

Annual Teaching Plan 2026: Life Sciences: Grade 12

TERM 1: 14 January to 27 March 2026

TERM 1 (53 days)	Week 1 14-16 Jan (3)	Week 2 19-23 Jan (5)	Week 3 26-30Jan (5)	Week 4 02-06 Feb (5)	Week 5 09-13 Feb (5)	Week 6 16-20 Feb (5)	Week 7 23-27 Feb (5)	Week 8 02-06 March (5)	Week 9 09-13 March (5)	Week 10 16-20 March (5)	Week 11 23-27 March (5)
CAPS Topics	National Examination Guideline pg.7 DNA: THE CODE OF LIFE			National Examination Guideline pg.9 MEIOSIS		National Examination Guideline pg.10 REPRODUCTION VERTEBRATES	National Examination Guideline pg. 10 HUMAN REPRODUCTION			National Examination Guideline pg. 11 GENETICS AND INHERITANCE	
CORE CONCEPTS, SKILLS AND VALUES	<p>Revision of the <i>structure of the cell</i> with an emphasis on the ribosome, cytoplasm and the parts of the nucleus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two types of nucleic acids: DNA and RNA Nucleic acids consist of nucleotides Location of DNA: Makes up the genes on chromosomes (nuclear DNA) Present in mitochondria (mitochondrial DNA) Present in chloroplasts (plants) Brief history of the discovery of the DNA molecule (Watson & Crick, Franklin & Wilkins) Structure of DNA The natural shape of the DNA molecule is a double helix Each strand of the helix is made up of a sequence of DNA nucleotides Three components of a DNA nucleotide: Nitrogenous bases linked by weak hydrogen bonds: Four nitrogenous bases of DNA: adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), guanine (G) Pairing of bases in DNA occur as follows: A: T and G: C Sugar portion (deoxyribose in DNA) Phosphate portion Stick diagram of DNA molecule to illustrate its structure Functions of DNA: 	<p>DNA replication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of DNA replication: When in the cell cycle it takes place Where in the cell it takes place How DNA replication takes place (names of enzymes not required) The significance of DNA replication DNA profiling Interpretation of DNA profiles Uses of DNA profiles 	<p>RNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of RNA: mRNA is formed in the nucleus and functions of the ribosome tRNA is located in the cytoplasm Structure of RNA. A single-stranded molecule consisting of nucleotides. Three components of an RNA nucleotide: Nitrogenous bases, Four nitrogenous bases of RNA: adenine (A), uracil (U), cytosine (C), guanine (G) Sugar portion (ribose in RNA) Phosphate portion Stick diagram of mRNA and tRNA molecules to illustrate their structure Function of RNA: RNA plays a role in protein synthesis. Protein synthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure of a chromosome and associated terminology Process of meiosis Importance of meiosis (Observe diagrams/ micrographs of cells in selected stages of meiotic division) 	<p>Abnormal meiosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-disjunction and its consequences Non-disjunction of chromosomes at position 21 during Anaphase in humans to form abnormal gametes with an extra copy of chromosome 21 The fusion between an abnormal gamete (24 chromosomes) and a normal gamete (23 chromosomes) may lead to Down syndrome Similarities and differences between meiosis and mitosis 	<p>Diversity of reproductive strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the following reproductive strategies in animals in maximising reproductive success in different environments (using relevant examples): External fertilisation and internal fertilisation, Ovipary, ovovivipary and vivipary, Amniotic egg, Precocial and altricial development, Parental care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure of male and female reproductive systems Structure of the male reproductive system, using a diagram Functions of the testis, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, prostate gland, Cowper's gland, penis and the urethra Structure of the female reproductive system, using a diagram Functions of the ovary, Fallopian tubes, uterus lined by endometrium, cervix, vagina with its external opening and the vulva Structure of the ovary, using a diagram, showing the primary follicles, the Graafian follicle and the corpus luteum Puberty Main changes that occur in male characteristics during puberty under the influence of testosterone Main changes that occur in female characteristics during puberty under the influence of oestrogen Gametogenesis Formation of gametes (gametogenesis) by meiosis Male gametes formed by spermatogenesis Female gametes formed by oogenesis Spermatogenesis: Under the influence of testosterone diploid cells in the seminiferous tubules of the testes undergo meiosis to form haploid sperm cells Structure of a sperm, using a diagram 	<p>Menstrual cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The menstrual cycle includes the uterine and ovarian cycles Events in the ovarian cycle: Development of the Graafian follicle, Ovulation, Formation of the corpus luteum Events in the uterine cycle: Changes that take place in the thickness of the endometrium Menstruation Hormonal control of the menstrual cycle (ovarian and uterine cycles) with reference to the action of FSH, oestrogen, LH and progesterone Negative feedback mechanism involving FSH and progesterone in controlling the production of ova Fertilisation Definition of copulation and fertilisation Process of fertilisation Development of zygote → embryo (morula and 	<p>Implantation, gestation and the role of the placenta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of implantation The role of oestrogen and progesterone in maintaining pregnancy Structure of the developing foetus in the uterus, using a diagram Functions of the following parts: Chorion and chorionic villi, Amnion, amniotic cavity, amniotic fluid, Umbilical cord (including umbilical artery and umbilical vein), Placenta 	<p>Concepts of inheritance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chromatin and chromosomes; Genes and alleles; Dominant and recessive alleles; Phenotype and genotype; Homozygous and heterozygous; the Law of Dominance (See EG for definition)- Monohybrid crosses: Format for genetics cross, Mendel's Principle of Segregation (See EG for def.) Types of dominance: Complete dominance; Incomplete dominance; Co-dominance (See EG for def.), Proportion and ratio of genotypes and phenotypes Sex determination: Differentiate between sex chromosomes (gonosomes) and autosomes in the karyotypes of human males and females; Representation of a genetic cross to show the inheritance of sex 	<p>Dihybrid crosses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mendel's Principle of Independent Assortment (See EG for def) Dihybrid genetics problems Determination of the proportion/ratio of genotypes and phenotypes Blood grouping: Different blood groups are a result of multiple alleles. The alleles I^A, I^B and i in different combinations result in four blood groups Genetics problems involving the inheritance of blood type

