



education

Department:
Education
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

**KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MATHEMATICAL LITERACY
JUST IN TIME MATERIAL
GRADE 10
TERM 1 – 2020**

SOLUTIONS

SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
M	Method
MA	Method with accuracy
CA	Consistent accuracy
A	Accuracy
C	Conversion
S	Simplification
RT/RG/RD/RM	Reading from a table/ graph/ diagram/Map
SF	Correct substitution in a formula
O	Opinion/ reason/deduction/example/Explanation
J	Justification
R	Rounding off
F	deriving a formula
AO	Answer only full marks
P	Penalty e.g. for units, incorrect rounding off etc.
NPR	No penalty for rounding / units
E	Explanation
R	Rounding

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This document has been compiled by the FET Mathematical Literacy Subject Advisors together with Lead Teachers. It seeks to unpack the contents and to give more guidance to teachers

1. Topic: Numbers and Calculations with numbers**Section: Number formats and conventions****Decimal comma and decimal point**

	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.1	One hundred thousand two hundred comma three.✓✓	2A	1
1.2	One million twenty-three thousand and forty-five.✓✓	2A	1
1.3	One thousand six hundred and eighty two comma forty-five.✓✓	2A	1
1.4	One hundred and thirty two point three four two.✓✓	2A	
1.5.1	22 900✓✓	2A	1
1.5.2	3 200 000 000✓✓	2A	1
1.5.3	1 035 025✓✓	2A	1
		[10]	
	QUESTION 2		
2.1	You seat in row 6 seat number 12✓✓	2A	1
2.2	You will pick up the ticket from flat number 5 on the 5 th floor✓✓	2A	1
2.3	The concert starts at 15mins past eight✓✓	2A	1
2.4	Attack on America on the 11/09/2001✓✓	2A	1
2.5	Thuli sat in the first row/ A seat number 5✓✓	2A	1
		[10]	

	QUESTION 3	Explanation	T/L
3.1	a) Three comma one eight two nine.✓✓ b) Seventeen comma eight nine five five two✓✓	2A 2A	1 1
3.2	a) Three point one eight two nine✓✓ b) Seventeen point eight nine five five two✓✓	2A 2A	1 1

	QUESTION 4	Explanation	T/L
4.1	a) 30 ⁰ C above the freezing point,✓✓ which means it's hot weather. b) 20 ⁰ C below the freezing point, ✓✓ which means it's extremely cold weather.	2A 2A	1 1
4.2	a) R2000✓✓ b) -8 ⁰ C✓✓ c) -789✓✓	2A 2A 2A	1 1 1

Section: Operations on numbers and calculator skills

	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.1	Return = $2 \times R1\ 253$ ✓ = R2 506✓	1 M Multiply by 2 1 A	1
1.2	Dist. = $119 - 85$ ✓ = 34km✓	1 M 1 A	1
1.3	$2,95 \times 1000$ ✓ = 2950g✓	1M 1A	1
1.4	Paint = $5 \times 3,5$ ✓ = 17,5m ² ✓	1M 2 A	1
1.5	$23:50 + 6:15$ ✓ = High at 06:05✓	1M 1A 2	1

