



HOËRSKOOL JOHAN JURGENS
MATHEMATICS
MARKING GUIDELINE

GRADE 11: EXAM PAPER 1

NOV 2025 TERM 4

NOTE:

- If a candidate answers a question TWICE
- , mark the FIRST attempt ONLY.
- Consistent accuracy applies in ALL aspects of the marking guideline.
- If a candidate crossed out an attempt of a question and did NOT redo the question, mark the cross-out attempt.
- The mark for substitution is awarded for substitution into the CORRECT formula.

QUESTION 1 [28]

1.1.1	$2x^2 = 8$ ✓ $\therefore x = -2$ ✓ or $x = 2$ ✓	✓ method ✓ $x = -2$ ✓ $x = 2$	(3)
1.1.2	$3x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$ ✓✓ $x \cong 0,2$ ✓ or $x = -1,8$ ✓	✓ standard form ✓ method ✓ $x \cong 0,2$ ✓ $x = -1,8$	(4)
1.1.3	$\sqrt{5 - 4x} - x = 0$ $5 - 4x = x^2$ ✓ $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ ✓ $(x + 5)(x - 1)$ ✓ = 0 $\therefore x = 1$ ✓	✓ squaring ✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓ solution	(4)
1.1.4	$x^2 - 9x \leq -20$ $x^2 - 9x + 20 \leq 0$ ✓ $(x - 4)(x - 5)$ ✓ ≤ 0 $4 \leq x \leq 5$ ✓✓	✓ standard form ✓ factors ✓✓ solution	(4)
1.2	$2x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$ $x^2 + 4x = \frac{3}{2}$ ✓ $x^2 + 4x + 4 = \frac{3}{2} + 4$ ✓ $(x + 2)^2 = \frac{11}{2}$ ✓ $x = \sqrt{\frac{11}{2}} - 2$ or $x = -\sqrt{\frac{11}{2}} - 2$ ✓	✓ isolate constant ✓ perfect square ✓ factorise ✓ solutions	(4)

1.3	$x - y = 6 \quad \dots(1)$ $x^2 - 5y^2 + 20 = xy \quad \dots(2)$ $x = 6 + y \quad \dots(3) \checkmark$ Sub (3) in (2): $(6 + y)^2 - 5y^2 + 20 = (6 + y)y \checkmark$ $36 + 12y + y^2 - 5y^2 + 20 = 6y + y^2 \checkmark$ $-5y^2 + 6y + 56 = 0$ $5y^2 - 6y - 56 = 0 \checkmark$ $(5y + 14)(y - 4) = 0$ $\therefore y = -\frac{14}{5} \text{ or } y = 4 \checkmark$ $\therefore x = \frac{16}{5} \text{ or } x = 10 \checkmark$ OR $x - y = 6 \quad \dots(1)$ $x^2 - 5y^2 + 20 = xy \quad \dots(2)$ $y = x - 6 \quad \dots(3) \checkmark$ $x^2 - 5(x - 6)^2 + 20 = x(x - 6) \checkmark$ $x^2 - 5(x - 6)(x - 6) + 20 = x(x - 6) \checkmark$ $-5x^2 + 66x - 160 = 0 \checkmark$ $x = \frac{-66 \pm \sqrt{66^2 - 4(-5)(-160)}}{2(-5)}$ $x = 10 \text{ or } x = \frac{16}{5} \checkmark$ $\therefore x = \frac{16}{5} \text{ or } x = 10 \checkmark$ $\therefore y = -\frac{14}{5} \text{ or } y = 4 \checkmark$	\checkmark equation (3) \checkmark substitution \checkmark simplification \checkmark standard form \checkmark y-values \checkmark x-values \checkmark equation (3) \checkmark substitution \checkmark simplification \checkmark standard form \checkmark x-values \checkmark y-values	(6)
1.4	$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ $= (4)^2 - 4(k + 1)(-k + 1) \checkmark$ $= 16 + 4k^2 - 4$ $= 4k^2 + 12 \checkmark$ Hence $\Delta > 0 \checkmark$	\checkmark substitution \checkmark simplification \checkmark conclusion	(3)
			[28]

