KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P1

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

JUNE 2026

MARKING GUIDELINES

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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

These marking guidelines consists of 10 pages.

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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** ✓MA A = R 1 388,46 - (R 600 + R173,90 + R152,17 + R130,43 + R 78,25 + R78,17 + R78,17 + R56,51) = 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

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 = $\frac{\text{R25,35}-\text{R17,84 ✓MA}}{\text{R17,84 ✓MA}} \times 100\%$ ✓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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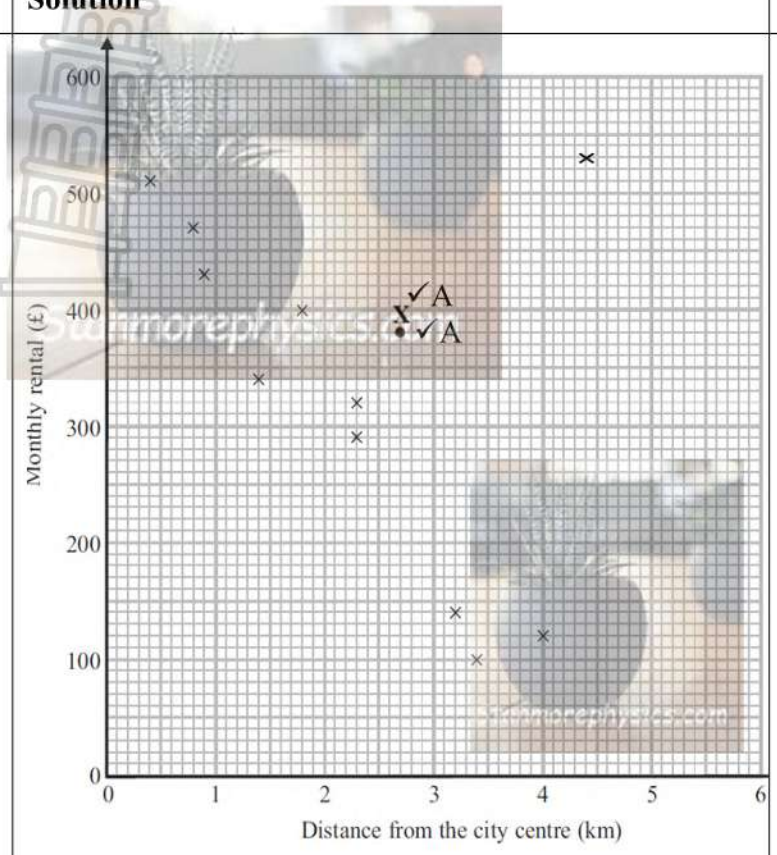
Q	Solution	Explanation	T&L
2.3.1	Total annual pension deduction = R 5 025 × 12✓MA = R 60 300 ✓A	1MA multiplying by 12 1A correct answer (2)	F L2 E
2.3.2	Monthly Income =R 67 000 + R 11 500 = R 78 500 ✓A Annual Income = R 78 500 × 12 ✓MA = R 942 000 Annual Taxable Income = R 942 000 – R 60 300 = R 881 700 ✓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 **OR** 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

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 $\boxed{\frac{115}{100}}$ = 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 $\boxed{\times\frac{100}{115}}$ = 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	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 (6)	
		[24]	
		TOTAL MARKS:	**100**

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