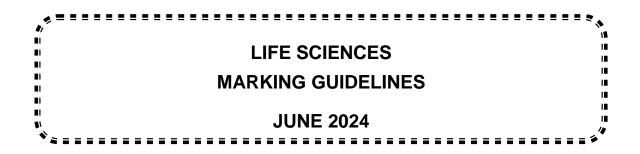


education

Department: Education North West Provincial Government REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 10



MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.

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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 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 becomes correct again, resume credit.

9. Non-recognised abbreviations

Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognized 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 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 letter is asked for and only name is given (and vice versa) Do not credit.

15. If units are not given in measurements

Candidates will lose marks. Marking guideline 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 caption.

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 answer 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. The provincial internal moderator must be consulted, who in turn will consult with the national internal moderator (and the Umalusi moderators where necessary).

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 B√√
- 1.1.2 D√√
- 1.1.3 C√√
- 1.1.4 B√√
- 1.1.5 C√√
- 1.1.6 C√√
- 1.1.7 C√√
- 1.1.8 A√√
- 1.1.9 B√√
- 1.1.10 C√√

1.1.10		(10 x 2)	(20)
1.2.1	Vitamin A√		(1)
1.2.2	Lysosomes√		(1)
1.2.3	Haemoglobin√		(1)
4 0 4			(4)

- 1.2.4 Peptide bond√ (1) (1)
- 1.2.5 Connective tissue ✓
- 1.3.1 A only√√
- 1.3.2 B only√√
- 1.3.3 A only ✓ ✓

(3 x 2) (6)

(5 x 1)

(5)

- 1.4.1 В√ (1) (a) It has catalyzed the reaction without itself being changed during the (b) reaction.√ (1) (C) Enzyme-substrate complex✓ (1) (d) Denatures√
 - loses a specific shape and function√ due to the hydrogen bonds being broken√ (3)
 - Enzymes are proteins that control the speed of chemical (e) _

(f)

(1)

Grade 10 - Marking Guidelines

- reactions in the body.
- Used in making of fruit juices to break down cellulose ✓
 - used in making lactose free milk√
- used in production of baby food√

mark first one only

Lock and key theory√

- Each enzyme has a specific/particular shape ✓
- The substrate on which the enzyme works fit into enzyme ✓
- An enzyme-substrate complex is formed√
- A chemical reaction occurs and substrate is changed ✓
- The enzyme and the product are then separated \checkmark
- The enzyme is free to react with more of the substrate ✓

(*Compulsory mark, then any four)

(5)

(12)

1.5.1	They contain enzymes√	(1)
1.5.2	Approximately 37°c ✓	(1)
1.5.3	High temperature cause the enzymes to denature \checkmark /change shape and cannot function \checkmark effectively.	(2)
1.5.4	Less washing powder \checkmark / less electricity is needed \checkmark	(1)
1.5.5	It is the temperature at which enzymes function the best $\checkmark \checkmark$	(2)

(7)

TOTAL SECTION A: [50]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

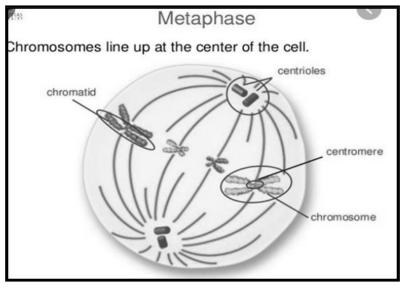
2.1.1	1	Centriole✓	(1)
	2	Spindle fibre√	(1)
	3	Chromatid✓	(1)
2.1.2	Four / 4✓		(1)
2.1.3	Four/ 4	↓ ✓	(1)

2.1.4 - Growth/ increase in size of an organism✓

- Replacement of dead cells√
 - Responsible for asexual reproduction in certain plants and animals
- Repairs damaged tissue ✓ (Any two)

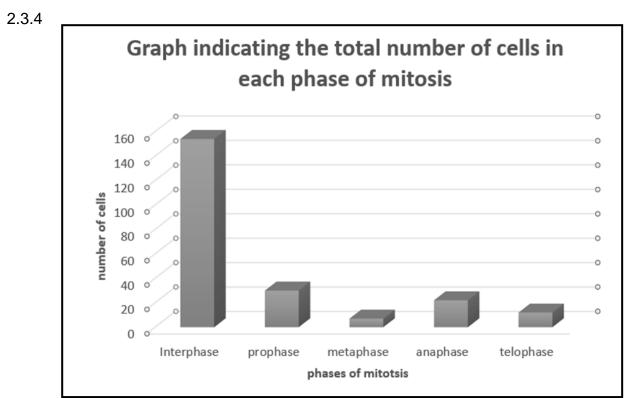
(2)





	1 mark for the correct representation of metaphase stage	(4)
	3 marks for any correct labels	(11)
2.2.2	Is the type of cancer that affects the colon and rectum \checkmark	(1)
2.2.2	Refers to cells that are undifferentiated \checkmark and are dividing in an uncontrolled manner \checkmark	
2.2.3	Surgery√ and chemotherapy√	(2)
		(5)
2.3.1	(a) Interphase√	(1)
	(b) Metaphase✓	(1)
2.3.2	58- 47 \checkmark ÷ 47 \checkmark x 100 = 23,4 \checkmark	(3)
2.3.3	 The nuclear membrane disappears ✓ Chromosomes are visible ✓ Centrosome split into two centrioles ✓ Centrioles move to opposite poles of the cell ✓ Spindle fibers develops at the centrioles ✓ 	(4)

