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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UMLAZI DISTRICT

GRADE 10

LIFE SCIENCES P1

NOVEMBER 2025

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MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 ½ Hours

This paper consists of 16 pages

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INSTRUCTIONS

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 according to the numbering system used in the 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 may use a non-programmable calculator, protractor and a compass
11. Write neatly and legibly
12. Round off all calculations to TWO decimal places

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK,
for example 1.1.11 D.

1.1.1 Which ONE of the following reagents is used to test for glucose?

A Ether
B Benedict's solution
C Iodine solution
D Million's reagent

1.1.2 In which phase of mitosis does DNA replication take place?

A Metaphase
B Prophase
C Telophase
D Interphase

1.1.3 Which ONE of the following tissues detects and co-ordinates information about changes in the environment?

A Epithelial tissue
B Connective tissue
C Nerve tissue
D Muscle tissue

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1.1.4 The tissue that joins bone to bone is the …

A tendon.
B muscle.
C hyaline cartilage
D ligament.

1.1.5 Which ONE of the following compounds makes up the structural component of the cell wall?

A Fat
B Cellulose
C Glucose
D Amino acid

1.1.6 Lipids differ from carbohydrates in that…

A lipids are more soluble in water.
B the ratio of hydrogen to oxygen is greater than 2:1 in lipids.
C the ratio of hydrogen to oxygen is less than 2:1 in lipids.
D only lipids supply energy.

1.1.7 Plants adapted to live in dry and arid conditions are called…

A mesophytes.
B xerophytes.
C gametophytes.
D hydrophytes.

1.1.8 The parts of the microscope that magnifies the image are the…downloaded from stanmorephysics

A mirror and diaphragm.
B stage and mirror.
C eyepiece and objective lens.
D objective lens and diaphragm.

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1.1.9 The skeletal system of an earthworm is a/an…

A endoskeleton.
B exoskeleton.
C cartilaginous skeleton.
D hydrostatic skeleton.

1.1.10 Companion cells in plants are characteristic of…

A phloem tissue.
B xylem
C epidermal tissue.
D chlorenchyma.

(10 x 2) **(20)**

1.2 Give the correct **biological term** for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The fluid matrix found in the chloroplast.
1.2.2 The process by which carbon dioxide moves out of the stomata of the leaf.
1.2.3 The substance upon which an enzyme acts.
1.2.4 A disease that results in the yellowing of leaves in plants.
1.2.5 The process by which enzymes lose their shape and function due to high temperatures.
1.2.6 Nucleic acid in the cell that carries hereditary characteristics.
1.2.7 The platform on which a microscope slide is placed.
1.2.8 Transport of manufactured food from the leaves to the other parts of the plant.
1.2.9 The division of the cytoplasm during mitosis.
1.2.10 Bean-shaped cells that form the stomata in the leaf epidermis

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

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1.3 Indicate whether each of the descriptions in COLUMN I applies 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 number (1.3.1 to 1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	COLUMN I	**COLUMN II**
1.3.1	Excessive nutrients in water which cause dense growth of algae	A. Germination B. Eutrophication
1.3.2	Involuntary muscle tissue	A. Cardiac B. Striated
1.3.3	Reduces friction between bones at joints	A. Hyaline cartilage B. Yellow elastic cartilage
1.3.4	Element required for the formation of haemoglobin	A. Magnesium B. Iron
1.3.5	Increases the absorption of calcium in the body	A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin D

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

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1.4 Read the EXTRACT below and answer the questions that follow.

Enzymes are used by the pulp and paper industry for the removal of glues, adhesives and coatings that are introduced to the pulp during the recycling of paper.

