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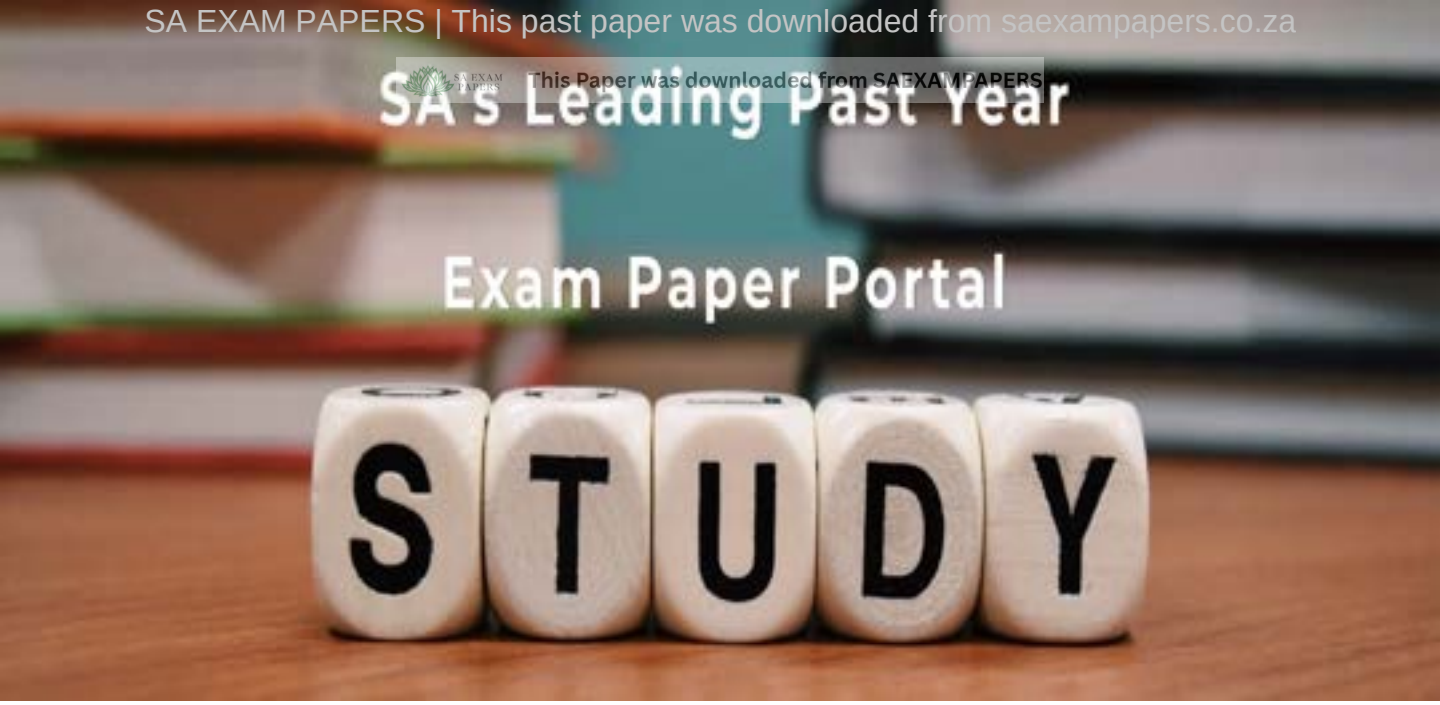

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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

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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** 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	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

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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 = $\frac{R25,35-R17,84\ ✓MA}{R17,84\ ✓MA} \times 100\%$ ✓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

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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

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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]	

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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

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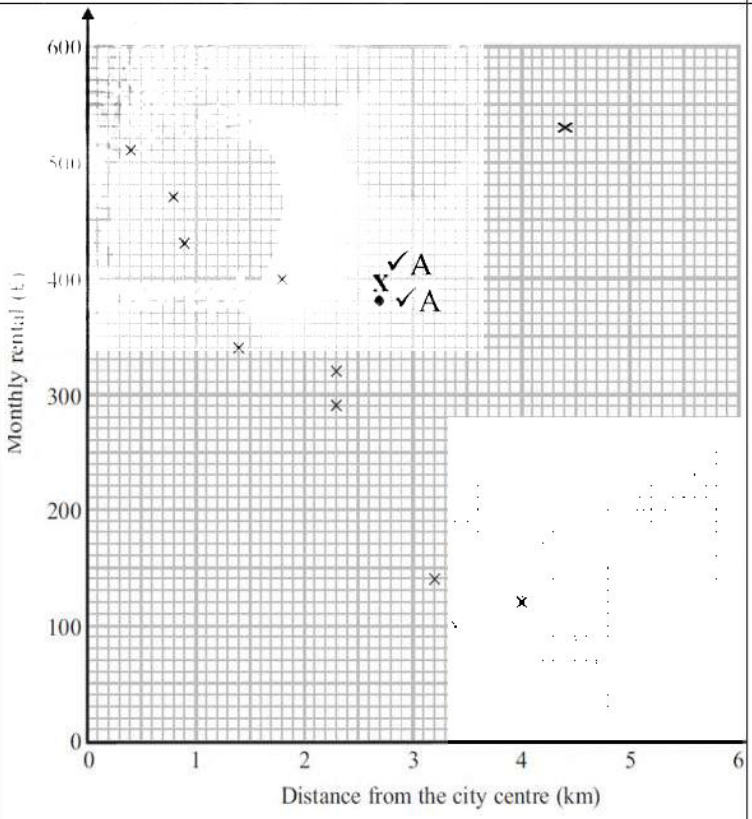
Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
3.2.3		1A plotting point X correctly 1A labelling point X correctly (2)	DH L2 M
3.2.4	There is a negative correlation. ✓✓A As distance increases, rental decreases.✓✓O	2A correct answer 2O explanation (4)	DH L4 E
3.2.5	They are closer to workplaces or shops. ✓✓O **OR** There 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]	

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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

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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 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

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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 = 5,97 kℓ + 6 kℓ + 4 kℓ + 5 kℓ + 5 kℓ = 25,97 kℓ✓CA	1MA subtracting correct values 1CA correct answer R360,55 1MCA dividing by R60,36 1CA correct answer (6)	
		[24]	
		TOTAL MARKS:	**100**

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