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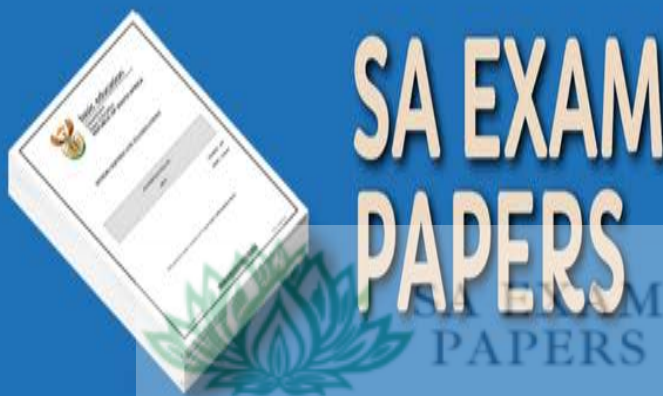


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# **PREPARATORY EXAMINATION**

## **2023**

### **MARKING GUIDELINES**

<b>LIFE SCIENCES (PAPER 1) (10831)</b>
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**12 pages**

**PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE MARKING OF LIFE SCIENCES**

1. **If more information than marks allocated is given**  
Stop marking when maximum number of marks is reached and place a wavy line and 'max' in the right-hand margin.
2. **If, for example, three reasons are required and five are given**  
Mark only 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 become correct again, resume credit.
9. **Non-recognised abbreviations**  
Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognised 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 recognisable, accept, provided it does not mean something else in Life Sciences or if it is out of context.
13. **If common names given in terminology**  
Accept provided it was accepted at the memo discussion meeting.

14. **If only letter is asked for and only name is given (and vice versa)**  
No credit.
15. **If units are not given in measurements**  
Candidates will lose marks. Memorandum 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 a 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 answers 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 marking guidelines**  
No changes must be made to the marking guidelines without consulting the provincial internal moderator.

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

1.1 1.1.1 B ✓✓

1.1.2 A ✓✓

1.1.3 D ✓✓

1.1.4 A ✓✓

1.1.5 B ✓✓

1.1.6 A ✓✓

1.1.7 D ✓✓

1.1.8 C ✓✓

1.1.9 B ✓✓

1.1.10 A ✓✓

(10 x 2) **(20)**

1.2 1.2.1 Vulva✓

1.2.2 Adrenal ✓ gland

1.2.3 Homeostasis ✓

1.2.4 Cataract ✓

1.2.5 Copulation ✓

1.2.6 Fallopian tubes ✓

1.2.7 Carbon dioxide ✓

1.2.8 Goitre ✓

1.2.9 Morula ✓

(9 x 1) **(9)**

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- |     |       |  |         |            |
|-----|-------|--|---------|------------|
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | None ✓✓  |         |            |
|     | 1.3.2 | A only ✓✓  |         |            |
|     | 1.3.3 | Both A and B ✓✓  | (3 x 2) | <b>(6)</b> |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | (a) A ✓ – Placenta ✓<br><b>(Mark first ONE only)</b>                                       |         | (2)        |
|     |       | (b) C ✓ – Vagina ✓<br>D ✓ – Cervix ✓<br><b>(Mark first ONE only)</b>                       |         | (2)        |
|     |       | (c) B ✓ – Amniotic fluid ✓<br><b>(Mark first ONE only)</b>                                 |         | (2)        |
|     |       |  |         | <b>(6)</b> |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | Reflex arc ✓   |         | (1)        |
|     | 1.5.2 | (a) A ✓  |         | (1)        |
|     |       | (b) E ✓  |         | (1)        |
|     |       | (c) B ✓  |         | (1)        |
|     | 1.5.3 | C, D, F ✓ (accept any order)   |         | (1)        |
|     | 1.5.4 | Dendrite ✓   |         | (1)        |
|     | 1.5.5 | Vertebrae ✓<br><br>Meninges ✓<br><br>Cerebrospinal fluid ✓<br><b>(Mark first TWO only)</b> | Any     | (2)        |
|     | 1.5.6 | Myelin sheath ✓  |         | (1)        |
|     |       |  |         | <b>(9)</b> |

