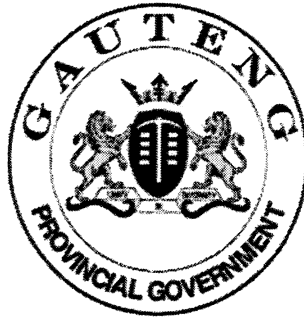


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**OCTOBER / NOVEMBER
OKTOBER / NOVEMBER**

2004

**ECONOMICS /
EKONOMIE**



404-1/0

**17 pages
17 bladsye**

ECONOMICS HG



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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 in loodpotlood word nie nagesien nie.
 - Antwoorde moet duidelik en korrek genommer word.
 - Begin elke vraag op 'n nuwe bladsy.
 - Lees die vrae noukeurig deur.
 - Sit jou antwoorde netjies en sistematies uiteen en skryf leesbaar.
 - Beplan die lengte van jou antwoorde volgens die aantal punte wat aan elke vraag toegeken is.
 - Beantwoord vrae puntsgewys waar moontlik.
 - 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 is COMPULSORY.
Section B: Answer any TWO questions.
Section C: Answer any FOUR questions.
 - Answers exceeding the required number will not be marked.
 - Lead pencil work will not be marked.
 - Answers must be numbered clearly and correctly.
 - Start each question on a new page
 - Read the questions carefully.
 - Arrange your answers neatly and systematically and write legibly.
 - Plan the length of your answers according to the marks allocated to each question.
 - Answer questions, where possible, in point form.
 - A non-programmable calculator may be used.
-
-

**AFDELING A
VERPLIGTEND****VRAAG 1
ALGEMEEN**

Dui die korrekte antwoord aan deur 'n kruisie **X** oor die toepaslike letter op die **antwoordblad** aan die **binnekant van die omslag** van jou **antwoordboek** te maak, bv.

A	B	C	D
---	--------------	---	---

- 1.1 Die reële BBP per capita meet die waarde van die _____ .
- A. produksie per hoof van die bevolking vir 'n gegewe periode teen die pryse van die basisjaar
 - B. besteding deur die binnelandse subjekte op totale produksie vir 'n gegewe periode
 - C. produksie vir 'n gegewe periode aangepas vir prysstygings
 - D. totale vergoedings van die besitters van insette, verdien uit hul bydrae tot produksie vir 'n gegewe periode
- 1.2 Wanneer nasionale inkomesyfers bereken word, sal dubbeltelling plaasvind indien _____ .
- A. toegevoegde waardes bymekaar getel word
 - B. kindertoelaes nie in berekening gebring word nie
 - C. die waardes van finale en intermediêre produkte ingesluit word
 - D. ouderdomspensioene uitgesluit word
- 1.3 Om die bruto waarde toegevoeg teen basiese pryse na die BBP teen markpryse te verwerk moet _____ .
- A. belastings sowel as subsidies op produkte afgetrek word
 - B. belastings op produkte bygetel en subsidies op produkte afgetrek word
 - C. belastings sowel as subsidies op produkte bygetel word
 - D. belastings op produkte afgetrek en subsidies op produkte bygetel word
- 1.4 Gebruik die onderstaande gegewens en bereken die bruto nasionale inkome teen markpryse.

BBP teen markpryse	R873 637m
Primêre inkome van die res van die wêreld	R15 124m
Primêre inkome aan die res van die wêreld	R37 638m

- A. R896 151m
- B. R926 399m
- C. R851 123m
- D. R784 875m

**SECTION A
COMPULSORY**

**QUESTION 1
GENERAL**

Indicate the correct answer by making a cross **X** over the appropriate letter on the **answer sheet** on the **inside cover** of your **answer book**, e.g.

A	B	C	D
---	--------------	---	---

- 1.1 The real GDP per capita measures the value of the _____ .
- A. production per head of the population for a given period at the prices of the base year
 - B. expenditure by the domestic subjects on total production for a given period
 - C. production for a given period adjusted for price increases
 - D. total remunerations of the owners of inputs, earned for their contribution to production for a given period
- 1.2 When national income figures are calculated, double counting will take place if _____ .
- A. added values are added together
 - B. children's allowances are not taken into account
 - C. the values of final and intermediary products are included
 - D. old-age pensions are excluded
- 1.3 To change the gross value added at basic prices to the GDP at market prices, one must _____ .
- A. deduct taxes as well as subsidies on products
 - B. add taxes on products and deduct subsidies on products
 - C. add taxes as well as subsidies on products
 - D. deduct taxes on products and add subsidies on products
- 1.4 Use the information given below and calculate the gross national income at market prices.

GDP at market prices	R873 637m
Primary income from the rest of the world	R15 124m
Primary income to the rest of the world	R37 638m

- A. R896 151m
- B. R926 399m
- C. R851 123m
- D. R784 875m

- 1.5 'n Voorbeeld van 'n oordragbetaling is:
- A. Dividende aan aandeelhouders
 - B. Geld verdien deur die informele sektor
 - C. Betalings deur die Staat gemaak aan vloedslagoffers
 - D. Rente op geleende kapitaal
- 1.6 Watter een van die volgende vergoedings lewer die grootste bydrae tot nasionale inkome?
- A. Huur
 - B. Wins
 - C. Rente
 - D. Vergoeding aan werknemers
- 1.7 Binnelandse besteding is besteding deur _____ .
- A. huishoudings, bedrywe en die buitelandse sektor
 - B. huishoudings, die owerheid en die buitelandse sektor
 - C. huishoudings, die privaatsektor, die owerheid en die buitelandse sektor
 - D. huishoudings, die openbare sektor en die private sektor
- 1.8 Verbruikersurplus is die verskil tussen _____ .
- A. die markprys en die verbruikersprys
 - B. die prys wat verbruiker bereid is om te betaal en die prys wat werklik betaal word
 - C. die prys wat verbruikers betaal en die nut of waarde wat hulle ontvang het
 - D. totale waarde en die verbruikersprys
- 1.9 Die wet van substitusie beteken dat _____ .
- A. meer as een artikel dieselfde behoefte kan bevredig
 - B. sommige behoeftes nie afsonderlik bevredig kan word nie
 - C. sommige behoeftes gewoontes word
 - D. elke behoefte 'n beperkende drang het

