



# education

---

Department:  
Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**LIFE SCIENCES P1**

**NOVEMBER 2009**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 10 pages.**

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1**

- |     |       |  |         |             |
|-----|-------|--|---------|-------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | D✓✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.1.2 | B✓✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.1.3 | C✓✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.1.4 | C✓✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.1.5 | A✓✓  | (5 x 2) | <b>(10)</b> |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | Fallopian tube✓/oviduct  |         |             |
|     | 1.2.2 | Graafian follicle✓   |         |             |
|     | 1.2.3 | Umbilical vein✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.2.4 | Oxytocin✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.2.5 | Seed✓  |         |             |
|     | 1.2.6 | Cervix✓  |         | <b>(6)</b>  |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | E✓   |         |             |
|     | 1.3.2 | G✓   |         |             |
|     | 1.3.3 | F✓   |         |             |
|     | 1.3.4 | I✓   |         |             |
|     | 1.3.5 | A✓   |         |             |
|     | 1.3.6 | D✓   |         | <b>(6)</b>  |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | Transcription✓   |         | (1)         |
|     | 1.4.2 | 5✓   |         | (1)         |
|     | 1.4.3 | GCU✓ – CAU✓ – UGG✓   |         | (3)         |
|     | 1.4.4 | (a) The sequence of the amino acids will change✓/the actual amino acids could change and a new/different protein could form✓ |         | (2)         |
|     |       | (b) Mutation✓  |         | (1)         |
|     |       |  |         | <b>(8)</b>  |

- 1.5 1.5.1 Anaphase II✓ (1)
- 1.5.2 Chromatids✓ are pulled towards the poles✓ (2)
- 1.5.3 A Spindle fibre✓  
B Cell membrane✓ (2)
- 1.5.4 (a) 8✓ (1)  
(b) 4✓ (1)
- 1.5.5 Ovary✓ (1)
- 1.5.6 No✓ (1)
- 1.5.7 Humans would have 23✓ chromosomes/46 chromatids in this phase. In this diagram only 4 chromosomes✓/8 chromatids are shown/incorrect✓ number ✓of chromosomes (2)
- 1.5.8 - Reduction/halving of chromosome number✓/keep chromosome number constant from generation to generation/prevents doubling of chromosome number at fertilisation  
- Promotes/contributes to genetic variation✓  
Formation of gametes/cells containing one allele of a gene pair✓  
**(Mark first TWO only)** (2)  
**(13)**
- 1.6 1.6.1 The flowers with petals attracted more insects✓ for pollination✓ than the flowers without petals (2)  
OR  
The flowers without petals may not have attracted insects✓ therefore less pollination✓
- 1.6.2 Some of the pollen tubes that developed were from the same flower ✓/self-pollination occurred and only make little growth into the style✓ /not all pollen grains make it to the ovary/does not fertilise the ovule (2)
- 1.6.3 Repeat the investigation and use the average✓  
Increasing the size of the sample✓  
Use the same size flowers✓  
Use the same colour flowers✓  
Use the flowers of the same apple tree✓  
Ensure that all the flowers are pollen-free at the beginning of the investigation✓  
Use the same number of flowers✓  
The same number of days for pollination✓/prevention of pollination/ for fertilisation to take place any (3)  
**(Mark first THREE only)** (7)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 2.1.1 A - prostate gland✓  
B - vas deferens / sperm duct✓  
E - urethra✓  
G - nucleus✓ (4)
- 2.1.2 C - Stores sperms temporarily✓/sperms mature here  
**(Mark first ONE only)**
- F - Contain enzymes to break down the cell membrane of the egg cell✓  
**(Mark first ONE only)** (2)
- 2.1.3 D✓ testis ✓/seminiferous tubules (2)
- 2.1.4 To keep the testes at a temperature that is (about 3 °C) lower than body temperature✓  
A lower temperature is necessary for the production of healthy sperm✓/so that healthy sperms can survive (2)
- 2.1.5 (a) Interstitial cells✓/Cells of Leydig (1)  
(b) Testosterone✓ (1)
- 2.1.6 (a) Severing of the vas deferens✓  
Will not allow sperms to pass to urethra and into the female✓  
and hence no fertilisation results✓ any (2)
- (b) Yes✓ (1)
- (c) HI virus is carried in body fluids✓/ seminal fluids/saliva/blood  
Can infect a person through open wounds✓/blood transfusion/  
sexual intercourse  
Therefore vasectomy does not stop the transmission of HIV (2)  
**(17)**
- 2.2 2.2.1 Accept day 14 or day 15✓ (1)
- 2.2.2 Days 0 - 7✓ (1)
- 2.2.3 - Causes the follicle to burst open✓/stimulates ovulation  
- Stimulates the formation of the corpus luteum✓  
**(Mark first ONE only)** (1)
- 2.2.4 - LH levels remain low up to day 12/13 ✓  
- Then it increases sharply up to day 14✓  
- After which it decreases and remains low✓ (3)