**TOTAL SECTION A: [50]**

## SECTION B

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1    2.1.1    Impairment of mental/physical performance✓/May pose a serious risk to health (1)
- 2.1.2    0,4 – 0,49 L.h<sup>-1</sup> ✓ (1)
- 2.1.3    – The hypothalamus/osmoreceptors is/are stimulated ✓  
 – and sends impulses to the pituitary gland ✓/hypophysis  
 – to secrete **more** ADH. ✓  
 – ADH increases the permeability of the renal tubules✓  
 – of the kidney.✓  
 – **More** water is reabsorbed into surrounding blood vessels. ✓  
 – The water level in the blood increases to normal ✓ levels.  
 – **Less** urine is produced✓  
 /Urine becomes **more** concentrated  
 /**Less** water is lost through urine. Any (5)
- 2.1.4    – Sweating increases ✓ causing the  
 – body temperature to decrease. ✓  
 – This is because more evaporation of sweat, ✓ causes  
 – **more** cooling of the skin surface/blood beneath skin surface. ✓ (4)
- 2.1.5    – Make shifts shorter/at cooler times of the day/morning and night. ✓  
 – Provide clothing/shade that helps to keep workers cooler.✓  
 – Supply sufficient (cold) water/fluids for workers. ✓ Any (2)
- (13)**

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- 2.2 2.2.1 (a) A – Liver ✓  
B – Pancreas ✓ (2)
- (b) Insulin ✓ (1)
- 2.2.2 A regulatory substance in the body that stimulates cells to bring about change. ✓✓/A protein/chemical messenger in the body. (2)
- 2.2.3 – Excess glucose cannot be converted to glycogen ✓  
– in the liver✓/organ A  
– thus, the glucose level in the blood remains above normal✓  
/blood glucose levels are high  
– the person has diabetes.✓
- Any (3)
- 2.2.4 Thyroxin ✓  
Adrenalin ✓  
Glucagon ✓ (3)
- (11)**
- 2.3 2.3.1 Phototropism ✓ (1)
- 2.3.2 Auxins ✓ (1)
- 2.3.3 A ✓ and B ✓ (2)
- 2.3.4 – Because the stem is exposed to unilateral light ✓/light from one side only,  
– auxins/the hormone are/is destroyed by the light ✓/move away from light.  
– causing the auxins/ hormone concentration to be high on the dark side ✓/side away from the light  
– therefore, cells are stimulated to elongate/grow on the dark side. ✓/side away from the light.  
– The auxin/ hormone concentration is low on the side receiving light ✓  
– therefore, cells are not stimulated to elongate/ grow on this side.✓  
/ side facing the light  
– Therefore, the plant bends/grows towards the light.
- Any (4)



- 2.3.5 – As auxins are removed ✓  
 – plants are kept short ✓/fruit is closer to the ground  
 – fruit is easier to pick ✓/harvest.  
 – Therefore, requires less costly equipment✓/saves on labour costs.

**OR**

- As auxins are removed ✓  
 – There will be more lateral branches✓/lateral branches are longer  
 – they can carry more fruit ✓/higher yields.  
 – Therefore, more income from sales. ✓

Any (3)  
**(11)**

2.4 2.4.1 Right ✓ side (1)

2.4.2 Decreased pupil size ✓

Drooping eyelid ✓

Decreased sweating ✓  
**(Mark first ONE only)**

Any (1)

2.4.3 Cerebrum ✓ (1)

2.4.4 Autonomic ✓ nervous system (1)

2.4.5 As pupil is too small it cannot dilate enough to let more light in ✓ there is a greater risk of having an accident at night ✓, because it will be difficult to see in the dark ✓/dim light. Any (2)