- 1.5 An example of a transfer payment:
- A. Dividends to shareholders
 - B. Money earned by the informal sector
 - C. Payments made by the State to flood victims
 - D. Interest on borrowed capital
- 1.6 Which one of the following remunerations makes the largest contribution to national income?
- A. Rent
 - B. Profit
 - C. Interest
 - D. Remuneration of employees
- 1.7 Domestic expenditure is expenditure by _____ .
- A. households, industries and the foreign sector
 - B. households, the government and the foreign sector
 - C. households, the private sector, the government and the foreign sector
 - D. households, the public sector and the private sector
- 1.8 Consumer surplus is the difference between _____ .
- A. the market price and the consumer price
 - B. the price the consumer is prepared to pay and the actual price paid
 - C. the price the consumers pay and the utility or value received
 - D. total value and the consumer price
- 1.9 The law of substitution means that _____ .
- A. more than one product can satisfy the same want
 - B. some wants cannot be satisfied individually
 - C. some wants become habits
 - D. each want has a limiting intensity

- 1.10 Wat is die totale nut van piesangs by die versadigingspunt volgens die onderstaande tabel?

Aantal piesangs verbruik	Grensnut
1	50
2	35
3	18
4	4
5	0
6	-2

- A. 85
 B. 103
 C. 105
 D. 107
- 1.11 Bestudeer die onderstaande gegewens en dui die soort elasticiteit aan.

Prys (R)	Hoeveelheid gevra
100	1 000
80	1 000

- A. Volmaak elastiese vraag.
 B. Relatief elastiese vraag.
 C. Volmaak onelastiese vraag.
 D. Relatief onelastiese vraag.
- 1.12 Die aanbodkurwe van goedere toon _____ .
- A. die hoeveelheid van goedere wat op 'n gegewe tydstip geproduseer word
 B. die totale hoeveelheid van goedere wat op enige tydstip beskikbaar is
 C. die hoeveelheid van goedere wat teen die markprys gekoop word
 D. die hoeveelheid van goedere wat op die mark te koop aangebied word teen 'n gegewe prys op 'n gegewe tydstip
- 1.13 Watter een van die volgende stellings is **korrek**?

- A. Meer van goedere word gewoonlik teen 'n hoër prys aangebied as teen 'n laer prys.
 B. 'n Verandering in die hoeveelheid aangebied van goedere sal waarskynlik nie die prys beïnvloed nie.
 C. 'n Styging in aanbod sal die prys verhoog indien ander faktore konstant bly.
 D. Die aanbodkurwe toon dat dit nie moontlik is om baie produkte teen hoë pryse te verkoop nie.

1.10 What is the total utility of bananas at the saturation point in the table below?

Number of bananas consumed	Marginal utility
1	50
2	35
3	18
4	4
5	0
6	-2

- A. 85
- B. 103
- C. 105
- D. 107

1.11 Study the information below and indicate the type of elasticity.

Price (R)	Quantity demanded
100	1 000
80	1 000

- A. Perfect elastic demand.
- B. Relative elastic demand.
- C. Perfect inelastic demand.
- D. Relative inelastic demand.

1.12 The supply curve of goods shows _____ .

- A. the quantity of goods produced at a given time
- B. the total amount of goods available at any time
- C. the quantity of goods bought at the market price
- D. the quantity of goods offered for sale in the market at a given price at a given time

1.13 Which one of the following statements is **correct**?

- A. More goods are usually supplied at a higher price than at a lower price.
- B. A change in the quantity of goods supplied will probably not affect the price.
- C. An increase in supply will raise the price, if other factors remain constant.
- D. The supply curve shows that, at higher prices, the quantity supplied will be reduced because it is not possible to sell many products at high prices.

- 1.14 Die Johannesburgse Sekuriteitebeurs kan omskryf word as _____ .
- A. 'n monopolistiese mark
 - B. 'n volmaakte mark
 - C. 'n onvolmaakte mark
 - D. 'n oligopolistiese mark
- 1.15 Die deregulering van die informele sektor verwys na die _____ .
- A. verbod op informele aktiwiteite
 - B. afskaffing van wette en regulasies wat informele aktiwiteite beheer
 - C. heffing van belasting op winste gegenerer in die informele sektor
 - D. vestiging van ondernemings in plattelandse gebiede
- 1.16 Een van die metodes om ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika te laat plaasvind is om _____ .
- A. verstedeliking teen te werk
 - B. in menslike kapitaal te investeer
 - C. industrialisasie te verminder
 - D. die geboortekoers te verhoog
- 1.17 Die belangrikste sektor in 'n ontwikkelde land is die _____ .
- A. landbousektor
 - B. openbare sektor
 - C. primêre sektor
 - D. vervaardigingsektor
- 1.18 Een van die doelstellings van die Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram is om _____ .
- A. die lewenstandaarde te verlaag deur die basiese behoeftes van alle mense in Suid-Afrika te bevredig
 - B. gemeenskappe afhanklik van regeringshulp te maak
 - C. internasionale hulp vir gemeenskappe te verkry
 - D. hulp te verleen om uiterste ongelykhede in inkome te verminder
- 1.19 Lae arbeidsproduktiwiteit wat 'n kenmerk van ontwikkelende lande is, beteken dat _____ .
- A. daar 'n tekort aan kapitaal en moderne tegnologie bestaan
 - B. die uitset per werker oor 'n bepaalde tydperk te laag is
 - C. werkers te veel vrye tyd het en dus minder produseer
 - D. werkers kort ure werk en dus minder produseer
- 1.20 Die hoof doelstelling van ekonomiese ontwikkeling is om _____ .
- A. die lewenstandaard te verhoog
 - B. werkgeleenthede te skep
 - C. produksie te verhoog
 - D. meer goedere vir die uitvoermark te produseer

