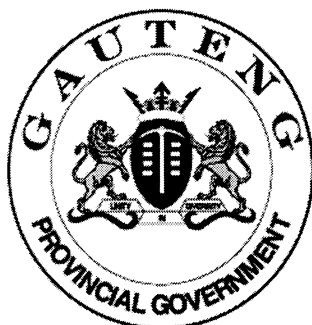


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION
*SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN***



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

2005

ECONOMICS

EKONOMIE

SG

404-2/0

ECONOMICS SG



**15 pages
15 bladsye**

X05



**COPYRIGHT RESERVED / KOPIEREG VOORBEHOU
APPROVED BY UMALUSI / GOEDGEKEUR DEUR UMALUSI**



GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

EKONOMIE SG

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 300

BENODIGHEDE:

- 'n Nie-programeerbare, wetenskaplike sakrekenaar mag gebruik word. Kandidate moet hulle eie sakrekenaars voorsien.

INSTRUKSIES:

- Die vraestel bestaan uit TWEE afdelings:
 - Afdeling A: Meervoudige Keusevrae (Verplichtend)
 - Afdeling B: Beantwoord enige VYF vrae uit hierdie afdeling.
 - Beantwoord Vraag 1 (meervoudige keusevrae) op die **antwoordblad** aan die **binnekant van die omslag** van jou **antwoordboek**.
 - Beantwoord AL VYF die vrae wat jy uit Afdeling B gekies het in jou antwoordboek.
 - Begin elke vraag op 'n nuwe bladsy.
 - Omkring die vrae wat jy beantwoord het op die voorblad van jou antwoordboek.
 - Skryf netjies en leesbaar.
 - Potloodwerk sal nie nagesien word nie.
 - Indien meer vrae beantwoord word as wat vereis word sal dit nie nagesien word nie.
-

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ECONOMICS SG

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 300

REQUIREMENTS:

- A non-programmable, scientific pocket calculator may be used. Candidates to supply their own calculators.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- The question paper consists of TWO sections:
 - Section A: Multiple-choice Questions (Compulsory)
 - Section B: Answer any FIVE questions from this section.
 - Answer Question 1 (multiple-choice questions) on the **answer sheet** on the **inside cover** of your **answer book**.
 - Answer ALL FIVE questions you have chosen from Section B in your answer book.
 - Start each question on a new page.
 - Encircle the questions you have answered on the cover of your answer book.
 - Write neatly and legibly.
 - Lead pencil work will not be marked.
 - Answers in excess of the required number will not be marked.
-

**AFDELING A
VERPLIGTEND****VRAAG 1
MEERVOUDIGE KEUSEVRAE**

Kies die korrekte antwoord uit die vier moontlikhede (A – D) wat gegee word vir Vraag 1.1 – 1.34. Dui die korrekte antwoord met 'n kruisie (X) oor die ooreenstemmende letter aan op die **antwoordblad** aan die **binnekant van die omslag** van jou **antwoordboek**.

- 1.1 Die vergoeding wat deur die inwoners van land X ontvang word vir die dienste van hulle produksiefaktore in die produksieproses van finale goedere en dienste oor 'n spesifieke tydperk, staan bekend as _____ .
- A. nasionale produksie
 - B. binnelandse produksie
 - C. nasionale inkome
 - D. binnelandse inkome
- 1.2 Een van die probleme tydens die berekening van nasionale inkome wanneer pensioen ingesluit word, is _____ .
- A. dubbeltelling
 - B. oordragbetalings
 - C. belasting op toegevoegde waarde
 - D. oordragte
- 1.3 Die HOP/"GEAR" beoog om onder andere _____ .
- A. gemeenskappe te help om hul lewenstandaard te verbeter
 - B. gemeenskappe afhanklik te maak van internasionale hulpverleningsfondse
 - C. ekonomiese aktiwiteite te verminder
 - D. gemeenskappe te oortuig om van owerheidsgeskenke afhanklik te wees
- 1.4 Opeenvolgende periodes van afname en toename in ekonomiese aktiwiteite staan bekend as _____ .
- A. inflasie
 - B. struktuurveranderinge
 - C. sakesiklusse
 - D. ekonomiese groei
- 1.5 Watter een van die volgende sal in die nasionale inkomesyfers opgeneem word?
- A. Vergoeding vir 'n huisvrou se dienste
 - B. Inkome verdien in die informele sektor
 - C. Inkome uit onwettige aktiwiteite
 - D. Dividende op aandele

**SECTION A
COMPULSORY**

**QUESTION 1
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

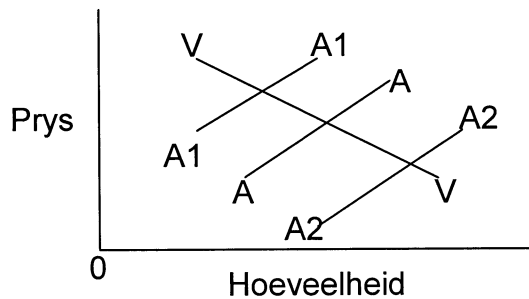
Choose the correct answer from the four possibilities provided (A – D) for Questions 1.1 – 1.34. Indicate the correct answer by making a cross (X) over the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** on the **inside cover** of your **answer book**.

- 1.1 The remuneration that is received by the inhabitants of country X for the services of their production factors in the production process of final goods and services over a specific period of time, is known as _____ .
- A. national production
 - B. domestic production
 - C. national income
 - D. domestic income
- 1.2 One of the problems of calculating the national income when pensions are included is _____ .
- A. double counting
 - B. transfer payments
 - C. value added tax
 - D. transfers
- 1.3 Amongst other things, the RDP/GEAR aims at _____ .
- A. helping communities to improve their standard of living
 - B. making communities dependent on international relief funds
 - C. reducing economic activities
 - D. convincing communities to depend on Government handouts
- 1.4 Successive periods of decreasing and increasing economic activities are known as _____ .
- A. inflation
 - B. structural changes
 - C. business cycles
 - D. economic growth
- 1.5 Which one of the following will be included in the national income figures?
- A. Remuneration for the services of a housewife
 - B. Income earned in the informal sector
 - C. Income from illegal activities
 - D. Dividends from shares