2.4.6

<b>Adrenalin</b>	<b>Parasympathetic nervous system</b>
increases heart rate✓	decreases heart rate✓
constricts blood vessels in the skin✓/vasoconstriction	dilates blood vessels in skin✓/vasodilation
dilates pupils✓	constricts pupils✓
increases blood pressure✓	decreases blood pressure✓
widens bronchioles✓	narrows bronchioles✓
decreases peristalsis✓	increases peristalsis✓
causes relaxation of the bladder wall✓	causes contraction of the bladder wall✓
stimulates sweat secretion✓	less sweat is secreted✓

**(Mark first TWO only)**

Any (2 x 2) + 1 Table (5)

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## 2.4.7 Accommodation ✓\*

- Ciliary muscles contract ✓
- Suspensory ligaments slacken ✓
- Tension on the lens decreases ✓
- Lens becomes more convex ✓
- Increasing the refractive power of the lens ✓
- Forming a (clear) image on the retina ✓

Any (3 + 1\* compulsory) (4)  
**(15)**  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 3.1.1 Deepening of the voice ✓/larynx enlarges  
 Broadening of the chest ✓/shoulders  
 More muscular physique ✓  
 Penis/testes/sex organs enlarge ✓  
**(Mark first TWO only)**

Any (2)

- 3.1.2 To determine the relationship between the density of beard growth and the concentration/level of testosterone. ✓✓

**OR**

To determine the effect of testosterone levels on beard density ✓✓  
**(Must include “to” and both variables)**

(2)

- 3.1.3 All males should have the same:

- Age ✓
- Diet ✓
- Health ✓/level of activity
- Race ✓
- Environment ✓

**(Mark first THREE only)**

Any (3)

- 3.1.4  $\frac{0,52 + 0,53 + 0,52 + 0,51 + 0,53}{5}$  ✓ OR  $\frac{0,261}{5}$

= 0,522 ✓ µg ✓ (accept 0,52 or 0,5)

(3)

- 3.1.5 Rejected ✓\* A greater density of beard growth was not shown to correspond with an increased testosterone level. ✓/Even when density of hair growth was more, testosterone levels remained similar.

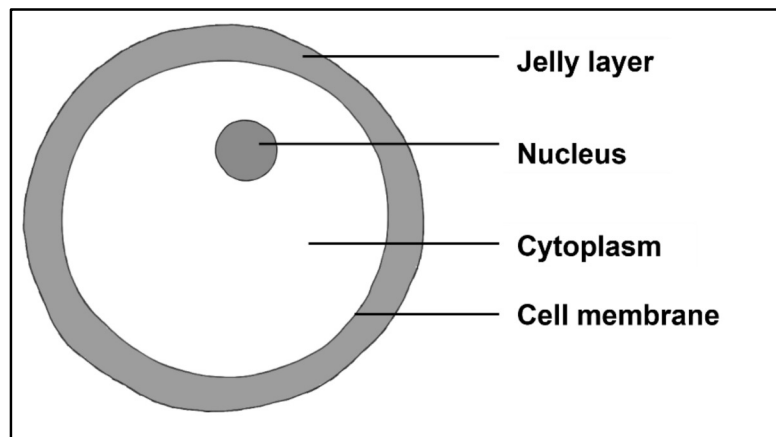
(1\* compulsory + 1) (2)  
**(12)**

3.2 3.2.1 C – Primary follicle ✓ (1)

3.2.2 Ovarian ✓ cycle (1)

3.2.3 C; B; A ✓; E; D ✓  
(Mark first FIVE only) (2)

3.2.4 Diagram of an ovum



Criteria	Elaboration	Symbol	Mark
Drawing	Correct representation of an ovum (single, round cell with a nucleus)	<b>D</b>	(1)
Labels	ANY correct labels as shown in the sketch above. • One correct label • Two correct labels	<b>L</b>	(1) (2)
Caption	Structure identified as an ovum	<b>C</b>	(1)
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>(4)</b>

3.2.5 (a) FSH ✓ and LH ✓ (2)