1.4.1 What type of organic molecule is an enzyme? (1)

1.4.2 State ONE property of enzymes that makes them suitable for use in industry. (1)

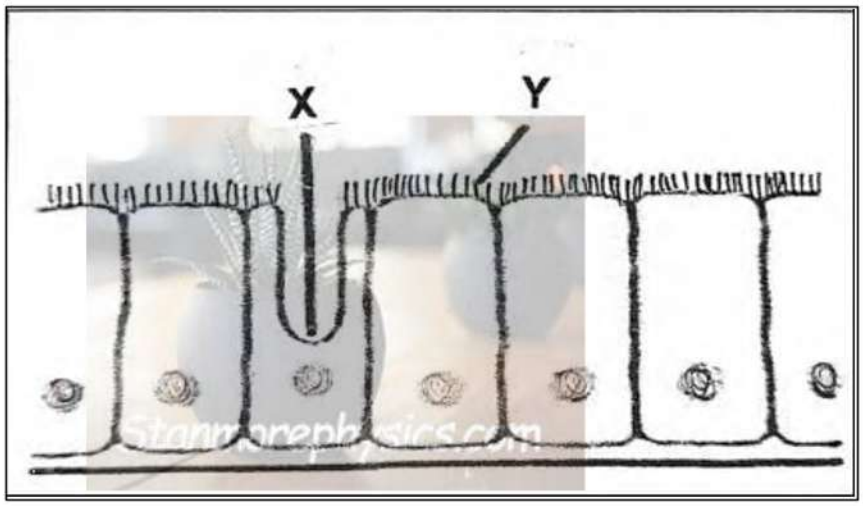
1.4.3 Explain how enzymes help in the recycling of paper when removing glue (2)

1.4.4 Give ONE advantage of using enzymes instead of chemical methods to remove glue in the paper industry. (2)

(6)

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1.5 Study the diagram below and answer the questions set



1.5.1 Identify the tissue in the diagram above. (1)

1.5.2 Name the hair-like structures labelled Y. (1)

1.5.3 State the function of cell labelled X. (1)

1.5.4 State ONE location in the human body where this tissue is found. (1)

(4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION TWO

2.1 Study the table below which shows the composition of certain food types, per 100 g units, in the human diet and answer the questions that follow. downloaded from Stanmorephysics

FOOD TYPE	ENERGY (kJ)	PROTEIN (g)	FATS (g)	CARBO-HYDRATES (g)	CAL CIUM (mg)	IRON (mg)	VIT. A (µg)	VIT. C (µg)
Bacon	1983	18,0	52,0	0	15	0	0	0
Beans	376	7,0	0,4	22,0	65	2,4	298	0
Bread	1072	8,8	1,4	58,1	102	1,8	0	0
Butter	3230	0,2	87,3	0	1,7	0	2015	1,5
Milk	281	3,9	4,6	5,4	129	0,15	87	0,1

2.1.1 (a) Which food type supplies the best overall nutrition to the body? (1)

(b) Give a reason for the answer in QUESTION 2.1.1(a). (2)

2.1.2 Which food type:

(a) provides the most energy per serving? (1)

(b) provides the least energy per serving? (1)

(c) would probably be most effective for preventing bleeding gums? (1)

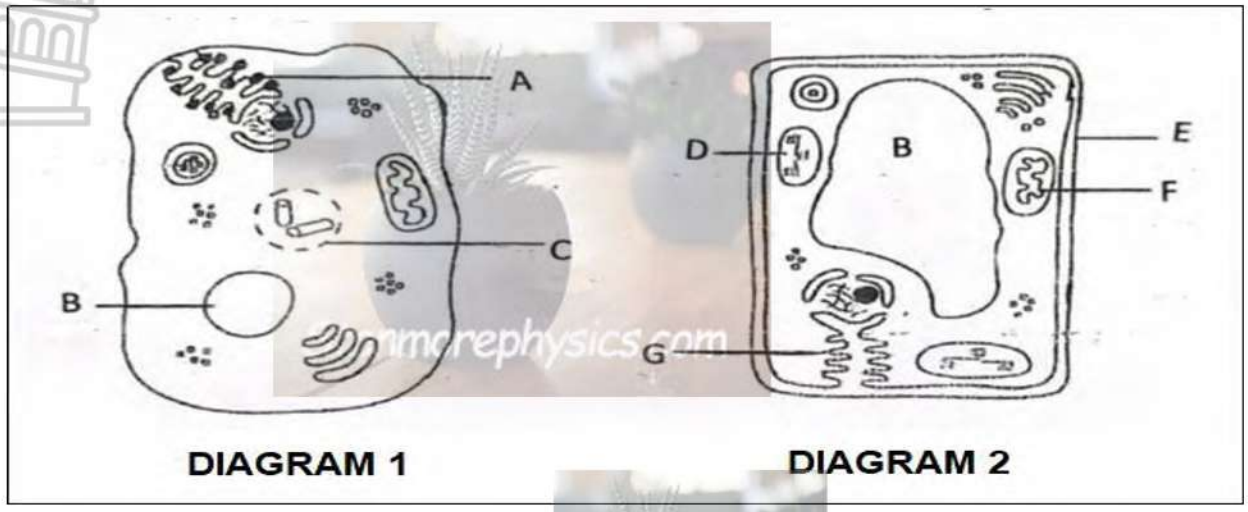
(d) would probably be effective for growth and development? (1)

2.1.3 The required dietary allowance of iron is 18 mg per day. Calculate the percentage iron which is provided by a 100 g serving of bread per day. Show ALL working. (3)

(10)

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2.2 Study the following diagrams of typical cells below and answer the questions set.