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1.6	Cost = $(60c \times 10) + 40c$ ✓ = R6.40✓	1M 1A	2
1.7	Nine million one hundred and seventy six thousand and fourty.✓✓	2A 2	1
1.8	Dozen eggs = $\frac{12}{30} \times 64.99$ ✓ = R26,00✓	1M 1CA	2
1.9	profit = $\frac{10}{100} \times 29.50$ ✓ = R9,50✓	1M 10% on cost 1A	1
1.10	Dep. = $R18\,599 \times \frac{10}{100}$ ✓ = R1 859.90✓	1 M calculate 10% 1A	1
1.11	Daily rate = $\frac{R450}{5}$ ✓ = R90 per day✓	1M divide by 5 1A	1
1.12 (a)	Pizza ate = $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$ = $\frac{2+1}{6}$ ✓ = $\frac{3}{6}$ ✓ = $\frac{1}{2}$ ✓	1M 1S 1CA	2
1.12 (b)	Pizza left = $1 - \frac{1}{2}$ ✓ = $\frac{1}{2}$ a pizza✓	2 M	2
1.13 (a)	Fraction of sweets = $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{4+3}{12}$ ✓ = $\frac{7}{12}$ ✓	2 M	2
1.13 (b)	Thabo sweets = $24 \times \frac{1}{3}$ ✓ = 8 sweets✓ Julia sweets = $24 \times \frac{1}{4}$ = 6 sweets✓	3 M	2
1.13 (c)	Sweets left = $24 - (8+6)$ = $24 - 14$ ✓ = 10✓ OR Fraction left = $1 - \frac{7}{12}$ = $\frac{5}{12}$ ✓ Sweets left = $24 \times \frac{5}{12}$ = 10✓	1M 1CA 1M 1S	3
1.14	Thabo sweets = $24 \times \frac{1}{3} = 8$ sweets✓ Sweets left = $24 - 8 = 16$ sweets✓ Julia sweets = $16 \times \frac{1}{4} = 4$ sweets✓ Sweets left = $16 - 4$ = 12✓	1 A 3 M	2

Section: Rounding and Ratio's

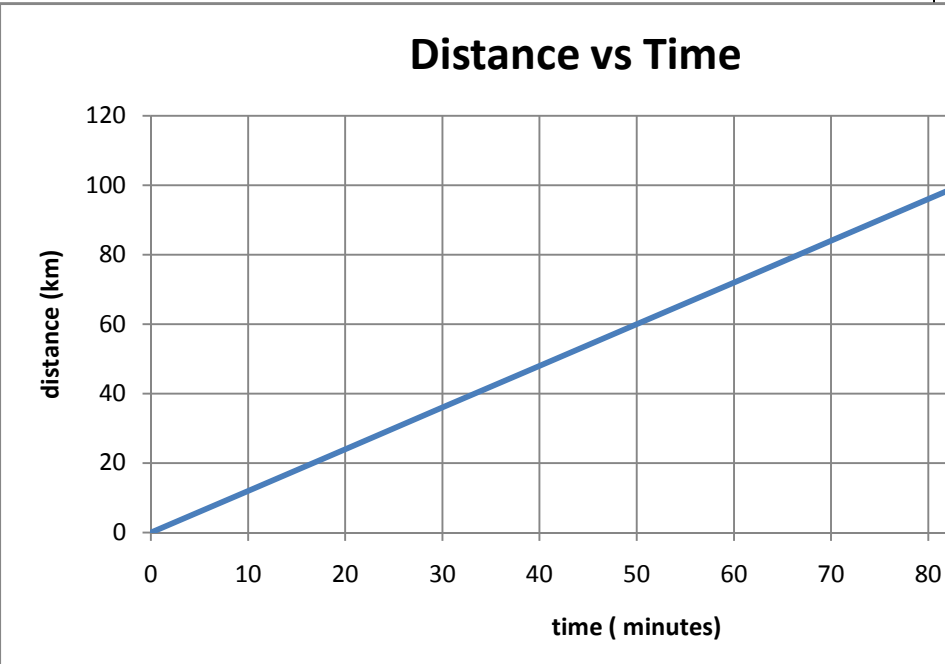
	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1	a) $789,346 \approx 790$ ✓✓ b) 789 ✓✓ c) $49,80$ ✓✓	2M; 1R 2M; 1R 2M;1R	1 1 1
2	a) $170 \div 6 = 28,33333333$ ✓ ≈ 29 , rounding up will ensure that all peaches are packed.✓ b) $86 \div 12 = 7,16666667$ ✓ ≈ 8 shuttles ,✓ if we round down there will be passengers who will be left behind. c) $87 \div 15 = 5,8$ ✓ ≈ 6 pages✓ , rounding up ensures that all stamp are m: Ravailable .	1M Dividing by 6 1MA 1MR 1M dividing by 12 1M dividing by 15 1 S 1R	1 1 1

