



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

LIFE SCIENCES P2

NOVEMBER 2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	C ✓✓		
	1.1.2	B ✓✓		
	1.1.3	C ✓✓		
	1.1.4	B ✓✓		
	1.1.5	A ✓✓		
	1.1.6	C ✓✓		
	1.1.7	C ✓✓		
	1.1.8	D ✓✓		
	1.1.9	B ✓✓	(9 x 2)	(18)
1.2	1.2.1	Hydrogen ✓ bonds		
	1.2.2	Genome ✓		
	1.2.3	Cultural ✓ evidence		
	1.2.4	Speciation ✓		
	1.2.5	Haemophilia ✓		
	1.2.6	Foramen magnum ✓		
	1.2.7	Alleles ✓		
	1.2.8	Discontinuous ✓ variation		
	1.2.9	Gonosomes	(9 x 1)	(9)
1.3	1.3.1	A only ✓✓		
	1.3.2	Both A and B ✓✓		
	1.3.3	A only ✓✓	(3 x 2)	(6)
1.4	1.4.1	D- Chromatid ✓ E- Centromere ✓		(2)
	1.4.2	23 ✓ pairs		(1)
	1.4.3	(a) E ✓ (b) C ✓/B		(1) (1)
	1.4.4	(a) Nucleus ✓ Mitochondrion ✓ (Mark first TWO only) (b) Double helix ✓ (c) (DNA) Replication ✓		(2) (1) (1) (9)
1.5	1.5.1	Phylogenetic tree ✓/ cladogram		(1)
	1.5.2	An exoskeleton ✓		(1)
	1.5.3	(a) S ✓ (b) T ✓		(1) (1)
	1.5.4	(a) Trilobites ✓ (b) Helmetids ✓ (c) Tegopeltids ✓ (d) Naraooids ✓	} OR	(1) (1) (1) (1)
		(b) Tegopeltids ✓ (c) Helmetids ✓		(1) (1)
				(8)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

- 2.3 2.3.1 (a) It allows for the production of organisms with desired characteristics✓/ high average milk yield (1)
(Mark first ONE only)
- (b) – It reduces genetic variation✓ in offspring
– It results in no further genetic improvement✓
– It is expensive✓
– It may not be economical for commercial agriculture✓
(Mark first ONE only) Any (1)
- 2.3.2 LMJC 865 had a high average milk-production yield✓/ produced 78 litres per day/ had the desired characteristic (1)
- 2.3.3 – A diploid cell✓/ a cell with all the genetic information is needed
– An ovum is a haploid cell✓/ only contains half of the genetic information (2)
- 2.3.4 – The nucleus of an ovum is removed✓ and replaced with
– the nucleus of a somatic donor cell✓/ diploid donor cell
– The zygote is stimulated✓
– for mitosis✓ to occur
– The embryo is then placed into the uterus of an adult female✓
- OR**
- Plants may be cloned by vegetative reproduction✓/asexual reproduction /tissue culture/grafting
– A plant with the desired characteristics is selected✓
– A vegetative part of the “parent” plant structure is removed✓/(examples) and
– placed inside a growth medium✓/(examples)
– and allowed to grow✓ Any 4 (4)
(9)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Purple✓ (1)
- 2.4.2 – When purple-flowering plants and white-flowering plants are crossed ✓
– all the offspring have purple flowers✓ /have no white flowers (2)
- 2.4.3 – The two alleles for a characteristic✓
– separate during meiosis✓ so that
– each gamete contains only one allele✓ for that characteristic (3)

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1 – The jaw is large in the chimpanzee✓ and small in *Homo sapiens*✓
– The jaw/ palate is rectangular in the chimpanzee✓ and rounded in *Homo sapiens*✓
– Large spaces between the teeth in the chimpanzee✓ and small/no spaces in *Homo sapiens*✓
– Large canines/teeth in the chimpanzee✓ and small canines/teeth in *Homo sapiens*✓ Any 1 x 2 (2)
- (Mark first ONE only)**

- 3.1.2 – The diet changed from eating raw food✓ in *Australopithecus*
– to a diet of cooked food✓ in *Homo sapiens* (2)

- 3.1.3 (a) A transitional species shows intermediate characteristics between two genera/species✓

OR

It has characteristics common to both the ancestor species and the species that follows✓ (1)

- (b) The jaw is smaller than that of the chimpanzee but larger than that of *Homo sapiens*✓✓

OR

The canines/ teeth are smaller than those of the chimpanzee but larger than those of *Homo sapiens*✓✓

OR

The jaw/ palate shape is more rounded than that of the chimpanzee but less rounded than that of *Homo sapiens*✓✓ Any 1 x 2 (2)

(Mark first ONE only)

(7)

- 3.2 3.2.1 – The bright colour pattern is associated with being poisonous✓
– thus reducing predation✓ and
– improving the chances of survival✓ (3)

- 3.2.2 – There is variation in the colour of kingsnakes✓
– Some are bright in colour✓/resemble the coral snakes and
– the others are dull in colour✓
– Those with dull colours are killed✓ by predators
– Those with bright colours are not eaten✓
– so they survive✓ and reproduce,
– passing on the allele for bright colour to the next generation✓
Any 6 (6)
(9)

- 3.3 3.3.1 1900✓ (1)

3.3.2 $\left\{ \frac{80}{20} \right\} \times 100 = 400\%$

OR

$\left\{ \frac{(100-20)}{20} \right\} \times 100 = 400\%$ (3)

