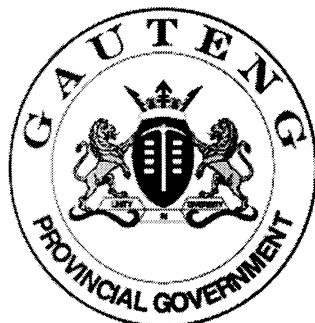


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION
*SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN***



**FEBRUARY / *FEBRUARIE*
MARCH / *MAART***

2005

ECONOMICS

EKONOMIE

HG

404-1/0

ECONOMICS HG

**18 pages
18 bladsye**



X05



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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

EKONOMIE HG

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 400

INSTRUKSIES:

- Beantwoord SEWE vrae soos volg:
 - Afdeling A: Vraag 1 is VERPLIGTEND.
 - Afdeling B: Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae.
 - Afdeling C: Beantwoord enige VIER vrae.
 - Antwoorde wat die vereiste hoeveelheid oorskry, sal nie nagesien word nie.
 - Antwoorde wat in potlood geskryf word, gaan nie gemerk word nie.
 - Nommer jou antwoorde presies soos die vrae genommer is.
 - Lees die vrae noukeurig deur.
 - Bied jou antwoorde netjies aan.
 - Beplan die lengte van elke antwoord volgens die puntetoekenning.
 - Begin elke vraag op 'n nuwe bladsy.
 - Beantwoord jou vrae waar moontlik puntsgewys, maar in volsinne.
 - 'n Sistematiese aanbieding van feite word vereis.
 - Nie-programmeerbare sakrekenaars mag gebruik word.
-
-

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

ECONOMICS HG

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 400

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer SEVEN questions as follows:

Section A: Question 1 COMPULSORY.
Section B: Answer any TWO questions.
Section C: Answer any FOUR questions.

- Answers exceeding the required number will not be marked.
 - Answer in lead pencil will not be marked.
 - Number the answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 - Read the questions carefully.
 - Present your answers neatly.
 - Plan the length of each answer according to the mark allocation.
 - Start each question on a new page.
 - Answer questions, where possible, in point form but in full sentences.
 - A systematic presentation of facts is required.
 - Non-programmable pocket calculators may be used.
-
-

**AFDELING A
VERPLIGTEND**

**VRAAG 1
MEERVOUDIGE KEUSEVRAE**

Kies die korrekte alternatief deur 'n kruisie **X** oor die toepaslike letter op die **antwoordblad** aan die **binnekant van die omslag** van jou **antwoordboek** te maak. Elke vraag tel 3 punte.

- 1.1 Gebruik die inligting in die onderstaande tabel om die BBP teen basiese markpryse te bereken.

	R miljoen
BBP teen faktorkoste	790 246
Ander belastings op produksie	19 904
Ander subsidies op produksie	2 133
Belasting op produkte	83 138
Subsidies op produkte	3 360

Die BBP teen basiese markpryse is _____ .

- A. R887 795m
- B. R898 781m
- C. R725 785m
- D. R692 697m

- 1.2 Gebruik die inligting in die onderstaande tabel om die bydrae in randwaarde van die primêre sektor tot totale produksie te bereken.

	R miljoen
Landbou, bosbou en visserye	24 995
Mynbou en steengroewe	47 882
Vervaardiging	136 016
Elektrisiteit, gas en water	2 740
Konstruksie	22 325

Die bydrae van die primêre sektor tot totale produksie is _____ .

- A. R 72 877m
- B. R 24 995m
- C. R136 016m
- D. R180 081m

- 1.3 Watter een van die volgende faktore is 'n tekortkoming van nasionale inkomesyfers?

- A. Negatiewe elemente, bv. besoedeling word in die markpryse ingesluit
- B. Die verandering in die algemene pryspeil
- C. Verhoogde verdedigingsuitgawes word nie ingesluit nie
- D. Goedere en dienste waarvoor daar nie 'n markprys bestaan nie, word ingesluit

**SECTION A
COMPULSORY****QUESTION 1
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Select the correct alternative by making a cross **X** over the appropriate letter on the **answer sheet** on the **inside cover** of your **answer book**. Each question counts 3 marks.

- 1.1 Use the information in the table below to calculate the GDP at basic market prices.

	R million
GDP at factor cost	790 246
Other taxes on production	19 904
Other subsidies on production	2 133
Taxes on products	83 138
Subsidies on products	3 360

The GDP at basic market price is _____ .

- A. R887 795m
- B. R898 781m
- C. R725 785m
- D. R692 697m

- 1.2 Use the information in the table below to calculate the contribution in rand value of the primary sector to total production.

	R million
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24 995
Mining and quarrying	47 882
Manufacturing	136 016
Electricity, gas and water	2 740
Construction	22 325

The contribution of the primary sector to total production is _____ .

- A. R 72 877m
- B. R 24 995m
- C. R136 016m
- D. R180 081m

- 1.3 Which of the following factors is a shortcoming of national income figures?
- A. Negative elements e.g. pollution are included in market prices
 - B. Change in the general price level
 - C. Defence expenditures are not included
 - D. Goods and services which have no market prices are included

1.4 Om die nasionale inkome per capita van 'n land te bepaal, word die volgende benodig buiten die inkome wat deur die produksiefaktore verdien word:

- A. Welsynsbetalings
- B. Inflasiekoers
- C. Die bevolkingsgrootte
- D. Die ekonomiese groeikoers

1.5 Gebruik die inligting in die onderstaande tabel en bepaal die waarde wat deur die kleinhandelaar tot die nasionale inkome toegevoeg word.

	Verkoopsprys (R)	Toegevoegde Waarde (R)
Suikerboer	100 000	100 000
Lekkergoedfabriek	150 000	?
Groothandelaar	220 000	?
Pick 'n Pay	350 000	?

