Natural Sciences and Technology · Grade 5

Memorandum · Term 1–2

TOTAL
73
MARKS

Marking guidelines

1. Award the full mark for a correct answer, even if the learner words it differently.
2. Accept any scientifically correct answer, including one not given in the memorandum.
3. Where a question asks for two or more items, award one mark per correct item.
4. For diagrams, award the mark if the label points at the correct part, even with a spelling error.
5. Do not deduct marks for spelling unless the word takes on a different scientific meaning.

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
QUESTION 1 · Multiple choice questions · 5 marks			
1.1	c. The stem	**1**	
1.2	a. Omnivore	**1**	
1.3	b. Photosynthesis	**1**	
1.4	c. Copper	**1**	
1.5	a. Iron	**1**	
QUESTION 2 · Short questions · 10 marks			
2.1	1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True	**4**	*1 mark each.*
2.2	1 = B; 2 = A; 3 = C	**3**	*1 mark each.*
2.3	Water; sunlight; air (carbon dioxide); soil with nutrients; space to grow.	**3**	*Any three. 1 mark each.*
QUESTION 3 · Plants and their life cycle · 9 marks			
3.1	A = flower; B = leaf; C = stem; D = roots	**4**	*1 mark each.*
3.2	Any three in the correct order: seed → seedling (germination) → adult plant → flower (pollination) → fruit with seeds. 1 mark each.	**3**	*1 mark each.*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
3.3	The leaves turn yellow and limp and the plant eventually dies, because without sunlight it cannot photosynthesise and so cannot make food.	**2**	*1 mark for what happens, 1 mark for the explanation.*
QUESTION 4 · Animals and adaptations · 9 marks			
4.1	Kudu = herbivore; Leopard = carnivore; Baboon = omnivore	**3**	*1 mark each.*
4.2	For example: a thick coat keeps it warm in the cold; colour lets the animal hide from predators; strong paws for digging; a long neck to reach high leaves; gills to breathe under water; a hard shell as protection.	**4**	*1 mark per adaptation WITH a reason.*
4.3	It is camouflage. The animal blends into its background so that predators do not see it — or so that it can stalk prey without being seen.	**2**	*1 mark for camouflage, 1 mark for its purpose.*
QUESTION 5 · Food chains · 8 marks			
5.1	Block 2 = grass or a plant. Block 4 = a lion, jackal or other meat eater.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
5.2	Makes its own food = the producer (plant). Eats other animals = the predator / carnivore.	**2**	*1 mark each. Also accept "secondary consumer", but not just "consumer" (herbivores are also consumers).*
5.3	The plant eaters have nothing to eat and die or move away. After that the meat eaters have nothing to hunt, and the whole chain collapses.	**2**	*1 mark for the plant eaters, 1 mark for the meat eaters.*
5.4	They show the direction in which the food (energy) moves (1), from the plant or animal that is eaten to the animal that eats it (1).	**2**	
QUESTION 6 · Metals, non-metals and processing · 9 marks			
6.1	metal; non-metal; metal. 1 mark each.	**3**	*1 mark each.*
6.2	Any two: shiny; strong and hard; conduct heat; conduct electricity; can be bent or shaped; some are magnetic.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
6.3	It becomes hard and strong (1); the change is permanent — it cannot be made soft again (1).	**2**	*1 mark for hard/strong, 1 mark for permanent/irreversible change.*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
6.4	For example galvanised steel or treated wood — it is strong and does not easily rust or rot in the rain. Plastic is also accepted if the reason is valid.	**2**	*1 mark for the material, 1 mark for a valid property.*
QUESTION 7 · Animal skeletons · 8 marks			
7.1	vertebrate; invertebrate; vertebrate. 1 mark each.	**3**	
7.2	Any two: it supports the body and gives it shape; it protects soft organs (e.g. the skull protects the brain); it helps the animal move, together with the muscles.	**2**	
7.3	A frame structure (1) — the bones are joined together like the parts of a frame (1).	**2**	
7.4	Any one: snail; crab; beetle.	**1**	
QUESTION 8 · Life cycles and processing materials · 15 marks			
8.1	egg = 1; tadpole = 2; froglet = 3; adult frog = 4. 1 mark each.	**4**	
8.2	Any two: she feeds them; she keeps them warm (sits on them); she protects them from enemies; she builds a nest to keep them safe; she teaches them to fly or find food.	**2**	*Any two. 1 mark each.*
8.3	Pollination.	**1**	
8.4	raw; processed; raw. 1 mark each.	**3**	
8.5	Any three: mixing or combining; heating (e.g. baking, firing); cooling; cutting; shaping; drying; weaving.	**3**	
8.6	Any two: to make them stronger; to make them more useful; to give them new properties (e.g. waterproof); to make them last longer; to make new products.	**2**	

Total **73 marks**



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