(Any four)



Rubric for assessing the graph

CRITERIA	MARK
Correct type of graph, bar graph (not histogram) (T)	1
Caption including both variables (C)	1
Labels for X and Y- axes including units (L)	1
Appropriate scale for X (width of bars and intervals) and Y-axes (\mathbf{S})	1
Plotting of points on the graph (P)	1: correctly plotted one to four points 2: correctly plotted all six points

(6)

- NB: - if the wrong type of graph is drawn, marks will be lost for the correct type and plotting.
 - If axes are transposed, marks will be lost for labelling and scale. _

(15)

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Life Sciences			8		NW/June 2024
2.4.1	Anima	l cell√	Grade 10 - Marking Guidelines		(1)
2.4.2	 Presence of cell membrane only√ Presence of centriole√ Invagination√/ cleavage furrow appears 				
			No cell plate formed	(Any two)	(2)
2.4.3	(a)	B√			(1)
	(b)	C√			(1) (5)
2.5.1	Tonop	last√			(1)
2.5.2	- Main - Stora - Stora	tains shape√/ sv ige of cell sap wi ige of pigment th	ity/turgor pressure to the cell wollen appearance to the cell ith water and salts✓ nat give colour to petals of flowe balance in cells✓/ osmosis	ers√	(2)
	(Mork the first two)				

(Mark the first two)

(3)

2.6	Plant cell	Animal cell
	Regular shape√	Irregular shape√
	Both cell wall and cell membrane√	Only cell membrane no cell wall√
	Large vacuole√	Small or absent vacuole√
	No centrioles/ centrosome present✓	Centrioles present/ centrosome√
	No lysosome present√	Lysosome present√

Table 1 mark & any 3 x 2 (7)

2.7.2	It cont	ains haemoglobin \checkmark which transport oxygen to body cells \checkmark	(2) (4)
	(b)	Vastheek✓	(1)
2.7.1	(a)	Zhandalee✓	(1)

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [50]

QUESTION 3

3.1.1 Transpiration is the loss of water in the form of water vapour ✓ from the aerial parts of a plant. ✓ (2)
3.1.2 As temperature increases ✓, transpiration rate increases ✓ when it reaches an optimal temperature ✓, transpiration rate stays the same ✓, the graph levels off. (2)

3.1.3 - Humidity is very high \checkmark / lots of water vapour in the air

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Life Scie	ences	9	NW/June	2024	
	Grade 10 - Marking Guidelines - Water potential gradient between inside of the leaf stomata and				
		ohere is very low.✓ spiration rate decreases✓/ greatly decreased to	the minimal level. (Any two)	(2)	
3.1.4	Stoma	ta tend to close at night√,reducing the transpira	tion rate✓	(2) (8)	
3.2.1	(a)	Sunlight ✓ / Light		(1)	
	(b)	Amount of seed that germinated \checkmark		(1)	
3.2.2	- Size - Type	unt of soil√ of pots√ of seeds (lettuce)√/ Number of seeds unt of water√	(Any two)	(2)	
3.2.3		eat the experiment more than once✓ more seeds✓/ increase sample size	(Any one)	(1) (5)	
3.3.1	1	Epidermal cells✓		(1)	
	4	Xylem√		(1)	
	5	Pericycle√		(1)	
3.3.2	 Water enter root hairs by osmosis√ Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from the region of high water potential to the region of low water potential.√ in the soil there is a region of high water potential√ root hairs a region of lower water potential√ water moves through the semi-permeable membranes√ of the cells then moves across the cortex√ of the root via the endodermis√ into the xylem tissue√ 			(6)	
3.3.3	The sc	il must have high water potential \checkmark and the root	low water potential√	(2)	
3.3.4	Root p	ressure√		(1)	
	Guttati	on√		(1)	
	Capilla	ırity√		(1)	
				(14)	
3.4.1	(a)	Bone tissue ✓		(1)	
	(b)	Nerve tissue✓		(1)	
3.4 .2	1	Dendrites✓		(1)	
	2	Axon✓		(1)	
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3.4.3	Goble	et cells√		(1)
3.4.4	(a)	F✓		(1)
	(b)	D✓		(1)
3.4.5	They	are attached to the bones to enable move	ement of the skeleton \checkmark	(1)
				(8)
3.5.1	Potor	neter ✓		(1)
3.5.2	To pr	event air from entering \checkmark and blocking the	xylem vessel√	(2)
3.5.3		easure the rate of absorption \checkmark which indi biration \checkmark	cates the rate of	(2)
3.5.4	To m	ove the air bubble back \checkmark		(1)
3.5.5	Only one factor must be changed in relation to the normal condition ✓ Cut the leafy twig under water ✓ Use a leafy twig from a growing plant ✓ Leave entire apparatus for 30 minutes, for the plant to become adjusted to			
	the la	ctor been investigated✓	(Mark first two)	(0)
3.6.1		P- Starch✓		(8)
5.0.1	(a) (b)	Q- Glucose√		(1)
	(b)			(1)
262	(c)	R- Lipid test√		(1)
3.6.2	(a) (h)	Bright orange√		(1)
	(b)	Blueish black ✓ / Purplish black / Black		(1)
3.6.3	(a)	Milion's reagent		(1)
	(b)	Brick red✓ colour		(1) (7)
			TOTAL QUESTION :	[50]
			TOTAL SECTION B:	100
			GRAND TOTAL:	150