- 1.6 Toegevoegde waarde is die waarde _____.
- A. van alle eindprodukte
 - B. van die grondstowwe wat in die produksieproses gebruik word
 - C. wat opeenvolgend toegevoeg word tot die finale waarde van die produk
 - D. van die arbeid wat in die produksieproses gebruik word
- 1.7 Wanneer die nasionale inkomesyfer bereken word, word slegs _____ in ag geneem.
- A. intermediêre goedere
 - B. halfklaar goedere
 - C. finale goedere
 - D. grondstowwe
- 1.8 Behoeftes is onbeperk, terwyl middele beperk is. Dit dui op die _____ probleem.
- A. behoefte-
 - B. skaarsheids-
 - C. marginale
 - D. geleentheids-
- 1.9 Suid-Afrika maak gebruik van die verbruikersprysindeks as 'n maatstaf vir _____.
- A. vraag
 - B. inflasie
 - C. rente
 - D. belasting
- 1.10 "Indien die prys van goedere styg, as alle ander faktore gelyk is, en die hoeveelheid van die produk wat aangebied word toeneem", is dit 'n stelling van die wet van _____.
- A. aanbod
 - B. nut
 - C. prys
 - D. vraag
- 1.11 Een van die eienskappe van nut is dat dit _____.
- A. prys bepaal
 - B. gebruikswaarde aan 'n artikel verleen
 - C. gemeet kan word
 - D. ruilwaarde het
- 1.12 Die noodsaaklike funksie van die mark is om _____.
- A. plek te skep vir die verkoop van goedere
 - B. aanbod te verhoog
 - C. hoë pryse te verander
 - D. aanbod te verminder

- 1.6 Added value is the value _____.
- A. of all final products
 - B. of the raw materials used in the production process
 - C. added consecutively to give the final value of the product
 - D. of the labour used in the production process
- 1.7 When the national income figure is calculated, only _____ are considered.
- A. intermediate goods
 - B. semi-finished goods
 - C. final goods
 - D. raw materials
- 1.8 Wants are unlimited while resources are limited. This indicates the _____ problem.
- A. needs
 - B. scarcity
 - C. marginal
 - D. opportunity
- 1.9 South Africa makes use of the consumer price index as a measurement for _____.
- A. demand
 - B. inflation
 - C. interest
 - D. taxation
- 1.10 "If the prices of goods increase, everything else being equal, the quantity of those goods offered will also increase" is a statement of the law of _____.
- A. supply
 - B. utility
 - C. price
 - D. demand
- 1.11 One of the characteristics of utility is that it _____.
- A. determines price
 - B. gives usage value to an article
 - C. can be measured
 - D. has exchange value
- 1.12 The essential function of the market is to _____.
- A. create a place for the sale of goods
 - B. increase supply
 - C. change high prices
 - D. reduce supply

1.13



Wat sal 'n beweging van AA na A₂ A₂ aandui?

- A. Vermindering in hoeveelheid aangebied
- B. Vermindering in aanbod
- C. Verhoging in hoeveelheid aangebied
- D. Verhoging in aanbod

1.14 Mededinging in 'n mark ekonomie het voordele vir _____ .

- A. kopers
- B. verkopers
- C. produsente
- D. Al die bogenoemde.

1.15 'n Toename in die produktiewe kapasiteit van 'n land, staan bekend as ekonomiese _____ .

- A. ontwikkeling
- B. groei
- C. verdeling
- D. hervorming

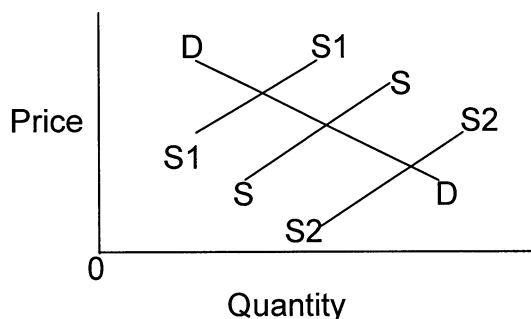
1.16 Een van die kenmerke van 'n ontwikkelende ekonomie is _____ .

- A. gelyke verdeling van inkome
- B. lae werkloosheidsyfers
- C. afhanklikheid van primêre produkte
- D. dominansie van ontwikkelde lande

1.17 Korridors van Suid-Afrikaanse en SADC gebiede is deel van die regering se _____ beleid.

- A. arbeids-
- B. landelike ontwikkelings-
- C. ruimtelike ontwikkelings-
- D. stedelike ontwikkelings-

1.13



What does a movement from SS to S_2S_2 indicate?

- A. Decrease in quantity supplied
- B. Decrease in supply
- C. Increase in quantity supplied
- D. Increase in supply

1.14 Competition in the market economy has advantages for _____ .

- A. buyers
- B. sellers
- C. producers
- D. all of the above

1.15 An increase in the productive capacity of a country is known as economic _____ .

- A. development
- B. growth
- C. distribution
- D. reform

1.16 One of the characteristics of a developing economy is _____ .

- A. equal distribution of income
- B. low unemployment figures
- C. dependency on primary products
- D. dominating of developed countries

1.17 Corridors of the South African and SADC region are part of Government _____ policy.

- A. labour
- B. rural development
- C. spatial development
- D. urban development

- 1.18 Die sosiale koste van verstedeliking is _____ .
- A. oorbevolking
 - B. onvoldoende behuising
 - C. hoë koers van werkloosheid
 - D. al die bogenoemdes
- 1.19 Een van die rolle van die informele sektor is _____ .
- A. werkskepping
 - B. vraag na tegniese kundigheid
 - C. onaangetekende sektor
 - D. politieke beleid
- 1.20 Watter een van die volgende het tot stand gekom toe die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering van Nasionale Eenheid in 1994 aan bewind gekom het?
- A. Ontwikkelingsbank van Suidelike Afrika
 - B. Heropbou- en ontwikkelingsprogram
 - C. Internasionale Monetêre Fonds
 - D. Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie
- 1.21 Invoerregte wat bereken word as 'n sekere persentasie van die waarde van die produk wat ingevoer word, staan bekend as _____ doeanebelasting.
- A. meervoudige
 - B. enkel
 - C. spesifieke
 - D. ad valorem
- 1.22 Watter een van die volgende kan as 'n dienste-item op die betalingsbalans geklassifiseer word?
- A. Grondstowwe
 - B. Verkope van wapentuig
 - C. Toerisme
 - D. Heruitvoer van vervaardigde goedere
- 1.23 Markkragte wat die waarde van 'n geldeenheid verminder, staan bekend as _____ .
- A. devaluasie
 - B. depresiasie
 - C. appresiasie
 - D. revaluasie
- 1.24 Die betalingsbalans is 'n verslag van _____ .
- A. netto goedere uitvoer
 - B. netto valuta-reserwes
 - C. alle transaksies van een land met die res van die wêreld
 - D. in- en uitvoere