- A. R350 000
- B. R130 000
- C. R220 000
- D. R820 000

1.6 Om 'n vergelyking te tref tussen die BBP van een jaar met dié van volgende jaar, gebruik ons die BBP teen _____.

- A. markpryse
- B. basiese pryse
- C. faktorkoste
- D. konstante pryse

1.7 Die sikliese vloei _____.

- A. toon slegs die transaksies tussen die binnelandse subjekte
- B. is 'n proses wat onderbrekings op sommige stadiums toon
- C. is 'n vloei in 'n gedurige toestand van verandering omdat die ekonomiese struktuur menslike gedrag bestudeer
- D. ignoreer die in- en uitvloei van goedere en dienste

1.8 Menslike behoeftes _____.

- A. is beperk
- B. verskil in intensiteit
- C. kan mekaar nie vervang nie
- D. daal namate die mens ontwikkel

1.9 Vrye goedere het _____.

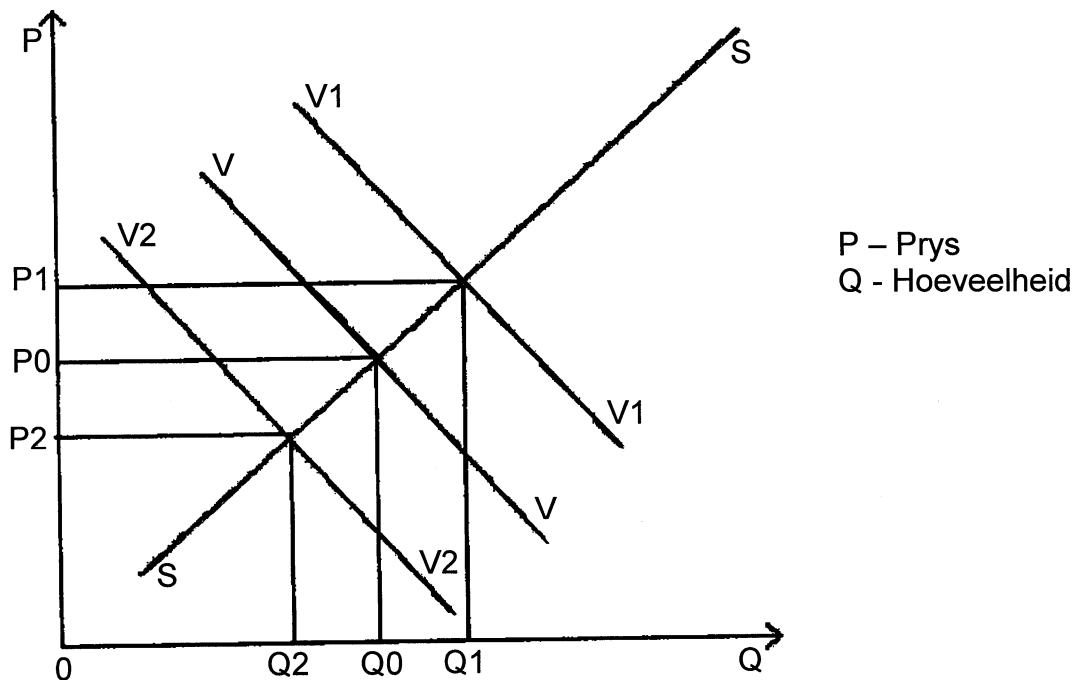
- A. geen gebruikswaarde nie
- B. nut, maar geen ruilwaarde nie
- C. nut sowel as ruilwaarde
- D. gebruikswaarde en nut

- 1.4 To calculate a country's national income per capita the following is needed in addition to income earned by the factors of production.
- A. Welfare payments
 - B. The rate of inflation
 - C. The population size
 - D. The economic growth rate
- 1.5 Use the information in the table below and calculate the value added by the retailer to the national income.

	Selling Price (R)	Value Added (R)
Sugar Farmer	100 000	100 000
Sweets factory	150 000	?
Wholesaler	220 000	?
Pick 'n Pay	350 000	?

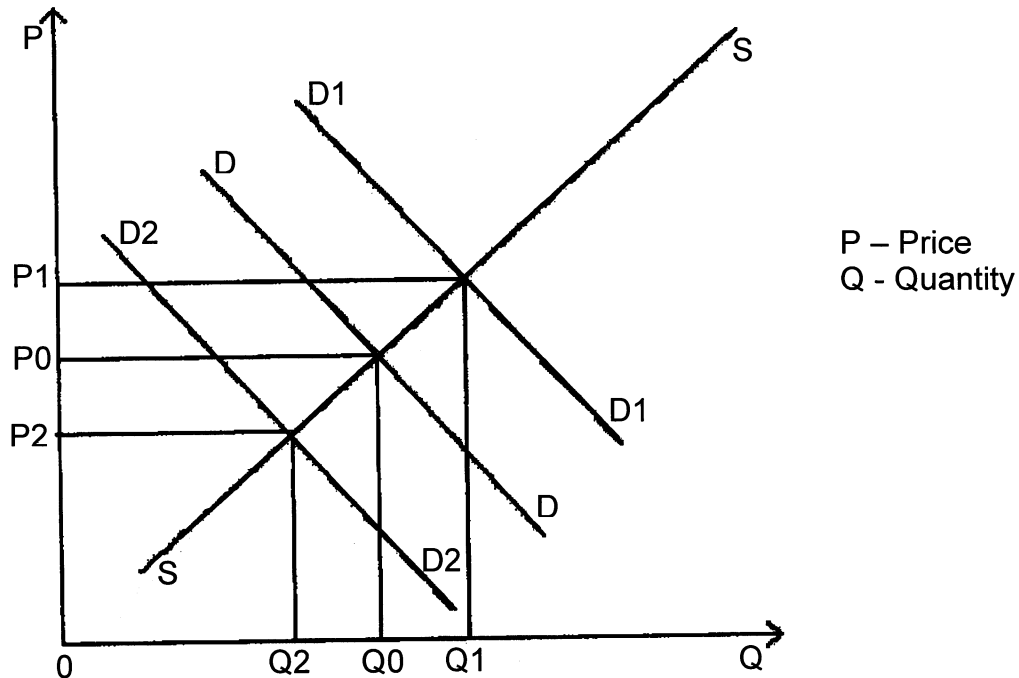
- A. R350 000
 - B. R130 000
 - C. R220 000
 - D. R820 000
- 1.6 In order to compare the GDP of one year to that of another year we use the GDP at _____ prices.
- A. market
 - B. basic
 - C. factor costs
 - D. constant
- 1.7 The circular flow _____ .
- A. shows only transactions between domestic subjects
 - B. is a process that shows interruptions at some stages
 - C. is a flow in a constant condition of change, because the economic structure studies human behaviour
 - D. ignores the in- and out flow of goods and services.
- 1.8 Human wants _____ .
- A. are limited
 - B. differ in intensity
 - C. cannot replace one another
 - D. decrease as humans develop
- 1.9 Free goods have _____ .
- A. no usage value
 - B. utility but no exchange value
 - C. utility as well as exchange value
 - D. usage value and utility

Gebruik die onderstaande grafiek en beantwoord Vrae 1.10 en 1.11.