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	Sections of DNA-forming genes carry hereditary information DNA contains coded information for protein synthesis		Transcription, Translation				<p>☐ Functions of the parts of a sperm cell (acrosome, head with haploid nucleus, middle portion/neck with mitochondria and a tail)</p> <p>☐ Oogenesis: Diploid cells in the ovary undergo mitosis to form numerous follicles. At the onset of puberty and under the influence of FSH, one cell inside a follicle enlarges and undergoes meiosis. Of the four cells that are produced, only one survives to form a mature, haploid ovum. This occurs in a monthly cycle.</p> <p>☐ Structure of an ovum, using a diagram Functions of different parts of an ovum (jelly layer, haploid nucleus, cytoplasm)</p>	blastula/blastocyst) → foetus		☐ Sex-linked inheritance: ☐ Genetics problems involving the following sex-linked disorders: Haemophilia, Colour-blindness	
Requisite Pre-Knowledge	Grade 10: Revise cell structure with emphasis on the ribosome, cytoplasm and parts of the nucleus, nucleic acids	Grade 10: Revise cell structure with emphasis on the ribosome, cytoplasm and parts of the nucleus, nucleic acids	Grade 10: Revise cell structure with emphasis on the ribosome, cytoplasm and parts of the nucleus, nucleic acids	Grade 10: Revise mitosis and cell structure with emphasis on parts of the nucleus, the centrosome and the cytoplasm	Grade 10: Revise mitosis and cell structure with emphasis on parts of the nucleus, the centrosome and the cytoplasm	(Grade 9) reproductive system, Meiosis (Grade 12)	(Grade 9) reproductive system, Meiosis (Grade 12)				
Resources (other than textbook) to enhance learning	Videos of DNA and RNA structure, replication and protein synthesis, Past examination papers	Videos of DNA and RNA structure, replication and protein synthesis, Past examination papers	Watch Telematics video on protein synthesis and mutations at:	Mind the Gap diagrams of different stages of meiosis, Past examination papers	Watch Telematics video on Meiosis at: https://bit.ly/2klX05k	Mind the Gap Study Guide, past examination papers, videos and power points	Mind the Gap Study Guide, past examination papers, videos and power points				
Informal Assessment	Revision questions	Case studies and questions from past papers of DNA profiling, tests	Questions from past papers on transcription and translation, tests	Questions from past papers, tests:	Past examination paper questions especially application questions, tests	Past examination paper questions, tests	Questions from past papers, tests, scientific investigations				
SBA (Formal Assessment)	TASK 1: Practical (Minimum 30 marks) TASK 2: Formal Test Minimum 50 marks)										