- 1.18 The social costs of urbanisation are _____ .
- A. over population
 - B. inadequate housing
 - C. high rate of unemployment
 - D. all of the above
- 1.19 One of the roles of the informal sector is _____ .
- A. job creation
 - B. demands on technical abilities
 - C. unrecorded sector
 - D. political policy
- 1.20 Which one of the following was launched when the South African Government of National Unity came into power in 1994?
- A. Development Bank of Southern Africa
 - B. Reconstruction and Development Programme
 - C. International Monetary Fund
 - D. Industrial Development Corporation
- 1.21 Import duties calculated as a certain percentage of the value of the product imported are known as _____ import duties.
- A. composite
 - B. single
 - C. specific
 - D. ad valorem
- 1.22 Which one of the following can be classified as a service item on the balance of payments?
- A. Raw materials
 - B. Sales of armaments
 - C. Tourism
 - D. Re-export of manufactured goods
- 1.23 Market forces that decrease the value of a currency are known as _____ .
- A. devaluation
 - B. depreciation
 - C. appreciation
 - D. revaluation
- 1.24 The balance of payments is a record of _____ .
- A. net goods exported
 - B. net foreign reserves
 - C. all the transactions of the one country with the rest of the world
 - D. imports and exports

- 1.25 Die Mediumtermyn Bestedingsraamwerk van die begroting stel die grense voor vir die regering se beoogde uitgawes oor 'n tydperk van _____.
A. ses maande
B. vyf jaar
C. drie jaar
D. een jaar
- 1.26 Uitvoerbevordering impliseer _____.
A. die ontmoediging van internasionale ekonomieë
B. die aanmoediging van plaaslike nywerhede om buitelandse verkope te verhoog
C. die toelating van "dumping" (storting) deur buitelandse nywerhede
D. die sluiting van plaaslike nywerhede
- 1.27 'n Vraag na Amerikaanse dollars word geskep wanneer _____.
A. Suid-Afrika meer goedere uitvoer na die VSA
B. Suid-Afrika meer goedere invoer van die VSA
C. Suid-Afrika minder in- en meer uitvoer na die VSA
D. die regering geld leen aan die VSA
- 1.28 Die betaling van ouderdomspensioene deur die Staat, kan gesien word as 'n _____ diens.
A. veiligheids-
B. maatskaplike
C. ekonomiese
D. algemene
- 1.29 Die beleid van die Staat wat die ekonomie deur belasting en besteding beïnvloed, staan bekend as die _____ beleid.
A. inflasie
B. fiskale
C. monetêre
D. faktor-
- 1.30 Die belangrikste bron van staatsinkomste is afkomstig van _____.
A. lenings
B. belasting
C. staatseiendom
D. donasies
- 1.31 Een van die doelwitte van privatisering is die oordrag van eienaarskap en aktiwiteite van die _____.
A. openbare sektor na die privaatsektor
B. privaatsektor na die openbare sektor
C. monetêre sektor na die fiskale sektor
D. primêre sektor na die sekondêre sektor

- 1.25 The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework of the budget outlines the Government's intended expenditure over a period of _____.
A. six months
B. five years
C. three years
D. one year
- 1.26 Export promotion implies _____.
A. discouraging international economies
B. encouraging local industries to increase their sales abroad
C. allowing foreign industries to practice dumping
D. closing down local industries
- 1.27 A demand for American dollars is created when _____.
A. South Africa exports more goods to the USA
B. South Africa imports more goods from the USA
C. South Africa imports less and exports more to the USA
D. the Government lends money to the USA
- 1.28 The payment of old age pensions by the State can be seen as _____ services.
A. security
B. social
C. economic
D. general
- 1.29 The policy of the State that affects the economy through taxation and spending is known as the _____ policy.
A. inflation
B. fiscal
C. monetary
D. factor
- 1.30 The most important source of income for the State is from _____.
A. loans
B. taxes
C. state property
D. donations
- 1.31 One of the aims of privatization is to transfer ownership and activities from the _____.
A. public sector to the private sector
B. private sector to the public sector
C. monetary sector to the fiscal sector
D. primary sector to the secondary sector

- 1.32 Die chronologiese volgorde van die stadiums in die finansiële prosedure van die begroting is _____ .
- uitvoering, beplanning, magtiging en kontrole
 - kontrole, uitvoering, beplanning en magtiging
 - magtiging, uitvoering, kontrole en beplanning
 - beplanning, magtiging, uitvoering en kontrole
- 1.33 Een van die Regering se makro-ekonomiese strategieë is _____ .
- SARB
 - NOK
 - GEAR
 - SAOG
- 1.34 'n Goeie belastingstelsel wat nie groot invorderingskoste vereis nie, is _____ .
- onpartydig
 - ekonomies
 - elasties
 - seker

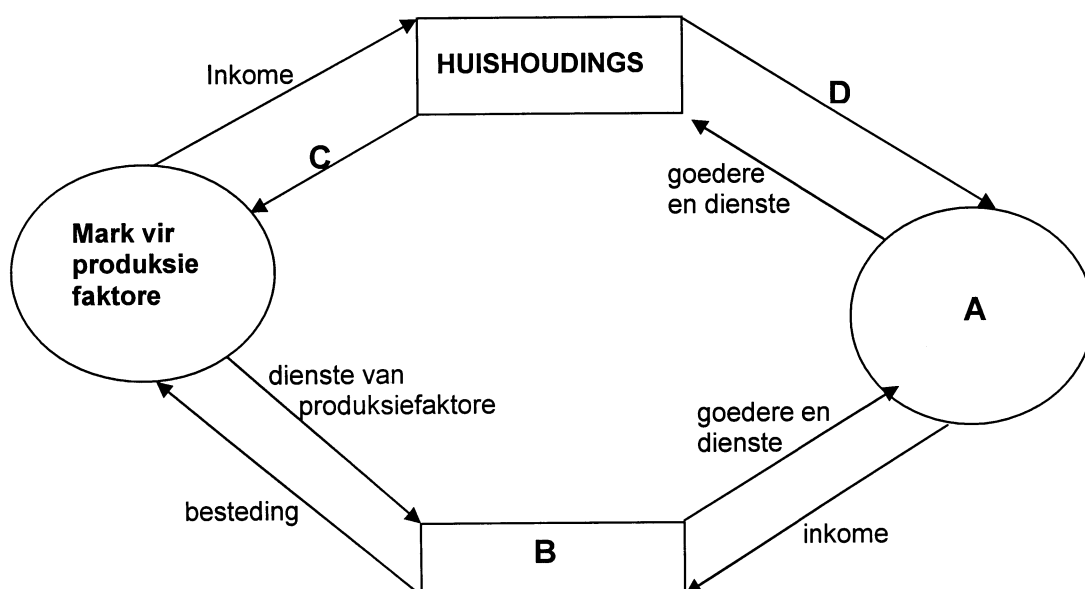
(34x3=100)