- 1.10 Indien vraag van VV na V_1V_1 beweeg, sal _____ .
- aanbod dieselfde bly, maar die hoeveelheid aangebied verlaag
 - vraag toeneem en hoeveelheid aangebied daal
 - hoeveelheid gevra toeneem maar hoeveelheid aangebied afneem
 - vraag daal en die hoeveelheid aangebied daal
- 1.11 Pryse in die monopolie-mark word bepaal deur _____ .
- die gesamentlike deelname van beide kopers en verkopers
 - regulering van aanbod
 - vrye kompetisie
 - regulering van vraag
- 1.12 Die verbruikersurplus is die verskil tussen dit wat die verbruiker bereid is om te betaal en _____ .
- die prys wat hy betaal
 - dit wat gelyk is aan sy behoefte
 - die gebruikswaarde van die produk
 - die geleentheidskoste van die produk

Use the graph below to answer Questions 1.10 and 1.11.



- 1.10 If demand shifts from D to D_1 D_2 _____.
- supply remains the same but the quantity supplied decreases
 - demand increases and the quantity supplied decreases
 - the quantity demanded increases but the quantity supplied decreases
 - demand decreases and the quantity supplied decreases
- 1.11 Prices on the monopoly market are determined by _____.
- the collective participation of both buyers and sellers
 - regulating the supply
 - free competition
 - regulating the demand
- 1.12 The consumer surplus is the difference between what the consumer is willing to pay and the _____.
- price that he has to pay
 - equal to his needs
 - user value of the product
 - opportunity costs of the product

- 1.13 Uit watter komponent(e) bestaan vraag?
- A. 'n Begeerte om die kommoditeit te besit
 - B. Die vermoë om die prys gevra te betaal
 - C. Die gewilligheid om die prys gevra te betaal
 - D. Al die bogenoemdes.
- 1.14 Die ewewigsprys is daardie prys wat _____.
A. deur die staat as redelik vir die verbruiker vasgestel word
B. die wins van die produsent (vervaardiger) maksimeer
C. die verbruiker die grootste mate van nut verskaf
D. die vraag en aanbod van 'n produk gelykstel
- 1.15 Die ruimtelike gebiede in Suid-Afrika wat bepaalde voordele vir mynbou, fabriekswese en ander nywerhede inhou, staan bekend as _____.
A. nywerheidsontwikkelingsones
B. finansiële aansporings
C. korridors
D. openbare vennootskappe
- 1.16 Die mees gewenste tipe investering in die ruimtelike gebiede in Suid-Afrika is _____.
A. buitelandse direkte investering
B. voorraadinvestering
C. plaaslike direkte investering
D. owerheidsinvestering
- 1.17 'n Kenmerk van 'n ontwikkelende ekonomie is _____.
A. 'n lae bevolkingsgroeikoers
B. 'n hoë afhanklikheidskoers
C. oorindiensname
D. hoë produktiwiteit
- 1.18 Ekonomiese ontwikkeling laat die klem val op _____.
A. die struktuur van die ekonomie
B. ekonomiese groei
C. mense se lewenstandaarde
D. die produksie van goedere en dienste
- 1.19 Watter een van die volgende faktore is 'n doelwit van ekonomiese ontwikkeling?
A. Dalende produktiwiteit
B. 'n Ekonomiese groeikoers wat hoër is as die bevolkingsgroeikoers
C. Stygende werkloosheidsvlakke
D. Groter afhanklikheid van ontwikkelde lande
- 1.20 Die instelling in Suid-Afrika wat groot bedrae kapitaal verskaf aan nywerhede wat dit nie uit aandele-uitgifte kan verkry nie, staan bekend as die _____.
A. Ontwikkelingsbank van Suider-Afrika (OBSA)
B. Suid-Afrikaanse Besigheidskamer (SABEK)
C. Kleinsake Ontwikkelingsagentskap (KSOA)
D. Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie (NOK)

- 1.13 Which one is a component(s) of demand?
- A. A desire to possess the commodity
 - B. The ability to pay the price asked
 - C. The willingness to pay the price asked
 - D. All of the above.
- 1.14 Equilibrium price is that price which _____.
- A. is fixed by the state as being fair to the consumer
 - B. maximizes a producer's profit
 - C. provides the consumer with the greatest amount of utility
 - D. equates the supply and demand for a product
- 1.15 Spatial areas in South Africa that offer particular advantages to mining, manufacturing and other businesses, are known as _____.
- A. industrial development zones
 - B. financial incentives
 - C. corridors
 - D. public partnerships
- 1.16 The most desired type of investment in South Africa is _____.
- A. foreign direct investment
 - B. stock investment
 - C. local direct investment
 - D. government investment
- 1.17 A characteristic of a developing economy is _____.
- A. a low population growth rate
 - B. a high dependence burden
 - C. over employment
 - D. high productivity
- 1.18 Economic development places emphasis on _____.
- A. the structure of the economy
 - B. economic growth
 - C. the living standards of people
 - D. the production of goods and services
- 1.19 Which one of the following factors is an aim of economic development?
- A. Decreasing productivity
 - B. An economic growth rate higher than the population growth rate
 - C. Increasing levels of unemployment
 - D. Higher dependence on developed countries
- 1.20 The institution in South Africa that provides huge amounts of capital to industries that cannot raise share capital is known as the _____.
- A. Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
 - B. South African Chamber of Commerce (SACC)
 - C. Small Business Development Agency (SBDA)
 - D. Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)

