

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MATHEMATICAL LITERACY P2

NOVEMBER 2010

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

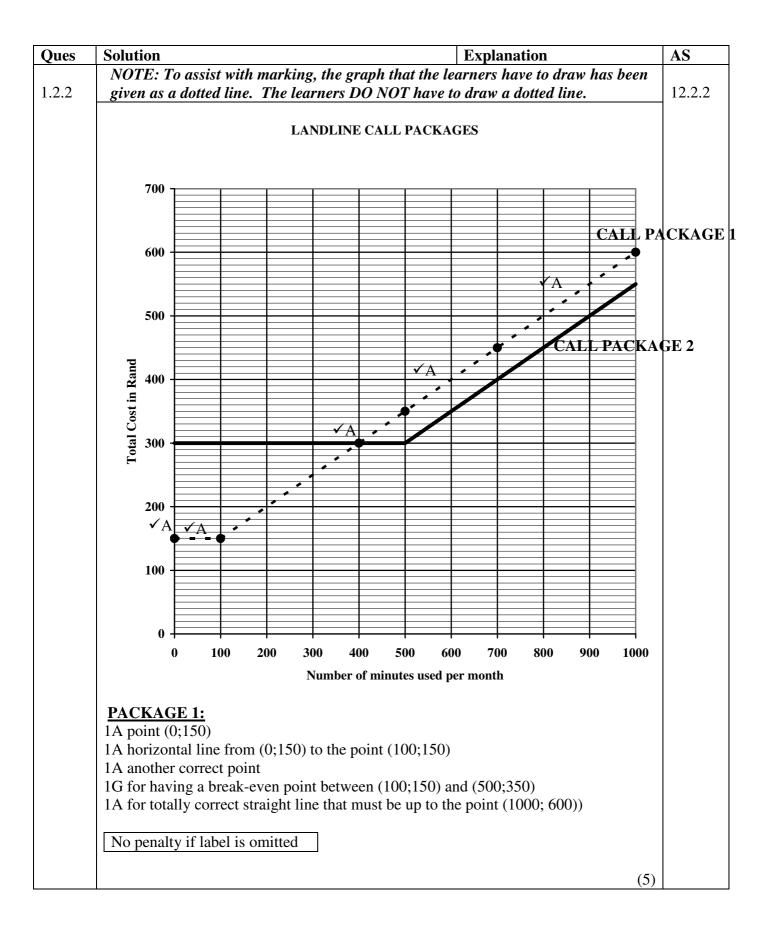
SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
A	Accuracy
CA	Consistent accuracy
C	Conversion
J	Justification (Reason/Opinion)
M	Method
MA	Method with accuracy
P	Penalty for no units, incorrect rounding off, etc.
R	Rounding off
RT/RG	Reading from a table/Reading from a graph
S	Simplification
SF	Correct substitution in a formula
O	Own opinion

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QUES	QUESTION 1 [26 MARKS]				
Ques	Solution		Explanation	AS	
1.1.1 (a)		Radius of placemat = 30 ÷ 2 cm = 15 cm ✓M Radius of tablecloth = 4 × 15 cm = 60 cm ✓CA radius ,14 × 60 cm ✓SF cm ✓CA	1M finding diameter or radius 1CA radius of tablecloth 1SF substitution into correct formula 1CA circumference with correct unit Using π (376,99 cm) Using 22/7 (377,14 cm) Max 2 marks if incorrect radius Max 1 mark if radius of placemat is used Answer only full marks (4)	12.3.	
1.1.1 (b)	Number of segments = $\frac{376,8}{4,71}$ \checkmark N = 80 \checkmark CA	1	1M dividing by 4,71 1CA number of segments 80,04 OR 80,07 No penalty for rounding Answer only full marks (2)	12.3. 1 12.1. 1	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS
1.2.1 (a)	Total cost \checkmark A \checkmark A = R300 + R0,50 × (number of minutes more than 500)	1A constant value R300 1A second term	12.2.1
	OR VA Total cost = R300 + R0,50 × x , VA Where $x =$ number of minutes more than 500	1A constant value R300 1A second term No penalty if R omitted (2)	
1.2.1 (b)	Total cost = $R300 + R0,50 \times (510 - 500) \checkmark M \checkmark SF$ = $R300 + R5 \checkmark S$ = $R305 \checkmark CA$	1M use of formula from 1.2.1(a) 1SF substitution of minutes 1S simplifying 1CA solution	12.2.1
	Cost of calls = R0,50 \times 10 \checkmark M = R5,00 \checkmark CA Total cost = R300,00 + R5,00 \checkmark M = R305,00 \checkmark CA	1M calculating extra cost 1CA simplifying 1M calculating total cost 1CA solution No penalty for units Answer only full marks (4)	



Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS
1.2.3(a)	The break-even point is the point where: • the two graphs intersect. ✓✓M OR • both packages cost the same ✓✓M	2M description of break-even point (other correct definitions)	12.2.3
	OR • there is no profit/gain or loss ✓✓M OR	2 Marks or zero	
	• both situations are the same ✓✓M	(2)	
1.2.3(b)	Number of minutes used = 400 ✓ RG Total cost = R 300 ✓ RG	CA from graph 1RG number of minutes	12.2.3
		1RG cost Accept (400; 300) Point may be calculated algebraically	
1.2.4	Package 2 ✓✓CA ✓RG Reading 900 minutes and 1 000 minutes Showing difference ✓M ✓CA Package 2 gives 100 minutes more call time for R550 than Package 1 ✓1J	CA from graph 2CA selecting correct package 1RG reading from the graph 1M difference	12.2.3
	OR		
	She must accept Package 2 ✓CA ✓CA	2CA selecting correct package	
	Package 1: $550 = 150 + 0.50 \times x$, \checkmark_{M} 550 - 150 = 0.50 x $x = \frac{400}{0.5} = 800$	1M using formula	
	0.5 Total minutes = $100 + 800 = 900 \checkmark CA$	1CA simplification	
	Package 2: $550 = 300 + 0,50 \times x$ $550 - 300 = 0,50 \times x$ $x = \frac{250}{0,5} = 500$		
	0.5 Total minutes = $500 + 500 = 1000$ \checkmark CA	1CA simplification (5)	

QUESTION 2 [28 MARKS]				
Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS	
2.1.1	C3 OR 3C ✓A ✓A	1A for C 1A for 3 (2)	12.3.4	
2.1.2	SE OR South East OR East of South OR South of East \checkmark A \checkmark A	2A correct direction 2 Marks or zero	12.3.4	
		(2)		
2.1.3(a)	 Carry on along Selby Msimang Road in a (North-Easterly) direction.: ✓A At the traffic lights turn right into Sutherland Road ✓A then turn right into F.J. Sithole Road ✓A then turn left into Nkugwini Road ✓A 	1A recognising direction 1A turn into Sutherland Rd 1A turn into F.J. Sithole Rd 1A turn into Nkugwini Rd	12.3.4	
	• entrance to the stadium is on the left.	Follow learner's route on map. If direction very long Max 2 marks Max 3 marks if names of roads listed only in correct order (4)		
2.1.3(b)	Distance on map = 145 mm ✓ A	1A distance on map (Accept 130 mm – 150 mm)	12.3.1	
	Actual distance = 145 mm × 20 000 ✓ M = 2 900 000 mm ✓ CA = 2, 9 km ✓ CA	1M multiplying by the scale 1CA distance in mm 1CA distance in km	12.3.3	
		Accept measurement in cm Accept 2,6 km – 3,0 km		
		Answer only full marks (4)		

2.1.4	Average speed =	distance
2.1.1	Average speed –	time

$$40 \text{ km/h} = \frac{2.9 \text{ km}}{\text{time}} \checkmark \text{SF}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{2.9 \text{ km}}{40 \text{ km/h}} \checkmark \text{M}$$

=
$$0.0725$$
 hours \checkmark S

=
$$0.0725 \times 60 \text{ minutes } \checkmark \text{C}$$

= 4,35 minutes

Arrival =
$$09:15 + 4,35$$
minutes
 \checkmark CA
= $09H 19.35$ minutes **OR** $09:19:21$

∴ the bus driver's estimated time of arrival is correct.