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: [100]**AFDELING B**

Beantwoord enige VYF vrae uit hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 2
NASIONALE INKOME**

- 2.1 Bestudeer die onderstaande ekonomiese kringloop en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



- 2.1.1 Watter tipe ekonomie word voorgestel deur die ekonomiese vloei diagram?

(2)

b.o.

- 1.32 The chronological order of the stages in financial procedure of the budget is _____.
 A. execution, planning, authorization and auditing
 B. auditing, execution, planning and authorization
 C. authorization, execution, auditing and planning
 D. planning, authorization, execution and auditing
- 1.33 One of the Government's macro-economic strategies is known as _____.
 A. SARB
 B. IDC
 C. GEAR
 D. SADC
- 1.34 A good system of taxation that does not incur great expense to collect, is _____.
 A. impartial
 B. economical
 C. elastic
 D. certain

(34x3=100)

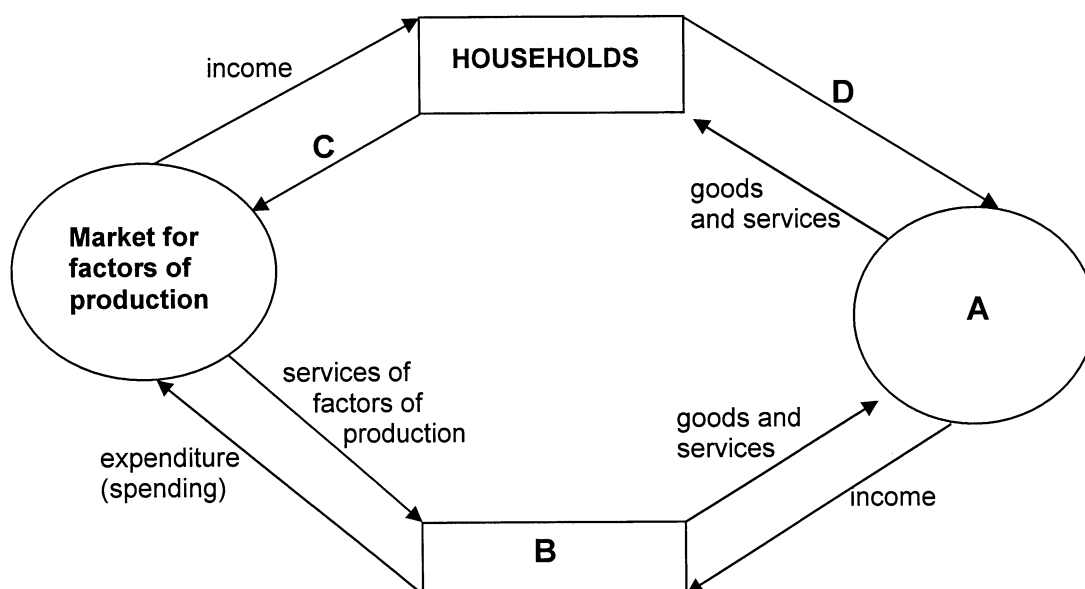
TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [100]

SECTION B

Answer any FIVE questions in this section.

**QUESTION 2
NATIONAL INCOME**

- 2.1 Study the circular economic flow below and answer the questions that follow.



- 2.1.1 What kind of economy is presented by the circular flow diagram?

(2)

P.T.O.

- 2.1.2 Verskaf die ontbrekende terme op die diagram soos voorgestel deur die letters **A, B, C** en **D**. (8)
- 2.1.3 Watter uitwerking sal die insluiting van die Staat op die verbruiker en handel hê? (2)
- 2.2 Bespreek DRIE faktore wat ekonomiese groei kan beïnvloed. (12)
- 2.3 Onderskei tussen die konsepte **ekonomiese groei** en **ekonomiese ontwikkeling**. (6)
- 2.4 Pas die korrekte **term** in **Kolom B** by die **stelling** in **Kolom A**. Skryf slegs die vraagnommer en die letter van die gekose **term** neer bv. 2.4.6 H.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
2.4.1	Belangrike inkome vir die huishouding	A.	Ekonomiese vloei
2.4.2	Ekonomiese sikliese veranderinge	B.	Huur
2.4.3	Invoere van kapitaalgoedere	C.	Reële nasionale inkome
2.4.4	Die gemiddelde inkome per hoof van die bevolking	D.	Per capita nasionale inkome
2.4.5	Die markwaarde van alle finale inkome	E.	BBP
		F.	Buitelandse besteding
		G.	Lone en salarisse

(10)
[40]

VRAAG 3 PRYSVORMING

- 3.1 Verandering in die ekonomiese klimaat veroorsaak 'n verandering in vraag. Bespreek TWEE ander redes wat verandering in vraag kan beïnvloed. (8)
- 3.2 Daar is geen kunsmatige beperkings in 'n volmaakte mark nie. Bespreek VIER ander vereistes. (12)
- 3.3 Bestudeer die onderstaande tabel en beantwoord die vraag wat volg.

PRYS	AANBOD	VRAAG
R100	80	300
R200	100	200
R300	150	150
R400	250	100
R500	350	60

Gebruik die gegewe inligting en trek 'n grafiek om die ewewig aan te dui. (10)

- 3.4 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies en skryf slegs die korrekte woord teenoor die vraagnommer neer.
- 3.4.1 Die grootste probleem in die ekonomie is (skaarsheid/welvaart).
- 3.4.2 Goedere wat nie 'n markprys het nie, is (ekonomiese/vrye) goedere.