- 2.2.5 As the oestrogen level increases ✓  
the thickness of the endometrium also increases ✓ (2)
- 2.2.6 Maintain the increase in the thickness of the endometrium ✓  
for greater chance of implantation ✓ (2)
- 2.2.7 No ✓ (1)
- 2.2.8 The progesterone level ✓ has dropped ✓ /not maintained/corpus  
luteum has started to degenerate (2)
- (13)**  
**[30]**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1

3.1.1

- (a)  $I^A I^B$  ✓✓ (2)  
 (b)  $I^A i$  ✓✓ /  $I^A i^o$   $I^B i$  ✓✓ /  $I^B i^o$   $ii$  ✓✓ /  $i^o i^o$   $AO$  ✓✓  $BO$  ✓✓  $OO$  ✓✓ (6)

3.1.2 It is a sex-linked ✓ disease  
 caused by a recessive allele ✓  
 carried on the X ✓ chromosome  
 Males need only one recessive allele ✓ to have the disease because  
 they have XY combination,  
 while females have to have both recessive alleles ✓ to have haemophilia  
 because they have an XX combination any (4)  
**(12)**

3.2

3.2.1 Normal female: Chromosome pair 23 = XX ✓  
 Female with Turner's syndrome: Only one X ✓ chromosome (2)

3.2.2 She will not be able to have children ✓ since her sex organs will  
 not develop ✓ / no menstrual cycle because there are underdeveloped  
 gonads and therefore no hormones (2)  
**(Mark first ONE only)** (4)

3.3

3.3.1  $\frac{102}{120} \times \frac{100}{1} \%$   
 = 85 ✓ % (2)

3.3.2 Equal number of boys and girls ✓  
 Take a much larger sample ✓ / repeat samples in another school/  
 another population (2)  
**(Mark first TWO only)** (4)

3.4

**P<sub>1</sub>** phenotype Black x Brown ✓  
 genotype Bb x bb ✓

*Meiosis*

**G** B, b x b ✓

*Fertilisation*

**F<sub>1</sub>** genotype Bb and bb ✓  
 phenotype Black and brown ✓

gametes	b
B	Bb
b	bb

1 mark for correct gametes  
 1 mark for correct genotypes

1 mark for stating P<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>1</sub>  
 1 mark for stating meiosis and fertilisation any **(6)**

- 3.5 - Although contraceptives are easily available nowadays, many teenagers are not well informed about them✓  
- Some people feel that morality has decreased significantly✓  
- Families, nowadays, are less likely to provide teenagers with care and discipline✓  
- Teenagers are more exposed to sex in the media in these days✓  
- Teenagers are increasingly able to make their own decisions✓  
- Abortions are now legal and easily available✓