- 3.3.3 T✓

Natural selection	Artificial selection
The environment or nature is the selective force✓	Humans represent the selective force✓
Selection is in response to suitability to the environment✓	Selection is in response to satisfying human needs✓
Occurs within a species✓	May involve one or more species✓ (as in cross breeding)

1 for Table + Any 2 x 2 (5)

(Mark first TWO only) (9)

- 3.4 3.4.1 – They invade farm fields✓
– They outcompete the crop plants for space✓ Any (1)

- 3.4.2 (a) Type of herbicide ✓ (1)
(b) Time taken for development of resistance✓ (1)

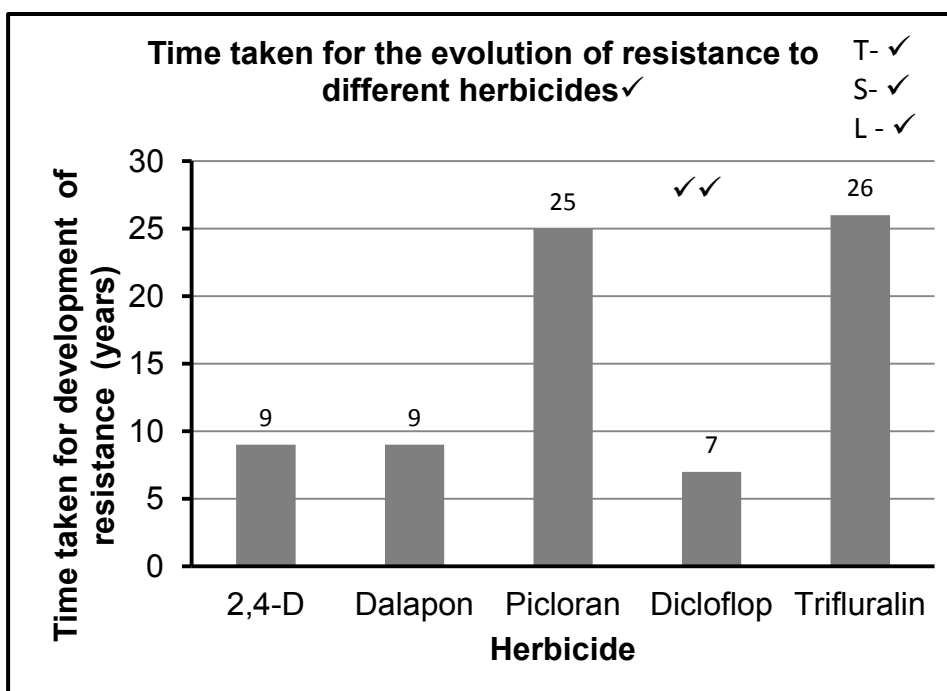
- 3.4.3 (a) Dicloflop✓ (1)
(b) Trifluralin✓ (1)

- 3.4.4 (a) – They would apply the herbicide to the weed✓ and
– observe if the weed survives✓ over many generations (2)
- (b) – They used the same weed species as other weed species
may have developed resistance to that herbicide✓
– Each weed species may respond differently✓ to a
herbicide

OR

- It allows for a single variable✓
– to which all results can be attributed✓ (2)

3.4.5



Guideline for assessing the graph

Type: Bar graph drawn (T)	1
Title of graph	1
Correct: – Scale for Y-axis and (S) – Width and interval of bars on X-axis	1
Correct: – Label for X-axis and – Label and unit for Y-axis (L)	1
Plotting of bars	1- 1 to 4 bars plotted correctly 2- All 5 bars plotted correctly

(6)
(15)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80

SECTION C**QUESTION 4****Structure (S)**

- RNA is single stranded✓
- and is made up of nucleotides✓ which comprise:
- ribose✓ sugar
- phosphate✓ group
- nitrogenous bases✓ which are
- adenine, uracil, guanine and cytosine✓/ (A, U, G and C)
- The phosphate group is attached to the ribose sugar✓
- and the nitrogenous base is attached to the ribose sugar✓
- Bases on RNA are arranged in triplets✓
- as codons on mRNA✓
- and anticodons on tRNA✓
- tRNA has a clover-leaf✓/hairpin structure
- tRNA has a place of attachment for an amino acid✓

Any (9)

Involvement in protein synthesis (P)

- mRNA✓ forms
- during transcription✓/by copying the coded message from DNA
- and moves out of the nucleus✓
- and attaches to the ribosome✓
- During translation✓
- the anticodon matches the codon✓
- tRNA✓
- brings the required amino acid✓ to the ribosome
- Amino acids become attached by peptide bonds✓
- to form the required protein✓

Any (8)

Content: (17)
 Synthesis: (3)
(20)

ASSESSING THE PRESENTATION OF THE ESSAY

Criterion	Relevance (R)	Logical sequence (L)	Comprehensive (C)
Generally	All information provided is relevant to the question	Ideas are arranged in a logical/cause-effect sequence	All aspects required by the essay have been sufficiently addressed
In this essay in Q4	Only information relevant to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - structure of RNA and - involvement of the different types of RNA in protein synthesis is given There is no irrelevant information	All the information regarding the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - structure of RNA and - the involvement of the different types of RNA in protein synthesis is given in a logical manner	At least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6/9 correct points for the structure of RNA (S) – 5/8 for the involvement in protein synthesis (P)
Mark	1	1	1

TOTAL SECTION C: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 150