2.2.1 (a) Which diagram,1 or 2, represents a plant cell? (1)

(b) Give TWO visible reasons for the answer in QUESTION 2.2.1(a). (2)

2.2.2 Write down the LETTER of the part that is associated with:

(a) protein synthesis. (1)

(b) photosynthesis. (1)

(c) osmoregulation. (1)

2.2.3 Identify the part labelled:

(a) B (1)

(b) C (1)

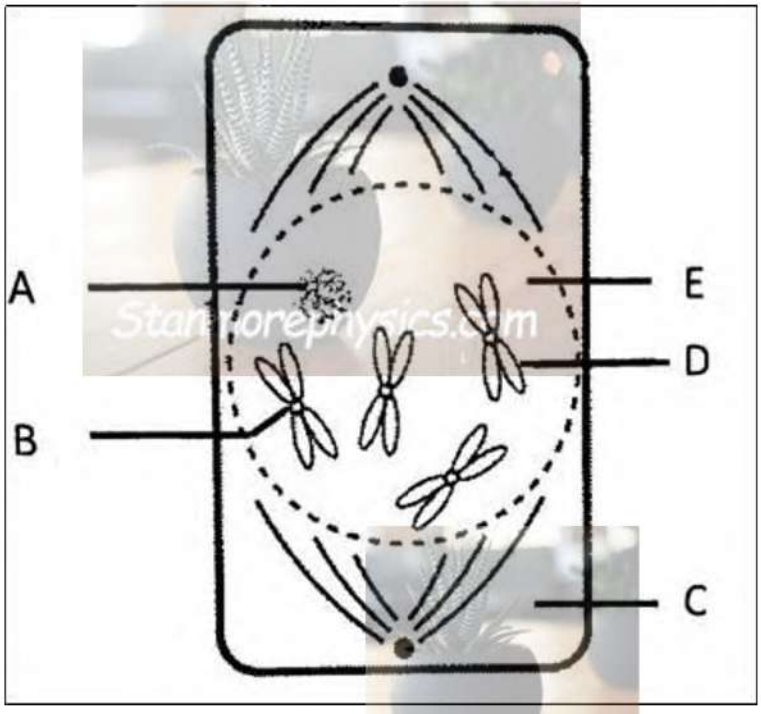
(c) G (1)

2.2.4 Explain why the organelle labelled F is referred to as the "powerhouse" of the cell. (2)

(11)

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2.3 Study the diagram below showing a phase of mitosis and answer the questions that follow,



2.3.1 Identify the phase of mitosis represented above (1)

2.3.2 Write down the LETTER only of the part that represents the:

(a) nucleolus. (1)

(b) chromatid. (1)

(c) centromere. (1)

2.3.3 How many chromosomes would be expected in each of the daughter cells after mitosis? (1)

(5)

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2.4 Read the extract below on cancer and answer the questions set.

> Cancer is a disease that results from uncontrolled cell division. When cells grow uncontrollably, they form a mass called a tumour. Some tumours are benign and some are malignant. Cancer can develop in almost any part of the body. Common causes of cancer include smoking, exposure to harmful chemicals, radiation and certain viruses. Lifestyle factors such as poor diet and lack of exercise may also increase the risk of cancer. Early detection plays an important role in controlling the disease before it spreads.
> Source: https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/understanding