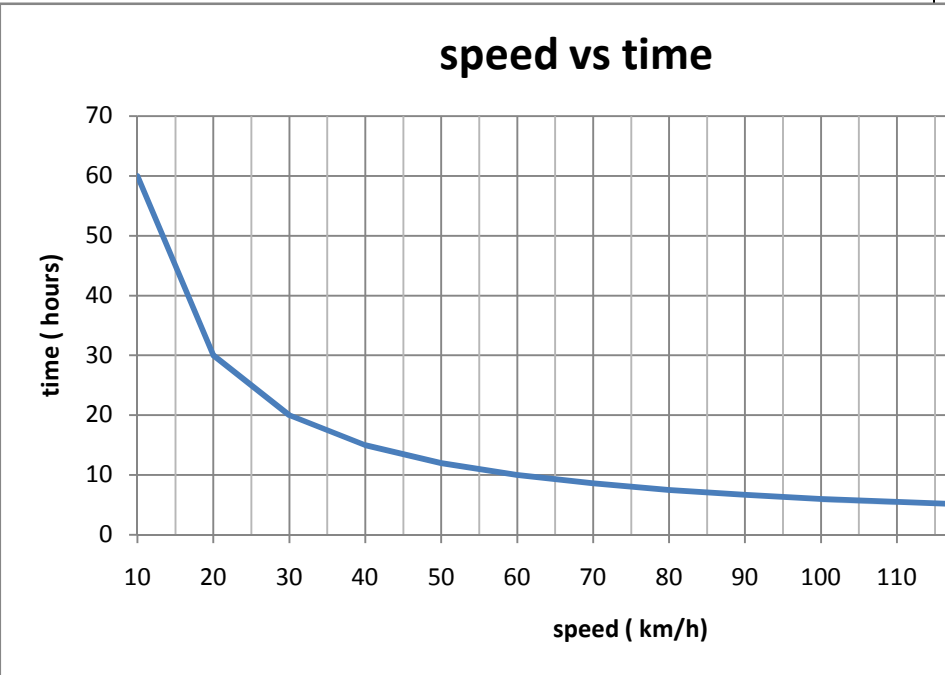
	QUESTION 3	Explanation	T/L
3.1	a) $5\text{ml} : 1000\text{l}$ $5\text{ml} ; ?$ $1 : 2$ ✓✓ b) 50 ml ✓✓	2 M 2 A	1 1
	QUESTION 4	Explanation	T/L
4.1	a) $2,25 : 1 : 3,5$ ✓✓ b) $1 : 4,8$ ✓✓ c) $5 : 1$ ✓✓	2M 2M 2M	1
	QUESTION 5	Explanation	T/L
5.1	a) Green = $\frac{3}{10} \times 360\text{ ml}$ ✓ $= 108\text{ ml}$ ✓ b) Yellow = $\frac{7}{10} \times 360\text{ ml}$ ✓ $= 252\text{ ml}$ ✓	1M Multiply by $\frac{3}{10}$ 1S 1M Multiply by $\frac{7}{10}$ 1 S	1

	QUESTION 6	Explanation	T/L
6.1	a) 5 : 3 ✓✓ b) 5:3 ✓✓ c) 15 : 11 ✓✓ d) 1 : 3 ✓✓	1MA 1S 1MA 1S 1MA 1S	1 1 1 1
	QUESTION 7	Explanation	T/L
7.1	a) 60:70 ✓ 6:7 ✓ b) R520 ✓✓ c) Philani = $\frac{6}{13} \times 250$ ✓ = R 115,38 ✓ Thuli = $\frac{7}{13} \times 250$ ✓ = R 134,52 ✓ d) i) 65:70 ✓ 13:14 ✓ ii) Philani = $\frac{13}{27} \times 161$ ✓ = R 77,52 ✓ Thuli = $\frac{14}{27} \times 161$ ✓ = R 83,48 ✓	2 M 2 M 2 M 2 M 4 M	1 1 2 2 2
	QUESTION 8	Explanation	T/L
8.1	812.50 : 2 537.50 : 3 250 1 : 3 : 4 Siyabonga = $\frac{1}{8} \times 5000$ ✓ = R 625 ✓ Bongani = $\frac{3}{8} \times 5000$ ✓ = R 1 875 ✓ Ramafole = $\frac{4}{8} \times 5000$ ✓ = R 2 500 ✓	2M 2M 2M	2 2 2

