions that follow.

- 2.1.1 Determine the number of years and months for this investment. (2)

- 2.1.2 Calculate the total amount at the end of the investment period. (6)

- 2.2 A female student studying education at the University of Johannesburg (UJ) will reside in a single room at the female-only residence.

ANNEXURE B in the answer book contains information about the admission, tuition for various faculties and accommodation fees at UJ.

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

- 2.2.1 Write, as a unit ratio, the average tuition fees for Health Sciences to Education. (2)

- 2.2.2 Give ONE possible reason why the percentage discount decreases as one takes longer to settle student and residence fees. (2)

- 2.2.3 Determine her total fee if she settles ALL her accounts by 28 February and receives a discount of R3 227,96 and R2 275 on tuition and accommodation fees, respectively. (3)

- 2.2.4 Show with calculations that the difference between the maximum collected amounts in the two residences is R950 040, when all rooms are occupied to capacity for the year. (5)

- 2.2.5 Give ONE advantage of staying in a double room at the campus residence. (2)

- 2.3 A 55-year-old employee earning a monthly taxable income of R64 034 used the South African Revenue Services (SARS) tax table below.

TABLE 3: TAX RATES FOR THE TAX YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 2025
 (applicable 1 March 2024 to 28 February 2025)

TAX BRACKET	TAXABLE INCOME (in R)	TAX RATES (in R)
A	1–226 000	18% of taxable income
B	226 001–353 100	40 680 + 26% of taxable income above 226 000
C	353 101–488 700	73 726 + 31% of taxable income above 353 100
D	488 701–641 400	115 762 + 36% of taxable income above 488 700
E	641 401–817 600	170 734 + 39% of taxable income above 641 400
F	817 601–1 731 600	239 452 + 41% of taxable income above 817 600
G	1 731 601 and above	614 192 + 45% of taxable income above 1 731 600

TAX REBATES FOR THE TAX YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 2025

Primary	R16 425
Secondary (Person 65 and older)	R9 000
Tertiary (Person 75 and older)	R2 997

[Adapted from www.sars.gov.za]

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

- 2.3.1 Identify the tax bracket applicable to the employee. (3)
- 2.3.2 Calculate the annual salary of the employee after tax deductions. (7)
- 2.3.3 Give ONE piece of advice to the employee on how to reduce the amount of tax payable. (2)
- 2.3.4 Provide ONE possible reason why the amount of tax a taxpayer must pay is according to the level of one's income (that is, pay as you earn). (2)

[36]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 ANNEXURE C in the ANSWER BOOK shows the information regarding the Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles for boys aged 2 to 20 years.

Furthermore, the weight status is classified into different categories as shown below:

PERCENTILE	WEIGHT STATUS
95 th –100 th	Obese
85 th – 95 th	Overweight
5 th – 85 th	Normal
5 th or less	Underweight

[Source: Body Mass Index (BMI) Percentiles for Boys, 2 to 20 years]

NOTE:

Child B is already plotted on the graph.

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

- 3.1.1 Determine:

- How far apart is the percentile curve of **Child B** from the percentile curve of another child of the same age with a BMI of 23 kg/m²? (3)
- The weight status of this other boy. (2)

- 3.1.2 Give ONE piece of advice to the parent of the boy with a BMI of 23 kg/m² to lower the boy's weight status. (2)

- 3.1.3 Identify the age and BMI of **Child B**. (3)

- 3.1.4 Bracket C indicates the BMI range for boys aged 2 years.

Explain, with reference to the BMI values and the corresponding percentile curves, what this range represents at that age. (4)

- 3.1.5 Explain why the growth chart for boys cannot be used for the girls of the same age. (2)

- 3.2 Asakhe draws the following box and whisker plot to represent the Preparatory Examination results for the Grade 12 Mathematical Literacy Paper 1 for the two classes at her school.



Note: The preparatory examination for Grade 12 is out of 150 marks each.

Use the information above to answer the questions that follow.

- 3.2.1 Write down the highest mark obtained in class A. (2)

- 3.2.2 Determine the percentage (up to two decimal places) represented by the upper quartile of class B. (4)

- 3.2.3 Calculate:

- (a) The range for class A (2)

- (b) The interquartile range (**IQR**) for class B

You may use the formula:

$$\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1 \quad (3)$$

- 3.2.4 Comparing the TWO measures of spread reflected in QUESTION 3.2.3 above, which one is a better representation of the marks in Asakhe's classes? Explain your answer. (3)

[30]

QUESTION 4

TABLE 4 below shows the list of six highest-paid female footballers in 2023 and 2025. All their salaries are paid in pounds sterling (£).

TABLE 4: SIX HIGHEST-PAID FEMALE FOOTBALLERS in 2023 & 2025.

YEAR 2023				YEAR 2025			
	TEAM	PLAYER	SALARY (in £)		TEAM	PLAYER	SALARY (in £)
1	Manchester City	Alex Greenwood	200 000	1	Barcelona	Aitana Bonmatí	835 000
2	San Diego Wave	Alex Morgan	340 000	2	Barcelona	Alexia Putellas	584 000
3	Chelsea	Fran Kirby	310 250	3	Chelsea	Sam Kerr	449 000
4	Chelsea	Pernille Harder	301 750	4	Barcelona	Keira Walsh	380 000
5	Chelsea	Sam Kerr	417 000	5	Bay FC	Racheal Kundananji	385 000
6	Arsenal	Vivianne Miedema	382 500	6	Lyon	Ada Hegerberg	332 000

[Source: <http://squaremile.com>]

[Source: <https://www.insidermedia.com>]

CURRENCY STATUS

1 £ = R23,85 (South African rand)

Use the information above to answer the questions that follow.

4.1.1 Identify:

- A player who earned the second-lowest salary in 2023. (2)
- The type of graph that can be used to represent the salaries of these footballers. (2)

4.1.2 Show with calculations that Sam Kerr's 2025 annual salary is approximately 7,7% more than her 2023 salary.

You may use the formula:

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{\text{New salary} - \text{Old salary}}{\text{Old salary}} \times 100\%. \quad (4)$$

4.1.3 Express the salary of the highest paid female footballer in 2023 to the salary of the highest paid footballer in 2025 as a ratio in the form **1: ...** (3)

4.1.4 Convert the annual salary of the Arsenal player to South African rands. (3)

4.1.5 Give ONE way that football teams make money. (2)

- 4.2 By 31 March 2023, there were 13 023 834 registered vehicles (cars and trucks) in the Republic of South Africa. Some were roadworthy, and some were unroadworthy.

About 1 302 383 of the registered vehicles were unroadworthy.



NOTE:

- Faults can make a car unroadworthy if they compromise performance or safety.
- If any member of the public is caught driving an unroadworthy vehicle on public roads, a fine of R3 000,00 will be issued, and the vehicle will be impounded (taken to a tow yard until the owner reclaims it).

