

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages.

PRINCIPLES RELATED TO MARKING LIFE SCIENCES

- 1. **If more information than marks allocated is given** Stop marking when maximum marks are 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 the whole process is given when only a part of it is required** Read all and credit the relevant part.
- 4. **If comparisons are asked for but descriptions are given** Accept if the 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.
- Non-recognised abbreviations
 Accept if first defined in answer. If not defined, do not credit the unrecognised abbreviation but credit the rest of the 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 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 provincial memo discussion meeting.

14. If only the letter is asked for but only the 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 a caption.

18. Code-switching of official languages (terms and concepts)

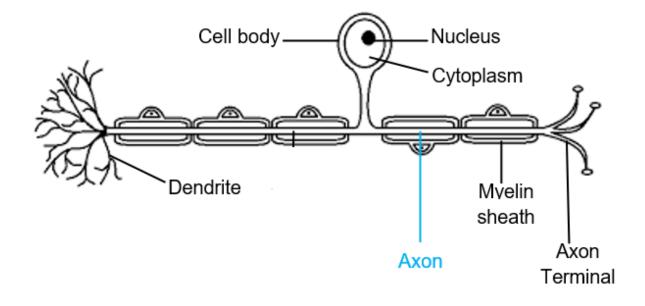
A single word or two that appear(s) in any official language other than the learners' assessment language used to the greatest extent in his/her answers should be credited if it is correct. A marker that is proficient in the relevant official language should be consulted. This is applicable to all official languages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1				ard 2 marks					
		v v C √ √		ard 2 marks	5)				
	-	A√√							
		C√√							
		B√√							
		D√√							
		Ā√√							
	-	C√√						(9 x 2)	(18)
	1.2	1.2.1	Rece	ptor ✓					
		1.2.2	Chori	on ✓ /Allani	tois				
			Effect						
				dilation ✓					
				ave ✓ Bicor	ncave/ Div	verging len	IS		
				mary ✓					
			Retin						
				thalamus ✓					$\langle \mathbf{O} \rangle$
		1.2.9	Syna	ose ✓ / syna	aptic cleft			(9 x 1)	(9)
	1.3	1.3.1		only ✓✓					
		1.3.2		ne √ ✓					
		1.3.3		th A and B	✓ ✓ / B on	ly (conces	sion)		
		1.3.4	Ao	nly √√				(4 x 2	2) (8)
	1.4.1		(a)			/ / A - cere	brum		(2)
				A ✓ – Cer					(2)
			(c)	B ✓ – Mec	dulla Oblo	ngata 🗸			(2)
	1.4.2								
	-	Vertebrae ✓							
		Prevent mechanical injury ✓							
	-	Cerebral spinal fluid \checkmark Cushioning the spinal cord acting as a shock absorber \checkmark /prevent friction							
	-	Meninges ✓							
		Membranes hold the spinal cord in place \checkmark / cerebro-spinal fluid found between them							
			ark firs	st TWO onl	ly)			(Any 2 x 2)	(4)

1.5 **Diagram of sensory neuron**



Marking guideline:

-

- (T) Suitable title ✓
 - (L) Labels $\sqrt[4]{4}$ (Any 3)
- (D) Correct drawing (sensory neuron) ✓ (5)
 If incorrect diagram is drawn credit for correct labels and title. Learners will only lose a mark for drawing.

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1	10	
	✓ x 84 000 ✓=8 400 ✓ babies (move tick)	
	100	(3)

- 2.1.2 (a) Thick plastic bag ✓ Encloses (protects) the developing foetus ✓ until delivery / encloses(contains) amniotic fluid (Mark first ONE only)
 - (b) Oxygenator ✓
 Allows for gaseous exchange ✓ supplies oxygen to foetus

OR

- Intravenous bag ✓
 Provides nutrients ✓ /hormones /anticoagulant
- Umbilical attachment ✓ Supplies nutrients /hormones /anticoagulant /oxygen to foetus ✓ (Mark first ONE only) (Any 1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.3 The developing foetus (organs) is allowed to continue developing ✓/Giving the organs sufficient **time**
 - its normal development $\checkmark\!\!/$ to develop fully/ for optimal development
 - Scientists can determine when the gestation period is over √/when to deliver the baby
 OR
 - Provides the sufficient **nutrients**✓
 - for **development**✓
 - so organs can develop fully/ **no deformities**