OR

Speed =
$$\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

 $40 \text{ km/h} = \frac{\text{distance}}{5 \text{ minutes}} \checkmark \text{SF} \checkmark \text{M}$
Distance = $40 \times \frac{5}{60} \text{ km} \checkmark \text{C}$
= $3.33 \text{ km} \checkmark \text{CA}$

 \therefore it is possible for him to be at the stadium at 09:20

He can cover a longer distance than he need to cover in 5 minutes ✓CA

OR

Speed =
$$\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

= $\frac{2.9 \text{ km}}{5 \text{ minutes}} \checkmark \text{CA} \checkmark \text{A}$
= $2.9 \text{ km} \times \frac{60}{5} \text{ hour} \checkmark \text{CA}$
= 34.8 km/h

... He has 5 minutes to get to the stadium and can travel at 34,8 km/h and still arrrive on time \checkmark CA

1SF/CA substitution

1M rearranging the formula

12.2.1

12.3.1

12.3.2

1S simplification

1C converting to minutes

Range from 3,9 to 4,5 minutes

1CA time of arrival

1CA conclusion

1SF/CA substitution

1M rearranging the formula

1C converting to minutes

1CA simplification

✓CA

1CA conclusion

OR

1CA conclusion

1CA substituting distance

1A substituting time

1C converting to minutes

1CA simplification

1CA comparison of speed

1CA conclusion

(6)

Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS
2.2.1	PANTS SHIRT TIE	POSSIBLE OUTCOMES	
	$LS \longrightarrow^{T} \longrightarrow$	LP; LS; T	12.4.5
	\sim NT \rightarrow	LP; LS; NT CA	
	$T_{\checkmark \land}$	LP; SS; T ✓CA	
	N	L□; SS; NT	
	$LS \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longleftarrow} T$	SP; LS; T ✓CA	
	\sim NT \rightarrow	SP; LS; NT	
		SP; SS; T ✓CA	
	NT →	SP; SS; NT	
	1A LS and SS 2A T and NT		
	4A POSSIBLE OUTCOMES Max 1 mark if only 1 or 2 possible outcomes are c Max 2 marks if 3 or 4 possible outcomes are corre Max 3 marks if 5 or 6 possible outcomes are corre Max 4 marks if all 7 possible outcomes are correct	ct ct	
	Order of outcomes not important in this solution		
		(7)	
2.2.2	P(correct uniform) = $\frac{2}{8} \checkmark A$ OR $\frac{1}{4}$ = 0,25 \checkmark CA	1A number of actual outcomes (numerator) 1A number of possible outcomes (denominator) 1CA decimal form	12.4.5
		Max 2 marks if $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25%	
		Answer only full marks	
		(3)	

	QUESTION 3 [38 MARKS]				
No pen Ques	alty for rounding off Solution	Explanation	ASs		
3.1.1	Monthly medical aid costs \checkmark M \checkmark RT = R1 152 + R816 + 2 × R424 = R2 816 \checkmark CA Member's contribution = $\frac{1}{3}$ × R2 816 \checkmark CA = R938,67 \checkmark CA	1M correct main member from table 1RT cost for wife and children 1CA total cost of the three categories 1A multiplying correct value by $\frac{1}{3}$ 1CA simplifying	12.1.3		
	Member's contribution $ \checkmark CA \checkmark M \checkmark RT $ $ = \frac{1}{3} (R1 152 + R816 + 2 \times R424) $ $ = \frac{1}{3} \times R 2816 \checkmark A $ $ = R 938,67 \checkmark CA $ OR	1M correct main member from table 1RT cost for wife and children 1CA total cost 1A multiplying correct value by $\frac{1}{3}$ 1CA simplifying			
	Members subscription = $\frac{1}{3} \times R1 \ 152 = R \ 384$ VRT Wife's subscription = $\frac{1}{3} \times R816 = R272$ Children subscriptions = $2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times R424 = R282,67$ Member's contribution = $R \ 384 + R272 + R282,67$ = $R \ 938,67 \ \checkmark CA$	1M correct main member from table 1A multiplying correct value by $\frac{1}{3}$ 1RT cost for wife and children 1CA children cost 1CA simplifying Max 4 marks if incorrect row used Answer only full marks (5)			