Use the information above to answer the questions that follow.

- 4.2.1 Calculate the total amount of fines that could be issued in a day if all unroadworthy vehicles are issued with a fine. (2)
- 4.2.2 Calculate, as a decimal, the probability of a traffic official pulling off the road a roadworthy vehicle. (4)
- 4.2.3 Determine, with calculations, the number of unroadworthy vehicles that can be pulled over if a total of 30 vehicles were pulled over in a day. (3)
- [25]

QUESTION 5

ANNEXURE D in the ANSWER BOOK shows the information regarding the value of insurance claims paid to people who made a complaint with the ombudsman during 2015 to 2017.

Below is an explanation of concepts used in this context.

CONCEPTS AND EXPLANATIONS:

Ombudsman: A state official appointed to investigate complaints against financial institutions in the interest of the citizens.

Commercial: An insurance that protects businesses from risks such as financial impact of unexpected events like lawsuits, natural disasters, or accidents.

Homeowner: A type of property insurance that covers damage to your home, furnishings, and certain personal belongings.

Motor: An insurance policy that provides financial protection for motors/vehicles against various risks, including accidents, theft, and damages.

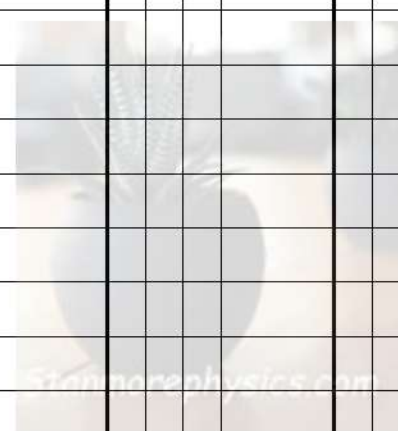
Use the information above and ANNEXURE D to answer the questions that follow.

- 5.1 ANNEXURE D represented information on a pie chart. Explain why the pie chart is the better option over a bar graph in this context. (2)
- 5.2 Determine (to the nearest million rand) the value of Commercial claims in 2015. (3)
- 5.3 Calculate:
- (a) The rand value of claims in 2016. (4)
- (b) The total value of claims from 2016 to 2017. (3)
- 5.4 Koekemoer stated that the 2015 pie chart does not reflect the correct values, as the categories for household claims and other claims show the same percentage, while the rand values in the table are different.
- (a) Verify, showing ALL calculations, whether his statement is valid. (5)
- (b) Give ONE reason why the percentages would be shown as the same. (2)

- 5.5 Determine the average amount that was paid out to each homeowner in 2017 if 14,086% of the 2 200 claims received were successful. (4)
- 5.6 Describe the trend in the percentage of OTHER claims from 2015 to 2017. (2)
- 5.7 Give ONE possible reason why insurance companies may refuse to pay a claim even though the item may be insured. (2)
- [27]

TOTAL: 150



Provincial SBA Grade 12 – September 2026 *Confidential*

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Teacher Signature:

This answer book consists of 22 pages.

FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. Clearly write your SURNAME and NAME(S) 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 on your question paper carefully.
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 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

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)

QUESTION 1.3

ANNEXURE A

A till slip was received for purchases at the Checkers store.

TILL SLIP FROM CHECKERS STORE

Tel. No. +27 57 221 3900
Cnr Market & State Street
VIRGINIA Civic Centre

ITEM DESCRIPTION	MASS/VOLUME	QTY	DISCOUNT	COST
Bokomo Corn flakes	1kg	1		R74,99
Satiskin bath foam	2ℓ	2		R179,98
XTRASAVE Satiskin			– R40,00	
Milk Full Cream per box	6 × 1ℓ	1		R99,99 A
Tango Fruit bag		1		R44,99 A
XTRASAVE Tango			– R10,00	
Pears	1,5 kg	1		R32,99 A
Toilet freshener	2 × 55 ml	1		R84,99
Roll On	50 ml	1		R29,99
XTRASAVE Roll-On			– R4,00	
Johnsons soap	175g	2		R43,98
XTRASAVE Soap			– R13,98	
Body Lotion NIVEA	400 ml	1		R79,99
XTRASAVE NIVEA			R23,00	
Total Cost				R580,91
Electronic payment				R580,91

RATE	VAT	GROSS	NET
A = 0,0%	R0,00	R167,97	R167,97
15,0%	R53,86	H	R359,08

You saved R90,98

[Adapted from original till slip]

NOTE:

- Rate is the percentage of VAT charged on the item.
- Net is payment due.
- Savings are made for some items if presenting an XTRASAVE card.
- Gross is Net payment plus VAT.

Solution		Marks
1.3.1		(2)
1.3.2 (a)		(2)
1.3.2 (b)		(2)
1.3.3		(2)
1.3.4		(2)
1.3.5		(2)
1.3.6		(2)
		[32]

QUESTION 2		
Solution		Marks
2.1.1		(2)
2.1.2		(6)



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QUESTION 2.2

ANNEXURE B

INFORMATION ABOUT ADMISSION, TUITION FOR VARIOUS FACULTIES, AND ACCOMMODATION FEES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG (UJ).

A. Admission fee

All first-year students should apply for admission and pay the required registration fee.

FEES PAYABLE

- Application fee of R0,00 for 2025.
- Minimum initial payment for registration – R5 560,00

B. Average tuition fee for first-year students in different faculties

	FACULTIES	FEE PER YEAR
1	Arts, Design and Architecture	R72 529,64
2	College of Business & Economics	R75 437,52
3	Education	R64 559,12
4	Engineering & The Built Environment	R69 883,26
5	Health Sciences	R60 741,22

C. Average cost for first-year tuition in the Faculty of Education

FEES PAYABLE

- A balance on fees is to be paid by July.

Students may qualify for a discount on tuition and accommodation/residence fees, should their accounts be settled (paid in full) for the year as follows:

- On or before 28 February 5%.
- On or before 31 March 3%.
- On or before 30 April 2%.

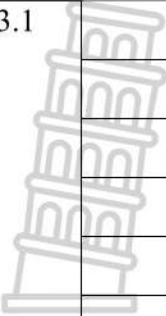
D. Accommodation fees

RESIDENCE/ACCOMMODATION	QUANTITY	TYPE OF ROOMS AND COST
Mayine – Mixed gender	30	Single rooms R47 320,00 per annum
	20	Double rooms R40 404,00 per annum
Horizon & Ndlovokazi females only	15	Single rooms R45 500,00 per annum
	15	Double rooms R39 676,00 per annum

NOTE:

- ✓ Horizon & Ndlovokazi females-only residence collects a total of R1 277 640 if fully used for the year.
- ✓ Double rooms are designed to have two separate beds for the two occupants of the same gender.
- ✓ Mixed gender residence, although different genders are accommodated in its public areas, each room's occupants are of the same gender.