2.4.1 Name the type of cell division by which the cancer cells divide uncontrollably. (1)

2.4.2 Differentiate between a benign and malignant tumour. (2)

2.4.3 Mention TWO risk factors of cancer stated in the extract (2)

2.4.4 List TWO treatments for cancer (2)

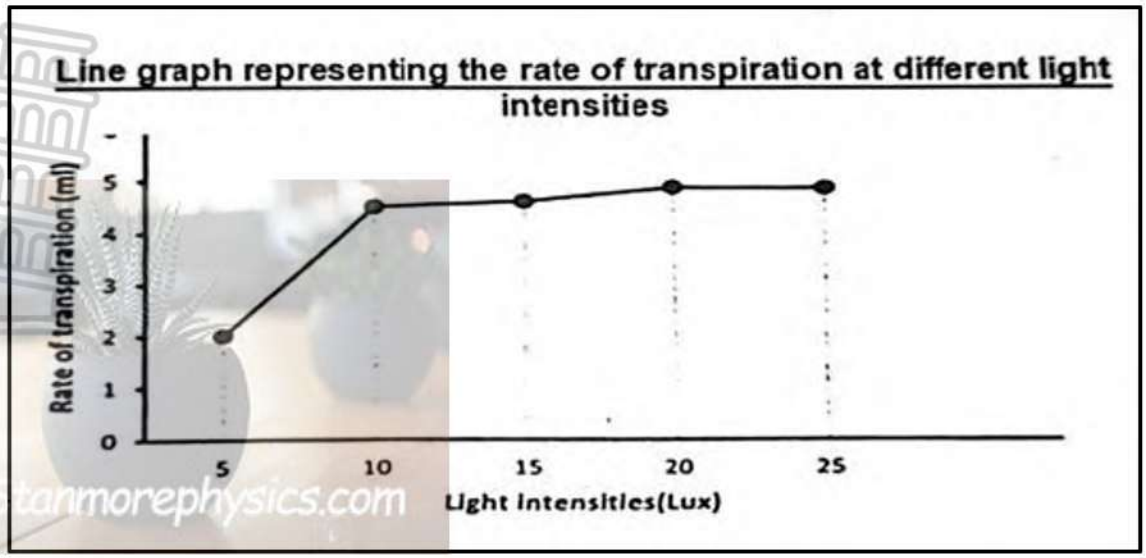
2.4.5 Name TWO common forms of cancer in females. (2)

(9)

2.5 Grade 10 learners conducted an investigation to determine the effect of different light intensities on the rate of transpiration in leaves. The procedure was as follows:

- leafy shoots of the same plant were used.
- the leafy shoots were of the same age.
- the leafy shoots were labelled, leafy shoot A and leafy shoot B.
- leafy shoot A was exposed to different light intensities.
- leafy shoot B was placed in a dark area.
- all other factors affecting the rate of transpiration were kept constant. downloaded from Stanmorephysics
- the results of the investigation were recorded every hour for each group.

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2.5.1 Define the term *transpiration*. (2)

2.5.2 Identify the:

(a) Dependent variable (1)

(b) Independent variable (1)

2.5.3 Describe the relationship shown between the light intensity and the rate of transpiration. (2)

2.5.4 Why does the rate of transpiration reach a state of equilibrium between 20 and 25 Lux light intensity? (2)

2.5.5 List TWO factors affecting the rate of transpiration other than the one that was investigated. (2)

2.5.6 List TWO ways in which learners increased the validity of the investigation. (2)

2.5.7 Explain why group B was included in the investigation. (3)

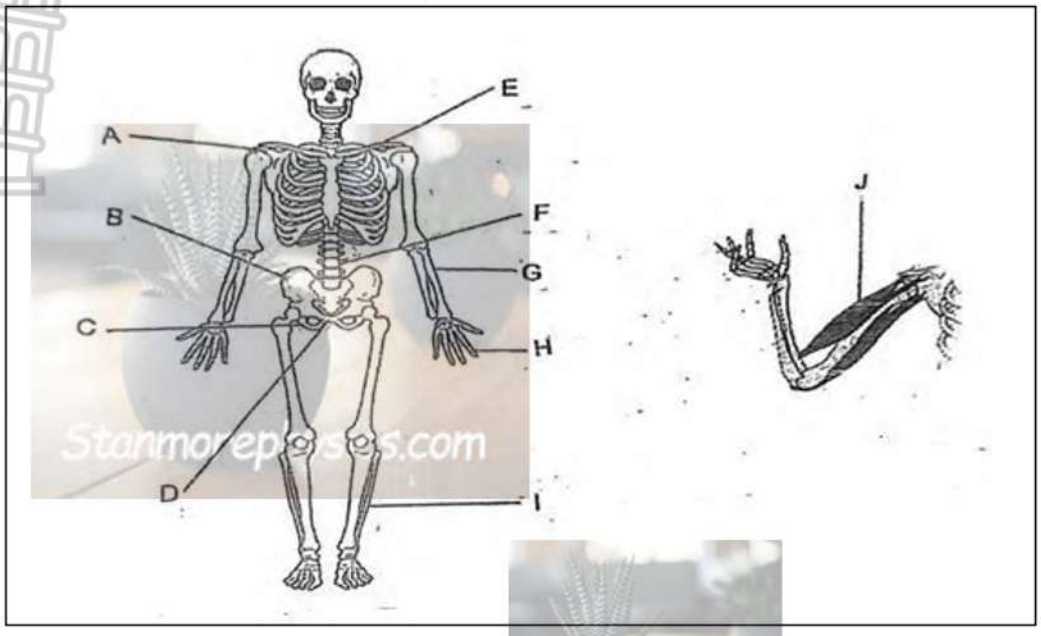
(15)