Section: Proportion

	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.	1. 12 teabags packets : R150,00 36 teabags packets : T cross multiply Cost = $\frac{36 \times R150,00}{12}$ ✓ = R450,00 ✓ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> 12 teabags packets = R150,00 (2x12) teabags packets = R300,00 ✓ (3x12) teabags packets = R450,00 ✓ Therefore 36 teabags packets = R450,00. ✓	2 M 1 S	2

2.1	$A = \frac{10 \times 72}{12} \checkmark$ $= 60 \text{ minutes} \checkmark$ $B = \frac{12 \times 80}{10} \checkmark$ $= 96 \text{ km} \checkmark$	1 M 1 S	2
2.2	Directly proportional, because as time increases the distance covered increases. $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 J	4
2.3	$\text{Distance} = \frac{12 \times 100}{10} \checkmark$ $= 120 \text{ km} \checkmark$	2 M	2
2.4	$\text{Time} = \frac{10 \times 54}{12} \checkmark$ $= 45 \text{ minutes} \checkmark$	2 M	2
2.5	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Distance vs Time</h3>  </div> <p>1 mark: Starting point 1 mark: Axes 1 mark: Joining the points</p>	3 M	2
3.1	$A = \frac{15 \times 40}{60} \checkmark$ $= 10 \text{ hours} \checkmark$ $B = \frac{15 \times 40}{4} \checkmark$ $= 150 \text{ km/h} \checkmark$	4 M	2
3.2	Indirect/Inverse proportion, as the speed increases the time taken decreases. $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 J	4
3.3	$\text{Time} = \frac{15 \times 40}{90} \checkmark$ $= 6,666666667 \text{ hours} \checkmark$ $= 6,7 \text{ hours} \checkmark$	3 M	2
3.4	$\text{Speed} = \frac{15 \times 40}{4,5} \checkmark$	1 M 1 S	2

	= 133,3333333 km/h✓ = 133.3 km/h✓	1 R	
3.5	No✓, the speed limit in freeways is 120km/h.✓	1 O 1 J	4
3.6	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>speed vs time</h3>  </div> <p>1 mark: Starting point 1 mark: Axes 1 mark: Joining the points</p>		

Section: Rates

QUESTION 1		Explanation	T/L
1.1	Weekly rate of pay = $\frac{R6\ 056}{4\ weeks}$ ✓ = R1 514/week✓	2 M	2
1.2	Daily rate = $\frac{R1\ 514}{6\ days}$ ✓ = R252,33/day✓	2 M	2
1.3	Hourly rate of pay = $\frac{R252,33}{8\ hors}$ ✓ = R31,54/hour✓	2 M	2
QUESTION 2		Explanation	T/L
2.1	Number of rolls : cost ✓ 12 : 8,45 5 : A✓ $A = \frac{5 \times 8,45}{12}$ ✓ = 3,52 Therefore, 5 rolls cost RR3,52✓	2 M	2

	QUESTION 3	Explanation	T/L
3.1	Consumption rate = $\frac{518 \text{ km}}{70 \ell} \checkmark$ $= 7,4 \text{ km}/\ell \checkmark$	2 M	2
3.2	Number of litres = $\frac{285 \text{ km}}{7,4 \text{ km}/\ell} \checkmark$ $= 38,514 \ell \checkmark$	2 M	2
3.3	Distance = $7,4 \text{ km}/\ell \times 28 \ell \checkmark$ $= 207,2 \text{ km} \checkmark$	2 M	2
	QUESTION 4	Explanation	T/L
4.1	Cost per minute = $\frac{R50}{62 \text{ minutes}} \checkmark$ $= R0,80645/\text{minute} \checkmark$	2 M	
4.2	Amount left = $\frac{R50 \times 27 \text{ minutes}}{62 \text{ minutes}} \checkmark$ $= R21,77 \checkmark$	2 M	2
	QUESTION 5	Explanation	T/L
5.1	Car A: Speed = $\frac{530 \text{ km}}{5 \text{ hours}} \checkmark$ $= 106 \text{ km}/\text{h} \checkmark$ Car B: Speed = $\frac{895 \text{ km}}{7,5 \text{ hours}} \checkmark$ $= 119,33 \text{ km}/\text{h} \checkmark$ Therefore, car B travels the fastest	2 M 2 M	2 2