	Solution	Marks
2.2.1		(2)
2.2.2		(2)
2.2.3		(3)
2.2.4		(5)
2.2.5		(2)

2.3.1	 	
2.3.2		(3)
2.3.3		(2)
2.3.4		(2)
		[36]



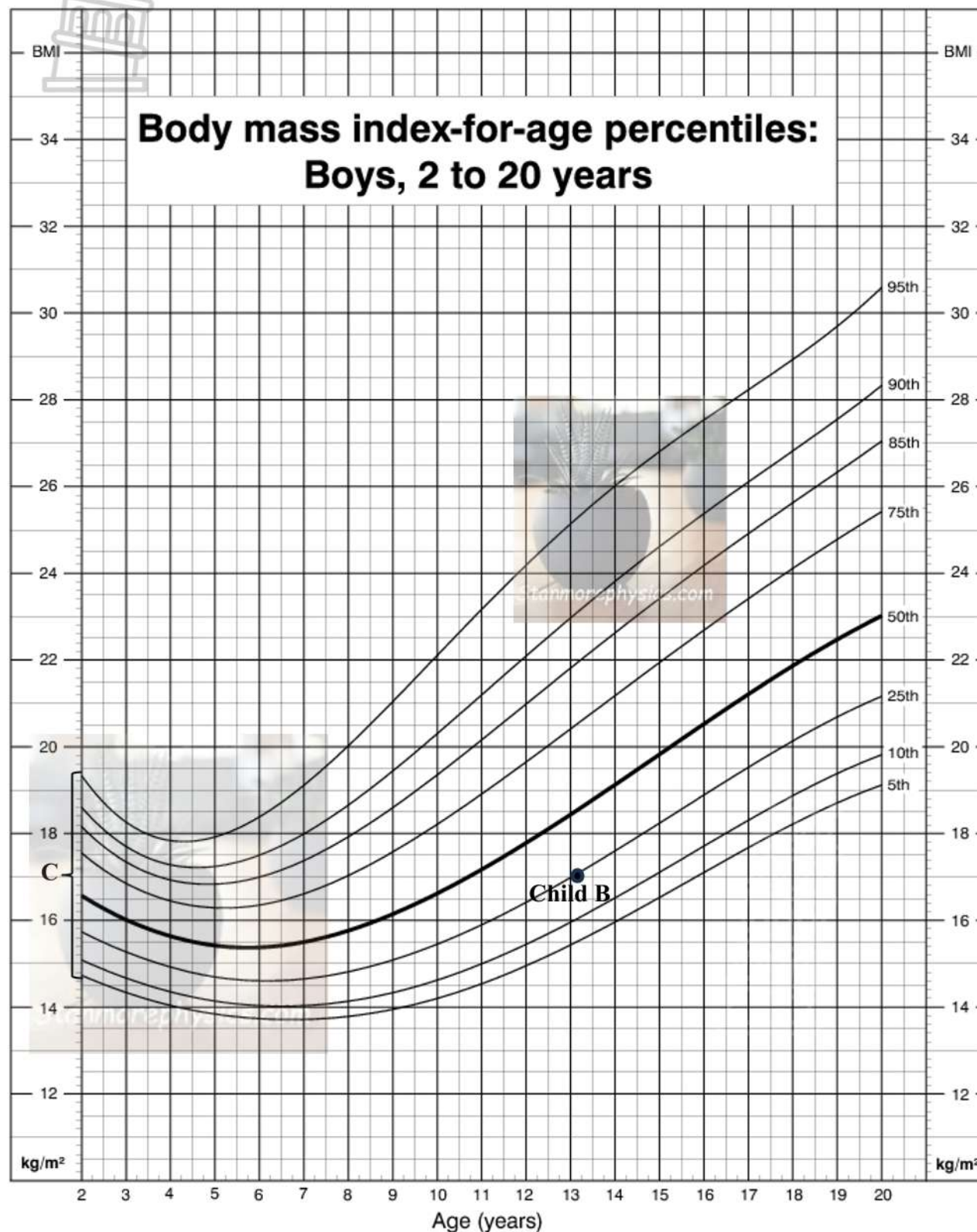
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QUESTION 3.1

ANNEXURE C

BODY MASS INDEX FOR AGE PERCENTILES, BOYS 2 YEARS TO 20 YEARS



[Source: Body Mass Index (BMI) Percentiles for Boys, 2 to 20 years]

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

	Solution	Marks
3.2.1		(2)
3.2.2		
3.2.3 (a)		(2)
3.2.3 (b)		(3)
3.2.4		
		[30]

QUESTION 4		
Solution		Marks
4.1.1 (a)		(2)
4.1.1 (b)		(2)
4.1.2		(4)
4.1.3		(3)
4.1.4		(3)
4.1.5		(2)

	Solution	Marks
4.2.1		(2)
4.2.2		(4)
4.2.3		(3)
		[25]