- 1.14 The Johannesburg Securities Exchange can be described as _____ .
- A. a monopolistic market
 - B. a perfect market
 - C. an imperfect market
 - D. an oligopolistic market
- 1.15 The deregulation of the informal sector refers to the _____ .
- A. prohibition of informal activities
 - B. abolishment of laws and regulations governing informal activities
 - C. levying of taxes on profits generated in the informal sector
 - D. establishment of businesses in rural areas
- 1.16 One of the methods to creating economic growth and development in South Africa is to _____ .
- A. counteract urbanisation
 - B. invest in human capital
 - C. reduce industrialisation
 - D. increase the birth rate
- 1.17 The most important sector in a developed country is the _____ .
- A. agricultural sector
 - B. public sector
 - C. primary sector
 - D. manufacturing sector
- 1.18 One of the goals of the Reconstruction and Development Programme is to _____ .
- A. lower the living standards by satisfying the basic wants of all people in South Africa
 - B. make communities dependent on government assistance
 - C. get international assistance for communities
 - D. assist in decreasing extreme inequalities in income
- 1.19 Low labour productivity, a characteristic of developing countries, means that _____ .
- A. there is a shortage of capital and modern technology
 - B. the output per worker over a given period is too low
 - C. workers have too much free time and thus produce less
 - D. workers work short hours and thus produce less
- 1.20 The main aim of economic development is to _____ .
- A. increase the standard of living
 - B. create job opportunities
 - C. increase production
 - D. produce more goods for the export market

- 1.21 Watter een van die volgende is 'n oorsaak van internasionale handel?
- A. Arbeid en entrepreneurskapsvaardighede verskil tussen lande
 - B. Groot afstande tussen lande
 - C. Verskillende lande het verskillende wisselkoerse
 - D. Selfvoorsiening in produksie
- 1.22 Die rand/dollarwisselkoers is \$1 = R8,00. Indien die waarde van die rand met 20% teenoor die dollar depresieer, sal die nuwe wisselkoers _____ wees.
- A. \$1 = R6,40
 - B. \$1 = R7,20
 - C. \$1 = R9,60
 - D. \$1 = R10,00
- 1.23 Watter een van die volgende is 'n komponent van die Suid-Afrikaanse internasionale handelsbeleid?
- A. Invoerbevordering
 - B. Beskerming
 - C. Uitvoervervanging
 - D. Internasionale handel
- 1.24 Lede van die Gemeenskaplike Monetêre Gebied sluit _____ in.
- A. die BLS-lande
 - B. Suid-Afrika en die BLS-lande
 - C. Suid-Afrika, Lesotho, Swaziland en Namibië
 - D. Namibië en die BLS-lande
- 1.25 Vrye handel in die internasionale ekonomie beteken dat _____ .
- A. handelaars hulle eie pryse kan bepaal
 - B. die inkomme van 'n doeanes-unie deur al sy lede gedeel word
 - C. prysmekanismes nie deur die owerheid beïnvloed word nie
 - D. lande sekere produkte slegs op plaaslike markte mag verkoop
- 1.26 Watter een van die volgende ondernemings ding mee met staalinvoerders?
- A. Sappi
 - B. Eskom
 - C. Yskor
 - D. Sasol

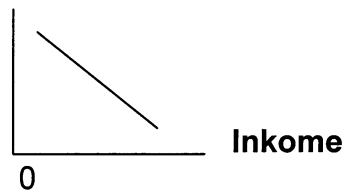
- 1.21 Which one of the following is a reason for international trade?
- A. Labour and entrepreneurial skills differ between countries
 - B. Great distances between countries
 - C. Different countries have different exchange rates
 - D. Self-sufficiency in production
- 1.22 The rand/dollar exchange rate is \$1 = R8,00. If the value of the rand depreciates by 20% against the dollar, the new exchange rate will be _____.
- A. \$1 = R6,40
 - B. \$1 = R7,20
 - C. \$1 = R9,60
 - D. \$1 = R10,00
- 1.23 Which one of the following is a component of the South African international trade strategy?
- A. Import promotion
 - B. Protection
 - C. Export substitution
 - D. International trade
- 1.24 Members of the Common Monetary Area include _____.
- A. the BLS countries
 - B. South Africa and the BLS countries
 - C. South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia
 - D. Namibia and the BLS countries
- 1.25 Free trade in the international economy means that _____.
- A. merchants can determine their own prices
 - B. the income of a customs union is shared by all its members
 - C. price mechanisms are not influenced by the government
 - D. countries may sell certain products only on local markets
- 1.26 Which one of the following enterprises compete with steel importers?
- A. Sappi
 - B. Escom
 - C. Iscor
 - D. Sasol

1.27 Ekonomiese integrasie verwys na _____ .

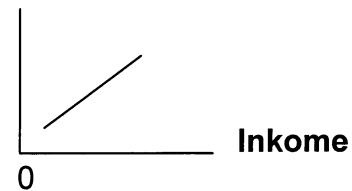
- A. maatreëls wat toegepas word om die vrye beweging van goedere binne 'n land se grense te beperk
- B. die verwydering van alle beperkinge op die vloei van goedere tussen lande
- C. die vermoë van produksiefaktore om op enige plek in die wêreld benut te word
- D. 'n proses waarin politieke onafhanklike lande streef na nouer ekonomiese samewerking

1.28 BTW word gehef op alle goedere en dienste. Alhoewel die belastingkoers dieselfde is vir almal, is die belastinglas nie. Watter grafiek illustreer die belastinglas effek die beste?