- 2.1.2 Supply the missing concepts as represented by the letters **A, B, C** and **D** on the diagram. (8)
- 2.1.3 What impact would the inclusion of the State have on the consumer and business? (2)
- 2.2 Discuss **THREE** factors that can have influence on economic growth. (12)
- 2.3 Distinguish between the concepts **economic growth** and **economic development**. (6)
- 2.4 Match the correct **term** in **Column B** with the **statement** in **Column A**. Write only the question number and the letter which represents the chosen **term**. e.g. 2.4.6.H.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.4.1	Important income for households	A.	Economic flow
2.4.2	Economic cyclical changes	B.	Rent
2.4.3	Import of capital goods	C.	Real national income
2.4.4	The average income per head of the population	D.	Per capita national income
2.4.5	The market value of all final income	E.	GDP
		F.	Foreign expenditure
		G.	Wages and salaries

(10)
[40]

QUESTION 3 PRICE FORMATION

- 3.1 Changes in the economic climate affect a change in demand. Discuss **TWO** other factors that can affect a change in demand. (8)
- 3.2 There are no artificial restrictions in a perfect market. Discuss **FOUR** other requirements. (12)
- 3.3 Study the table below and answer the question that follows.

PRICE	SUPPLY	DEMAND
R100	80	300
R200	100	200
R300	150	150
R400	250	100
R500	350	60

- Use the information given to draw a graph and indicate equilibrium. (10)
- 3.4 Choose the correct answer in brackets and write down only the word next to the question number.
- 3.4.1 The main problem in the economy is (scarcity/wealth).
- 3.4.2 Goods that do not have a market price are (economic/free) goods.

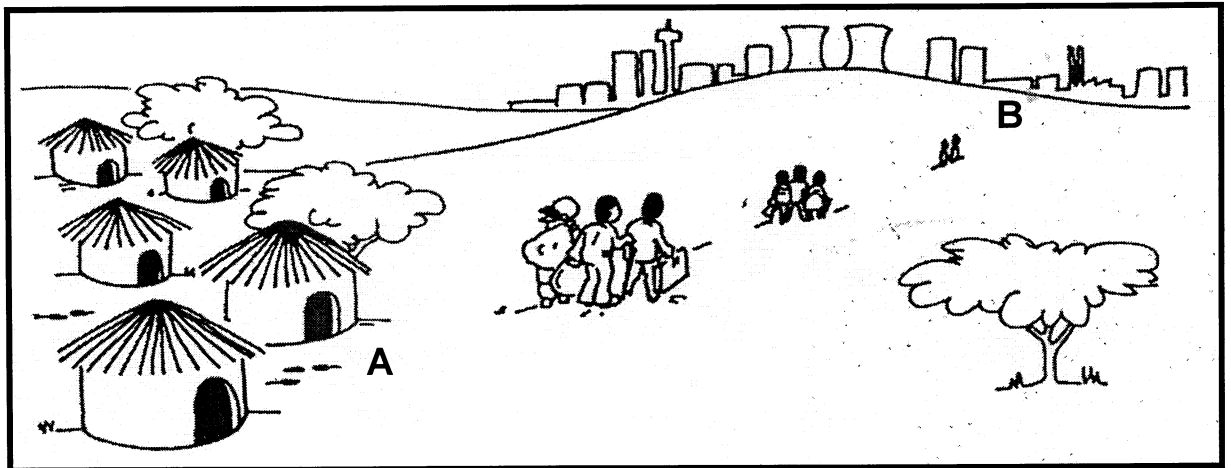
- 3.4.3 Oor die korttermyn sal die (vraag na/aanbod van) goedere prysvorming domineer.
- 3.4.4 Die mees basiese menslike behoefte is (voedsel/sekuriteit).
- 3.4.5 Verbruikers neig om (meer/minder) goedere te koop wanneer pryse styg.

(10)
[40]

VRAAG 4

EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING, STREEKSONTWIKKELING EN VERSTEDELIKING

- 4.1 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies en skryf slegs die woord(e) teenoor die vraagnommer neer.
- 4.1.1 Ekonomiese ontwikkeling word gemeet deur die verhoging in die (reële BBP/mense se lewenstandaard).
- 4.1.2 Anders as die formele sektor, is die informele sektor (arbeids-/kapitaal-) intensief.
- 4.1.3 Ontwikkelende ekonomieë het 'n (hoë/lae) vlak van inkome.
- 4.1.4 Die (Staat/huishouding) is verantwoordelik om die fisiese infrastruktuur te voorsien.
- 4.1.5 Suid-Afrika word erken as 'n (ontwikkelde/ontwikkelende) ekonomie. (10)
- 4.2 Bestudeer die onderstaande prentjie.



- 4.2.1 Dui aan die proses vanaf A na B. (2)
- 4.2.2 Definieer die proses in 4.2.1. (2)
- 4.2.3 Bespreek kortliks die nadele van 4.2.1 onder die volgende opskrifte:
- a) Verhoogde werkloosheid (2)
 - b) Tekort aan dienste (2)
 - c) Sosiale nadele (2)

3.4.3 In the short term (demand for/supply of) goods will dominate price formation.

3.4.4 The most basic human need is (food/security).

3.4.5 Consumers tend to buy (more/less) goods when prices increase.

(10)

[40]