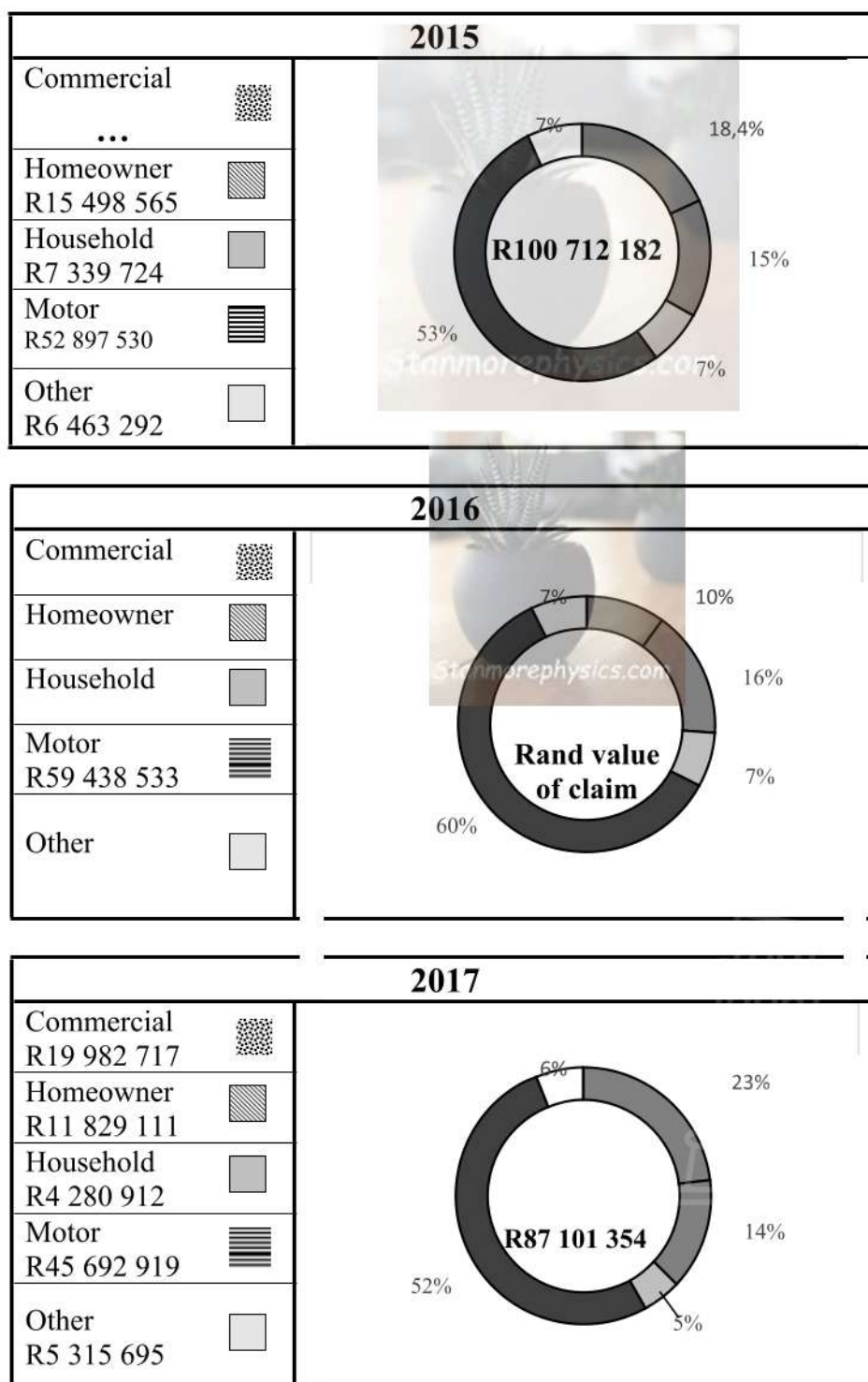
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QUESTION 5.1

ANNEXURE D

RAND VALUE OF INSURANCE CLAIMS DURING 2015 TO 2017 RESOLVED IN FAVOUR OF THE INSURED PER CLAIM TYPE



[Adapted from OSTI Annual Report, 2017 & <https://www.moonstone.co.za>]

QUESTION 5		
Solution		Marks
5.1		(2)
5.2		(3)
5.3 (a)		(4)
5.3 (b)		(3)
5.4 (a)		(5)

5.4 (b)		(2)
5.5		(4)
5.6		(2)
5.7		(2)
		[27]

TOTAL: 150

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Addit



RE-MARK/RE-CHECK				
Question	Marks			Initials
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
TOTAL				
HASH TOTAL				



education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION/ *VOORBEREIDENDE EKSAMEN*

GRADE/*GRAAD* 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1/ *WISKUNDIGE GELETTERDHEID V1*

SEPTEMBER 2026

MARKS/*PUNTE*: 150

MARKING GUIDELINE/ *NASIENRIGLYNE*

Symbol/Kode	Explanation/ <i>Verduideliking</i>
MA	Method with accuracy/ <i>Metode met akkuraatheid</i>
MCA	Method with consistent accuracy/ <i>Metode met volgehoue akkuraatheid</i>
CA	Consistent accuracy/ <i>Volgehoue akkuraatheid</i>
A	Accuracy/ <i>Akkuraatheid</i>
C	Conversion/ <i>Herleiding</i>
S	Simplification/ <i>Vereenvoudiging</i>
RT	Reading from a table/graph/document/diagram/ <i>Lees vanaf tabel/grafiek/dokument/diagram</i>
SF	Correct substitution in a formula/ <i>Korrekte vervanging in 'n formule</i>
O	Opinion/Explanation/ <i>Opinie/Verduideliking</i>
P	Penalty, e.g. for no units, incorrect rounding off, etc./ <i>Penalisering, bv. vir geen eenhede, verkeerde afronding, ens.</i>
NPR	No penalty for correct rounding/ <i>Geen penalisering vir korrekte afronding nie</i>
NPU	No penalty for omitting unit, but wrong unit is penalised/ <i>Geen penaliseringe indien die eenheid uitgelos is nie, maar wel indien 'n verkeerde eenheid gebruik word.</i>
AO	Answer only/ <i>Slegs antwoord</i>

These marking guidelines consist of 21 pages.
Hierdie nasienriglyne bestaan uit 21 bladsye.

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.
- If the candidate presents any extra solution when reading from a graph, table, layout plan and map, then penalise for every extra item presented.
- Rounding is an independent mark.
- General principle of marking: if the candidate makes one mistake, one mark is deducted.
- A conclusion mark can only be given if relevant calculations precede it.
- No penalty for rounding (NPR) if the first decimal is correct.

LET WEL:

- As 'n kandidaat 'n vraag TWEE KEER beantwoord, sien slegs die EERSTE poging na.
- As 'n kandidaat 'n antwoord van 'n vraag doodtrek (kanselleer) en nie oordoen nie, sien die doodgetrekte (gekanselleerde) poging na.
- Volgehoue akkuraatheid (CA) word in ALLE aspekte van die nasienriglyne toegepas; dit hou egter op by die tweede berekeningsfout.
- Wanneer 'n kandidaat aflesings vanaf 'n grafiek, tabel, uitlegplan en kaart geneem en ekstra antwoorde gee, penaliseer vir elke ekstra item.
- Afronding tel as 'n afsonderlike punt.
- Die algemene beginsel van merk as 'n leerder een fout maak, word een punt afgetrek.
- 'n Gevolgtrekkingspunt kan slegs gegee word indien relevante berekeninge dit voorgaan.
- Geen penalisering vir ronding (NPR) as die eerste desimaal korrek is nie.