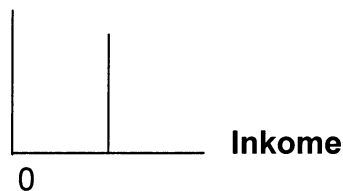
A. **Belastinglas**



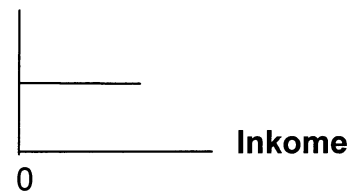
B. **Belastinglas**



C. **Belastinglas**



D. **Belastinglas**



1.29 Mnr. X verdien R90 000 per jaar en betaal R13 000 belasting. Mnr. Y verdien R180 000 per jaar en betaal R72 000 belasting. Die belastingstaal wat van toepassing is, is _____ .

- A. regressief
- B. positief
- C. progressief
- D. proporsioneel

1.30 Die las van aksynsbelasting val op die _____ .

- A. ontvanger van inkomste
- B. kleinhandelaar
- C. vervaardiger van verbruikersgoedere
- D. verbruiker van kleinhandelsgoedere

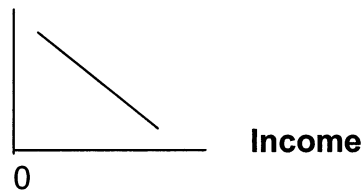
1.31 Die begroting word goedgekeur deur die _____ .

- A. Staatspresident
- B. President van die Reserwebank
- C. Minister van Finansies
- D. Parlement

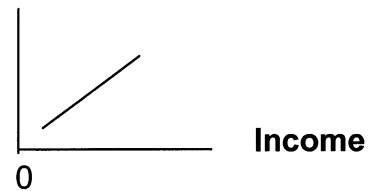
- 1.27 Economic integration refers to _____ .
- measures applied to restrict the free movement of commodities within a country's borders
 - the abolishment of all restrictions on the flow of commodities between countries
 - the ability of the factors of production to be utilised anywhere in the world
 - a process where politically independent countries seek closer economic liaison

- 1.28 VAT is levied on all goods and services. Although the tax rate is similar, the tax burden is not. Which graph illustrates the tax burden effect best?

A. Tax burden



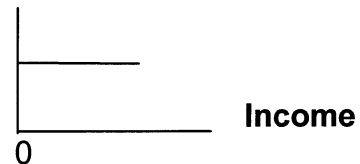
B. Tax burden



C. Tax burden



D. Tax burden



- 1.29 Mr X earns R90 000 per year and pays R13 000 tax. Mr Y earns R180 000 per year and pays R72 000 tax. The scale of taxation applicable is _____ .

- regressive
- positive
- progressive
- proportional

- 1.30 The burden of excise duties falls on the _____ .

- receiver of revenue
- retailer
- manufacturer of consumer goods
- consumer of retail goods

- 1.31 The budget is approved by _____ .

- the State President
- the Governor of the Reserve Bank
- the Minister of Finance
- Parliament

1.32 Alle gevalle van korrupsie insake staatsfondse word openbaar gemaak deur die _____ .

- A. Direkteur-Generaal van Finansies
- B. Minister van Korrupsiepraktyke
- C. Ouditeur-Generaal
- D. President van die Reserwebank

1.33 Watter een van die volgende word as die primêre funksie van die Staat beskou?

- A. Bevordering van maatskaplike welsyn
- B. Beheer oor die geld- en bankwese
- C. Binnelandse en buitelandse veiligheid
- D. Beskerming van natuurlike hulpbronne

1.34 Op watter een van die volgende kapitaalbate is kapitaalwinsbelasting van toepassing wanneer die bate verkoop word?

- A. Motorvoertuie
- B. Vakansiehuise
- C. Eenaarbewoonde huise
- D. Oudhede, kuns en juwele

34x3=(100)

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: [100]

1.32 All cases of corruption regarding State funds are made public by the _____ .

- A. Director General of Finance
- B. Minister of Corruption Practices
- C. Auditor General
- D. President of the Reserve Bank

1.33 Which one of the following is regarded as the primary function of the State?

- A. Promotion of social welfare
- B. Control over money and banking
- C. Internal and external security
- D. Protection of natural resources

1.34 On which one of the following capital assets is capital gains tax levied when the asset is sold?

- A. Motor vehicles
- B. Holiday homes
- C. Owner occupied residences
- D. Antiques, art and jewellery

34x3=(100)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [100]

AFDELING B

Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae in hierdie afdeling.
Antwoorde moet inleidings, inhoude en 'n gevolgtrekkings hê.

**VRAAG 2
PRYSVORMING**

Bespreek die verskillende markvorme.

[50]

**VRAAG 3
EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING**

Die Streeksontwikkelingsprogram van 1982 is vervang deur 'n Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI). Die departementele Nywerheidsontwikkelingsprogram (NOP) steun die ROI en die NOP fokus op twee aspekte, naamlik ruimtelike ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe en finansiële aansporings.

Bespreek die Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsinisiatief (ROI) volledig.

[50]

**VRAAG 4
INTERNASIONALE HANDEL**

Evalueer die verskillende vorme van beskermingsmaatreëls waarvan die Suid-Afrikaanse regering gebruik kan maak om plaaslike nywerhede teen buitelandse mededinging te beskerm.

[50]

**VRAAG 5
DIE STAAT**

Evalueer Suid-Afrika se belastingstelsel met die vereistes of norme van 'n goeie belastingstelsel.

[50]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [100]

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

Answers must have introductions, bodies and conclusions.

**QUESTION 2
PRICE FORMATION**

Discuss the different market forms.

[50]

**QUESTION 3
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Regional Development Programme of 1982 was replaced by the Spatial Development Initiative (SDI). The departmental Industrial Development Programme (IDP) supports the SDI, and the IDP has two focuses, namely spatial development initiatives and financial incentives.