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Ques	Solu	ıtion		Explanation ASs
3.1.2		ANNEXURE D		12.1.3 12.2.3
(a)		MONTHLY DEDUCTIONS	3.1.2 (a)	
	A	Union membership	R35,00	114 12 12
	В	Pension = 7,5% of gross salary	√M 7,5% × R7 986,50 = <u>R598,99</u> ✓A	1M multiplying 1A simplifying
	С	PAYE = (gross salary - R4 750) × 18%	\checkmark SF (R7 986,50 – R4 750,00) × 18% \checkmark CA = R3 236,50 × 0,18 = <u>R582,57</u>	1SF substitution into formula 1CA simplifying
	D	Medical Aid contribution	R938,67	
	Е	Total = A + B + C + D	Total deductions = R35 + R598,99 + R582,57 +R938,67 ✓CA = <u>R2 155,23</u>	1CA total No penalty for rounding off (5)
3.1.2 (b)		salary = Gross salary – total ded = R7 986,50 – R2 155,2 = R5 831,27 ✓ CA annual salary = R5 831,27 × 12	3 √ M	1M difference of correct values 1CA simplifying
		= R69 975,24 ✓0		1CA annual net salary (3)

Ques	Solu	ition		Explanation ASs
3.1.3		ANNEXURE E		12.1.3 12.2.3
(a)		MONTHLY DEDUCTIONS	3.1.3(a)	
	A	Union membership	R35,00	1A increase in %
	В	Pension = 7,5% of gross salary	New salary \checkmark_A = 1,045 × R7 986,50 = R8 345,89 CA	1CA new salary
		- 1,5 % of gloss salary	Pension = 7,5% × R8 345,89 = <u>R625,94</u> ✓CA	1CA simplifying
	С	PAYE = (gross salary - R4 750) × 18%	$(R8 345,89 - R4 750,00) \times 18\%$ $= R3 595,89 \times 0,18 = \frac{R647,26}{CA}$	1CA simplifying
	D	Medical Aid contribution	$= R3 393,89 \times 0,18 = \frac{R047,20}{\checkmark CA}$ Medical Aid cost $\checkmark RT$	1RT values
			$= R1 \ 256 + R900 + 2 \times R468$ $= R3 \ 092 \checkmark A$	1A medical aid costs
			Member contribution $= \frac{1}{3} \times R3 \ 092 = \underline{\mathbf{R1 030,67}}$	1CA simplifying
	E	Total $= A + B + C + D$	Total deductions = R35 + R625,94 + R647,26 + R1 030,67 = R2 338,87 ✓ CA	1CA total deductions
	Net	salary = $R8\ 345,89 - R2\ 338,8$ = $R6\ 007,02\ \checkmark CA$	37	1CA simplifying
	Diff	erence in net salaries = R6 007		
	∴ M	✓CA fr Riet's argument is NOT valid		1CA conclusion
				No penalty for rounding off (10

Ques	Solution	Explanation	ASs
3.1.3(b)	% change = $\frac{\text{R72 084,24} - \text{R69 975,24}}{\text{R69 975,24}} \times 100\%$	1M calculating % change 1CA using new and old salary	12.1.3
	= 3,013% ≈ 3,01% ✓CA	1CA simplifying	
		1M calculating % change 1CA using new and old salary	
	≈ 3,01% ✓CA	1CA simplifying	
		No penalty for leaving out % symbol Accept 0,0301	
		Answer only full marks	
		(3)	
3.2.1	$2009/2010 = 17\% \text{ of R834,3 billion } \checkmark M$ = 0,17 × R834,3 billion	1M calculating 17%	12.1.1
	= R141,831 billion ✓A ✓A 2010/2011 = 18% of R900,9 billion = 0,18 × R900,9 billion = R162,162 billion ✓CA	1A simplifying 1A percentage expenditure in 2010/2011 1M calculating 18% 1CA simplifying	12.4.4
	✓M Difference = R162,162 billion – R141,831 billion	1M calculating the difference	
	= R20,331 billion ✓CA = R20 331 000 000 ✓C	1CA difference in rand 1C conversion	
	R20 331 000 000 > R20 000 000 000	Numbers may be written with zeros instead of the word billion	
		(8)	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	ASs
3.2.2	* Increases in number of employees	2O any correct reason	12.4.4
	* Increase in salaries		
	* Building new schools/libraries	2O any correct reason	
	* Increase in the number of "no fee" schools		
	* Teacher development initiatives		
	* Increase in expenditure per learner		
	* Demands of the new curriculum		
	* Cater for inflation		
	* Free stationery and textbooks		
	* Feeding scheme for all learners		
	* Free transport for all learners		
	* More money for bursaries $\checkmark \checkmark \circ$		
	* Improvement of matric results		
	* Demand for Higher Education		
		(4)