Section: Percentages

	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.1.	Marks scored = 55% of 60 marks $= 55 \div 100 \times 60 \text{ marks} \checkmark \text{ M}$ $= 33 \text{ marks} \checkmark \text{ A}$ OR Marks scored = 55 % of 60 marks $= 0,55 \times 60 \text{ marks} \checkmark \text{ M}$ $= 33 \text{ marks} \checkmark \text{ A}$	1 M Concept of % 1A or 1 M Concept of % 1A	2
1.2.	6.5% of R 12 500.00 $\frac{6,5}{100} \times R 12 500,00$ R 812.50 $\checkmark \text{ S}$ Increased amount = $R 12 500,00 + R 812,50 \checkmark \text{ M}$ $= R 13 312,50 \checkmark \text{ A}$	1 S 1 M 1CA	2
1.3.	5% of R 14.50 $\frac{5}{100} \times R 14,50$ R 0.725 $\checkmark \text{ S}$	1 S 1 MA 1CA 1 R	2

	$\begin{aligned} \text{Discounted price} &= R\ 14.50 - R\ 0.725 \checkmark M \\ &= R\ 13.775 \checkmark \\ &= R\ 13.78 \checkmark R \end{aligned}$		
1.4.	$\begin{aligned} \frac{R\ 550.00}{R\ 4390.00} \times 100\% \checkmark M \\ 12.5284738\% \checkmark A \\ 12.5\% \checkmark R \end{aligned}$	1 A Concept of % 1 A 1R	1
1.5.	$\begin{aligned} \text{New number} &= 140 - 80 \\ &= 60 \checkmark M \\ \frac{\text{Fraction}}{\text{Total}} \times \text{Percentage} \\ &= \frac{60}{80} \times 100\% \checkmark SF \\ &= 75\% \checkmark A \end{aligned}$	1 MA 1 SF 1 CA	2
1.6.	$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ change} &= \frac{\text{Final weight} - \text{Initial weight}}{\text{Initial weight}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{58\text{kg} - 60\text{kg}}{60\text{kg}} \times 100\% \checkmark SF \\ &= \frac{-2\text{kg}}{60\text{kg}} \checkmark S \\ &= -3.333\ldots\% \checkmark A \\ &= -3\% \checkmark R \end{aligned}$	1 SF 1 S 1 CA 1 R	2
1.7.	$\begin{aligned} \text{Themba} &= \frac{25}{75} \times 100\% \\ &= 33.333\ldots\% \checkmark A \\ &= 33.3\% \checkmark R \\ \text{Thembeke} &= \frac{15}{45} \times 100\% \\ &= 33.333\ldots\% \checkmark A \\ &= 33.3\% \checkmark R \\ \text{The claim is wrong. The percentage is equal} \checkmark O \end{aligned}$	1 A 1 R 1 A 1 R 1 O	2
1.8.	$\begin{aligned} \text{Price excluding VAT} &= \frac{\text{Amount including VAT}}{1.15} \\ &= \frac{R\ 189.45}{1.15} \checkmark M \\ &= R\ 164.739 \checkmark A \\ &= R\ 164.74 \checkmark R \\ \text{OR} \\ \text{Price excluding VAT} &= \frac{100}{115} \checkmark M \times \text{Amount including VAT} \\ &= R\ 164.739\ldots \checkmark \\ &= R\ 164.74 \checkmark R \\ \text{OR} \\ \text{VAT amount} &= \frac{15}{115} \times 189.45 \\ &= R\ 24.710 \checkmark A. \\ \text{Price excluding VAT} &= \text{Price including VAT} - \text{VAT amount} \\ &= R\ 189.45 - R\ 24.710\ldots \checkmark M \\ &= R\ 164.74 \checkmark R \end{aligned}$	1 M Dividing 1 CA Answer 1 M Dividing 1 A Correct 1 R Rounding 1 A 1M Subtracting 1 R	2
1.9.	$\begin{aligned} \text{Original amount} + \text{percentage} &= \text{increased amount/ amount including the percentage} \\ 100\% + 24\% &= 124\% \\ \text{Interest added} &= \frac{24}{124} \checkmark M \times R\ 18\ 750.00 \checkmark M \\ &= R\ 3\ 629.0322\ldots \checkmark A \\ &= R\ 3\ 629.03 \checkmark R \\ \text{or} \end{aligned}$	2M 1 A 1 R	2