QUESTION 2 [22]

2.1.1	$= \frac{2^{-x} \cdot 2^{-x} \cdot 2^{x+1} \cdot 3^{x+1} \cdot 3^{2x}}{2^{4x-2} \cdot 3^{-x}} \checkmark$ $= 2^{-x-x+x+1-4x+2} \cdot 3^{x+1+2x+x} \checkmark$ $= 2^{-5x+3} \cdot 3^{4x+1} \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ expansion ✓ simplification ✓ answer 	(3)
2.1.2	$= \frac{7 \cdot 3^x \cdot 3^2 - 49 \cdot 3^x}{3^x \cdot 3^{-3} + 3^x \cdot 3^1} \checkmark$ $= \frac{3^x(7 \times 9 - 49)}{3^x(\frac{1}{27} + 3)} \checkmark$ $= \frac{63 - 49}{\frac{82}{27}} \checkmark$ $= \frac{189}{41} \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ expansion ✓ factors ✓ simplification ✓ answer 	(4)
2.1.3	$= \frac{2^{2x} \checkmark - 1}{2^x - 1} \checkmark$ $= \frac{(2^x+1)(2^x-1)}{(2^x-1)} \checkmark$ $= 2^x + 1 \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 2^{2x} ✓ factors ✓ $2^x + 1$ 	(3)
2.2	$= (3\sqrt{5})^2 - 2(3\sqrt{5}\sqrt{7}) - (\sqrt{7})^2 \checkmark$ $= 45 - 6\sqrt{35} + 7 \checkmark$ $= 52 - 6\sqrt{35} \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ multiplication ✓ simplification ✓ answer 	(3)
2.3.1	$5 \cdot 3^{x-1} = 45$ $3^{x-1} = 3^2 \checkmark$ $x - 1 = 2$ $\therefore x = 3 \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $3^{x-1} = 3^2$ ✓ $x = 3$ 	(2)
2.3.2	$3(3^{2x} + 9 \cdot 3^x) = 30$ $3^{2x} + 9 \cdot 3^x - 10 = 0 \checkmark$ $(3^x + 10)(3^x - 1) = 0 \checkmark$ $3^x = 1 \checkmark$ $\therefore x = 0 \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $3^{2x} + 9 \cdot 3^x - 10 = 0$ ✓ factors ✓ $3^x = 1$ ✓ $x = 0$ 	(4)
2.3.3	$x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 3^3 \checkmark$ $\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (3^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} \checkmark$ $x = 9 \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 3^3 ✓ $\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (3^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ✓ $x = 9$ 	(3)
			[22]

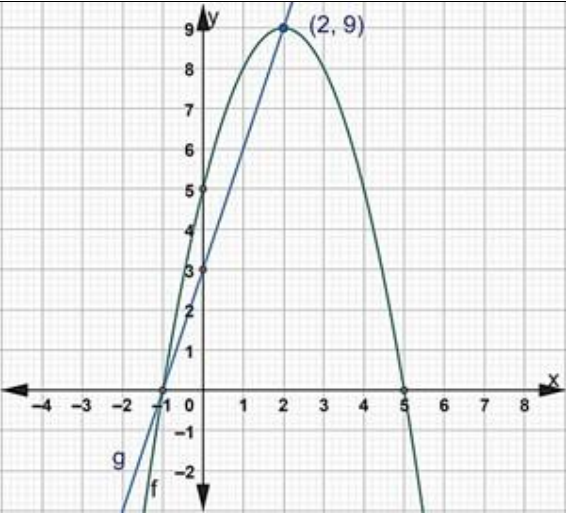
QUESTION 3 [11]