- 1.21 Watter een van die volgende instellings het 'n positiewe invloed op uitvoere van Suid-Afrika?
- A. COSATU
 - B. SADC
 - C. Besigheidsvennote ('Business partners')
 - D. SADOU
- 1.22 Die invoerbelasting wat as 'n persentasie van die waarde van ingevoerde produkte gehef word, staan bekend as 'n _____ tarief.
- A. ad valorem
 - B. meervoudige
 - C. enkel
 - D. spesifieke
- 1.23 Watter van die volgende is die eenvoudigste vorm van ekonomiese integrasie?
- A. Vryhandelsgebied
 - B. Gemeenskapsmark
 - C. Doeaneunie
 - D. Monetêre unie
- 1.24 Watter een van die volgende lande is deel van die Gemeenskaplike Monetêre Gebied?
- A. Swaziland
 - B. Zambië
 - C. Malawi
 - D. Zimbabwe
- 1.25 Ekonomiese integrasie verwys na _____ .
- A. maatreëls wat die vrye beweging van goedere binne landsgrense beperk
 - B. die verwydering van alle beperkings deur lede van politieke onafhanklike state op die vloei van goedere en dienste tussen lande
 - C. die vermoë van produksiefaktore om enige plek in die wêreld gebruik te word
 - D. die opstelling van doeane poste om die vloei van goedere te monitor
- 1.26 Die ekonomieë van Angola, Zimbabwe, Lesotho en Swaziland is _____ .
- A. minder ontwikkel as die ekonomie van Suid-Afrika
 - B. beter ontwikkel as die ekonomie van Suid-Afrika
 - C. net so ontwikkel as die ekonomie van Suid-Afrika
 - D. soortgelyk aan ander ontwikkelde lande
- 1.27 Aksynsbelasting word betaal op _____ .
- A. goedere ingevoer
 - B. goedere uitgevoer
 - C. plaaslike vervaardigde goedere
 - D. tabak

- 1.21 Which one of the following institutions has a positive influence on the exports of South Africa?
- A. COSATU
 - B. SADC
 - C. 'Business partners'
 - D. SADTU
- 1.22 The import duty levied as a percentage on the value of imported products is known as a/an _____ tariff.
- A. ad valorem
 - B. multiple
 - C. singular
 - D. specific
- 1.23 Which of the following is the simplest form of economic integration?
- A. Free trade area
 - B. Common market
 - C. Customs union
 - D. Monetary union
- 1.24 Which one of the following countries is part of the Rand Monetary Area?
- A. Swaziland
 - B. Zambia
 - C. Malawi
 - D. Zimbabwe
- 1.25 Economic integration refers to _____ .
- A. measures that are applied to restrict the free movement of goods within the boundaries of countries
 - B. the removal of all restrictions by the members of political independent states on the flow of goods and services between countries
 - C. the ability of factors of production to be utilized anywhere in the world
 - D. the setting up of customs posts to monitor the flow of goods
- 1.26 The economies of Angola, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland are _____ .
- A. less developed than the economy of South Africa
 - B. better developed than the economy of South Africa
 - C. equally developed to the economy of South Africa
 - D. similar to that of other developed countries
- 1.27 Excise duties are paid on _____ .
- A. merchandise imports
 - B. merchandise exports
 - C. locally produced goods
 - D. tobacco

- 1.28 Geld wat deur die Staat op laekostebehuising bestee word, kan as _____ Staatsbesteding gekategoriseer word.
- A. ekonomiese
 - B. funksionele
 - C. administratiewe
 - D. sosiale
- 1.29 Die las van openbare skuld word gevoel deur _____ .
- A. slegs diegene wat staatsfondse bestuur
 - B. die partye wat die geld leen
 - C. die verskillende staatsdepartemente
 - D. alle lede van die publiek
- 1.30 Met watter een van die volgende vorms van belasting is die afwenteling van belasting minder geneig om plaas te vind?
- A. Aksynsbelasting
 - B. Motorlisensies
 - C. Vermaaklikheidsbelasting
 - D. Doeanebelasting
- 1.31 BTW kan die beste omskryf word as 'n _____ .
- A. indirekte belasting wat regressief is
 - B. direkte belasting wat proporsioneel is
 - C. belasting op produksie en invoere wat progressief is
 - D. direkte belasting wat regressief is
- 1.32 Een van die metodes wat toegepas word om staatsbesteding te verminder is _____ .
- A. privatisering
 - B. nasionalisering
 - C. regulering
 - D. indiensname
- 1.33 'n Wettige metode vir 'n belastingbetaler om sy belastingslas te verminder is _____ .
- A. vestiging van belasting
 - B. vermyding van belasting
 - C. afwenteling van belasting
 - D. ontduiking van belasting
- 1.34 Die hoofbron van Staatsinkomste is _____ .
- A. lenings
 - B. administratiewe inkomste
 - C. inkomstebelasting
 - D. die verkoop van Staatseiendom

34x3=[100]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: [100]

- 1.28 Money that is spent by the State on low cost housing can be classified as _____ State expenditure.
- A. economic
 - B. functional
 - C. administrative
 - D. social
- 1.29 The burden of public debt is felt by _____ .
- A. only those who manage State funds
 - B. the parties that borrowed the money
 - C. the different state departments
 - D. all members of the public
- 1.30 With which one of the following tax forms is a shifting of tax less likely to occur?
- A. Excise duty
 - B. Motor licences
 - C. Entertainment tax
 - D. Customs duties
- 1.31 VAT can best be described as _____ .
- A. indirect tax that is regressive
 - B. direct tax that is proportional
 - C. tax on production and imports that is progressive
 - D. direct tax that is regressive
- 1.32 One of the methods which can be applied to decrease State expenditure is _____ .
- A. privatization
 - B. nationalization
 - C. regulation
 - D. employment
- 1.33 The legitimate method of the tax payer to reduce his tax burden is _____ .
- A. incidence of tax
 - B. tax avoidance
 - C. tax shifting
 - D. tax evasion
- 1.34 The main source of State revenue is/are _____ .
- A. loans
 - B. administrative income
 - C. income tax
 - D. the sale of State assets

TOTAL FOR SECTION A:34x3=[100]
[100]

AFDELING B

- Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae uit hierdie afdeling.
- Antwoorde moet in opstelformaat beantwoord word met 'n duidelik geformuleerde **inleiding**, **liggaam** en 'n **gevolgtrekking**.

**VRAAG 2
NASIONALE INKOME**

Bespreek die metodes om nasionale inkome te verhoog. [50]

**VRAAG 3
PRYSVORMING**

Verduidelik breedvoerig die vorme van vraagelastisiteit. [50]

**VRAAG 4
EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING**

Bespreek die informele sektor in Suid-Afrika. [50]

**VRAAG 5
INTERNASIONALE HANDEL**

Bespreek wisselkoerse. [50]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [100]

SECTION B

- Answer any TWO questions from this section.
- Questions must be answered in the form of essays with clearly formulated **introductions, bodies and conclusions**.

**QUESTION 2
NATIONAL INCOME**

Discuss the methods to increase the national income.