	$\text{Price excluding interest} = \frac{\text{Price including interest}}{1.24}$ $= \frac{R\ 18\ 750.00}{1.24}$ $= R\ 15\ 120.96774 \checkmark A$ <p>Interest added = Price including interest – Price excluding interest</p> $= R\ 18\ 750.00 - R\ 15\ 120.967\dots \checkmark M$ $= R\ 3\ 629.033 \checkmark A$ $= R\ 3\ 629.03 \checkmark R$	2M Subtracting 1 CA Answer 1 R Rounding	
1.10.	<p>(a) $\frac{70}{100} = \frac{7}{10} \checkmark \checkmark A$</p> <p>(b) $0.45 \times 100\% \checkmark A = 45\% \checkmark A$</p> <p>(c) $\frac{13}{100} \times 100\% \checkmark A = 13\% \checkmark A$</p> <p>(d) $\frac{13}{100} = 0.13 \checkmark \checkmark A$</p> <p>(e) $\frac{0.635}{1} \times \frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{635}{1000} \checkmark A$ $= \frac{127}{200} \checkmark A$</p> <p>(f) $\frac{127}{200} \times 100\% \checkmark A = 63.5\% \checkmark A$</p>	2 A 2 A 2 A 2 CA 2 CA 2 CA	1 1 1 1 1 1

2. Topic: Patterns, Relationships and Representations

Section: Making sense of graphs that tell a story/Patterns and relationships

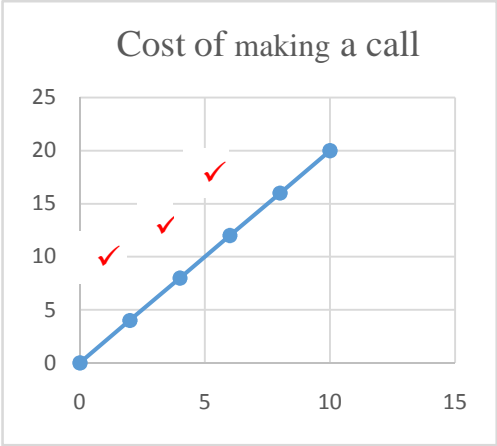
	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.1	100 MB $\checkmark \checkmark$	2A	1
1.2	Increasing cost of MB $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 M	1
1.3	Range from R225 to R230 $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 A	2

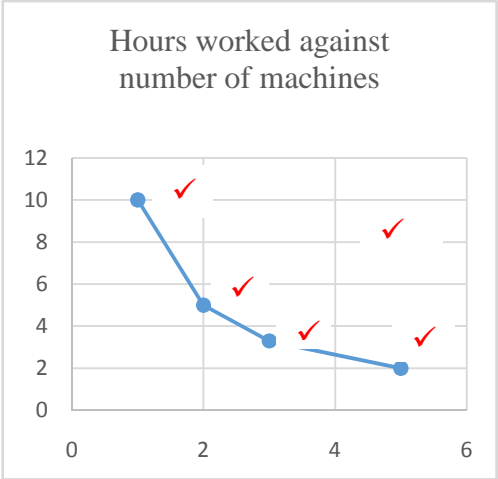
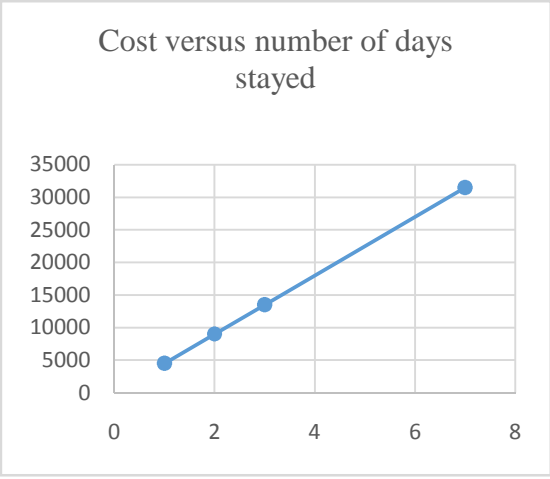
	QUESTION 2	Explanation	T/L
2.1.	Year : 2016 $\checkmark \checkmark$	2A	1
2.2	Increasing $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 A	2
2.3	Decreasing $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 A	2
2.4	Year 2017 to 2018 increase by 150 learners \checkmark Year 2018 to 2019 decrease by 50 learners \checkmark Therefore $150 - 50 = 100$ Learners \checkmark Or Year 2019 – Year 2017 $400 \checkmark - 300 \checkmark$ $= 100$ learners \checkmark	1A for 2018 increase 1A for 2019 decrease 1CA answer 1A for 2017 learners 1A for 2019 learners 1CA answer	2