3.1	Linear✓; there is a common first difference. ✓	✓ linear ✓ reason	(2)
3.2	$\frac{12}{5}$ ✓; $\frac{29}{10}$ ✓	✓ $\frac{12}{5}$ ✓ $\frac{29}{10}$	(2)
3.3	$T_n = \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{1}{10}$ ✓✓ $T_{17} = \frac{1}{2}(17)$ ✓ - $\frac{1}{10}$ $= \frac{42}{5}$ ✓	✓ common difference ✓ formula ✓ substitution ✓ answer	(4)
3.4	$\frac{1}{2}n - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{62}{5}$ ✓ $5n - 1 = 124$ $5n = 125$ ✓ $\therefore n = 25$ ✓	✓ substitution ✓ simplification ✓ answer	(3)
			[11]

QUESTION 4 [14]

4.1	$25x^2 + 7y$ ✓; $36x^2 + 8y$ ✓	✓ 5 th ✓ 6 th	(2)
4.2	$T_n = n^2x^2$ ✓ + $(2 + n)y$ ✓ $= (xn)^2 + (2 + n)y$ ✓	✓ n^2x^2 ✓ $(2 + n)y$ ✓ $(xn)^2 + (2 + n)y$	(3)
4.3	$T_9 = 9^2x^2 + (2 + 9)y$ $= 81x^2$ ✓ + $11y$ ✓	✓ $81x^2$ ✓ $11y$	(2)
4.4	$(xn)^2 + (2 + n)y$ $(xn)^2 = 121x^2$ $\therefore n = 11$ $(2 + n)y = 13y$ ✓ $2 + n = 13$ $\therefore n = 11$ ✓✓	✓ method ✓✓ $n = 11$	(3)
4.5	$T_1 = (3 \times 1)^2 + (2 + 1)(-1) = 6$ ✓ $T_2 = (3 \times 2)^2 + (2 + 2)(-1) = 32$ ✓ $T_3 = (3 \times 3)^2 + (2 + 3)(-1) = 76$ ✓ $T_4 = (3 \times 4)^2 + (2 + 4)(-1) = 138$ ✓	✓ 6 ✓ 32 ✓ 76 ✓ 138	(4)
			[14]

QUESTION 5 [19]

5.1	$(2;9) \checkmark$	$\checkmark (2;9)$	(1)
5.2	$-x^2 + 4x - 4 + 9 = 0 \checkmark$ $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \checkmark$ $(x + 1)(x - 5) \checkmark = 0$ $\therefore x = -1 \text{ or } x = 5 \checkmark$	\checkmark simplification \checkmark standard form \checkmark factors \checkmark x-intercepts	(4)
5.3	$3x + 3 = 0 \checkmark$ $3x = -3$ $\therefore x = -1 \checkmark$	\checkmark equal to 0 \checkmark x-intercept	(2)
5.4		$f(x)$: \checkmark x-intercepts \checkmark y-intercept \checkmark shape $g(x)$: \checkmark intercepts \checkmark gradient	(5)
5.5.1	$x < -1 \checkmark \text{ or } x > 5 \checkmark$	$\checkmark x < -1$ $\checkmark x > 5$	(2)
5.5.2	$-1 \leq x \leq 2 \checkmark \checkmark$	$\checkmark \checkmark -1 \leq x \leq 2$	(2)
5.6.1	$k = -9 \checkmark \checkmark$	$\checkmark \checkmark k = -9$	(2)
5.6.2	Translation 3 units upwards. $\checkmark \checkmark$	\checkmark 3 units up	(1)
			[19]

QUESTION 6 [11]