[50]

**QUESTION 3
PRICE FORMATION**

Explain in detail the forms of elasticity of demand.

[50]

**QUESTION 4
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Discuss the informal sector in South Africa.

[50]

**QUESTION 5
INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Discuss exchange rates.

[50]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B:

[100]

AFDELING C

Beantwoord enige VIER vrae uit hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 6
NASIONALE INKOME

6.1 Bestudeer die onderstaande tabel en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg.

Jaar	Nominale BBP R (miljard)	Reële BBP R (Miljard) (teen 2000 syfers)
2000	716 574	716 574
2001	801 115	(a).....

Bron: S.A. Reserwebank Kwartaalblad, Sept. 2000

- 6.1.1 Bereken die deflator vir 2001. (3)
 6.1.2 Bereken "a". (3)
 6.1.3 Verduidelik die verskil tussen **nominaal** en **reële**. (4)

6.2 Bespreek TWEE redes vir sakesiklusse. 2x(6)=(12)

6.3 Verduidelik waarom 'n land se nasionale inkomesyfers heel waarskynlik ondergewaardeer kan word in enige jaar. (18)

6.4 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- 6.4.1 Sikliese veranderings is langtermynverskuiwings in die verskillende sektore van die ekonomie.
 6.4.2 In Suid-Afrika maak die mynbousektor die grootste bydrae tot jaarlikse produksie.
 6.4.3 Vryetyd onderwaardeer die nasionale inkome van 'n land.
 6.4.4 Die welvaartsvlakke van mense in verskillende lande kan die beste vergelyk word deur die reële nasionale inkome per capita.
 6.4.5 Rente wat pensionarisse op hulle beleggings verdien staan bekend as oordragbetalings.

(10)
[50]

SECTION C

Answer any FOUR questions from this section.

QUESTION 6
NATIONAL INCOME

6.1 Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

Year	Nominal GDP R (Billion)	Real GDP R (Billion) (at 2000 figures)
2000	716 574	716 574
2001	801 115	(a).....

Source: S.A. Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin Sept. 2000

- 6.1.1 Calculate the deflator for 2001. (3)
 6.1.2 Calculate "a". (3)
 6.1.3 Explain the difference between **nominal** and **real**. (4)

6.2 Discuss TWO reasons for business cycles. 2X(6)= (12)

6.3 Explain why a country's national income figure can very likely be underestimated in any year. (18)

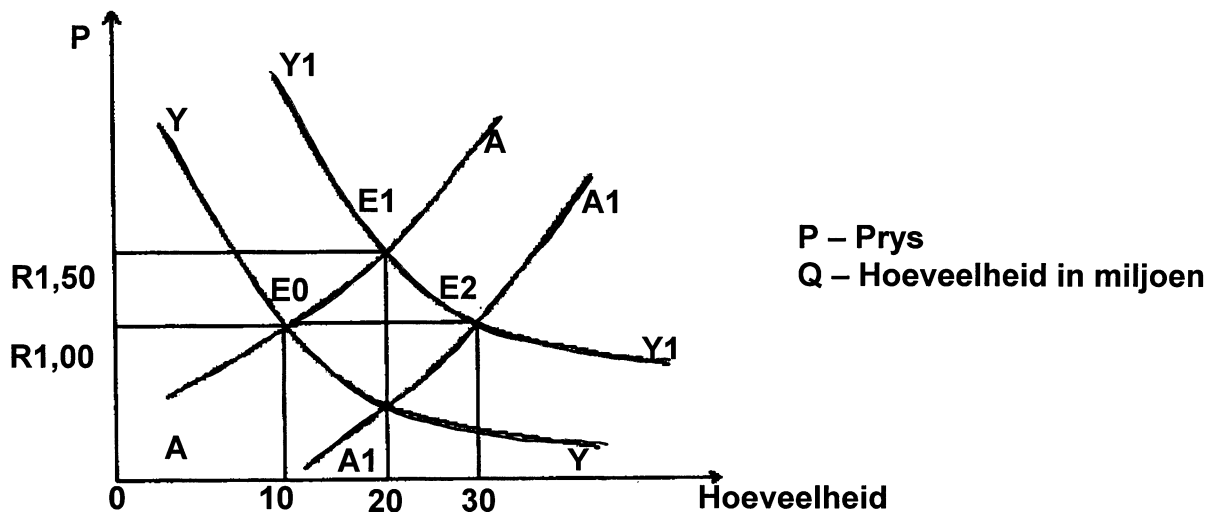
6.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- 6.4.1 Cyclical changes are long-term movements in the different sectors of the economy.
 6.4.2 In South Africa the mining sector makes the highest contribution towards annual production.
 6.4.3 Leisure time underestimates the national income of a country.
 6.4.4 The welfare levels of people in different countries can best be described by real national income per capita.
 6.4.5 Interest earned by pensioners on their investments is known as transfer payments.

(10)
[50]

VRAAG 7 PRYSVORMING EN MARKTE

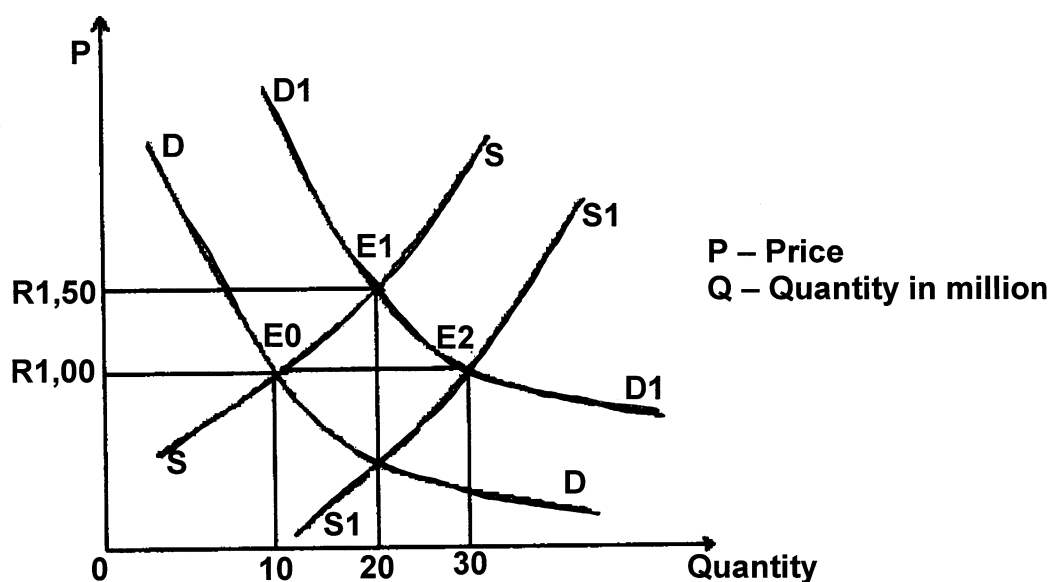
- 7.1 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.
- 7.1.1 Volgens die grensnutteorie word die waarde van 'n artikel bepaal deur sy grensnut.
 - 7.1.2 Volgens die aanbodsteorie, word pryse bepaal deur die totale produksiekoste.
 - 7.1.3 Natuurlike redes vir onvolmaakte markte word hoofsaaklik tot primêre produkte beperk.
 - 7.1.4 Onder normale omstandighede is die vraagkurwe soortgelyk aan die totale nutkurwe.
 - 7.1.5 Prysewig word ervaar wanneer aanbod konstant bly en al die produkte binne 'n baie kort tydperk verkoop moet word. (10)
- 7.2 Bespreek DRIE faktore wat 'n verandering in aanbod teweegbring. (15)
- 7.3 Bespreek DRIE redes vir 'n onvolmaakte mark. (15)
- 7.4 Gebruik die grafiek hieronder om die verskil tussen prysbepaling in die kort- en langtermyn aan te toon.