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TERM 2: 08 April to 26 June 2026

Term 2 (54 days)	Week 1 08-10 April (3)	Week 2 13-17 April (5)	Week 3 20-24 April (5)	Week 4 28-30 April (3)	Week 5 04 -08 May (5)	Week 6 11-15 May (5)	Week 7 18-22 May (5)	Week 8 25 -29 May (5)	Week 9 01-05 June (5)	Week 10 08-12 June (5)	Week 11 17-19 June (3)	Week 12 22-26 June (5)
CAPS Topic	National Examination Guideline pg. 11 GENETICS AND INHERITANCE		National Examination Guideline pg. 13 RESPONDING TO THE ENVIRONMENT (HUMANS)			National Examination Guideline pg.14 HUMAN ENDOCRINE SYSTEM AND HOMEOSTASIS IN HUMANS		National Examination Guideline pg.15 RESPONDING TO THE ENVIRONMENT (PLANTS)	MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS			
Core Concepts Skills and Values	<p>Genetic lineages/pedigree diagrams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ A genetic lineage/pedigree traces the inheritance of characteristics over many generations; □ Interpretation of pedigree diagrams <p>Mutations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Definition; Effects of mutations: harmful mutations, harmless mutations and useful mutations □ Mutations contribute to genetic variation □ Definition of gene mutation and chromosomal mutation □ Two types of mutations that can alter characteristics leading to genetic disorders: □ Gene Mutations: Haemophilia – absence of blood-clotting factors, Colour-blindness – due to absence of the proteins that comprise either the red or green cones/photoreceptors in the eye □ Chromosomal mutation: Down 	<p>Genetic engineering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Biotechnology is the manipulation of biological processes to satisfy human needs. □ Genetic engineering is an aspect of biotechnology and includes: Stem cell research – sources and uses of stem cells □ Genetically modified organisms – brief outline of process (names of enzymes involved are not required) and the benefits of genetic modification □ Cloning – brief outline of process and benefits of cloning. □ Paternity testing: The use of each of the following in paternity testing: Blood grouping, DNA profiles □ Genetic links: Mutations in mitochondrial DNA used in tracing female ancestry 	<p>Human nervous system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The need for a nervous system in humans: Reaction to stimuli (stimuli can be external and internal) □ Coordination of the various activities of the body CNS: □ The brain and spinal cord are protected by meninges □ Location and functions of the following parts: Brain: Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Corpus callosum, Medulla oblongata, Spinal cord Peripheral nervous system: □ Location and functions of the peripheral nervous system (cranial and spinal nerves) □ Autonomic nervous system: Location and functions of the autonomic nervous system (sympathetic and parasympathetic sections) □ Nerves: Nerves send and carry signals to and from all parts of the body and are made up of neurons (sensory or motor) □ Functions of sensory and motor neurons 	<p>Human eye:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Structure and functions of the parts of the human eye, using a diagram □ Binocular vision and its importance. The changes that occur in the human eye for each of the following, using diagrams: Accommodation, Pupillary mechanism □ The nature and treatment of the following visual defects, using diagrams: Short-sightedness, Long-sightedness, Astigmatism, Cataracts 	<p>Human ear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Structure of the human ear and the functions of the different parts, using a diagram □ Functioning of the human ear in: Hearing (include the role of the organ of Corti, without details of its structure) Balance (include the role of maculae and cristae, without details of their structure) □ Cause and treatment of the following hearing defects: Middle ear infection (the use of grommets), Deafness (the use of hearing aids and cochlear implants) 	<p>Endocrine system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Difference between an endocrine and an exocrine gland □ Definition of a hormone □ Location of each of the following glands, using a diagram, the hormones they secrete and function(s) of each hormone: Hypothalamus (GH, TSH, FSH, LH, prolactin), Thyroid glands (thyroxin), Islets of Langerhans in the pancreas (insulin, glucagon), Adrenal glands (adrenalin, aldosterone), Ovary (oestrogen, progesterone), Testis (testosterone) 	<p>Negative feedback mechanism controlling each of the following in the body: Thyroxin levels, Blood glucose levels, Blood carbon dioxide levels, Water balance (osmoregulation), Salt, Thermoregulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Structure of the skin, using a diagram, with an emphasis on the parts involved in thermoregulation □ Role of the following in negative feedback mechanism for controlling temperature/thermoregulation: Sweating, Vasodilation, Vasoconstriction 	<p>Plant hormones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ General functions of the following: Auxins, Gibberellins, Abscisic acid □ The control of weeds using plant hormones. □ The role of auxins in: Geotropism, Phototropism, □ Plant defence, Mechanisms Role of the following as plant defence mechanisms: Chemicals, Thorns 	<p>ONE PAPER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2½ hours • 150 marks 			