	QUESTION 3	Explanation	T/L
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3.1.1	Tuesday✓✓	2RG	1
3.1.2	17 necklaces.✓✓	2RG	1
3.2	Sunday✓, people are not usually shopping on Sundays.✓✓	1RG 2E	4
3.3	Between Monday and Tuesday.✓ Difference is $17 - 8$ ✓ $= 9$.✓	1O 1M Subtraction 1A Difference	2
3.4	Thursday and Friday.✓✓	2RG	1
3.5	There is an increase of 2 necklaces in sales.✓✓	2RG	2
3.6	This is a discrete graph,✓, because necklaces are sold in whole numbers.✓✓	3E	2

Section: Representations of relationships in tables, equations and graphs

	QUESTION1	Explanation	T/L
1.	(a) $3 \times R7,50$ ✓ = $R22,50$ ✓	1 M multiplying by R7,50 1 A	2
	(b) $4 \times R7,50$ ✓ = $R30$ ✓	1 M Multiplying by R7,50 1 CA1	2
	(c) $R52,50 \div R7,50$ ✓ = 7 ✓	1 M Dividing by R7,50 1 CA	2
	(d) $R60 \div R7,50$ ✓ = 8 ✓	1 M Dividing by R7,50 1 CA	2
2.		Any 3 correct points.	1
3.1	Telkom✓✓	2RG	1
3.2	Cell C✓✓	2RG	1
4.1.1	Inverse proportion✓✓	2 A	1
4.1.2	$10 \div 2 = 5$ ✓✓	2 A	1

<p>4.1.3</p>	<p>A mark for each point plotted correctly.A mark for joining the dots.</p> 	<p>4 MA for each correct point 1M Joining points</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>4.2.1</p>	<p>Direct proportion ✓✓</p>	<p>2A</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>4.2.2</p>	<p>A = 3 x 4500 = R13500 ✓✓</p> <p>B = 31500 ÷ 4500 = 7 nights ✓✓</p>	<p>4A</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>4.2.3</p>		<p>1 MA for each correct point</p> <p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>2</p>

3. Topic: Measurement Conversions

Section: Convert units of measurement from memory, time conversions and using given conversion factors and/or tables:

	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.1	$3 \times 3,2808 \checkmark M$ = 9,8424 ft $\checkmark A$	1M multiplying by 3,2808 1A number of feet	1
1.2	$20 \div 0,4536 \checkmark MA$ = 44,0917 pounds $\checkmark A$	1 MA division 1A number of pounds	1
1.3	$50 \div 4,5461 \checkmark MA$ = 10,9984 gallons $\checkmark A$	1MA division 1A number of gallons	1
1.4	$68,6 \div 1,609 \checkmark MA$ = 42,635 miles $\checkmark A$	1MA division 1A number of miles	1
1.5	$3519,887 \times 0,5682 \checkmark MA$ = 2000 litres $\checkmark A$ or $3519,887 \div 1,7 \checkmark MA$ = 1999.936 litres $\checkmark A$	1MA multiplying 1A number of litres or 1MA dividing 1A number of litres	1
Question 2			
2.1.1	60min = 1hr ? = 8hrs $60 \times 8 \checkmark M$ = 480mins $\checkmark A$ $480 + 42 \checkmark M =$ 522mins $\checkmark A$	1M multiplying by 8hrs 1A correct minutes 1M adding 42 1A correct minutes	3
2.1.2	7×60 = 420mins $\checkmark A$ $420 + 18 \checkmark MA$ = 438mins $\checkmark CA$ $438 \times 60 \checkmark MA$ = 26 280secs $\checkmark A$	1A correct minutes 1MA adding 18minutes 1CA correct minutes 1MA multiplying by 60 1A correct seconds	3