(3)

(2)

(2)

- 2.1.4 Human foetuses could possibly be lost / destroyed ✓
 - Acquiring consent from regulatory bodies ✓/parents
 - Fully informing donor parent(s) about the risks ✓
 - Contrary to religious observances ✓ /

(Mark first TWO only)

6

(Any 2 x 1)

(EC/SEPTEMBER 2024)

Internal ✓ fertilisation (1)2.2.2 The male releases semen inside of the female's body \checkmark (1) 2.2.3 Vivipary ✓ (1)2.2.4 - The baby kangaroo is able to develop within its mother's pouch for an extended period of time ✓ / till 235 days This gives greater protection \checkmark against environmental threats (accept examples of threats) OR - The baby kangaroo latches onto a teat ✓ of the mother - Providing nutrition ✓ (Mark first ONE only) (Any 1 x 2) (2) 2.2.5 Baby kangaroo is ... - blind ✓ naked ✓ relies on parent for nutrition ✓ crawling ✓ (Any 2 x 1) (2) 2.3 2.3.1 (a) Vitreous humour \checkmark^* / chamber - Contains nutrients for the inner eye ✓ - Maintains eyeball shape ✓ Transparent to allow for transmission of light to retina ✓ - Refraction of light rays ✓ (\checkmark * compulsory + \checkmark function) (2) - Holds retina in position ✓ Cornea √* (b) Refraction of light ✓ - Protection ✓ of the eye Allows light to enter the eye \checkmark (\checkmark * compulsory + \checkmark function) (2) 2.3.2 Light entering the eye will not be effectively regulated ✓ /controlled -Too much light / too little could enter the eye \checkmark -

- Distorting images that fall on the retina \checkmark /causing blurred vision / damages to the retina / blindness (3)
- Copyright reserved

2.2

2.2.1

(2)

(2)

- 2.3.3 Ciliary muscles contract ✓
 - Suspensory ligaments slacken ✓
 - Tension on the lens decreases \checkmark
 - Lens becomes more convex ✓ / bulged
 - Refractive power of lens will increase ✓/ light rays are refracted more (a clear image is focused on the retina)
- 2.4.1 (a) $D \checkmark Oval window \checkmark$
 - (b) B ✓ Cochlea ✓
- 2.4.2 Change in speed/ direction of head \checkmark^*
 - Stimulates the cristae \checkmark^*
 - Stimulus is converted to an impulses \checkmark
 - Impulse is transmitted to the cerebellum \checkmark
 - Via the auditory nerve \checkmark
 - The cerebellum sends impulses to voluntary / skeletal muscles ✓ to maintain balance
 (compulsory 2 * + any 2) (4)
- 2.4.3 Long coiled structure ✓
 Increased surface area to detect pressure waves of endolymph /✓ enhances the ability to detect low frequency sound

OR

Presence of hair cells ✓ / organ of Corti / receptors
 To detect pressure waves ✓ / convert stimulus to impulse

OR

Contains fluid ✓/perilymph and endolymph
 Medium through which pressure waves are generated /moves
 through ✓ (Any 1 x 2) (2)

2.5.1 Geotropism ✓

- 2.5.2 Due to rotation of clinostat
 - Gravity will be even on all sides ✓ / there will be no effect of gravity
 - Auxins will be evenly distributed ✓ in the root tip
 - Causing even cell elongation ✓ /growth
 - Causing the root to grow horizontal \checkmark /not to bend (Any 3 x 1) (3)

(1)

- 2.5.3 Auxin moves to the dark/shaded side \checkmark of the stem
 - High concentration of auxin stimulates growth \checkmark
 - Leading to increased cell growth/elongation ✓ on that side
 - The stem bends towards the light \checkmark

OR

Concession based on diagram with rotating clinostat (NOT A CORRECT ANSWER)

- Light will be even on all sides \checkmark / there will be no effect of light
- Auxins will be evenly distributed \checkmark in the stem tip
- Causing even cell elongation ✓ /growth
- Causing the stem to grow horizontal ✓ /not to bend

(Any 3 x 1) (3)