[50]

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QUESTION THREE

3.1 Study the diagram of the human skeleton and the diagram of the upper arm and answer the questions that follow.



3.1.1 Provide labels for bones labelled:

(a) E (1)

(b) G (1)

(c) H (1)

(d) I (1)

3.1.2 Give the letters only of bones that make up the pelvic girdle (3)

3.1.3 Identify the TYPE of muscle labelled J. (1)

3.1.4 State TWO functions of the human skeleton. (2)

3.1.5 A person sustains an injury to part F.

(a) Identify the region in the vertebral column in which bone F is located (1)

(b) Explain how this injury may affect the person (2)

3.1.6 Suggest why the bones of the lower limbs should be stronger than those of the upper limbs (3)

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3.1.7 Explain ONE advantage of an endoskeleton over an exoskeleton (2)

(18)

3.2 Bone and teeth are largely made up of protein and calcium salts. The hardness of the material depends on the amount of calcium salts present. Dentine and enamel are the two materials which make up teeth.

Scientists investigated which part of the tooth is the hardest.

The table below shows the amount of calcium salts and protein in bone, dentine and enamel. Study the table of results and answer the questions that follow.

TYPE OF MATERIAL	COMPOSITION (% DRY MASS)	
	CALCIUM SALTS	PROTEIN
Bone	60	40
Dentine	80	20
Enamel	90	10

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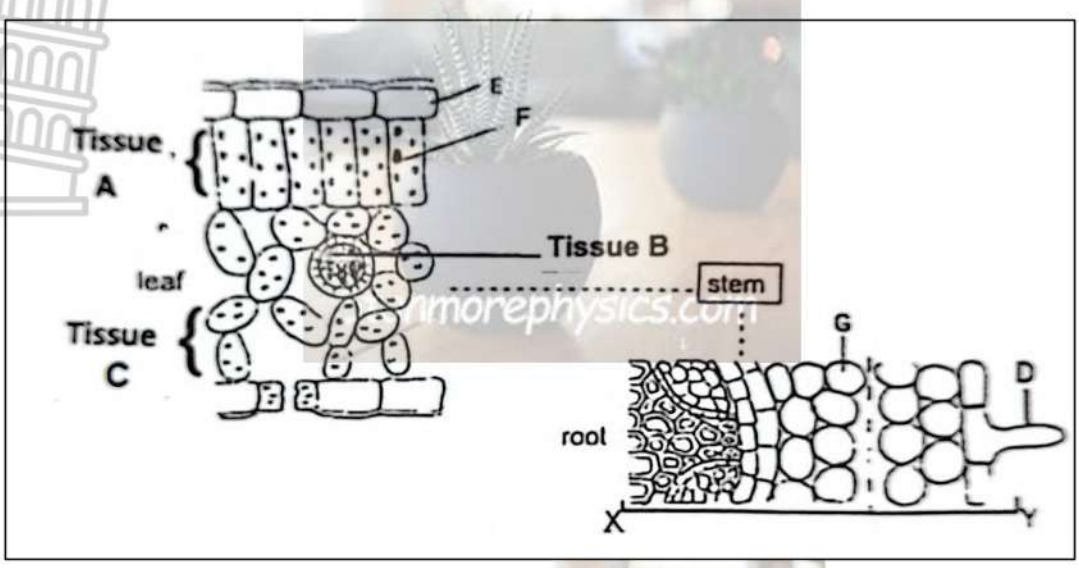
3.2.1 Write a suitable conclusion for the investigation. (2)

3.2.2 Use the data in the table to draw a bar graph (6)

(8)

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3.3 Study the diagrams below and answer the questions set.