QUESTION 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANISATION

4.1 Choose the correct answer in brackets and write down only the word(s) next to the question number.

4.1.1 Economic development is measured by the increase in (the real GDP/peoples' standard of living).

4.1.2 Unlike the formal sector, the informal sector is (labour/capital) intensive.

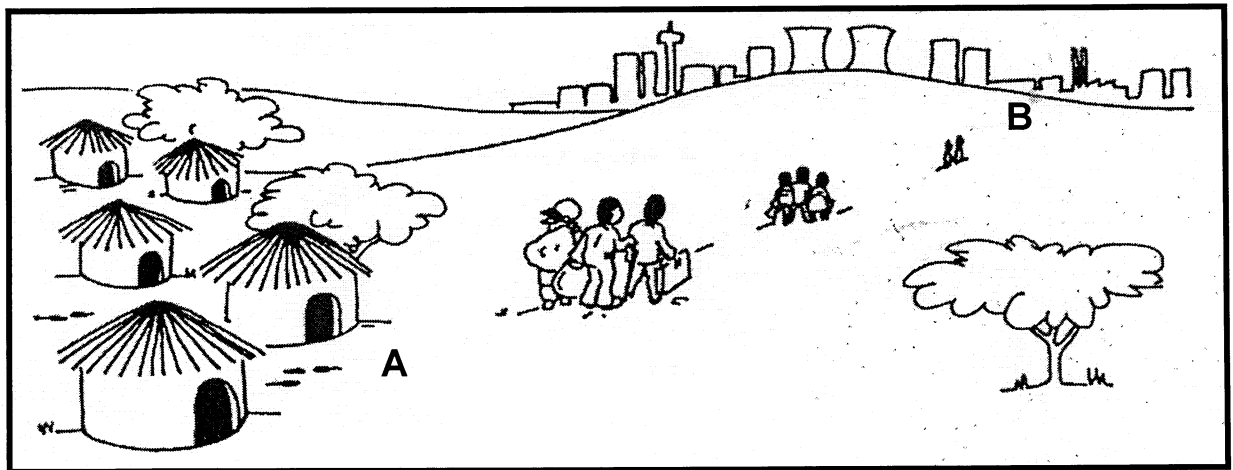
4.1.3 Developing economies have a (high/low) level of income.

4.1.4 The (State/household) is responsible for providing the physical infrastructure.

4.1.5 South Africa is regarded as a (developed/developing) economy.

(10)

4.2 Study the picture below.



4.2.1 Indicate the process from A to B.

(2)

4.2.2 Define the process in 4.2.1.

(2)

4.2.3 Briefly discuss the disadvantages of 4.2.1 under the following headings:

a) Increased unemployment

(2)

b) Lack of services

(2)

c) Social disadvantages

(2)

- 4.3 Een van die kenmerke van ontwikkelende ekonomieë is ongelyke verdeling van inkome en rykdom. Bespreek VIER ander kenmerke. (16)
- 4.4 Wat is **ruimtelike ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe**? (4)
[40]

VRAAG 5 INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

- 5.1 Bespreek DRIE redes waarom internasionale handel nadelig kan wees vir ontwikkelende ekonomieë. (15)
- 5.2 Onderskei tussen ad valorem-regte en spesifieke regte as vorme van beskerming. (4)
- 5.3 Bestudeer die onderstaande inligting wat uit die Suid-Afrikaanse betalingsbalans vir 2000 geneem is en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

	(R MILJOEN)
Handelsuitvoere	191 345
Netto gouduitvoere	27 162
Dienste ontvangste	35 297
Handelsinvoere	189 012
Betaling vir dienste	38 906
Oordragte (netto ontvangste)	-6 422

- 5.3.1 Maak gebruik van die inligting in die tabel om die handelsbalans te bepaal. Toon alle berekenings. (6)
- 5.3.2 Dui hierdie saldo 'n tekort of 'n surplus aan? (2)
- 5.3.3 Watter gevolgtrekking kan uit die diensterekening gemaak word? (3)
- 5.4 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies. Skryf slegs die vraagnommer en die toepaslike antwoord teenoor die vraagnommer neer.
- 5.4.1 Buitelandse reserwes is likwiede bates wat beskikbaar is vir die monetêre owerhede vir finansiering van die (handelsbalans/ betalingsbalans). (10)
- 5.4.2 Die daling in die waarde van 'n land se geldeenheid in terme van die buitelandse wisselkoers as gevolg van markkragte, staan bekend as (depresiasie/devaluasie). [40]
- 5.4.3 Die (inflasiëkoers/wisselkoers) is die koers waarteen een geldeenheid vir 'n ander verruil word.
- 5.4.4 Dividende wat Suid-Afrikaanse beleggers ontvang op hulle buitelandse beleggings word geklassifiseer as dienste (betalings/ontvangste).
- 5.4.5 Maatreëls soos (invoervervanging/uitvoerbevordering) word deur die regering ingestel om goedere en dienste wat uitgeoer word, te verhoog. (10)
[40]

- 4.3 One of the characteristics of developing economies is the unequal distribution of income and wealth. Discuss FOUR other characteristics. (16)
- 4.4 What is **spatial development initiatives**? (4)
[40]

QUESTION 5 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- 5.1 Discuss THREE reasons why international trade can be harmful to developing economies. (15)
- 5.2 Distinguish between ad valorem duties and specific duties as forms of protection. (4)
- 5.3 Study the information taken from South Africa's balance of payments for 2000 and answer the questions that follow.

	(R MILLION)
Merchandise exports	191 345
Net gold exports	27 162
Service receipts	35 297
Merchandise imports	189 012
Payment for services	38 906
Transfers (net receipts)	-6 422

- 5.3.1 Make use of the information from the table to calculate the balance of trade. Show all calculations. (6)
- 5.3.2 Does this balance show a deficit or a surplus? (2)
- 5.3.3 What conclusion can be reached from the services account? (3)
- 5.4 Choose the correct answer in brackets. Write down only the question number and the correct answer next to it.
- 5.4.1 Foreign Reserves are liquid assets that are available to the monetary authorities for financing of the (balance of trade/balance of payments).
- 5.4.2 The decrease in value of a country's currency in terms of a foreign currency, as a result of market forces, is known as (depreciation/devaluation).
- 5.4.3 The (inflation rate/exchange rate) is the rate at which one currency is exchanged for another.
- 5.4.4 Dividends that South African citizens receive on their offshore shares are classified as service (payments/receipts).
- 5.4.5 Measures such as (import substitution/export promotion) are taken by the Government to increase goods and services exported. (10)
[40]

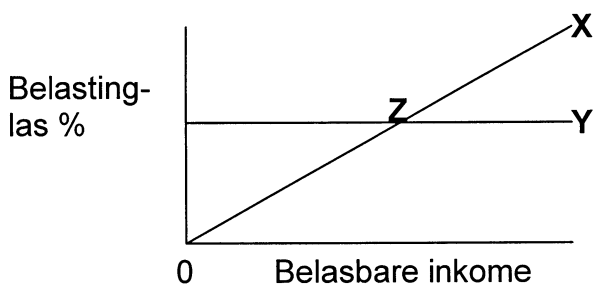
VRAAG 6 DIE STAAT

- 6.1 Pas die korrekte **term** in **Kolom B** by die **stelling** in **Kolom A**. Skryf slegs die vraagnommer en die **letter** van die gekose term neer bv. 6.1.6 G.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
6.1.1	Verantwoordelik vir 'n groot gedeelte van die totale ekonomiese aktiwiteite van Suid-Afrika	A.	Die Staat
6.1.2	Dit is geprivatiseer	B.	Fiskale beleid
6.1.3	Die beleid van die Staat wat gebruik maak van belasting-toegewings	C.	Monetêre beleid
6.1.4	Reguleer die onderhandelingsverhouding tussen werknemer en werkgever	D.	YSKOR
6.1.5	Die beleid is gerig op die beheer van geld met die hulp van die Reserwebank	E.	GEAR
		F.	Vakbonde