2.1.3	1hr = 60mins ? = 20mins $20 \div 60 \checkmark M$ $= 0,333hrs \checkmark A$ Hours = $8 + 0.3333$ $= 8,333hrs \checkmark CA$	1M dividing by 60 1A correct hours 1CA correct hours for Monday	2
2.1.4	7: 18 – 6: 37 $\checkmark M$ $= 41mins \checkmark CA$	1M subtraction 1CA correct minutes	1
2.1.5	9: 06 + 8: 42 + 6: 37 $\checkmark M$ $= 24: 25 \checkmark CA$	1M adding values 1CA answer	2

4.Topic: Finance**Section: Financial documents**

	QUESTION 1	Explanation	T/L
1.1	29 October 2009 $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 M	1
1.2	30 November 2009 $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 M	1
1.3	R519,18 $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 M	1
1.4	R800 $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 M	1

	QUESTION 2	Explanation	T/L
2.1	Total seconds = $195+270+45+24+730+40 \checkmark$ $= 1\ 304\ seconds \checkmark$	1 M 1 M	2
2.2	Total cost = $R0,06 \times 1\ 304 \checkmark = R78,24 \checkmark$	1 C 1 CA	2
2.3	200 minutes $\checkmark \checkmark$	2M	1
2.4	Total = $4 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 13 + 1 \checkmark = 25\ minutes \checkmark$	1 C 1 CA	3
2.5.1	He only works Monday to Friday $\checkmark \checkmark$ and not on weekends and there are approximately that many workdays in each month. $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 A 2 A	4

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2.5.2	$350 \text{ minutes} \times R1,37 \checkmark = R479,50 \checkmark$	1 A	
2.5.3	$R381,90 + R479,50 \checkmark = R861,40 \checkmark$	1 M 1 A	2
2.6	$22 \text{ work days} \checkmark \times R78,2 \checkmark \times 4 =$ $R1\,721,28 \checkmark$	1 M 1 S 1 CA	3
2.7	The best option for him would seem to be the Contract option \checkmark , because it is cheaper (if he makes approximately the same amount of calls every day as was given in the example). $\checkmark \checkmark$	1M 2M	4

	QUESTION 3	Explanation	T/L
3.1	Without planning, they would not know if they had enough money. $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 O	4
3.2	$R3\,920 \div 7 \checkmark = R560/\text{night} \checkmark$	2 M	2
3.3.1	$526 \text{ km} \times R0,74/\text{km} \checkmark$ $= R389,24 \checkmark$	2 M	2
3.3.2	$R500 \div R0,74/\text{km} \checkmark = 675,68 \checkmark = 700 \text{ km} \checkmark$	2 M 1 CA	2
3.3.3	Total = $R500 + 2 \times R389,24 \checkmark$ $= R1\,278,48 \checkmark$	1 M 1 CA	2
3.4.1	8 days (the nights occur between the days) $\checkmark \checkmark$	2 M	4
3.4.2	$8 \text{ days} \times R120/\text{day} \checkmark \times 5 \text{ people} \checkmark$ $= R4\,800 \checkmark$	2RT 1 M	2
3.5	Total $= R3\,920 + R1\,278,48 + R4\,800 + R1\,400 \checkmark = R11\,398,48 \checkmark$	2 M	2
3.6.1	Total months saving: 7 months (June to Dec) \checkmark Total saved = $R1\,500 \times 7 \checkmark = R10\,500 \checkmark$ So, no he will not have enough \checkmark	1 M 1 S 1 J	4
3.6.2	Any two reasonable suggestions (e.g. the children can do little side jobs, the mom can put some of her salary away, etc.) $\checkmark \checkmark$	2O	4