QUESTION/VRAAG 1 [32 MARKS/PUNTE]		ANSWER ONLY FULL MARKS	
Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
1.1.1	✓✓ A E. or VAT inclusive.	2A VAT inclusive (2)	F L1 E
1.1.2	✓✓ A H. Half chance Accept: (½ chance) or 50% chance	2A half (½) chance (2)	P L1 E
1.1.3	✓✓ A C. or Outlier.	2A outlier (2)	D L1 M
1.1.4	✓✓ A A or Inflation.	2A inflation (2)	F L1 E
1.1.5	✓✓ A I or Interest rate.	2A interest rate (2)	F L1 E

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
1.2.1	✓✓A Six million five hundred and sixty-two thousand and fifty-three./ <i>Ses miljoen vyfhonderd twee-en-sestig duisend drie-en-vyftig.</i>	2A correct in words only (2)	D L1 E
1.2.2	✓✓A Continuous/ <i>Kontinue data</i>	2A correct classification (2)	D L1 E
* 1.2.3	✓✓RT Free State at 2 745 590/ <i>Vrystaat teen 2 745 590</i>	2RT correct province (2) Gauteng = 0 mark (National not a province)	D L1 E
1.2.4	✓ RT ✓ RT 1 873,3 ; 2 669,9 ; 2 806,2 ; 3 061,1 ; 3 073,7 ; 3 793,5 ; 4 343,9 ; 4 576,1 ; 6 601,9.	1RT all correct values 1MA correct order (2)	D L1 M
1.3.1	✓✓RT Cnr Market & State Street/ <i>H/v Market- en Statestraat</i>	2RT street name (2)	F L1 E
1.3.2 (a)	✓✓A 0 OR 0,0% OR/OF 0% OR/OF zero/nul OR/OF zero percent/ <i>nul persent</i>	2A correct rate (2)	F L1 E
1.3.2 (b)	✓✓A 11 or/of Eleven/ <i>of Elf</i>	2A eleven items (2)	F L1 E
1.3.3	Total before the discounts/ <i>totaal voor afslag</i> ✓ MA = 74,99 + 179,98 + 99,99 + 44,99 + 32,99 + 84,99 + 29,99 + 43,98 + 79,99 = R671,89 ✓ A OR/OF Total before the discounts/ <i>totaal voor die afslag</i> ✓ MA = R580,91 + R90,98 = R671,89 ✓ A	1MA adding all correct values 1A simplification 1MA adding all correct values 1A simplification (2)	F L1 E
* 1.3.4	H = Net + VAT H = R359,08 + R53,86 ✓ MA = R412,94 ✓ A	1MA adding correct values 1A answer (2)	F L1 E

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
1.3.5	✓✓ A R40 deduction from the cost of Satiskin/R40 <i>afrekkings van die koste van Satiskin</i> ✓✓ A OR/OF Deduction of R40 from R179,98 for Satiskin/<i>Afrekking van R40 van R179,98 vir</i> Satiskin ✓✓ A OR/OF Discounted amount/Discount of R40/ <i>Afslagbedrag/Afslag van R40</i> OR/OF ✓✓ A The amount deducted from the original price is due./<i>Die bedrag wat van die oorspronklike</i> <i>prys afgetrek is, is verskuldig.</i> OR <i>Actual payment is R40 less / lower with R40</i>	2RT discount (2)	F L1 E
1.3.6	✓✓ A A till slip is a document by a seller to a customer or buyer that details the sale of taxable goods or services./<i>'n</i> <i>Kasregisterstrokie is 'n dokument deur 'n</i> <i>verkoper aan 'n kliënt of koper wat die</i> <i>verkoop van belasbare goedere of dienste</i> <i>uiteensit.</i>	2A description (2)	F L1 E
		[32]	

QUESTION/VRAAG 2		[36 MARKS/PUNTE]	
Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
2.1.1	✓A 2 years/jaar 6 months/maande. ✓A OR/OF ✓✓A $30 \div 12 = 2,5 / 2 \frac{1}{2}$ years/jaar. ✓A ✓A 2 years / $\frac{1}{2}$ a year months	1A number of years 1A number of months (2)	F L1 E/M
2.1.2	Amount 1st year/Bedrag 1^{ste} jaar: $R50\,000 + R50\,000 \times \frac{9,5}{100}$ ✓MA = R50 000 + R4 750 ✓S = R54 750. ✓CA Amount 2nd year/Bedrag 2^{de} jaar: = R54 750 + R54 750 $\times \frac{9,5}{100}$ = R54 750 + R5 201,25 = R59 951,25 ✓CA Amt. in last 6 months/Bedrag in laaste 6 mnde: = R59 951,25 + $\frac{9,5}{100} \times \frac{6}{12}$ ✓MA $\times R59\,951,25$ = R62 798,93438 $\approx R62\,798,93$ ✓CA	1MA calculating percentage 1S simplification 1CA year 1 amount 1CA year 2 amounts 1MA six months 1CA final amount (6)	F L3 M

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
2.2.1	$60\,741,22 : 64\,559,12$ ✓MA $= 1: 1,06$ ✓CA	1MA values in order 1CA Simplified (2)	F L2
2.2.2	To encourage quick settlement of fees/ <i>Om vinnige vereffening van fooie aan te moedig.</i> OR/OF To avoid the institution using money it does not have to cater for student needs/ <i>Om te verhoed dat die instelling geld gebruik, wat nie in studentebehoefes voorsiening maak nie.</i>	2O correct reason (2)	F L4 M
2.2.3	Total/ <i>Totaal</i> : $= R5\,560,00 + R64\,559,12 - R3227,96 + R45\,500,00 - R2275.$ ✓RT $\approx R110\,116,16$ ✓CA	1MA sum of correct values 1MA subtracting both values 1CA amount (3)	F L2 M
2.2.4	Total collected fee/ <i>Totale ingevorderde fooi</i> $= 30 \times R47\,320,00 + 20 \times R40\,404,00$ ✓ $= R1\,419\,600 + R808\,080$ $= R2\,227\,680$ ✓CA Difference/ <i>Verskil</i> $= R2\,227\,680 - R1\,277\,640$ ✓MA $= R950\,040.$ ✓CA	1MA multiplying correct value by 30 1MA multiplying correct value by 20 1MA adding values 1CA amount 1CA subtracting correct values 1CA amount (5)	F L3 M/D
	Difference/ <i>Verskil</i> : $= [30 \times R47\,320,00 + 20 \times R40\,404,00] - [15 \times R45\,500,00 + 15 \times R39\,676,00]$ $= R2\,227\,680 - R1\,277\,640$ ✓CA $= R950\,040.$ ✓CA		

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
2.2.5	✓✓O - Affordability (share the rent and resources like utilities and furniture)/<i>Bekostigbaarheid (deel die huur en hulpbronne soos nutsdienste en meubels).</i> OR/OF ✓✓O - Built-in Companionship (roommate eases loneliness). /<i>Ingeboude kameraadskap (kamermaat verlig eensaamheid).</i> OR/OF ✓✓O - Shared responsibilities (chore rotation and budget-sharing)/<i>Gedeelde verantwoordelikhede (rotering van take en begrotingsdeling).</i> OR/OF ✓✓O - Social Skill & Networking (navigating personal boundaries, compromise, and communication builds life skills value beyond campus)/<i>Sosiale Vaardigheid en Netwerkvorming (om persoonlike grense te navigeer, kompromieë te sluit en kommunikasie te bevorder) bou lewensvaardighede se waarde verder as die kampus.</i>	2O reason 2O reason 2O reason 2O reason (2)	F L4 M