3.3.1 Provide labels for

(a) F (1)

(b) G (1)

3.3.2 Discuss ONE way in which tissue E is structurally suited to perform its function in the leaf (2)

3.3.3 Explain ONE visible structural adaptation that assists the plant to prevent water loss. downloaded from Stanmorephysics (3)

3.3.4 (a) Identify structure D. (1)

(b) Discuss ONE way in which this cell identified in QUESTION 3.3.4(a) is structurally suited to perform its function. (2)

3.3.5 (a) Name the tissue labelled B that transports water from the root to the leaf. (1)

(b) Explain ONE way in which the tissue mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.5 (a) is structurally adapted to perform its function. (2)

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3.3.6 Name the process that tissue A is responsible for. (1)

3.3.7 Describe the pathway through which water moves from Y to X. (5)

3.3.8 Tabulate TWO structural differences between tissues A and C. (5)

(24)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100

GRAND TOTAL: 150



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UMLAZI DISTRICT

GRADE 10

LIFE SCIENCES P1
NOVEMBER 2025
MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150
TIME: 2 ½ Hours

These marking guidelines consists of 12 pages.

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PRINCIPLES RELATING TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES

1. **If more information than marks allocated is given**
   Stop marking when maximum marks are 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 part of it is required**
   Read all and credit relevant part.

4. **If comparisons are asked for and descriptions are given**
   Accept if 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-recognized abbreviations**
   Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognised abbreviation but credit the rest of 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 recognizable accept provided it does not mean something else in Life Sciences or if it is out of context.

13. **If common names given in terminology**
    Accept provided it was accepted at the National memo discussion meeting.

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14. **If only letter is asked for and only name is given (and vice versa)**
No 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 captions.

18. **Code-switching of official languages (terms and concepts)**
A single word or two that appears 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.



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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1.1 B ✓✓
1.1.2 D ✓✓
1.1.3 C ✓✓
1.1.4 D ✓✓
1.1.5 B ✓✓
1.1.6 B ✓✓
1.1.7 B ✓✓
1.1.8 C ✓✓
1.1.9 D ✓✓
1.1.10 A ✓✓ **(10 X 2) (20)**





1.2.1 stroma ✓
1.2.2 diffusion ✓
1.2.3 substrate ✓
1.2.4 chlorosis ✓
1.2.5 denaturation ✓
1.2.6 DNA/ deoxyribonucleic acid ✓
1.2.7 stage ✓
1.2.8 translocation ✓
1.2.9 cytokinesis ✓
1.2.10 guard cells ✓ **(10 X 1) (10)**

1.3.1 B only ✓✓
1.3.2 A only ✓✓
1.3.3 A only ✓✓
1.3.4 B only ✓✓
1.3.5 B only ✓✓ **(5 x 2) (10)**

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1.4 1.4.1 protein ✓ (1)

1.4.2
- enzymes are sensitive to temperature✓
- enzymes sensitive to pH ✓
- speed up reactions without being used up ✓
- enzymes are specific to the substrate that they work on. ✓

(any 1) (1)

1.4.3 Enzymes break down glue molecules into smaller soluble pieces✓ making it easier to remove from recycled paper✓ (2)

1.4.4 Enzymes are biodegradable✓ and thus reduce pollution by not using toxic chemicals✓
Enzyme usage generates less waste✓ compared to the use of chemicals✓
Use of enzymes ✓is safer compared to toxic chemicals✓
The process is safer✓ for workers as it eliminates the handling and storage of hazardous chemicals✓.
Less energy ✓ is used which in turn reduces operational costs ✓

(any 1 x 2) (2)

(6)

1.5 1.5.1 ciliated columnar epithelium✓ / ciliated epithelium (1)

1.5.2 cilia ✓ (1)

1.5.3 secretes mucus to trap foreign/dust particles✓ (1)

1.5.4
- lining the respiratory tract ✓
- lining the fallopian tubes ✓
- lining the sperm ducts ✓

(any 1) (1)

(4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

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QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 (a) milk ✓ (1)