(10)
[50]

QUESTION 7 PRICE FORMATION AND MARKETS

- 7.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
- 7.1.1 According to the marginal utility theory the value of an article is determined by its marginal utility.
 - 7.1.2 From a supply point of view, prices are determined by the total cost of production.
 - 7.1.3 Natural reasons for imperfect markets are limited mainly to primary products.
 - 7.1.4 Under normal circumstances, the demand curve looks similar to the total utility curve.
 - 7.1.5 Price equilibrium occurs when supply is constant and all products must be sold in a very short period of time. (10)
- 7.2 Discuss THREE factors that influences a change in supply. (15)
- 7.3 Discuss THREE reasons for an imperfect market. (15)
- 7.4 Make use of the graph below to show the difference between price determination in the short and long terms.



(10)
[50]

VRAAG 8 EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING

8.1 Bestudeer die onderstaande tabel en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

'n Vergelyking tussen die Menslike Ontwikkelingsindeks (MOI) van Suid-Afrika en dit van sekere ontwikkelende lande.

	Moontlikheid om by geboorte nie tot ouderdom 40 jaar te oorleef nie. (1995-2000) %	Ongeletterdheidskoers onder volwassenes (% 15 jaar en hoër) 2000	MOI rangorde 2000
Argentinië	5,6	3,2	34
Chili	4,5	4,2	38
Maleisië	5,0	12,5	59
Pakistan	20,1	56,8	138
Filippyne	8,9	4,7	77
Saoedi-Arabië	6,4	23,7	71
Suid-Afrika	24,4	14,7	107
Uruguay	5,1	2,3	40
Venezuela	6,5	7,4	69

Bron: UNDP, Human Development Report 2002

8.1.1 Watter land se ontwikkelingsindeks is die hoogste? (3)

8.1.2 Waarom dink jy dat daar, met betrekking tot Suid-Afrika, slegs 'n 24,4% kans is dat 'n pasgebore baba 'n ouderdom van 40 sal behaal? (4)

8.1.3 Watter land het die hoogste ongeletterdheidskoers onder volwassenes? (3)

8.2 Verduidelik VIER nadele van verstedeliking. (16)

8.3 Verduidelik die finansiële aansporings verwant aan die regering se ruimtelike ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe. (ROI) (14)

8.4 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is:

8.4.1 Ekonomiese ontwikkeling word gemeet aan die reële binnelandse besteding per capita.

8.4.2 Verstedeliking, gebaseer op demografie, verwys na die persentasie stedelike bewoners in verhouding tot die totale bevolking.

8.4.3 Die **ROI** is 'n program wat daarop gemik is om die onderbenutte potensiaal van sekere streke in Suid-Afrika te ontsluit.

8.4.4 Die aktiwiteite van die informele sektor word in die nasionale inkomerekening gereflekteer.

8.4.5 Namate verstedeliking toeneem, styg die bevolkingsgroeikoers. 5x2=(10)
[50]

QUESTION 8 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

A comparison of the People's Development Index (PDI) of South Africa and that of selected developing countries.

	Possibility by birth of not surviving up to 40 years (1995-2000) %	Illiteracy rate amongst adults (% age 15 and higher) 2000	PDI rank order 2000
Argentina	5,6	3,2	34
Chile	4,5	4,2	38
Malaysia	5,0	12,5	59
Pakistan	20,1	56,8	138
Philippines	8,9	4,7	77
Saudi-Arabia	6,4	23,7	71
South Africa	24,4	14,7	107
Uruguay	5,1	2,3	40
Venezuela	6,5	7,4	69

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2002

8.1.1 Which country's developmental index is the highest? (3)

8.1.2 With reference to South Africa, why do you think there is a 24,4% chance that a newborn baby would not reach the age of 40? (4)

8.1.3 Which country has the highest illiteracy rate amongst adults? (3)

8.2 Explain FOUR disadvantages of urbanization. (16)

8.3 Explain financial incentives related to Government's spatial development initiatives (SDI). (14)

8.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

8.4.1 Economic development is measured by the real domestic spending per capita.

8.4.2 Urbanization, based on demographics, refers to the percentage of city dwellers in relation to the total population.

8.4.3 The **SDI** is a programme which aims to unlock the underutilized potential of certain regions in South Africa.

8.4.4 The activities of the informal sector are reflected in the national income accounts.

8.4.5 The more urbanisation increases, the higher the population growth rate.

5x2=(10)
[50]

VRAAG 9 INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

9.1 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- 9.1.1 Lande in Suider-Afrika beskik oor goed ontwikkelde infrastruktuur wat ten volle aan al hulle behoeftes voldoen.
- 9.1.2 Een doelwit van die SAOG is om nouer ekonomiese kontak met Suid-Afrika te bewerkstellig.
- 9.1.3 'n Gebrek aan werksgeleenthede is 'n algemene verskynsel in Suid-Afrikaanse state.
- 9.1.4 Aksynsbelasting kan gebruik word om die inkome van die Staat te verhoog.
- 9.1.5 Invoerdeposito's is voordelig omdat dit maklik ingestel kan word teen 'n minimale koste.