(10)

- 6.2 Bestudeer die onderstaande grafiek



- 6.2.1 Watter lyn **X** of **Y** verteenwoordig Suid-Afrika se persoonlike inkomstebelastingstelsel? (3)
- 6.2.2 Wat word deur **Z** verteenwoordig? (3)
- 6.2.3 Watter lyn **X** of **Y** toon 'n toename in die belastinglas as die belasbare inkome verhoog? (3)
- 6.2.4 Watter lyn **X** of **Y** toon dat die persentasie belasting dieselfde bly selfs al styg die belasbare inkome? (3)
- 6.3 Verduidelik die MTBR as nuwe formaat van die begroting. (6)
- 6.4 Oordragbelasting is een tipe indirekte belasting. Bespreek DRIE ander tipes indirekte belasting. (12)

[40]

b.o.

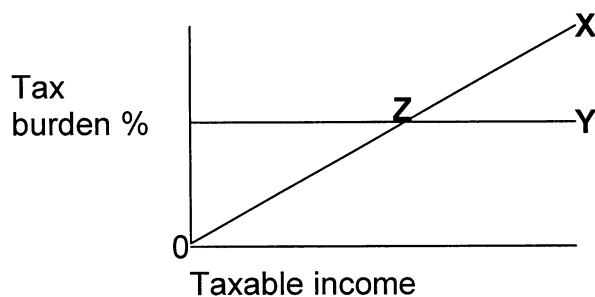
QUESTION 6 THE STATE

- 6.1 Match the correct **term** in **Column B** with the **statement** in **Column A**. Write only the question number and the **letter** which represents the chosen term. e.g. 6.1.6.G.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
6.1.1	Responsible for a large part of the total economic activities of South Africa	A.	The State
6.1.2	It has been privatised	B.	Fiscal policy
6.1.3	The policy of the government which make use of tax allowances	C.	Monetary policy
6.1.4	Regulates the bargaining relationship between employee and employer	D.	ISCOR
6.1.5	The policy aimed at the control of money with the aid of the Reserve Bank.	E.	GEAR
		F.	Trade Unions

(10)

- 6.2 Study the graph below



- 6.2.1 Which line **X** or **Y** represents South Africa's personal income tax system? (3)
- 6.2.2 What does **Z** represent? (3)
- 6.2.3 Which line **X** or **Y** illustrates an increase in the tax burden as the taxable income increases? (3)
- 6.2.4 Which line **X** or **Y** shows that the percentage of the tax remains the same even if taxable income increases? (3)

- 6.3 Explain the MTEF as the new format of the budget. (6)

- 6.4 Transfer duties is one type of indirect tax. Discuss THREE other types of indirect taxes. (12)
- [40]**

VRAAG 7

Beantwoord enige TWEE van die volgende onderafdelings (Elkeen tel 20 punte).

7.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

7.1.1 Pas die korrekte **beskrywing** in **Kolom B** by die **term** in **Kolom A**.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
1. KVBA	A. Kan aan meer as een vakbond behoort
2. Aanbod van arbeid	B. Behoort aan slegs een vakbond
3. Werkers	C. Geskille word verwys na dié instelling eerder as na die Arbeidshof
	D. Geaffekteer deur die migrasie van werkers

(6)

7.1.2 Definieer die konsep **vakbond**.

(4)

7.1.3 Vakbonde mag nie werkers verplig om as lede te registreer nie. Identifiseer ander beperkings.

(10)
[20]

7.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

7.2.1 Pas die korrekte **beskrywing** in **Kolom B** by die **term** in **Kolom A**.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
1. Produktiwiteit	A. Veroorsaak tydelike werkloosheid
2. Wrywingswerkloosheid	B. Verhouding tussen insette en uitsette
3. 'n Maatstaf vir produktiwiteit	C. Kan veroorsaak dat werkloosheid verminder
	D. Arbeidsproduktiwiteit

(6)

7.2.2 Die werkloosheidskoers is die getal werklose persone uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die ekonomies bedrywige bevolking. Bespreek TWEE metodes wat toegepas kan word om werkloosheid te meet.

(10)

7.2.3 Verduidelik **onderwys en opleiding** as 'n maatstaf om werkloosheid te bekamp.

(4)
[20]

7.3 INFLASIE

7.3.1 Pas die korrekte **beskrywing** in **Kolom B** by die **term** in **Kolom A**.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
1. Inflasie	A. Kan deur verbruikers veroorsaak word
2. Kostedrukinflasie	B. Verhoging in insetkoste
3. Vraagtrekinflasie	C. 'n Volgehoue styging in die algemene prysvlak
	D. Verlaging in insetkoste

(6)

QUESTION 7

Answer any TWO of the following sub-sections (Each totalling 20 marks).

7.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

7.1.1 Match the correct **description** in **Column B** with the **term** in **Column A**.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	CCMA	A.	Can belong to more than one trade union
2.	Supply of labour	B.	Belongs to only one trade union
3.	Workers	C.	Disputes are referred to this institution rather than to the Labour Court.
		D.	Affected by migration of workers

(6)

7.1.2 Define the concept **trade union**.

(4)

7.1.3 Trade unions may not compel workers to register as members. Identify other limitations.

(10)
[20]

7.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

7.2.1 Match the correct **description** in **Column B** with the **term** in **Column A**.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	Productivity	A.	Creates temporary unemployment
2.	Frictional unemployment	B.	Relationship between input and output
3.	A measure of productivity	C.	May cause unemployment to decrease
		D.	Labour productivity

(6)

7.2.2 The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the economic active population. Discuss TWO methods that can be applied to measure unemployment.