6.1	$(1;0) \checkmark$	$\checkmark (1;0)$	(1)
6.2	$F(0 \checkmark; -3 \checkmark)$	$\checkmark 0$ $\checkmark -3$	(2)
6.3	$a^1 - 3 = 0 \checkmark$ $\therefore a = 3 \checkmark$	$\checkmark a^1 - 3 = 0$ $\checkmark a = 3$	(2)
6.4	$y \in R; y > -3 \checkmark \checkmark$	$\checkmark \checkmark y > -3$	(2)
6.5	$x \geq 1 \checkmark \checkmark$	$\checkmark \checkmark x \geq 1$	(2)
6.6	$g(x) = 3^{-x} - 3 \checkmark$ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x - 3 \checkmark$	$\checkmark 3^{-x} - 3$ $\checkmark \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x - 3$	(2)
			[11]

QUESTION 7 [15]

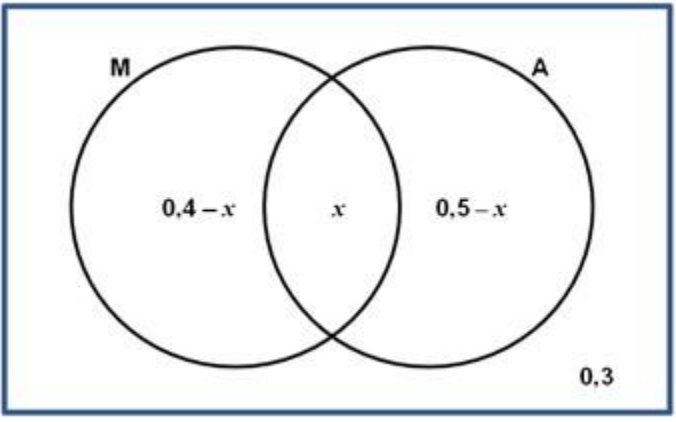
7.1	<p>A(-1;2) ✓</p> <p><u>B:</u> $y = \frac{4}{0+1} + 2$ $= 6$</p> <p>∴ B(0;6) ✓</p> <p><u>C:</u> $0 = \frac{4}{x+1} + 2$ $4 = -2(x+1)$ ✓ $4 = -2x - 2$ $2x = -6$ $x = -3$ ∴ C(-3;0) ✓</p>	<p>✓ A(-1;2)</p> <p>✓ substitution</p> <p>✓ B(0;6)</p> <p>✓ substitution</p> <p>✓ C(-3;0)</p>	(5)
7.2.1	<p>g is the symmetry axis ✓ (with a positive gradient) of f.</p>	<p>✓ symmetry axis</p>	(1)
7.2.2	<p>$g(x) = (x+1) + 2$ ✓ $= x + 3$ ✓</p>	<p>✓ $(x+1) + 2$</p> <p>✓ $x + 3$</p>	(2)
7.3	<p>$\frac{4}{x+1} + 2 = x + 3$ ✓</p> <p>$\frac{4}{x+1} = x + 1$</p> <p>$4 = (x+1)(x+1)$ $4 = x^2 + 2x + 1$ $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ ✓ $(x-1)(x+3) = 0$</p> <p><u>E:</u> $y = 1 + 3 = 4$ E(1;4) ✓</p>	<p>✓ equation</p> <p>✓ standard form</p> <p>✓ E(1;4)</p>	(3)

7.4	<p>Equation of DB: $y = x + 6$ ✓</p> $\frac{4}{x+1} + 2 = x + 6$ ✓ <p> $\frac{4}{x+1} = x + 4$ </p> $4 = x^2 + 5x + 4$ $x^2 + 5x = 0$ ✓ <p> $x(x + 5) = 0$ </p> $x = -5$ $y = 1$ $D(-5;1)$ ✓	<p>✓ $y = x + 6$</p> <p>✓ equation</p> <p>✓ standard form</p> <p>✓ D(-5;1)</p>	(4)
			[15]

QUESTION 8 [14]