(b) contains all food groups✓ , minerals and vitamins ✓ (2)

2.1.2 (a) butter✓ (1)

(b) milk✓ (1)

(c) butter✓ (1)

(d) bacon✓ (1)

2.1.3 $\frac{1,8}{18}$ ✓ x 100 ✓ = 10✓% of iron (3)

(10)

2.2 2.2.1 (a) Diagram 2✓ (1)

(b)
- has a chloroplast✓
- has a cell wall ✓
- fixed shape/ regular shape
- presence of large vacuole

(Mark first TWO only) (any 2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 (a) A ✓ (1)

(b) D✓ (1)

(c) B✓ (1)

2.2.3 (a) vacuole✓ (1)

(b) centrosome ✓ (1)

(c) endoplasmic reticulum✓/ smooth endoplasmic reticulum (1)

2.2.4 releases energy from glucose✓, during cellular respiration.✓ (2)

(11)

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2.3 2.3.1 Prophase ✓ (1)

2.3.2 (a) A ✓ (1)

(b) D✓ (1)

(c) B✓ (1)

2.2.4 4 ✓ (2)

(5)

2.4 2.4.1 Mitosis ✓ (1)

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2.4.2 Benign - non-cancerous and doesn't spread✓
Malignant - cancerous and spreads ✓ (2)



2.4.3
- smoking ✓
- exposure to harmful chemicals ✓
- exposure to radiation
- certain viruses

life style factors; poor diet, lack of exercise (any 2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4
- surgery✓
- chemotherapy✓
- radiation therapy
- immunotherapy

(any 2 x 1) (2)



2.4.5
- breast cancer ✓
- cervical cancer ✓
- ovarian cancer
- uterine cancer

lung cancer (any 2 x 1) (2)

(9)

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2.5 2.5.1 Transpiration is the loss of water vapour✓ from the leaves/ aerial parts of the plant✓ (2)

2.5.2 (a) rate of transpiration ✓ (1)

(b) different light intensities ✓ (1)

2.5.3 As the light intensity increases ✓ the rate of transpiration also increases ✓ (2)

2.5.4 When the light intensity increases beyond the optimum✓, stomata close✓ reducing rate of transpiration (2)

2.5.5
- humidity✓
- temperature✓
- wind

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(Mark first TWO only) (any 2 x 1) (2)

2.5.6
- leafy shoots of the same plant was used✓
- leafy shoots were of the same age✓
- all other factors affecting transpiration rate was kept constant
- results were recorded every hour for each group✓

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(Mark first TWO only) (any 2 x 1) (2)

2.5.7 Group B used as a control ✓ ensures any differences observed ✓ in the rate of transpiration are caused by the different light intensities and not by other factors✓ (3)

(15)

[50]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 (a) E - clavicle/ collar bone ✓ (1)

(b) G - radius ✓ (1)

(c) H - phalanges ✓ (1)

(d) I - fibula✓ (1)

3.1.2 B✓
C✓
D ✓ (3)

3.1.3 striated muscle ✓/ skeletal muscle / voluntary muscle (1)

3.1.4
- support body ✓
- gives shape✓
- protection of organs
- movement
- production of blood cells
- storage of minerals

(any 2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 (a) lumbar region ✓ (1)

(b) body weight will not be supported ✓
limits movement✓/ no bending (2)

3.1.6 the lower limbs support ✓ the body weight and provide strength✓ for movement ✓ (3)