**(Mark first FOUR only)**

any **(4)**  
**30**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 60**

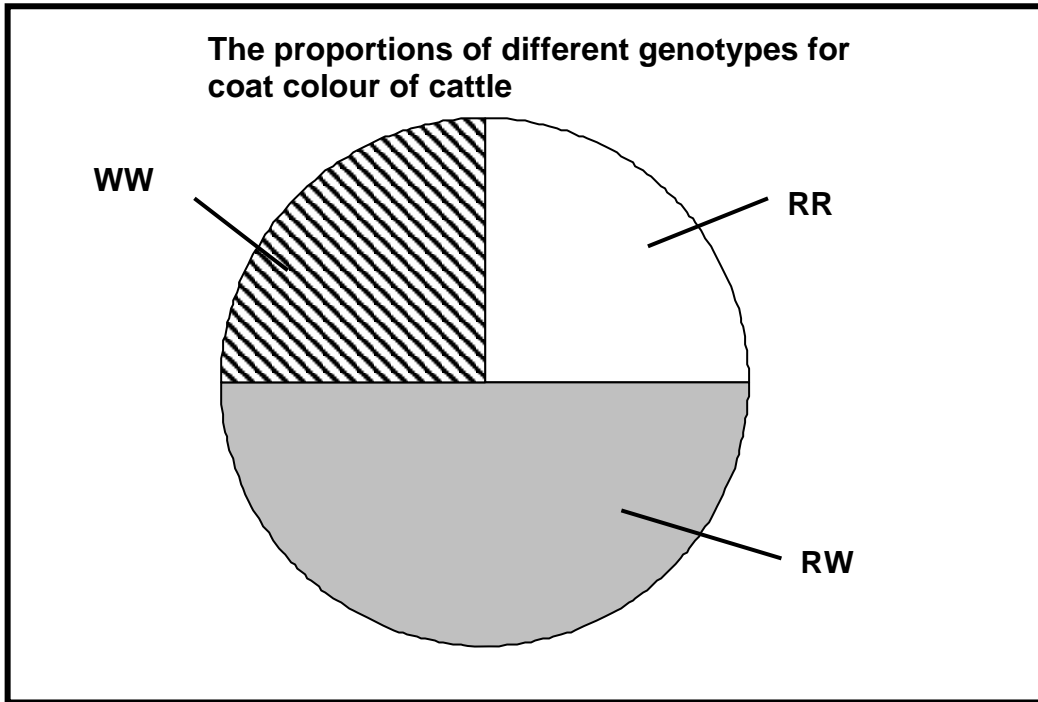
**SECTION C**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1

4.1.1 1 : 2 : 1 ✓ ✓ (2)

4.1.2



**Rubric for the mark allocation of the pie chart**

Correct type of graph	1
Caption	1
Correct proportions of slices	1: 1 correct slice 2: 2 to 3 correct slices
Label / key for each slice	1 mark for each label

NOTE: If the wrong type of graph is drawn: marks will be lost for "correct type of graph" as well as for drawing the slices in correct proportions. (7)

4.1.3 Both alleles ✓ for fur colour are equally dominant ✓ and therefore both are expressed in the phenotype ✓

**OR**

Neither of the alleles ✓ for red or white colour are dominant over each other ✓ and therefore no one colour alone is expressed/ masked in the phenotype ✓ (3)  
**(12)**



- 4.2 4.2.1 - Determine the sample size✓/ number of boys and girls per grade  
 - Design a table to record the results✓  
 - Organise the ink pad and paper to take the fingerprint type of each learner✓/organise a way to obtain fingerprints  
 - Time and place to be arranged✓  
**(Mark first FOUR only)** (4)
- 4.2.2 (a) Number of learners✓ with different fingerprint types✓ (2)  
 (b) No✓ (1)  
 (c) Results indicate✓ that most learners✓ have the plain loop type✓ of fingerprinting any 2  
**OR**  
 Results indicate✓ that learners with a plain arch✓ do not make up the largest number✓ any 2  
**OR**  
 Results ✓ are not in line with the conclusion✓ (2)
- 4.2.3 (a) **Advantages**  
 Criminals can be identified✓/biological evidence  
 Deceased bodies can be identified✓ (2)  
**(Mark first TWO only)**
- (b) **Disadvantages**  
 People can be framed✓  
 Infringing on the rights of people✓/invasion of privacy  
 It is costly✓ (2)  
**(Mark first TWO only)** (13)
- 4.3 **Advantages of using GMO's as a source of food**
- Control pests with specific genes inserted into the crop✓ which is less harmful to the environment than pesticides✓/ Reduce the need for the use of chemicals
  - Selecting the best genes to produce better resistant crops✓/stronger offspring to withstand harsh environmental conditions✓
  - Using specific genes to increase crop yields✓/life stock improvement for food security✓
  - Selecting genes to increase shelf life of plant products✓ so that there is minimal waste✓
  - Selecting genes that delay ripening of fruits✓ to meet the demand✓ locally and internationally
  - Using specific genes to improve nutritional value✓ of food for better health✓
  - Using specific genes to introduce new traits in crops✓ to suit specific needs✓ of a population (e.g. to increase vitamin A in food) any (6 x 2) (12)

**ASSESSING THE PRESENTATION OF THE ESSAY**

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
<b>3</b>	Well structured – demonstrates insight and understanding of question
<b>2</b>	Minor gaps in the answer
<b>1</b>	Attempted but with significant gaps in the answer
<b>0</b>	Not attempted/nothing written other than question number

(3)  
(15)  
[40]

**TOTAL SECTION C: 40**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**