Discuss, in full, the Spatial Development Initiative (SDI).

[50]

**QUESTION 4
INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Evaluate the different forms of protection measures that may be applied by the South African government to protect local industries against foreign competition.

[50]

**QUESTION 5
THE STATE**

Evaluate South Africa's tax system against the requirements or norms of a good tax system.

[50]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [100]

AFDELING C

Beantwoord enige VIER vrae in hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 6
NASIONALE INKOME**

6.1 Bestudeer die tabel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

	Teen heersende pryse	Teen konstante 1995-pryse
	2000	2000
Primêre sektor	76 938	58 075
Sekondêre sektor	194 022	148 783
Tersiêre sektor	523 033	(A)

- 6.1.1 Gee 'n opskrif vir die tabel hierbo of sê in jou eie woorde wat deur die tabel voorgestel word. (4)
- 6.1.2 Indien die prysindeks 145 is, bereken (A). (3)
- 6.1.3 Watter afleiding maak jy indien jy die sekondêre sektor se syfers met mekaar vergelyk? (3)
- 6.2 Bespreek TWEE metodes om die totale ekonomiese aktiwiteit van 'n land te bereken. (18)
- 6.3 Verduidelik tegnologiese ontwikkeling en doeltreffende regeringsbeleid as metodes om ekonomiese groei te verhoog. (12)
- 6.4 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is:
- 6.4.1 Dienste kan gelewer en betalings gemaak word tussen huishoudings onderling.
- 6.4.2 'n Toename in die nominale bruto binnelandse produk van een jaar na 'n volgende beteken dat ekonomiese groei plaasgevind het.
- 6.4.3 'n Toename in die totale nasionale inkome dui aan dat alle groepe in die gemeenskap by ekonomiese groei gebaat het.
- 6.4.4 Die ekonomiese welvaart in 'n land sal oorskat word indien die besteding op verdediging toeneem.
- 6.4.5 Konstruksie word geklassifiseer as 'n sekondêre ekonomiese aktiwiteit.

5 x 2 = (10)
[50]

SECTION C

Answer any FOUR questions in this section.

QUESTION 6
NATIONAL INCOME

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

	At current prices	At constant 1995-prices
	2000	2000
Primary sector	76 938	58 075
Secondary sector	194 022	148 783
Tertiary sector	523 033	(A)

- 6.1.1 Give a heading for the above table or say, in your own words, what the table represents. (4)
- 6.1.2 If the price index is 145, calculate (A). (3)
- 6.1.3 What deduction do you make if you compare the secondary sector's figures? (3)
- 6.2 Discuss TWO methods to calculate the total economic activity of a country. (18)
- 6.3 Explain technological development and effective government policy as methods of increasing economic growth. (12)
- 6.4 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:
- 6.4.1 Services can be rendered and payments can be made amongst households.
- 6.4.2 An increase in the nominal gross domestic product from one year to the next means that economic growth has taken place.
- 6.4.3 An increase in the total national income indicates that all the groups in the community have benefited from economic growth.
- 6.4.4 The economic prosperity of a country will be overestimated if the expenditure on defence increases.
- 6.4.5 Construction is classified as a secondary economic activity. $5 \times 2 = (10)$
[50]

VRAAG 7 PRYSVORMING

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

7.1.1 Die aandelemark is 'n gespesialiseerde mark.

7.1.2 'n Verlaging in die prys van diamante mag mense oorreed om 'n alternatiewe statussimbool te koop.

7.1.3 'n Toename in aanbod beteken dat die aanbodkurwe na links verskuif.

7.1.4 Markte verminder prysskommeling wat veroorsaak word deur die seisoenale aard van 'n produk.

7.1.5 Die prys van 'n artikel sal styg indien die vraag en aanbod in dieselfde verhouding toeneem.

5 x 2=(10)

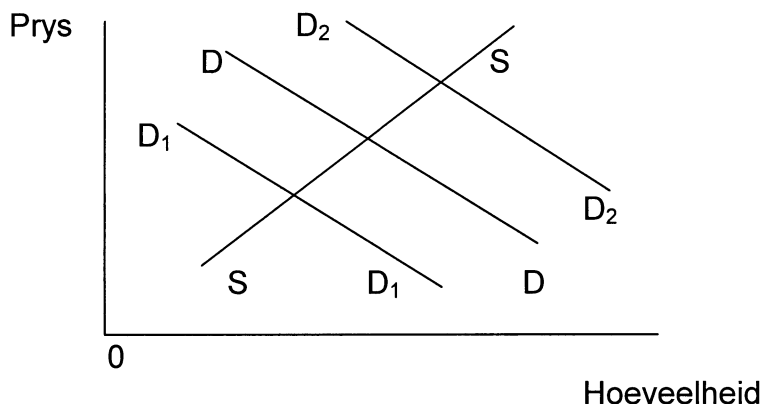
7.2 Bespreek DRIE faktore van 'n mikro-ekonomiese aard wat die elasticiteit van vraag beïnvloed.