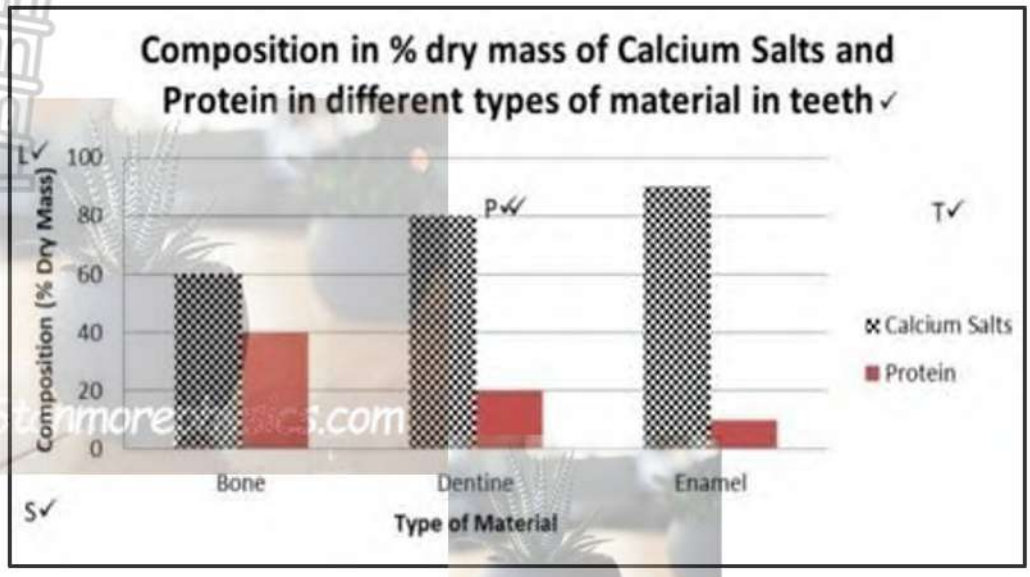
3.1.7 endoskeleton grows with the body ✓
exoskeleton has to be shed ✓first before growth takes place (2)

(18)

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3.2 3.2.1 Enamel is the hardest part of the tooth✓✓ (2)

3.2.2



Correct Caption	1 mark
Correct label for X & Y axis	1 mark
Correct scale for X & Y axis	1 mark
Correct type of graph	1 mark
Plotted points: 5-6 bars correct 1-4 bars correct	2 marks 1 mark

(6)

(8)

3.3 3.3.1 (a) chloroplast✓ (1)

(b) parenchyma cell✓ (1)

3.3.2
- Translucent ✓allows sunlight ✓ to pass through.
- Lacks organelles ✓ therefore allows maximum✓ sunlight to enter.
- Thin cell walls ✓ allows sunlight ✓ to pass through the epidermis

(any 1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Presence of cuticle ✓is a waxy layer ✓ that is waterproof ✓/prevents loss of water from the plant OR
the presence of a stoma with guard cells✓ allows the plant to close the stoma✓ reducing further water loss✓ (3)

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3.3.4 (a) D - root hair ✓ (1)

(b)
- thin cell wall✓- allows water to move ✓ easily into the root
- large vacuole✓- stores water✓
- fingerlike projection/ shape of root hair✓- increases surface area for maximum absorption of water✓

(any 1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 (a) xylem✓ (1)

(b)
- elongated, and joined end to end forming long tubes✓ to allow rapid ✓movement of water
- walls are thickened with lignin✓ to withstand the tension✓ set up by the transpiration pull.
- each vessel is dead✓ leaving a hollow tube which allows water moves quickly✓
- has perforation to form pits ✓ which allow for lateral movement of water✓
- end walls of mature xylem vessel disintegrated✓ therefore forming long continuous tubes increases flow of water. ✓

(any 1 x 2) (2)

3.3.6 Photosynthesis✓ (1)

3.3.7
- Water from the soil enters the root hair/root epidermis ✓ via osmosis✓ due to a water potential gradient.
- Water moves through the cortex to the stele down a water potential gradient✓
- Main/major pathway of water translocation inwards is along the cell walls✓
- Water moves from cell to cell without entering the cytoplasm or vacuole of each cell✓
- Endodermal cells surround the stele✓
- Walls of endodermal cell have a suberized layer called the Casparian strip ✓
- Casparian strip is impermeable to water ✓
- Some thin-walled endodermal cells / passage cells✓ allow water to pass through into the stele. ✓
- Forces water and dissolved minerals to cross into the cytoplasm of endodermal cells ✓
- Water moves from endodermis into the pericycle ✓
- Water moves from pericycle into the xylem vessels✓
- Minor pathway involves the movement of water via osmosis✓ down a water potential gradient between cells✓ from the epidermis to the cortex and finally the stele (any 5 x 1) (5)

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3.3.8

Tissue A/ Palisade mesophyll	Tissue C/ Spongy mesophyll
Elongated cells✓	Irregularly shaped/almost round cells✓
Little or no intercellular spaces✓	Intercellular air spaces✓
Many chloroplasts✓	Fewer chloroplasts✓
Near upper epidermis✓	Near lower epidermis✓

Table (T) – one mark
Mark first 2 differences



(5)
(24)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150