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
2.3.1	Tax bracket applicable for the salary/ <i>Belastingkategorie van toepassing op die salaris:</i> Annual Salary/ = $12 \times R64\,034$ ✓ MA <i>Jaarlikse salaris</i> = R768 408. ✓ CA Hence, tax bracket applicable: Block E/ ✓ A <i>Dus, belastingkategorie van toepassing: Blok E</i> OR/OF 7th block/7^{de} blok ✓ A OR/OF 3rd from the bottom block/ ✓ A <i>3^{de} van onderste blok</i> OR/OF 39% block/blok ✓ A OR/OF 641 401 – 817 600 ✓ A	1MA multiply monthly salary by 12 1CA annual salary 1A the correct tax bracket 1A the correct tax bracket 1A the correct tax bracket 1A the correct tax bracket 1A the correct tax bracket 1A the correct tax bracket (3)	F L2 M
2.3.2	Tax due/<i>Belasting verskuldig:</i> ✓RT ✓SF R170 734 + 39% of (R768 408 – R641 400) = R220 267,12 – R16 425 ✓CA ✓MA = R203 842,12 pa. ✓CA Annual Salary – Annual tax/<i>Jaarlikse salaris – Jaarlikse belasting</i> ✓MCA R768 408 – R203 842,12 = R564 565,88 ✓CA	MCA from 2.3.1 1RT correct tax bracket 1SF substitution <u>1CA simplification</u> 1MA subtracting rebates 1CA annual tax 1MCA difference between salary and tax 1CA Annual salary (7)	F L3 D

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
2.3.3	✓✓ O Contributing to a registered medical aid/scheme./Bydra tot 'n geregistreerde mediese fonds/skema. OR/OF ✓✓ O Contributing toward a retirement annuity fund./Bydra tot 'n aftree-annuïteitsfonds. OR/OF ✓✓ O Make Charitable Donations (need receipts to claim these deductions) OR/OF ✓✓ O Utilize Travel and Subsistence Allowances (can claim deductions for actual business kilometers traveled, supported by accurate logs).	20 reason (2)	F L4 D
2.3.4	✓✓ O To ensure that those who earn more contribute a greater share to the national coffers (economy or treasury)./Om te verseker dat diegene wat meer verdien 'n groter deel tot die nasionale skatkis (of tesourie) bydra. OR/OF ✓✓ O It ensures fair contribution across different income levels./Dit verseker billike bydrae oor verskillende inkomstevlakke.	20 reason (2)	F L4 D
[36]			

QUESTION/VRAAG 3		[30 MARKS/PUNTE]	
Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
3.1.1 (a)	✓MA Measures apart = $90^{\text{th}} - 25^{\text{th}}$ ✓RT Mates uit mekaar = $90^{\text{ste}} - 25^{\text{ste}}$ ✓CA = 65% apart/uit mekaar	1RT correct percentiles 1MA subtracting correctly 1CA answer (3)	D/BS L2 E
3.1.1 (b)	✓✓RT Overweight OR Percentile $85^{\text{th}} - 95^{\text{th}}$ ✓✓RT Oorgewig OF Persentiel $85^{\text{ste}} - 95^{\text{ste}}$	2RT correct category (2)	D L2 E
3.1.2	✓ ✓O The boy must be engaged more in physical activities like (exercise; manual work; walking; etc.)/Die seun moet meer betrokke wees by fisiese aktiwiteite soos (oefening; handewerk; stap; ens.) OR/OF ✓ ✓O Improve/Better his diet (eat healthy and drink non-acidic liquids/non-fizzy drinks)/Verbeter sy dieet (eet gesond en drink nie-suur vloeistowwe)	2O reason (2)	D L4 E
3.1.3	✓RT Child B is 13 years old/Kind B is 13 jaar oud ✓✓RT BMI = 17 kg/m^2.	1RT age 13 2RT correct BMI value (3)	D L2 E
3.1.4	The chart shows that at age 2 years/Die grafiek toon dit op die ouderdom van 2 jaar: ✓ O ✓ O • 95% of boys have a BMI less than 19,4 and/95% van seuns het 'n BMI van minder as 19,4 en ✓✓O • 5% of boys have a BMI equal to or more than 14,65./5% van seuns het 'n BMI gelyk aan of meer as 14,65.	2O reason 2O reason (4)	D L4 D/M

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
3.1.5	✓✓O Physical development of boys and girls differs (i.e. not occurring at the same pace/rate)/<i>Die fisiese ontwikkeling van seuns en meisies verskil (d.w.s. vind nie teen dieselfde tempo plaas nie)</i> OR/OF ✓✓O The girls will have a similar curve, but towards the teenage years, girls grow more quickly/faster, and this will influence their BMIs./<i>Die meisies sal 'n soortgelyke kurwe hê, maar teen die tienerjare groei meisies vinniger, en dit sal hul BMI's beïnvloed.</i> OR/OF ✓✓O Girls and boys grow at a similar rate until elementary school. Girls start growing at a faster pace in late elementary school, and boys then catch up and overtake them, growing taller than girls./<i>Meisies en seuns groei teen 'n soortgelyke tempo tot laerskool. Meisies begin teen 'n vinniger tempo groei in die laat laerskool, en seuns haal hulle dan in en steek hulle verby, en word langer as meisies.</i>	2O reason (2)	D L4 D/M
3.2.1	✓✓ RT 82 marks/punte OR/OF ✓✓ RT Eighty two / <i>twee en dertig</i>	2RT eighty-two (2)	D L1 M
3.2.2	✓ RT ✓MA $Q3 = \frac{73}{150} \times 100$ = 48,6666667 = 48,67% ✓ R	1RT numerator 1MA denominator of 150 1MA calculating a Percentage 1R simplification (4)	D L2/3 M

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
3.2.3 (a)	Range = Highest mark – Lowest Mark/Reikwydte = Hoogste punt – Laagste punt $= 82 - 59$ ✓MA $= 23$ ✓CA	CA from 3.2.1 1MA range concept 1CA answer (2)	D L2 M
3.2.3 (b)	IQR/IKO = Q3 – Q1 ✓RT $= 73 - 64$ ✓MA $= 9$ ✓CA	CA from 3.2.2 1RT correct values 1MA IQR concept 1CA answer (3)	D L2 M
3.2.4	• The interquartile range is a better measure of spread/Die interkwartielreeks is 'n beter maatstaf van verspreiding. ✓O • Reason: As 50% of the data values are represented. /Rede: Aangesien 50% van die datawaardes verteenwoordig word. ✓✓O • The IQR is not affected by the outlier. /Die IKO word nie deur die uitskieter beïnvloed nie. ✓✓O	1O interquartile range 2O explanation/reason (3)	D L4 M
		[30]	