(15)

7.3 Bespreek mededinging in 'n kapitalistiese markeconomie.

(15)

7.4 Bestudeer die grafiek en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



7.4.1 Definieer **vraag**.

(2)

7.4.2 Gee TWEE redes vir die beweging van die vraagkurwe van DD na D₁D₁.

(4)

7.4.3 Gee TWEE redes vir die beweging van die vraagkurwe van DD na $\hat{S}D_2D_2$.

(4)

[50]

QUESTION 7
PRICE FORMATION

7.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

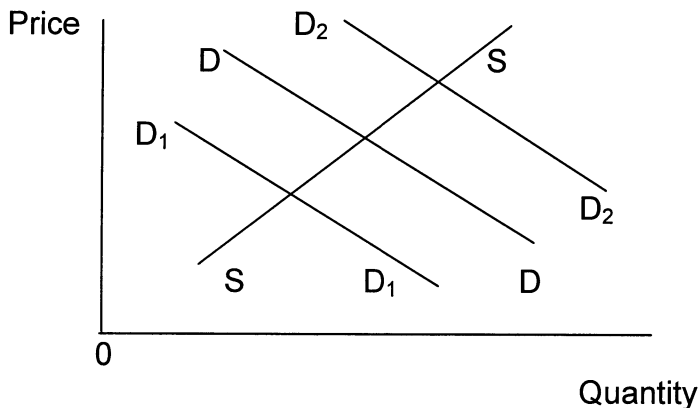
- 7.1.1 The stock exchange is a specialised market.
 7.1.2 A decrease in the price of diamonds may convince people to buy an alternative status symbol.
 7.1.3 An increase in supply means that the supply curve shifts to the left.
 7.1.4 Markets reduce price fluctuations that are caused by the seasonal nature of a product.
 7.1.5 The price of an article will increase if the supply and demand increases in the same proportion.

5 x 2=(10)

7.2 Discuss THREE factors of a micro-economic nature that influence the elasticity of demand. (15)

7.3 Discuss competition in a capitalistic market economy. (15)

7.4 Study the graph and answer the questions that follow.



- 7.4.1 Define **demand**. (2)
 7.4.2 List TWO reasons for the shift of the demand curve from DD to D₁D₁. (4)
 7.4.3 List TWO reasons for the shift of the demand curve from DD to D₂D₂. (4)

[50]

VRAAG 8 EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING

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

STEDELIKE EN NIE-STEDELIKE BEVOLKING VOLGENS PROVINSIE, 1996 (PERSENTASIES)

	Oos-Kaap	Vry-staat	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Noord Kaap	Noordelike Provinsie	Noord-wes	Wes-Kaap	Suid-Afrika
Stedelike bevolking	36,6	68,6	97,0	43,1	39,1	70,1	11,0	34,9	88,9	53,7
Nie-stedelike bevolking	63,4	31,4	3,0	56,9	60,9	29,9	89,0	65,1	11,1	46,3
Totaal	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Bron: Stats SA, Sensus 1996

- 8.1.1 Noem die TWEE provinsies waarvan die meerderheid van die bevolking verstedelik is. (4)
- 8.1.2 Watter provinsie is die mees landelik van aard? (3)
- 8.1.3 Watter gevolgtrekking maak jy indien die persentasies van Suid-Afrika se stedelike en nie-stedelike bevolking vergelyk word? (3)

8.2 Lae produktiwiteitsvlakke is kenmerkend van ontwikkelende ekonomieë. Bespreek VIER ander kenmerke van sulke ekonomieë. (20)

8.3 Bespreek die volgende voordele van verstedeliking:

- 8.3.1 Ekonomiese ontwikkeling
- 8.3.2 Laer bevolkingsgroeikoers (10)

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

- 8.4.1 Ekonomiese ontwikkeling vind plaas wanneer die welvaart van die meeste mense in die land verhoog.
- 8.4.2 Die OBSA verskaf finansiering aan groot nywerheidsprojekte wat gerig is op invoervervanging en uitvoere.
- 8.4.3 Die konsentrasie van nywerhede in 'n spesifieke gebied, staan bekend as sentralisasie.
- 8.4.4 Die HOP fokus op die ontwikkeling van streke in Suid-Afrika.
- 8.4.5 Die informele sektor lewer nie 'n beduidende bydrae tot die BBP nie.

5 x 2 = (10)
[50]

QUESTION 8
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

URBAN AND NON-URBAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE, 1996 (PERCENTAGES)

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
Urban population	36,6	68,6	97,0	43,1	39,1	70,1	11,0	34,9	88,9	53,7
Non-urban population	63,4	31,4	3,0	56,9	60,9	29,9	89,0	65,1	11,1	46,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Stats SA, Census 1996

- 8.1.1 Name the TWO provinces where the largest majority of the population is urbanised. (4)
- 8.1.2 Which province is the most rural? (3)
- 8.1.3 What conclusion do you make if you compare the percentages of South Africa's urban and non-urban population? (3)
- 8.2 Low productivity levels are a characteristic of developing economies. Discuss FOUR other characteristics of such economies. (20)
- 8.3 Discuss the following advantages of urbanisation:
- 8.3.1 Economic development
- 8.3.2 Lower population growth rate (10)
- 8.4 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:
- 8.4.1 Economic development takes place when the prosperity of most of the people in the country increases.
- 8.4.2 The DBSA provides finance to large industrial projects geared towards import substitution and exports.
- 8.4.3 The concentration of industries in a specific area is known as centralisation.
- 8.4.4 The RDP focuses on the development of regions in South Africa.
- 8.4.5 The informal sector does not deliver a significant contribution to the GDP.

5 x 2 = (10)
[50]

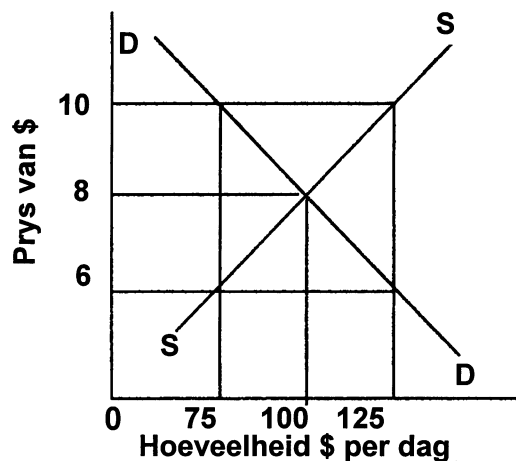
VRAAG 9 INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

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

- 9.1.1 Die betalingsbalans is 'n verslag van invoere en uitvoere van goedere en dienste.
- 9.1.2 Die term **sanksies** verwys na die onttrekking van buitelandse maatskappye uit 'n land.
- 9.1.3 Indien lande besluit op 'n gemeenskaplike tarief vir goedere wat ingevoer word uit lande wat nie by die unie ingesluit is nie, vorm hulle 'n doeane-unie.
- 9.1.4 Indien die waarde van goedere ingevoer groter is as die waarde van goedere uitvoer, sal die verskil positief wees.
- 9.1.5 Lenings is die balanserende item in die betalingsbalans rekening.