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	<p>syndrome – due to an extra copy of chromosome 21 as a result of non-disjunction during meiosis</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Structure and functions of parts of sensory and motor neurons, using diagrams: nucleus, cell body, cytoplasm, myelin sheath, axon and dendrites</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reflex arc: Definition of a reflex action and a reflex arc</p> <p>Structure of a reflex arc and functions of each part, using a diagram: receptor, sensory neuron, dorsal root of spinal nerve, spinal cord, interneuron, motor neuron, ventral root of spinal nerve, effector</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Functioning of a simple reflex action, using an example.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significance of a reflex action</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significance of synapses</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Disorders: Causes and symptoms of the following disorders of the nervous system: Alzheimer's disease Multiple sclerosis</p>									
Requisite Pre-Knowledge	Revise cell structure and differentiate between chromatins and chromosomes, genes and alleles	Revise format of genetic cross diagrams Interpreting pedigree diagrams	Human nervous system (Grade 9) and Grade 10: revise stem cell research and cloning			Homeostatic control in nutrition, gaseous exchange and excretion (Grade 11)		Hormones (Grade 12)				
Resources (other than textbook) to enhance learning	Mind the Gap Genetic crosses, Past examination papers	Past examination papers, videos and power points on genetic engineering	Mind the Gap Study Guide, past examination papers, videos and power points, models of the brain, spinal cord, eye and ear Watch Telematics video on sense organs at: https://bit.ly/2kTLv2			Watch Telematics video on homeostasis at: https://bit.ly/2kTLv2		Mind the Gap Study Guide, past examination papers,				
Informal Assessment	Past examination paper questions, practice questions on genetic crosses, pedigree diagrams, scientific investigations,		Questions from past papers, tests, scientific investigations,			Questions from past papers, tests, scientific investigations,		Past examination papers questions, tests				
SBA (Formal Assessment)	<p>TASK 3: Practical (Minimum 30 marks) TASK 4: June Examination (150 marks)</p>											

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TERM 3: 21 July to 23 September 2026