QUESTION/VRAAG 4		[26 MARKS/PUNTE]	
Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
4.1.1 (a)	✓✓RT Pernille Harder.	2RT correct player (2)	D L1 E
4.1.1 (b)	✓✓A Bar graph. Staafgrafiek	2A type of graph (2)	D L1/2 E
4.1.2	$\% \text{ incr.}/\% \text{ verhoging}$ $= \frac{2025 \text{ salary} - 2023 \text{ salary}}{2023 \text{ salary}} \times 100\%$ $= \frac{449\,000 - 417\,000}{417\,000} \times 100\%$ $= 7,673860911$ $\approx 7,7\%.$	1RT correct numerator 1RT reading correct values 1MA percent calc. 1CA simplification (4)	F L3 M
4.1.3	Highest paid female footballer 2023: Highest paid female footballer 2025/Hoogstbetaalde vroulike sokkerspeler 2023: Hoogstbetaalde vroulike sokkerspeler 2025 $417\,000 : 835\,000$ ✓RT ✓MA $1 : 2$ ✓A	1RT correct values 1MA correct order 1CA simplification (3)	F/BS L2 M
4.1.4	$\pounds 382\,500$ to/na ZAR $= 382\,500 \div \frac{1}{23,85}$ [conv. Factor = $\frac{1}{23,85}$] $= 0,04192872117]$ $= R9\,122\,625,001$ $\approx R9\,122\,625,00$ ✓CA OR/OF Unknown Rands/Onbekende Rand $= \pounds 301\,750$ ✓MA $R23,85 = 1 \text{ pound/pond sterling}$ ✓MA $\text{Amount/Bedrag in ZAR} = 382\,500 \times R23,85$ ✓CA $= R9\,122\,625$	1MA conversion factor 1C conversion to ZAR 1CA annual salary in Rand 1MA proportion 1C conversion to ZAR 1CA annual salary in Rand (3)	F L2 M

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
4.1.5	- Commercial (sponsorship & endorsements) revenues. ✓✓O <i>Kommersiële (borgskap en endossemente) inkomste</i> OR/OF - TV Subscription. ✓✓O <i>TV-intekening</i> OR/OF ✓✓O - Matchday (spectator tickets) revenue. ✓✓O <i>Inkomste vir wedstryddagkaartjies (toeskouerkaartjies)</i> OR/OF - Broadcasting fees. ✓✓O <i>Uitsaaifooi</i> OR/OF ✓✓O - Sponsorship (Banks ; Cell-phone networks; etc). ✓✓O <i>Borgskap (Banke; Selfoonnetwerke; ens.)</i> OR/OF ✓✓O - Team or individual endorsement (e.g. ADIDAS; NIKE; TIGER;PUMA; etc.)/ <i>Span- of individuele endossement (bv. ADIDAS; NIKE; TIGER; PUMA; ens.)</i> OR/OF - Monthly grant by leagues / League's per team monthly allocation	20 reason (2)	F L4 D

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
4.2.1	Total fines/ = 1 302 383 × R3 000 ✓MA <i>Totale boetes</i> = R3 907 149 000 ✓CA	1MA multiply correct values 1CA the value (2)	F L1 E
4.2.2	Roadworthy = Registered – Unroadworthy/ <i>Padwaardig = Geregistreer –</i> <i>Onpadwaardig</i> ✓MA = 13 023 834 – 1 302 383 = 11 721 451 ✓CA $P_{\text{(roadworthy/Padwaardig)}} = \frac{11\,721\,451}{13\,023\,834}$ ✓MA = 0,9000000307 ✓CA ≈ 0,9 cars OR/OF ≈ 90%	1MA difference 1CA registered cars 1MA numerator and Denominator 1CA answer as a decimal (4)	P L2 E/M
4.2.3	Total number of cars stopped per day/<i>Totale aantal motors wat per dag gestop word:</i> = 1 – 0,9 ✓MA = 0,1 × 30 ✓MA ✓CA = 3 cars/motors OR/OF $100\% - 90\% = 10\%$ ✓MA <i>unroadworthy/onpadwaardig</i> = 10% × 30 = $\frac{10}{100} \times 30$ ✓MA = 3 cars ✓CA OR/OF $(1\,302\,383 \div 13\,023\,834) \times 100 =$ 9,999999999 ≈ 10% ✓MA = 10% of/van 30 ✓MA = 3 cars/motors ✓CA	1MA subtracting from the whole 1MA multiply 0,1 by 30 1CA number of cars 1MA subtracting from 100% 1MA multiply 10% by 30 1CA number of cars 1MA calc unroadworthy as a 100% 1MA multiply 10% by 30 1CA number of cars (3)	MCA from 4.2.2 P L2 M
		[25]	

QUESTION/VRAAG 5		[27 MARKS/PUNTE]	
Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
5.1	A pie chart displays parts (segments) in relation to the total of the items being compared. ✓✓ O <i>'n Sirkeldiagram vertoon dele (segmente) in verhouding tot die totaal van die items wat vergelyk word.</i> OR/OF ✓✓ O Easy to visualise proportions at a glance/Maklik om verhoudings in 'n oogopslag te visualiseer. OR/OF ✓✓ O Each slice of the pie represents a category's proportion relative to the total, making it easy to see which categories dominate or are less significant/Elke sny van die koek verteenwoordig 'n kategorie se verhouding relatief tot die totaal, wat dit maklik maak om te sien watter kategorieë oorheers of minder belangrik is. OR/OF ✓✓ O A pie chart allows viewers to quickly grasp the relative sizes of each category without needing to interpret the lengths of bars./'n Sirkeldiagram laat kykers toe om vinnig die relatiewe groottes van elke kategorie te begryp sonder om die lengtes van stawe te hoef te interpreteer.	20 reason (2)	D L4 D/M

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
5.2	Commercial claims/<i>Kommersiële eise</i> in 2015: ✓RT $= R100\,712\,182 - (R52\,897\,530 + R15\,498\,565 + R7\,339\,724 + R6\,463\,292)$ ✓M $= R100\,712\,182 - R82\,199\,111$ $= R18\,513\,071$ $\approx R19\,000\,000 \quad \checkmark R$ $\approx R18,5 \text{ million/miljoen}$ OR/OF Commercial claims/<i>Kommersiële eise</i> ✓RT $= 18,4\% \times R100\,712\,182 \quad \checkmark M$ $= R18\,531\,041,49$ $= R19\,000\,000 \quad \checkmark R$ Accept/Aanvaar $\approx R18,5$ million/miljoen	1RT all correct values 1M subtracting from the total 1R rounded value OR/OF 1RT correct values 1M percentage calculation 1R rounded value (3)	F L2 M/E
5.3 (a)	✓MA 60% of the total Rand value/<i>van die totale Randwaarde</i> = R59 438 533 Hence, total of/<i>Gevolgtrek is die totaal van</i> 2016 $\times$ 60% = R59 438 533 ✓MA Total of/<i>Totaal van</i> 2016 = R59 438 533 $\div$ 60% ✓MA $= R99\,064\,221,67 \quad \checkmark A$ OR/OF 2016 60% – R59 438 533 10% – R9 906 422,17 16% – R15 850 275,47 $2 \times 7\% - R6\,934\,495,52 \times 2$ } ✓MA Total/Totaal: 60% + 10% + 16% + $2 \times 7\%$ $= R59\,438\,533 + R9\,906\,422,17 + R15\,850\,275,47 + R6\,934\,495,52 \quad \checkmark MA$ $= R99\,064\,221,67 \quad \checkmark CA$	1MA relating values 1MA correct percentage 1MA dividing (changing subject) 1A simplification 1MA calc. % for all values 1MA adding values subject) 1MA simplification 1CA simplification (4)	F L3 M/D