5 x 2 = (10)

9.2 Bestudeer die grafiek en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



9.2.1 Voltooi die volgende:

$$R1 = \$ \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(3)

9.2.2 Indien 'n Suid-Afrikaanse produk R480 000 kos, wat sal 'n Amerikaner daarvoor betaal?

(3)

9.2.3 (a) Teen watter prys sal daar 'n oorskotaanbod van dollars wees?

(2)

(b) Bepaal die oormaat aanbod indien die wisselkoers \$1 = R10 is.

(2)

9.3 Onderskei tussen vryswewende wisselkoerse en beheerde swewing.

(14)

9.4 Verduidelik kortliks die VIER rekeninge van die betalingsbalans.

(16)

[50]

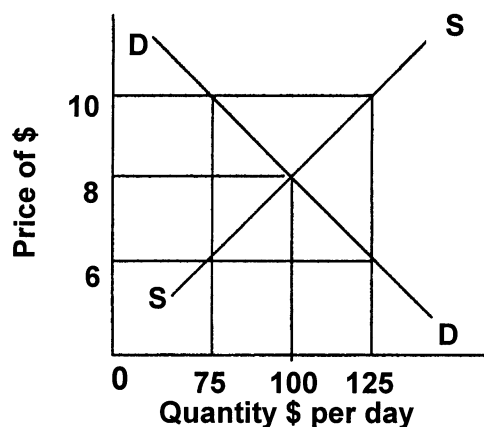
QUESTION 9
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

9.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- 9.1.1 The balance of payments is a record of imports and exports of goods and services
- 9.1.2 The term **sanctions** refer to the withdrawal of foreign enterprises from a country.
- 9.1.3 If countries decide on a common tariff on goods imported from countries that are not included in the union, they form a customs union.
- 9.1.4 If the value of goods imported is larger than the value of goods exported, the difference will be positive.
- 9.1.5 Loans are the balancing item in the balance of payments accounts.

5 x 2 = (10)

9.2 Study the graph and answer the questions that follow.



9.2.1 Complete the following:

R1 = \$ _____ (3)

9.2.2 If a South African product costs R480 000, what will an American pay for it? (3)

9.2.3 (a) At what price will there be an excess supply of dollars? (2)

(b) Determine the excess supply if the exchange rate is \$1 = R10. (2)

9.3 Distinguish between free-floating exchange rates and controlled floating. (14)

9.4 Briefly explain the FOUR accounts of the balance of payments. (16)

[50]

VRAAG 10 DIE STAAT

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

Begrotingsbesteding deur nasionale en provinsiale owerhede (R miljoen)

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Beskermingsdienste	25 098	28 125	31 214	34 309	35 685	40 653	46 893
Sosiale en maatskaplike dienste:							
Onderwys	34 594	39 166	44 997	45 661	47 158	50 975	55 395
Gesondheid	16 070	18 464	23 001	24 824	25 872	28 580	31 713
Maatskaplike dienste							
Ander sosiale en maatskaplike dienste	15 163	16 426	23 640	25 590	27 189	29 548	34 082
	8 057	7 312	7 592	7 782	7 136	7 467	8 370
Ekonomiese dienste	17 471	19 509	18 123	19 128	19 718	22 746	26 992
Nie-toedeelbare: rente	29 493	34 628	38 820	42 669	44 290	46 321	47 515
Nie-toedeelbare: ander	12 122	13 925	16 985	12 380	14 640	17 219	20 681
Totaal	158 068	177 555	204 372	212 342	221 688	243 509	271 641

Bron: Stats in brief 2002 (Statistics SA)

- 10.1.1 Identifiseer die begrotingspos, volgens die tabel, waarop die owerheid die meeste geld spandeer. (3)
- 10.1.2 Noem die klassifikasie van staatsbesteding wat deur bogenoemde tabel verteenwoordig word. (3)
- 10.1.3 Gee TWEE voorbeelde van ekonomiese dienste. (4)
- 10.2 Die Staat kan verskillende beleidmaatreëls gebruik om die doelstellings van ekonomiese beleid te bereik. Bespreek die DRIE belangrikste maatreëls. (18)
- 10.3 Gee 'n kort uiteensetting van die **eerste drie** stadiums in die finansiële prosedure van die Staatsbegroting. (12)
- 10.4 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is:
- 10.4.1 Die doelbewuste verwydering van regulasies en voorskrifte deur die staat op ekonomiese aktiwiteite, staan bekend as desentralisasie.
- 10.4.2 Die kommersiële inkomste van die Staat word ontvang vir goedere geproduseer en dienste gelewer.
- 10.4.3 Belastingontduiking geskied deur 'n eenmansaak in 'n private maatskappy te omskep.
- 10.4.4 Aksynsbelasting word gehef op goedere waarna die vraag elasties is.
- 10.4.5 Indien belastingverligting hoofsaaklik die laerinkomstegroepe raak, sal dit waarskynlik besparing in die ekonomie stimuleer. 5 x 2 = (10)

[50]

QUESTION 10 THE STATE

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

Budgetary expenditure by national and provincial governments (R millions)