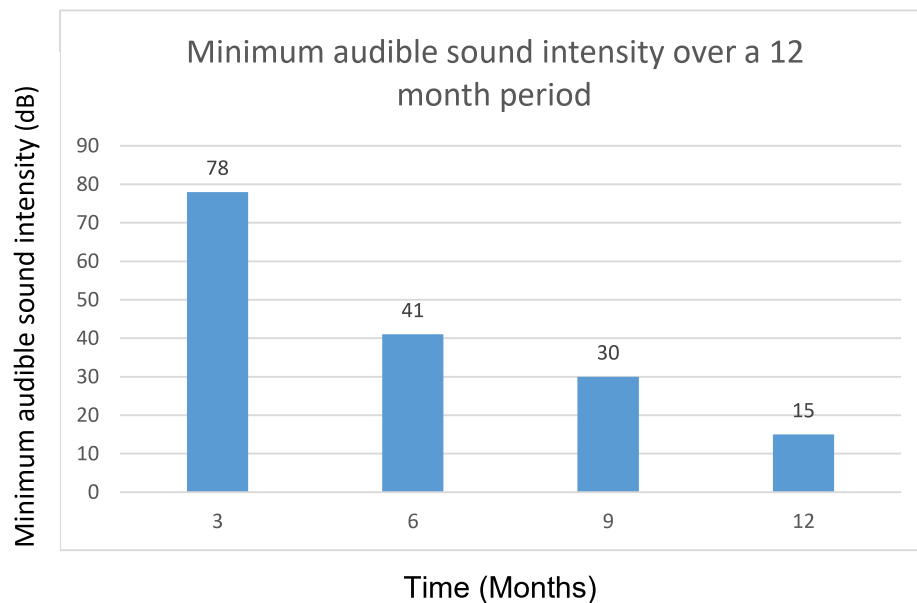
(b) Oestrogen ✓ and progesterone ✓ (2)

3.2.6 – The degeneration of the corpus luteum ✓  
 – leads to a decrease in progesterone. ✓  
 – The endometrium is no longer maintained ✓/shed/menstruation occurs.  
 – Thus, FSH increases ✓ causing the next cycle to start. Any (3)  
**(15)**

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- 3.3 3.3.1 (a) Ossicles ✓ (1)
- (b) Cochlea ✓ (1)
- 3.3.2 – Sound waves cannot be (effectively) converted to vibrations by the eardrum ✓/tympanic membrane  
 – and the ossicles do not vibrate ✓/vibrate less  
 – therefore, the oval window does not vibrate ✓/vibrates less  
 – no/little pressure waves form ✓ in the cochlea  
 – The Organ of Corti picks up little or no stimulus ✓  
 – and little or no impulse is carried by the auditory nerve ✓  
 – with little or no interpretation occurring in the cerebrum ✓ Any (4)
- 3.3.3 The person can hear 15 dB ✓/normal dB range/0-25 dB range (1)

3.3.4

**CRITERIA:**

Guidelines for assessment of the graph	ELABORATION	MARK
Correct type of graph (T)	Bar graph drawn	1
Caption for graph (C)	Both variables included	1
Axes labels (L)	X- and Y-axis correctly labelled with units	1
Scale for X- and Y-axis (S)	Equal space and width of bars on X-axis AND Correct scale for Y-axis	1
Plotting of points (P)	1 to 3 co-ordinates plotted correctly All coordinates plotted correctly	1 2

(6)

(13)

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- 3.4    3.4.1    (a)    C ✓ (1)
- (b)    A ✓ (1)
- (c)    B ✓ (1)
- 3.4.2    The Eustachian tube ✓ allows air to move into and out of the middle ear. ✓ (2)
- 3.4.3    – Cristae ✓
- in the ampullae/semi-circular canals are stimulated ✓
- by a change in the speed and direction of the body✓/head
- the stimulus is converted into an impulse ✓
- the impulses are sent via the auditory nerve ✓
- to the cerebellum ✓
- the cerebellum then sends impulses to the skeletal muscles ✓ to restore the balance. Any (5)
- (10)**
- [50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 100****TOTAL: 150**