QUESTION 4 [28 MARKS]				
Ques	Solution		Explanation	AS
4.1	Height of bottle = $\frac{\checkmark \text{ A}}{143 \text{ mm}}$ $\checkmark \text{ M}$		1M dividing 1A using correct values	12.1.1 12.3.1
	= $\frac{143 \text{mm}}{1,02}$ OR = 140,196 mm ≈ 140 mm ✓ CA/R	$\frac{143\text{mm}}{102\%} \times 100\%$	1CA/R simplifying to nearest mm	
			□ ax 1 for rounding off if method is incorrect Answer only full marks	
			(3)	

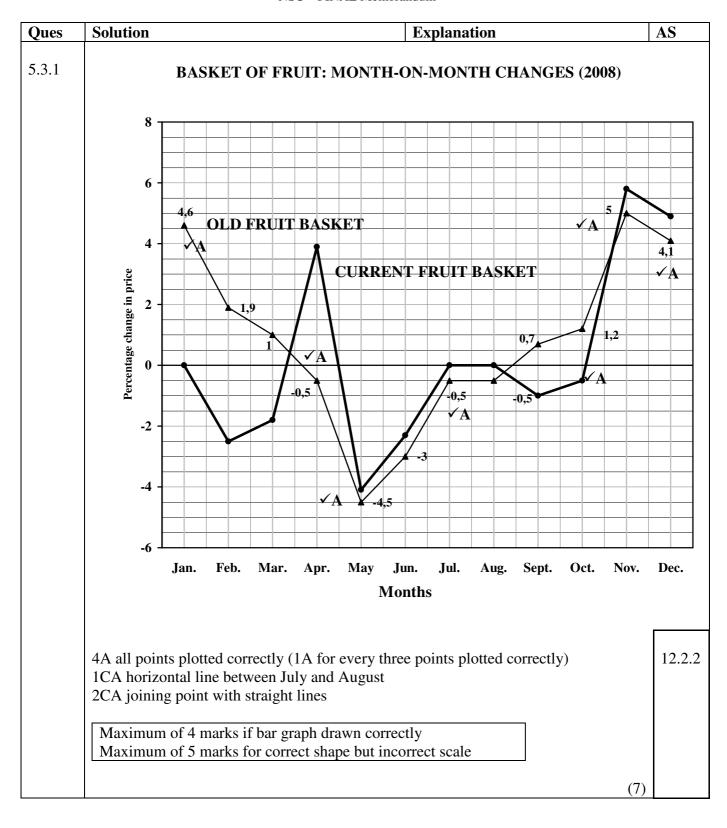
Solution	Explanation	AS
Area of base of bottle = $3.14 \times (29 \text{ mm})^2 \checkmark \text{SF}$ = $2.640.74 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ Length of base of box = $105\% \times 58 \text{ mm} \checkmark \text{M}$ = $1.05 \times 58 \text{ mm}$ = $60.9 \text{ mm} \checkmark \text{A}$	1SF substitution into correct formula 1A value of radius 1CA simplifying 2642,08 using pi 2643,14 using $\frac{22}{7}$ 1M increasing percentage 1A simplifying	12.3.1 12.1.1
Area of base of box = (side length) ² $= (60.9 \text{ mm})^{2} \checkmark \text{ SF}$ $= 3.708.81 \text{ mm}^{2} \checkmark \text{ CA}$ Difference in area = $3.708.81 \text{ mm}^{2} - 2.640.74 \text{ mm}^{2}$ $= 1.068.07 \text{ mm}^{2} \checkmark \text{ CA}$	1SF substitution into formula 1CA simplifying 1M subtracting 1CA simplifying	
≈ 10,68 cm² The dimensions satisfy the guideline ✓✓ CA	2CA conclusion Length of base rounded off to 61 mm, or use of pi/ $\frac{22}{7}$ the difference in area = 10,80 cm ² Answer can be calculated using cm.	
	Area of base of bottle = $3.14 \times (29 \text{ mm})^2 \checkmark \text{SF}$ = $2.640.74 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ Length of base of box = $105\% \times 58 \text{ mm} \checkmark \text{M}$ = $1.05 \times 58 \text{ mm}$ = $60.9 \text{ mm} \checkmark \text{A}$ Area of base of box = (side length) ² = $(60.9 \text{ mm})^2 \checkmark \text{SF}$ = $3.708.81 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ Difference in area = $3.708.81 \text{ mm}^2 - 2.640.74 \text{ mm}^2$ = $1.068.07 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ $\approx 10.68 \text{ cm}^2$	Area of base of bottle = $3.14 \times (29 \text{ mm})^2 \checkmark \text{SF}$ $= 2 640.74 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ Length of base of box $= 105\% \times 58 \text{ mm} \checkmark \text{M}$ $= 1.05 \times 58 \text{ mm}$ $= 60.9 \text{ mm} \checkmark \text{A}$ Area of base of box = (side length)^2 $= (60.9 \text{ mm})^2 \checkmark \text{SF}$ $= 3 708.81 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ Difference in area = $3 708.81 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ $\approx 10.68 \text{ cm}^2$ The dimensions satisfy the guideline $\checkmark \checkmark \text{CA}$ CA C

Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS
4.3.1	Area A = 143 mm × 60,9 mm \checkmark M = 8 708,7 mm ² \checkmark CA	1M calculating area 1CA simplifying	12.3.1
	Area B = $(60.9 \text{ mm})^2$ = $3.708.81 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA area B	
	Area C = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3.14 \times \left(\frac{60.9 \text{ mm}}{2}\right)^2 \checkmark \text{ SF}$ = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2.911.41585 \text{ mm}^2$ = $1.455.71 \text{ mm}^2$ $\checkmark \text{ CA}$	1SF substitution into correct formula 1CA simplifying	
	Area of open box = $4(A + D) + 2(B + C) + E$ = $4(8708,7 + 1832) \text{ mm}^2 + 2(3708,81 + 1455,71) \text{ mm}^2$ + 2855 mm^2	1SF(CA) substitution	
	$= 55 346,84 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$ $= \frac{55 346,84}{1 000 000} \text{ m}^2 \checkmark \text{C}$	1CA simplifying 1C converting to m ²	
	$= 0.055346m^{2}$ Mass of box = 240 g/m ² × $\frac{55346.84}{1000000}$ m ² \checkmark M	1M multiplication	
	= 13,2832 g ✓ S	1S simplifying	
	= 14 g ✓ R	1R rounding accept 13 g	
	OR	If area rounded off to 0.06 m^2 then mass = 15 g	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	ASs
4.3.1 (cont)	Area A = 143 mm × 61 mm \checkmark SF = 8 723 mm ² \checkmark CA	1SF substitution 1CA area A	12.3.1
	Area B = 61 mm \times 61 mm = 3 721 mm ² \checkmark CA	1CA area B	
	Area C = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3.14 \times \left(\frac{61 \text{mm}}{2}\right)^2 \checkmark \text{SF}$	1SF substitution	
	$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2920,985 \text{ mm}^2$ $= 1460,49 \text{ mm}^2 \checkmark \text{CA}$	1CA area C	
	Surface area $= 4(A + D) + 2(B + C) + E $ $= 4 (8 723 + 1 832) \text{ mm}^2 + 2 (3 721 + 1 460,49) \text{ mm}^2 +$ $= 2.855 \text{ mm}^2$	1SF substitution	
	$2 855 \text{ mm}^2$ = 55 437,98 mm ²	1CA surface area	
	$= \frac{55\ 437,98}{1000\ 000}\ \mathrm{m}^2 \checkmark \ \mathrm{C}$	1C converting to m ²	
	= 0.055m ²		
	Mass of box = 240 g/m ² × 0,055 = 13,31 g = 14 g \checkmark R	1M multiplication 1S simplification 1R rounding (11)	
4.3.2	1 kg = 1 000 g ∴ 14 g = 0,014 kg \checkmark C Cost = R 16,00 + 0,014 kg × R 20 per kg \checkmark SF = R16,00 + R0,28 = R16,28 \checkmark CA	1C converting to kg 1SF substitution of answer from 4.3.1 into the correct formula 1CA simplifying Accept R16,26 to R16,30 (3)	12.2.3 12.3.2