8.1.1	$A = 50000 \left(1 + \frac{0,12}{12} \right)^{5 \times 12}$ ✓ <p>$= R90\,834,83$ ✓</p>	<p>✓ $\frac{0,12}{12}$</p> <p>✓ $5 \times 12 = 60$</p> <p>✓ R90 834,83</p>	(3)
8.1.2	$1 + i_{eff} = \left(1 + \frac{0,12}{12} \right)^{12}$ ✓ <p> $i_{eff} = \left(1 + \frac{0,12}{12} \right)^{12} - 1$ </p> $r_{eff} = 12,68\%$ ✓	<p>✓ substitution</p> <p>✓ 12,68%</p>	(2)
8.1.3	$A = 50000 \left(1 + \frac{0,126825}{1} \right)^{5 \times 1}$ ✓ <p>$= R90\,834,82$ ✓</p>	<p>✓ 0,126825</p> <p>✓ 5</p> <p>✓ R90 834,82</p>	(3)
8.2	$A = \left[6000 \left(1 + \frac{0,13}{4} \right)^{2 \times 4} + 4000 \right] \left(1 + \frac{0,11}{12} \right)^{2 \times 12}$ ✓ <p> $\left[\left(1 + \frac{0,11}{12} \right)^{2 \times 12} \right]$ </p> $= R16\,987,87$ ✓	<p>✓ 6000</p> <p>✓ $\frac{0,13}{4}$</p> <p>✓ $2 \times 4 = 8$</p> <p>✓ $\frac{0,11}{12}$</p> <p>✓ +4000</p> <p>✓ R16 987,87</p>	(6)
			[14]

QUESTION 9 [16]

9.1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 0,4-x ✓ x ✓ 0,5-x ✓ 0,3 	(4)
9.2	$0,4 - x + x + 0,5 - x + 0,3 \checkmark \checkmark = 1 \checkmark$ $\therefore x = 0,2 \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ probabilities ✓ addition ✓ equal to 1 ✓ 0,2 	(4)
9.3	$0,2 \checkmark = 20\% \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 0,2 ✓ 20% 	(2)
9.4.1	$= 1 - 0,3 \checkmark$ $= 0,7 \checkmark$ $= \frac{7}{10} \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ method ✓ 0,7 ✓ $\frac{7}{10}$ 	(3)
9.4.2	$P(\text{only M or only A}) = (0,4 - 0,2) \checkmark + (0,5 - 0,2) \checkmark$ $= 0,5 \checkmark$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 0,4 - 0,2 ✓ 0,5 - 0,2 ✓ 0,5 	(3)
			[16]

TOTAL: 150

TAXONOMY LEVELS					
GRADE 11					
MATHEMATICS					
PAPER 1 - TERM 4 - 2025					
MARKS: 150					
QUESTION	KNOWLEDGE	ROUTINE PROCEDURES	COMPLEX PROCEDURES	PROBLEM SOLVING	TOTAL
DESIRED %	20%	35%	30%	15%	100%
1.1.1	3				3
1.1.2		4			4
1.1.3		4			4
1.1.4		4			4
1.2			4		4
1.3			6		6
1.4				3	3
2.1.1			3		3
2.1.2			4		4
2.1.3			3		3
2.2			3		3
2.3.1		2			2
2.3.2			4		4
2.3.3			3		3
3.1	2				2
3.2	2				2
3.3	4				4
3.4		3			3
4.1	2				2
4.2		3			3
4.3		2			2
4.4			3		3
4.5	4				4
5.1	1				1
5.2		4			4
5.3	2				2
5.4		5			5
5.5.1		2			2
5.5.2		2			2
5.6.1				2	2
5.6.2			1		1
6.1	1				1
6.2	2				2
6.3	2				2
6.4	2				2
6.5	2				2
6.6	2				2
7.1		5			5

7.2.1	1				1
7.2.2	2				2
7.3		3			3
7.4				4	4
8.1.1		3			3
8.1.2		2			2
8.1.3		3			3
8.2				6	6
9.1			4		4
9.2		4			4
9.3	2				2
9.4.1		3			3
9.4.2			3		3
Total	36	58	41	15	150
Actual %	24,0	38,7	27,3	10,0	100,0
Desired %	20%	35%	30%	15%	100