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Protection services	25 098	28 125	31 214	34 309	35 685	40 653	46 893
Social and welfare services:							
Education	34 594	39 166	44 997	45 661	47 158	50 975	55 395
Health	16 070	18 464	23 001	24 824	25 872	28 580	31 713
Welfare	15 163	16 426	23 640	25 590	27 189	29 548	34 082
Other social and welfare services	8 057	7 312	7 592	7 782	7 136	7 467	8 370
Economic services	17 471	19 509	18 123	19 128	19 718	22 746	26 992
Unallocable: interest	29 493	34 628	38 820	42 669	44 290	46 321	47 515
Unallocable: other	12 122	13 925	16 985	12 380	14 640	17 219	20 681
Total	158 068	177 555	204 372	212 342	221 688	243 509	271 641

Source: Stats in brief 2002 (Statistics SA)

- 10.1.1 Identify the budget item, according to the table, on which the government spends the most money. (3)
- 10.1.2 Name the classification of state expenditure represented by the table above. (3)
- 10.1.3 Give TWO examples of economic services. (4)
- 10.2 The State can use different policy measures to attain the objectives of economic policy. Discuss the THREE most important measures. (18)
- 10.3 Give a short explanation of the **first three** stages in the financial procedure of the State budget. (12)
- 10.4 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:
- 10.4.1 The deliberate removal of regulations and prescriptions placed on economic activities is known as decentralisation.
- 10.4.2 The commercial income of the State is received for goods produced or services rendered.
- 10.4.3 Tax evasion takes place when a one-man concern is converted into a private company.
- 10.4.4 Excise duties are levied on goods for which the demand is elastic.
- 10.4.5 If the reduction in taxation mostly affects the lower income groups, it will probably stimulate savings in the economy.

5 x 2 = (10)
[50]

VRAAG 11
BELANGRIKE EKONOMIESE ONDERWERPE

Let wel:

- Hierdie vraag bestaan uit vier onderafdelings van 25 punte elk.
- Jy mag enige TWEE onderafdelings beantwoord.
- **Nommer jou keuses duidelik.**

11.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

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

- (a) KVBA-ooreenkomste word gemaak sonder staatsbetrokkenheid, maar die staat wettig die ooreenkomste.
- (b) In Suid-Afrika mag 'n vakbond, waarvan die lede 'n noodsaaklike diens lewer, staak.
- (c) Die belangrikste doel van vakbonde is om die belange van hul lede in die werksituasie te bevorder.

3 x 2 = (6)

11.1.2 Bespreek die DRIE belangrikste faktore wat die aanbod van arbeid in Suid-Afrika beïnvloed.

(15)

11.1.3 Verduidelik **kollektiewe bedinging**.

(4)

[25]

11.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

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

- (a) Produktiwiteit vereis in beginsel dat die behoeftes van die verbruiker aangespreek word.
- (b) Werkloos wil werk en is beskikbaar om te werk, maar kan nie werk kry nie.
- (c) Die beste beskikbare instrument om nasionale produktiwiteit te meet, is die reële BBP per werker.

3 x 2 = (6)

11.2.2 Verduidelik DRIE soorte werkloosheid.

(15)

11.2.3 Definieer **produktiwiteit**.

(4)

[25]

QUESTION 11
IMPORTANT ECONOMIC TOPICS

Note:

- This question consists of four subsections of 25 marks each.
- You must answer any TWO subsections.
- **Number your choices clearly.**

11.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

11.1.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- (a) CCMA agreements are made without State intervention, but the State legitimatises the agreements.
- (b) In South Africa, a trade union whose members render an essential service, may strike.
- (c) The most important objective of trade unions is to promote the interests of their members in the work situation. 3 x 2 = (6)

11.1.2 Discuss the THREE most important factors that influence the supply of labour in South Africa. (15)

11.1.3 Explain **collective bargaining**. (4)
[25]

11.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

11.2.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- (a) Productivity requires in principle that the needs of consumers are addressed.
- (b) The unemployed want to work and are available to work, but can't find jobs.
- (c) The best available instrument to measure national productivity is the real GDP per worker. 3 x 2 = (6)

11.2.2 Explain THREE kinds of unemployment. (15)

11.2.3 Define **productivity**. (4)
[25]

11.3 INFLASIE

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

- (a) Die verhoging van produktiwiteit kan 'n positiewe langtermyn maatreël wees om inflasie te verminder.
- (b) Beduidende sukses is bereik in die verlaging van die styging in die koers van die verbruikersprysindeks.
- (c) Die PPI meet produksiekoste, eerder as lewenskoste. 3 x 2 = (6)

11.3.2 Bespreek die fiskale maatreëls om inflasie te beheer. (16)

11.3.3 Verduidelik die begrip **kerninflasie**. (3)
[25]

11.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

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

- (a) Suid-Afrika het beperkte watervoorrade.
- (b) Satoer bevorder en koördineer toerisme in Suid-Afrika.
- (c) Die grootste dam in Suid-Afrika is die Vanderkloofdam. 3 x 2 = (6)

11.4.2 Bespreek die DRIE belangrikste bronne van energie in Suid-Afrika. (15)

11.4.3 Verduidelik die doelstellings van die Nasionale Energieraad. (4)
[25]

(2x25)=[50]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING C: 4 x 50 = [200]

TOTAAL: 400

11.3 INFLATION

11.3.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- (a) Increasing productivity can be a positive long-term measure to decrease inflation.
- (b) Considerable success has been achieved in reducing the increase in the rate of the consumer price index.
- (c) The PPI measures production costs, rather than living costs. 3 x 2 = (6)

11.3.2 Discuss the fiscal measures to control inflation. (16)

11.3.3 Explain **core inflation**. (3)
[25]

11.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

11.4.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- (a) South Africa has limited water supplies.
- (b) Satour promotes and coordinates tourism in South Africa.
- (c) The largest dam in South Africa is the Vanderkloofdam. 3 x 2 = (6)

11.4.2 Discuss the THREE most important sources of energy in South Africa. (15)

11.4.3 Explain the objectives of the National Energy Board. (4)
[25]

(2x25)=[50]

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 4 x 50 = [200]

TOTAL: 400

END