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
5.3 (b)	Sum value/Somtotaal (Total/Totaal 2016 + 2017): $= R99\,064\,221,67 + R87\,101\,354 \quad \checkmark MA$ $= R186\,165\,575,70 \quad \checkmark CA$ $\approx R186\,165\,600 \quad \checkmark R$	MCA from 5.3 (a) 1MA adding relevant values 1CA sum 1RT rounding to hundred (3)	L2 E
5.4 (a)	Percentage Household/% Huishouding $= \frac{7\,339\,724}{100\,712\,182} \times 100\% \quad \checkmark RT \quad \checkmark MA$ $= 7,28782\ldots \% \quad \checkmark A$ Percentage Other/Ander % $= \frac{6\,463\,292}{100\,712\,182} \times 100\% = 6,41758\ldots \% \quad \checkmark A$ His statement is valid; the percentage should be 6% if rounded down/. $\checkmark O$ <i>Sy stelling is geldig; die persentasie behoort 6% te wees as dit afgerond word.</i> OR/OF Rand value of the sectors/Randwaarde van die sektore $\checkmark RT$ $= 7\% \times R100\,712\,182 \quad \checkmark MA$ $= R7\,049\,852,74 \quad \checkmark A$ $\checkmark O$ Both household and other were supposed to be R7 049 852,74 but it is not. $\therefore$ Her statement is valid/Beide huishouding en ander was veronderstel om R7 049 852,74 te wees, maar dit is nie. $\therefore$ Haar stelling is geldig. $\checkmark O$	1RT correct values 1MA multiplying with 100% 1A simplification 1A simplification 1O verification OR/OF 1RT correct values 1MA percentage calculation 1A simplification 1O both should have the same value 1O verification (5)	D L4 M

Q/V	Solution/Oplissing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
5.4 (b)	When subtracting the percentages of ✓✓O Commercial, Homeowner, Household and motor from 100%. Other will be 7% due to % values in a circle diagram/<i>Wanneer die persentasies van Kommersieel, Huiseienaar, Huishouding en Motor van 100% afgetrek word, sal die Ander 7% wees as gevolg van %-waardes in 'n sirkeldiagram.</i> OR/OF $100\% - (18,4\% + 15\% + 7\% + 53\%) = 6,6\%$ ✓✓O $\approx 7\%$ Hence, 6,6% and 7% will have the same size segment on a pie chart. Because of rounding/<i>Dus sal 6,6% en 7% dieselfde grootte segment op 'n sirkelgrafiek hê. As gevolg van afronding.</i> OR/OF ✓✓O Graphically 6,6% is very close to 7%/<i>Grafies is 6,4% baie naby aan 7%</i>	20 reflecting (2)	D L4 D/M
5.5	Number of successful claims/<i>Aantal suksesvolle eise</i> ✓MA = $14,086\% \times 2\,200$ $\approx 309 / 310$ ✓A Average paid out/<i>Gemiddeld uitbetaal</i> = $\frac{R11\,829\,111}{309}$ ✓MA = R38 281,91 ✓CA [accept also/<i>aanvaar ook</i> R38 158,42] Afrikaans ONLY Number of successful claims/<i>Aantal suksesvolle eise</i> ✓MA = $14\,086\% \times 2\,200$ $\approx 309\,892$ ✓A Average paid out/<i>Gemiddeld uitbetaal</i> = $\frac{R11\,829\,111}{309\,892}$ ✓M = R38,17 ✓CA	1MA % calculation 1A simplification 1MA dividing 1CA simplification 1MA % calculation 1A simplification 1MA dividing 1CA simplification (4)	F L3 M/D

Q/V	Solution/Oplossing	Explanation/Verduideliking	T&L
5.6	✓A The percentage of OTHER claims remained the same/constant from 2015 to 2016, but then again went down from 2016 to 2017./ <i>Die persentasie ANDER-eise het dieselfde/konstant gebly van 2015 tot 2016, maar het weer van 2016 tot 2017 afgeneem.</i>	1A constant 2016 1A down 2017 (2)	D L4 M/E
5.7	✓✓O The insurance company believes the claim is not valid. <i>Die versekeringsmaatskappy glo dat die eis nie geldig is nie</i> OR/OF ✓✓O They suspect it is a fraudulent claim. <i>Hulle vermoed dat dit 'n oneerlike eis is.</i> OR/OF ✓✓O They don't believe the item was specified in policy document/package. <i>Hulle glo nie dat die item gespesifiseer is nie.</i> OR/OF ✓✓O Under insured /Onder verseker OR/OF ✓✓O 2O reason Unpaid premiums/Onbetaalde premies OR/OF ✓✓O Too many claims to date/Te veel keer ge-eis tot datum OR/OF ✓✓O Negligence on the side of the client/Nalatigheid aan die kant van die eiser. OR/OF ✓✓O Any other valid reason/Enige ander geldige rede	(2)	F L4 D/M
		[27]	
TOTAL/TOTAAL: 150			

MARKING NOTES TO CONSIDER

	RESPONSE	MARKS
1.2.3	2 745 590 only	1 mark
	Gauteng Province (National is not RSA province)	0 mark
1.2.4	Omission of one VALUE where data is in correct order	1 mark
1.3.2 (a)	Zero comma zero OR Zero comma zero percent	2 marks
1.3.2 (b)	8 OR eight (pack of 6 as 1 and 2 × wrapped cans as 1 each)	1 mark
	14 items OR 9 items	0 mark
1.3.3	ADDING CORRECTLY but omission of one VALUE price.	1 mark
1.3.4	R167,97 + R53,86 = R221,83 for an ANS	1 mark
2.2.1	64 559,12 : 60 741,22 (– 1 mark incorrect order) = 1: 0,94 (unit ratio and correct simplification)	1 mark
4.1.1 (a)	Pernille Or Harder	2 marks
4.1.3	835 000 : 417 000 1 : 0,499 1 : 0,5	1 mark