5x2=(10)

9.2 Waarom vind ontwikkelende lande dit moeilik om in internasionale handel te floreer? (16)

9.3 Bespreek invoerbelasting en die uitwerking wat dit op die ekonomie het. (14)

9.4 Bestudeer die onderstaande tabel deeglik en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Tabel 17-3 Suid-Afrika se betalingsbalans: 1998 en 1999	1998 (R miljoene)	1999 (R miljoene)
Lopende rekening		
Goedere uitvoer	135 054	148 998
Netto gouduitvoere	25 907	24 279
Ontvangste vir dienste	29 126	30 294
Inkomste-ontvangste	7 255	8 627
<i>min</i> Goedere-ingevoer	-150 751	-150 377
<i>min</i> Betalings vir dienste gelewer	- 30 209	- 32 960
<i>min</i> Inkomstebetalings	- 23 936	- 26 051
Lopende oordragte (netto ontvangste +)	- 4 076	- 5 661
Saldo op lopende rekening	- 11 630	- 2 851
Kapitaaloordragrekening (netto ontvangste +)	- 310	- 261
Finansiële rekening		
Netto regstreekse beleggings	- 6 471	1 598
Netto portefeuljebeleggings	20 375	51 045
Netto ander beleggings	3 662	- 27 507
Saldo op finansiële rekening	17 566	25 136
Onaangetekende transaksies	- 9 643	2 251
Verandering in netto goud- en ander buitelandse reserves weens betalingsbalans transaksies	- 4 017	24 275
Verandering in laste verwant aan reserves	4 529	- 65
STR-toekennings en waardasieaansuiwerings	6 165	1 144
Verandering in bruto goud- en ander buitelandse reserves	6 677	25 354
Memo-item Verandering in kapitaal en finansiële rekenings, insluitend onaangetekende transaksies		

QUESTION 9 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- 9.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
- 9.1.1 Countries in Southern Africa have well developed infrastructure, which fully meets their needs.
 - 9.1.2 One aim of the SADC is to facilitate closer economic contact with South Africa.
 - 9.1.3 The lack of jobs is a general phenomenon in Southern African states.
 - 9.1.4 Excise duties can be used to increase the Government income.
 - 9.1.5 Import deposits are advantageous because they can be easily instituted with minimum costs. 5x(2)=(10)
- 9.2 Why do developing countries find it difficult to excel in international trade? (16)
- 9.3 Discuss import duties and the effects it has on the economy. (14)
- 9.4 Carefully study the table below, then answer the questions that follow.

Table 17-3 South Africa's Payment Balance: 1998 and 1999	1998 (R millions)	1999 (R millions)
Current Account		
Goods Exported	135 054	148 998
Nett gold exports	25 907	24 279
Receipts for services	29 126	30 294
Income receipts	7 255	8 627
Less goods imported	-150 751	-150 377
Less payments for services rendered	-30 209	-32 960
Less income payments	-23 936	-26 051
Current transfers (nett receipts +)	-4 076	-5 661
Balance on the current account	-11 630	-2 851
Capital transfer account (nett receipts +)	-310	-261
Financial Account		
Nett direct investments	- 6 471	1 598
Nett portfolio investments	20 375	51 045
Nett other investments	3 662	- 27 507
Balance on the financial statement	17 566	25 136
Unrecorded transactions	- 9 643	2 251
Changes in the nett gold and other foreign reserves due to balance of payment transactions	- 4 017	24 275
Changes in the liabilities related to reserves	4 529	- 65
SDR-allocations and valuation adjustments	6 165	1 144
Changes in gross gold and other foreign reserves	6 677	25 354
Memo item		
Change in capital and financial accounts including unrecorded transactions		

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Report, March 2000

9.4 Maak gebruik van die tabel om die volgende vrae te beantwoord.

9.4.1 Noem die DRIE items van die tabel wat deel vorm van die handelsrekening.

(6)

9.4.2 Bereken die groei (in rand) in die lopende rekening tussen 1998 en 1999.

(4)

[50]

9.4 Refer to the table to answer the following questions.

9.4.1 Name the THREE items from the table, which make up the trade account. (6)

9.4.2 Determine the growth (in Rand) in the current account between 1998 and 1999. (4)

[50]

VRAAG 10 DIE STAAT

- 10.1 Bestudeer die onderstaande tabel deeglik en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Funksionele klassifikasie van owerheidsuitgawes: 2000/2001

Item	Beskrywing	R biljoen	% van totale besteding	% van BBP
1	A-dienste: Onderwys Gesondheid Welsyn Behuising Ander	108,8	D	12,3
2	B-dienste: Verdediging Polisie Korrektiewe dienste Howe	37,1	E	4,2
3	C-dienste: Vervoer en Kommunikasie Landbou Water Mynbou Ander	20,6	F	2,3
4	Algemene Owerheidsdienste	28,1	11,5	3,2
5	Rentebetalings	46,5	19,1	5,3
6	Reserwefonds	2,0	0,8	0,2
	Totale besteding	243,4	100,0	G

Bron: Begrotingsoorsig. 2000

- 10.1.1 Noem dienste A en C. (4)
- 10.1.2 Bereken D. (2)
- 10.1.3 Lewer kommentaar oor die aanvaarbaarheid van item 5 op die tabel. (4)
- 10.2 Bespreek DRIE funksies van die Staat in die bevordering en effektiewe werking van die privaatsektor. (Behalwe buitelandse veiligheid en maatskaplike welsyn). (12)
- 10.3 Onderskei in tabelvorm tussen direkte belasting op inkome gehef en indirekte belasting op besteding gehef. (18)

QUESTION 10
THE STATE

10.1 Carefully study the table below, then answer the questions that follow.

Functional classification of State expenditure: 2000/2001

Item	Description	R billion	% of total expenditure	% of GDP
1	A services: Education Health Social Welfare Housing Other	108,8	D	12,3
2	B services: Defence Police Correctional Services Courts	37,1	E	4,2
3	C services: Transport and Communication Agriculture Water Mining Other	20,6	F	2,3
4	General State services	28,1	11,5	3,2
5	Interest payments	46,5	19,1	5,3
6	Reserve funds	2,0	0,8	0,2
	Total expenditure	243,4	100,0	G

Source: Budget review 2000

10.1.1 Name services A and C.

(4)

10.1.2 Calculate D.

(2)

10.1.3 Comment on the acceptability of item 5 on the table.

(4)

10.2 Discuss THREE functions of the State in the promoting and the effective functioning of the private sector (Except foreign security and welfare).