QUESTION 5 [30 MARKS]			
Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS
5.1.1(a)	July and August ✓A ✓A	2A July and August	12.4.4
		June and July 1 mark August and Sept 1 mark (2)	
5.1.1(b)	✓A February; May; September; December	1 A two months 1 A two months	12.4.4
		Penalty of 1 mark if more than four months (2)	
5.1.1(c)	October and November ✓A ✓A	2A October and November	12.4.4
		Sept and Oct 1 mark Nov and Dec 1 mark (2)	
5.1.2(a)	Interpretation as % difference:	1RG reading from graph 1M subtracting	12.1.1
	Percentage change = $-4.1\% - 3.9\%$ \checkmark M	1CA simplifying	
	= -8% ✓CA	0.7	
	OR	OR	
	Percentage change = $3.9\% - (-4.1\%)$ \checkmark RG \checkmark M = 8% \checkmark CA	1RG reading from graph 1M subtracting	
	Interpretation as % change:	1CA simplifying	
	√RG	OR	
	Percentage change = $\frac{-4,1-3,9}{3,9} \times 100\% \text{ M}$ = $-205,13\% \text{ CA}$	1RG reading from graph 1M calculating %	
		1CA simplifying	
		Answer only full marks	
		(3)	

Ques	Solution	Explanation	ASs
5.1.2 (b)	Cost in May = $92\% \times R150$ $\checkmark M$ = $0.92 \times R150$ = $R138$ $\checkmark CA$ OR	1CA percentage 1M calculating cost 1CA simplifying	12.1.3
	Cost in May = R 150 – 8% of R 150 \checkmark M = R 150 – 0,08 × R 150 \checkmark CA = R 138	1CA percentage 1M calculating cost 1CA simplifying Answer only full marks	
		(3)	
5.2.1	Price of bicycle × 105,8% = R1 586,95 Price of bicycle $= \frac{R1586,95}{105,8\%} \checkmark M \qquad OR \qquad \frac{R1586,95}{1} \times \frac{100}{105,8}$	1M dividing 1A using correct values	12.1.3
	$= \frac{R1586,95}{1,058}$ = R1 499,95 \checkmark CA	1CA simplifying	
	Let x be the price of the bicycle in November 2008 Price of bicycle: $x + 5.8\%$ of $x = R1.586.95$ $^{\checkmark}M$ 1.058 x = R1.586.95 $x = R1.499.95 ^{\checkmark}CA$	1M use of equation 1A using correct values 1CA simplifying (3)	
5.2.2	$A = P(1+i)^{n}$ $\checkmark SF \checkmark A$ $= R 5,45(1+0,058)^{6} \checkmark A$ $= R 7,64$	1SF substitution of P 1A value of i 1A value of n 1CA simplifying No penalty for rounding Answer only full marks (4)	12.1.3



Ques	Solution	Explanation	AS
5.3.2(a)	The graphs show a similar trend of month-on- month changes in prices as follows:	2 CA for the trend	12.4.4
	An increase from May to November OR		
	A decrease from January to February; OR		
	A decrease from April to May; OR		
	An increase from May to July; OR	(2)	
	An increase from May to August; OR		
	Zero change from July to August OR		
	An increase from September to November OR		
	A decrease from November to December. OR		
	NO trend from January to December ✓CA ✓CA		
5.3.2(b)	Prices are generally high in December and January due to festive season, and tend to drop in February. OR	20 Own opinion that is valid for the trend chosen in 5.3.2(a)	12.4.4
	Prices tend to increase in the winter months (May, June, July) as fruit becomes scarce.		
	OR Valid reasons like:		
	Political reason; economic; climatic; religious; no trend-flactuations		
	ucha-mactuations	(2)	
		TOTAL:	150