(10)

7.2.3 Explain **education and training** as a measure for curbing unemployment.

(4)
[20]

7.3 INFLATION

7.3.1 Match the correct **description** in **Column B** with the **term** in **Column A**.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	Inflation	A.	Can be caused by consumers
2.	Cost-push inflation	B.	Increase in input costs
3.	Demand-pull inflation	C.	A continuous increase in the general price level
		D.	Decrease in input costs

(6)

7.3.2 Bespreek TWEE monetêre maatreëls wat gebruik kan word om inflasie te beheer. (10)

7.3.3 Verduidelik al die gevolge van inflasie op die spaarkoers. (4)
[20]

7.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

7.4.1 Pas die korrekte **beskrywing** in **Kolom B** by die **term** in **Kolom A**.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
1.	SASOL	A.	'n Bron van energie
2.	Uraan	B.	Voorkom dat hidro-elektriese krag vermors word
3.	Vloedbeheer	C.	Ontgin olie uit steenkool
		D.	Voorkom dat vrugbare grond weggespoel word

(6)

7.4.2 Bespreek VIER energiebronne wat deur 'n huishouding gebruik kan word. (12)

7.4.3 Verduidelik kortliks die begrip **waterbewaring**. (2)
[20]
[40]

7.3.2 Discuss TWO monetary measures that can be used to control inflation. (10)

7.3.3 Explain the full consequences of inflation on the savings rate. (4)
[20]

7.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

7.4.1 Match the correct **description** in **Column B** with the **term** in **Column A**.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	SASOL	A.	A source of energy
2.	Uranium	B.	Prevents hydro-electrical power from being wasted
3.	Flood control	C.	Extracts oil from coal
		D.	Prevents fertile soil from being washed away

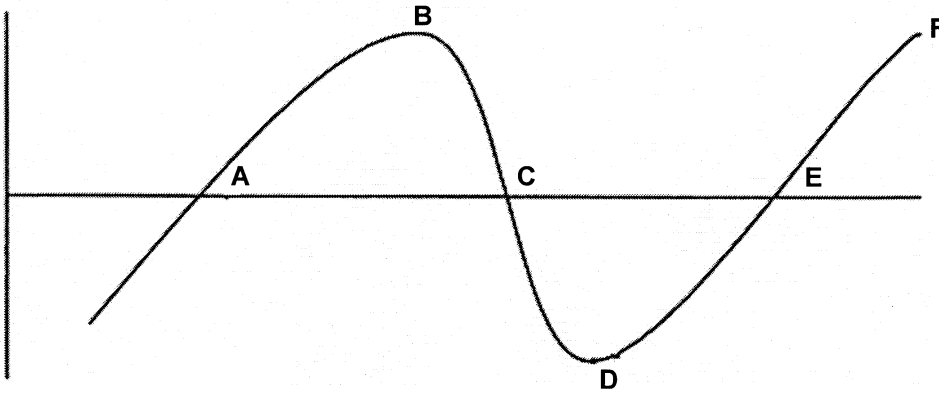
(6)

7.4.2 Discuss FOUR kinds of energy that can be used by a household. (12)

7.4.3 Briefly explain the concept **water conservation**. (2)
[20]
[40]

VRAAG 8 ALGEMEEN

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



Noem die volgende ekonomiese omstandighede soos aangedui in die diagram.

- 8.1.1 **AB** (3)
- 8.1.2 **CD** (3)
- 8.1.3 **D** (3)
- 8.1.4 Wat word deur die bostaande diagram aangetoon? (1)

8.2 Noem en bespreek VIER finansiële aansporingskemas as deel van streeks-ontwikkeling. (12)

8.3 Onderskei tussen 'n **behoefte** en **vraag**. (8)

8.4 Kies die korrekte woord tussen hakies.

- 8.4.1 Een van die voorbeelde van oordragsbetalings is (pensioenfonds/ oordragsbelasting). (2)
- 8.4.2 Die indirekte tipe belasting wat afgewentel kan word staan bekend as (LBS/BTW). (2)
- 8.4.3 Die belasting wat afgetrek word van 'n werker se salaris is bekend as (LBS/indirekte belasting). (2)
- 8.4.4 Sosiale dienste deur die owerheid is (voorsiening van lisensies/ onderwys). (2)
- 8.4.5 Belasting wat gehef word op winste wat gemaak word wanneer 'n bate verkoop word, staan bekend as (kapitaalopbrengsbelasting/persoonlike inkomstebelasting). (2)

[40]

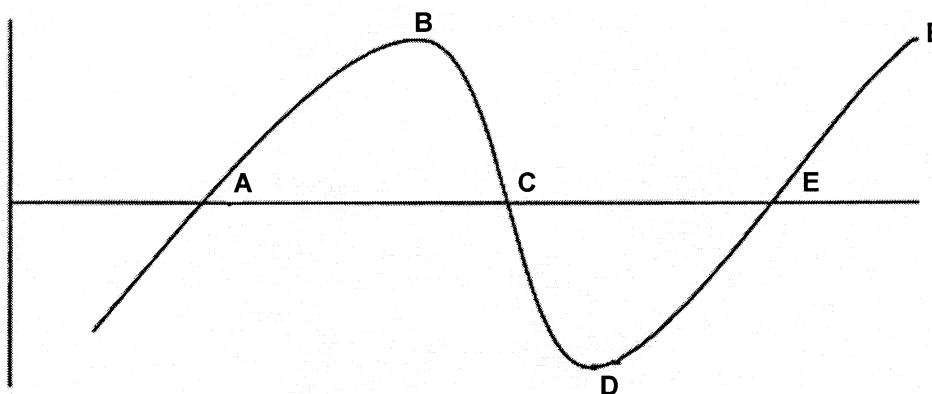
TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [200]

TOTAAL: 300

EINDE

QUESTION 8 GENERAL

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



Name the following economic circumstances as indicated on the diagram.

- 8.1.1 **AB** (3)
- 8.1.2 **CD** (3)
- 8.1.3 **D** (3)
- 8.1.4 What is indicated by the diagram above? (1)

8.2 Name and discuss FOUR financial incentive programmes as part of regional development. (12)

8.3 Distinguish between a **want** and **demand**. (8)

8.4 Choose the correct word between brackets.

- 8.4.1 One of the examples of transfer payments is (pension fund/transfer duties). (2)
- 8.4.2 The indirect type of tax that can be shifted is known as (PAYE/VAT) tax. (2)
- 8.4.3 The tax that is deducted from the employee's salary is known as (PAYE/indirect tax). (2)
- 8.4.4 Social services by the Government are (provisioning of licenses/education). (2)
- 8.4.5 Tax that is levied on profits that are made when an asset is disposed of, is known as (capital gains tax/personal income tax). (2)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [200]

TOTAL: 300

END