(12)

10.3 Tabulate the differences between direct (levied on income) and indirect (levied on expenditure) taxation.

(18)

10.4 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- 10.4.1 Die oorsig van die owerheid se driejaar bestedingsplan op sekere begrotingsposte staan bekend as die Mediumtermyn Bestedings-raamwerk.
- 10.4.2 Die morele oorreding wat deur banke gebruik word as 'n maatreël om sekere ekonomiese doelstellings te bereik, maak deel van die Staat se fiskale beleid uit.
- 10.4.3 Die Korporasie vir Openbare Deposito's behartig die bestuur van korttermynbeleggings namens die openbare sektor.
- 10.4.4 Belasting op erflatings is 'n vorm van indirekte belasting.
- 10.4.5 Indirekte belasting verskuif die belastinglas van die laer na die hoër inkomstegroepe.

5x2=(10)
[50]

10.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- 10.4.1 The view of the government's three-year expenditure plan on certain budget posts is known as the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.
- 10.4.2 The moral persuasion used by banks as a measure to achieve certain economic objectives is part of the State's fiscal policy.
- 10.4.3 The Corporation of Public Deposits attends to the management of short-term investments on behalf of the public sector.
- 10.4.4 Tax on inheritance is a form of indirect taxation.
- 10.4.5 Indirect taxation shifts the tax burden from the lower to the higher income group.

5x2=(10)
[50]

VRAAG 11
BELANGRIKE EKONOMIESE ONDERWERPE

- Hierdie vraag bestaan uit vier onderafdelings van 25 punte elk.
- Beantwoord enige TWEE onderafdelings.
- Nommer jou keuses duidelik.

11.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

11.1.1 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- (a) Werkers sluit vrywillig by 'n vakbond van hul keuse aan.
- (b) Arbeidsbesparende tegnologie sal die vraag na arbeid verhoog.
- (c) Die Staat voorsien die statutêre raamwerk waarbinne arbeidsgeskillte beleg kan word.

3x2=(6)

11.1.2 Bespreek DRIE beperkinge op vakbonde.

(16)

11.1.3 Gee EEN rede waarom daar meer vroue in die Suid-Afrikaanse arbeidsmark staan.

(3)

(25)

11.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

11.2.1 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- (a) Produktiwiteit dui op die direkte verwantskap tussen die uitset van goedere en dienste en die insette wat gebruik word om die uitset te produseer.
- (b) Produktiwiteit lei tot minder werksgeleenthede.
- (c) 'n Korttermynoplossing vir werkloosheid is 'n oordeelkundige bevolkingsbeleid.

3x2=(6)

11.2.2 Bespreek DRIE maatreëls om werkloosheid te bekamp.

(15)

11.2.3 Die Presidentsraad het 'n verslag ter tafel gelê waarin 'n plan van aksie uiteengesit word om produktiwiteit in Suid-Afrika te verbeter. Bespreek **arbeidsbetrekkinge**, soos wat dit as deel van hierdie plan verstaan word.

(4)

(25)

11.3 INFLASIE

11.3.1 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- (a) Vraagtrekinflasie het te doen met 'n buitengewone groot vraag na goedere en dienste relatief tot 'n kleiner aanbod.
- (b) Inflasie is 'n proses, want dit is 'n volgehoue gebeurtenis en nie 'n eenmalige verskynsel nie.
- (c) Monetêre maatreëls is stappe wat die Staatspresident toepas om inflasie te beheer.

3x2=(6)

QUESTION 11
IMPORTANT ECONOMICS TOPICS

- This question consists of four subdivisions of 25 marks each.
- Answer any TWO subdivisions.
- Number your choices clearly.

11.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

11.1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- (a) Workers join a trade union of their choice voluntarily.
- (b) Labour-saving technology will increase the demand for labour.
- (c) The State provides the statutory framework for settling labour disputes.

3x2=(6)

11.1.2 Discuss THREE limitations of trade unions.

(16)

11.1.3 Give ONE reason why more women are in the South African labour market.

(3)

(25)

11.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

11.2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- (a) Productivity refers to the direct relationship between the output of goods and services and the inputs to produce the output.
- (b) Productivity leads to fewer job opportunities.
- (c) A short-term solution for unemployment is a judicious population policy.

3x2=(6)

11.2.2 Discuss THREE measures to combat unemployment.

(15)

11.2.3 The President's Council has tabled a report on a plan of action for improving productivity in South Africa. Explain **labour relations**, as it is understood, as part of this plan.

(4)

(25)

11.3 INFLATION

11.3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- (a) Demand pull inflation is concerned with an exceptionally great demand for goods and services relative to the smaller supply.
- (b) Inflation is a process because it is a continuous situation and not a non-recurrent event.
- (c) Monetary measures are steps taken by the State President to control inflation.

3x2=(6)

11.3.2 Bespreek DRIE oorsake van kostedrukinflasie. (15)

11.3.3 Bespreek **stagflasie**. (4)
(25)

11.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

11.4.1 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is.

- (a) Hidro-elektriese krag is die goedkoopste vorm van krag in Suid-Afrika.
- (b) 'n Gebrek aan water kan die ontwikkeling van die platteland teenwerk.
- (c) Sonenergie kan aangewend word om elektrisiteit op te wek. 3x2=(6)

11.4.2 Bespreek VIER faktore wat die ekonomiese belangrikheid van water illustreer. (16)

11.4.3 Beskryf die aktiwiteite van Krygkor. (3)
[25]

2x25=[50]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING C: 4X50=[200]

TOTAAL: 400

11.3.2 Discuss THREE causes of cost push inflation. (15)

11.3.3 Explain **stagflation**. (4)
(25)

11.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

11.4.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- (a) Hydro-electric power is the cheapest source of power in South Africa.
- (b) A lack of water can counteract the depopulation of the rural areas.
- (c) Solar energy can be used to generate electricity. 3x2=(6)

11.4.2 Discuss FOUR factors that illustrate the economic importance of water. (16)

11.4.3 Describe the activities of Arms Corporation of South Africa. (3)
(25)

2x25=[50]

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 4X50=[200]

TOTAL: 400

END