Term 3 (46 days)	Week 1 21 July–24 July (4)	Week 2 27 -31 July (5)	Week 3 03 - 07 Aug (5)	Week 4 11 - 14 Aug (4)	Week 5 17 -21 Aug (5)	Week 6 24 – 28 Aug (5)	Week 7 31 Aug – 04 Sept (5)	Week 8 07-11 Sept (5)	Week 9 14 -18 Sept (5)	Week10 21 Sept- 23 Sept (3)																						
CAPS Topic	National Examination Guideline pg. 15-17 EVOLUTION					Revision	TRIAL EXAMINATION																									
Core Concepts, Skills and Values	<p>Introduction to evolution e.g. <input type="checkbox"/>biological evolution, hypothesis, theory. evidence for evolution: <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil record – Link to Grade 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Biogeography – Link to Grade 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Modification by descent (homologous structures) Genetics <input type="checkbox"/> Definition of a biological species and a population <input type="checkbox"/> A review of the contribution of each of the following to variation that exists amongst individuals of the same species: Meiosis, Crossing-over, Random arrangement of chromosomes, Mutations, Random fertilisation, Random mating <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous and discontinuous variation</p>	<p>Lamarckism, Darwinism and Punctuated equilibrium, <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial selection and speciation <input type="checkbox"/> Reproductive isolation mechanisms: <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding at different times of the year <input type="checkbox"/> Species-specific courtship behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation to different pollinators <input type="checkbox"/> Infertile offspring <input type="checkbox"/> Prevention of fertilisation</p>	<p>Evolution in present times Any ONE example of natural selection and evolution in present times: <input type="checkbox"/> Use of insecticides and consequent resistance to insecticides in insects. <input type="checkbox"/> Development of resistant strains of tuberculosis-causing bacteria (MDR and XDR) to antibiotics due to mutations (variations) in bacteria and failure to complete antibiotic courses. <input type="checkbox"/> HIV resistance to anti-retroviral medication <input type="checkbox"/> Bill (beak) and body size of Galapagos finches <input type="checkbox"/> Interpretation of a phylogenetic tree to show the place of the family Hominidae in the animal kingdom. <input type="checkbox"/> Characteristics that humans share with the African apes. <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomical differences between the African apes and humans, with the aid of diagrams, as it applies to the following characteristics: Bipedalism (foramen magnum, spine and pelvic girdle), Brain size, Teeth (dentition), Prognathism, Palate shape, Cranial ridges, Brow ridges</p>	<p>Lines of evidence that support the idea of common ancestors for living hominids including humans: <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil evidence: Evidence from fossils of different ages show that the anatomical characteristics of organisms changed gradually over time. <input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis on evolutionary trends provided by the anatomical features of fossils of the following three genera: Ardiopithecus, Australopithecus, Homo as well as: The age of each fossil found / timeline for the existence of the three genera <input type="checkbox"/> The fossil sites where they were found emphasis on the fossil sites that form a part of the Cradle of Humankind <input type="checkbox"/> The scientists who discovered them <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic evidence: Mitochondrial DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural evidence: Toolmaking <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence for the Out of Africa hypothesis: <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil Evidence: Information on each of the following fossils that serve as evidence for the Out of Africa hypothesis: Ardiopithecus (fossils found in Africa only), Australopithecus (fossils found in Africa only), Homo (Fossils of Homo habilis found in Africa only; oldest fossils of Homo erectus found in Africa, whilst the younger fossils were found in other parts of the world) <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic evidence: Mitochondrial DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Timeline for the existence of different species of the genus Homo and the significant features of each type of fossil to illustrate the differences amongst them <input type="checkbox"/> Interpretation of phylogenetic trees proposed by different scientists showing possible evolutionary relationships as it applies to hominid evolution</p>	Consolidation and Revision	<p>PAPER 1 Marks: 150 Time: 2½ hours Learners must answer all 3 questions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOPIC</th> <th>MARKS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reproduction in vertebrates</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human reproduction</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Responding to the environment (humans)</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human endocrine system and Homeostasis</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Responding to the environment(plants)</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PAPER 2 Marks: 150 Time: 2½ hours Learners must answer all 3 questions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOPIC</th> <th>MARKS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DNA: Code of life</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meiosis</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genetics and inheritance</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evolution (Evolution through natural selection)</td> <td>54</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Cognitive levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing Science – 40%; • Understanding Science-25%; • Applying scientific knowledge-20%; • Evaluating, analysing and synthesizing -15% <p>Degrees of difficulty for examination and test questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy - 30%; • Moderate - 40%; • Difficult - 25%; • Very difficult - 5% 					TOPIC	MARKS	Reproduction in vertebrates	8	Human reproduction	41	Responding to the environment (humans)	54	Human endocrine system and Homeostasis	34	Responding to the environment(plants)	13	TOPIC	MARKS	DNA: Code of life	27	Meiosis	21	Genetics and inheritance	48	Evolution (Evolution through natural selection)	54
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Requisite Pre-Knowledge	Revise fossil record and biogeography (Grade 10), Genetics (Grade 12)		Revise genetics and variation (Grade 12). Human skeleton (Grade 10)																													



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Resources (other than textbook) to enhance learning	Mind the Gap Study Guide, past examination papers,	Past examination papers, videos and power points on an introduction to evolution	Watch Telematics video on natural selection, punctuated equilibrium and speciation at: https://bit.ly/2lq6LzI	Mind the Gap Study Guide, past examination papers, videos and power points						
Informal Assessment	Past examination papers questions, tests	Past examination papers questions, tests	Questions from past papers, tests, scientific investigations							
SBA Formal Assessment	TASK 5: Assignment (50 marks) TASK 6: Trial Examination (2 papers; 150 marks for each paper)									