- 2.5.4 Mechanical \checkmark /thorns
 - Chemical√

(2) **[50]**

QUESTION 3

 3.1.1 - 20 rats were placed into each group ✓ /60 rats used To ensure a large sampling size ✓

OR

	 Testing done over 90 days ✓ So experiment was done over longer period of till (experiment was not repeated) OR 	me ✓	
	- Blood serum samples were harvested from 10 rats ✓ In order to calculate an average ✓ OR		
	 Blood serum samples were harvested at random ✓ In order to prevent bias✓ (Mark the first ONE) 	(Any 1 x 2)	(2)
3.1.2	 By using rats of the same (reproductive) ages ✓ Giving the rats the same amount of water ✓ Same amount of food ✓ Fed at same time of day ✓ Same environment ✓ Sampling by same person ✓ Use same apparatus ✓ to measure testosterone levels (Mark the first ONE) 	s (Any 1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3	- Testosterone level \checkmark /amount of testosterone		(1)
3.1.4	 It is the control ✓ / To allow us to compare results To show the decrease in testosterone ✓ /fertility Is due to microplastics ✓ And not the water ✓ / any other factor 	(Any 3 x 1)	(3)
3.1.5	As microplastics accumulate in an organism's body (rats decrease $\checkmark\checkmark$), fertility rates v	vill (2)
3.1.6	 Under the influence of testosterone ✓ diploid cells in the seminiferous tubules ✓ of the teste undergo meiosis ✓ to form haploid sperm cells ✓ 	S	(4)

3.1.7		estosterone levels \checkmark / would result in a decrease in s perm will be formed/mature	permatogenes	is√/ (2)
3.2.1	(a)	Adrenal glands ✓		(1)
	(b)	Pancreas ✓		(1)
	To mair in the b	ntain level of thyroxin ✓ within narrow limits ✓/ at nor oody	mal concentrat	ion (2)
3.2.3	- int Endo - se	crine ue to its secretion ✓/pancreatic juice to a duct ✓ ocrine ecretion of hormone ✓/glucagon/insulin rectly into the blood ✓		(4)
3.2.4	- ind - ind - ind - me - ind - dil	nd C secretes the hormone adrenalin ✓ creases conversion of glycogen to glucose ✓ crease in blood glucose levels ✓ crease in breathing rate ✓ ore oxygen diffuses into blood stream ✓ creases heart rate ✓ lates blood vessels to skeletal muscles ✓ ore blood reaches skeletal muscles ✓	(Any 5 x 1)	(5)
3.2.5	(a)	pituitary gland ✓ / hypophysis / Part A		(1)
	(b) <mark>A</mark>	ward 1 mark(✓)		(1)
3.3.1	(a)	Ovaries✓ /Graafian follicle /developing follicle		(1)
	(b)	Ovaries ✓/Corpus luteum ✓		(1)
3.3.2	- Da	y 14 ✓		(1)
3.3.3	- LH	levels had spiked ✓/peaked		(1)
3.3.4	- Th	nplantation/ fertilisation/ has occurred ✓ ne corpus luteum does not degenerate ✓ /continues to ogesterone	o produce	(2)

- 3.3.5 High levels of progesterone \checkmark
 - Will inhibit the pituitary gland \checkmark
 - From secreting FSH ✓
 - No follicles will be stimulated to develop ✓

(4)

- 3.4.1 Chemoreceptors in the carotid artery are stimulated ✓ by the drop in pH
 - Impulses are sent to the medulla oblongata \checkmark /medulla oblongata is stimulated
 - The medulla oblongata stimulates the heart \checkmark
 - to beat faster ✓ causing
 - more carbon dioxide to be taken to the lungs \checkmark
 - the breathing muscles \checkmark /intercostal muscles and diaphragm
 - contract more actively \checkmark and
 - the rate/depth of breathing increases \checkmark
 - more carbon dioxide is exhaled \checkmark
 - The carbon dioxide level in the blood decrease \checkmark /returns to nor Any (7)

3.4.2 - The athlete would develop high body temperature \checkmark / hyperthermia

- Proteins/enzymes may denature \checkmark
- metabolic processes stop√
- Leading to loss of consciousness ✓ / permanent damage /death

(Any 3 x 1)

(3)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50

GRAND TOTAL: 150