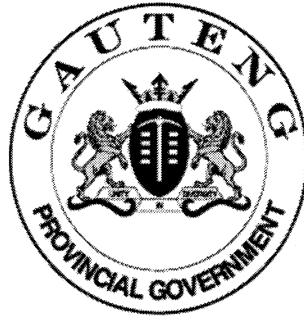


SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN



OCTOBER / NOVEMBER
OKTOBER / NOVEMBER

2004

ECONOMICS

EKONOMIE

SG

404-2/0

15 pages
15 bladsye

ECONOMICS SG



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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

EKONOMIE SG

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 300

BENODIGHEDE:

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

INSTRUKSIES:

- Die vraestel bestaan uit TWEE afdelings:
 - Afdeling A: Meervoudige Keusevrae (Verpligtend)
 - 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.
 - Omkring die vrae wat jy beantwoord het op die voorblad van jou antwoordboek.
 - Skryf netjies en leesbaar.
 - Begin elke nuwe vraag op 'n nuwe bladsy.
 - Indien jy meer vrae beantwoord as nodig is, sal dit nie nagesien word nie.
 - Potloodwerk sal 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.
 - Encircle questions you have answered on the cover of your answer book.
 - Write neatly and legibly.
 - Start each new question on a separate page.
 - Answers in excess of the required number will not be marked.
 - Answers in lead pencil 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 Watter een van die volgende sektore dra tans die meeste by tot die nasionale inkome? Die _____ sektor.
- A. tersiêre
 - B. sekondêre
 - C. primêre
 - D. dienste
- 1.2 Watter een van die volgende vorm NIE deel van die totale nasionale besteding nie?
- A. Private verbruikersbesteding
 - B. Binnelandse investering
 - C. Buitelandse besteding
 - D. Staatsbesteding
- 1.3 Bereken die reële nasionale inkome vir 2002 uit die volgende inligting.

JAAR	2001	2002
ALGEMENE PRYSINDEKS	100	125
NOMINALE NASIONALE INKOME (IN MILJOENE)	95 000	125 000

- A. R156 250
 - B. R100 000
 - C. R 30 000
 - D. R 76 000
- 1.4 Watter een van die volgende word in aanmerking geneem wanneer nasionale inkome-syfers bereken word?
- A. Oordragsbetalings
 - B. Rente op kapitaal
 - C. Pensioen
 - D. Werkloosheidstoelae

**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 Which one of the following sectors currently contributes the most to the national income? The _____ sector.

- A. tertiary
- B. secondary
- C. primary
- D. services

1.2 Which one of the following does NOT form part of the total national expenditure?

- A. Private consumer expenditure
- B. Domestic investments
- C. Foreign expenditure
- D. Government expenditure

1.3 Calculate the real national income of 2002 from the following information.

YEAR	2001	2002
GENERAL PRICE INDEX	100	125
NOMINAL NATIONAL INCOME (IN MILLIONS)	95 000	125 000

- A. R156 250
- B. R100 000
- C. R 30 000
- D. R 76 000

1.4 Which one of the following is taken into account when the national income figures are calculated?

- A. Transfer payments
- B. Capital interest
- C. Pension
- D. Unemployment benefits

- 1.5 Die reële nasionale inkome staan ook bekend as nasionale inkome teen _____ pryse.
- A. konstante
 - B. huidige
 - C. nominale
 - D. monetêre
- 1.6 Wol ter waarde van R5 000 is verwerk in kledingstukke wat deur die verbruiker gekoop word vir R7 000. Die verskil van R2 000 is bekend as ____ waarde.
- A. toegevoegde
 - B. ruil
 - C. verbruik
 - D. intermediêre
- 1.7 Om die BBP van een jaar met dié van 'n ander jaar te vergelyk, word die _____ gebruik.
- A. BBP teen heersende pryse
 - B. BBP teen markpryse
 - C. BBP teen konstante pryse
 - D. nominale BBP
- 1.8 Nut verwys na die _____ .
- A. waarde van goedere in die mark
 - B. pryse van kommoditeite
 - C. vermoë van goedere om 'n behoefte te bevredig
 - D. ruilwaarde
- 1.9 Indien daar 'n verhoging is in die vraag na 'n produk, sal dit 'n vermindering in _____ veroorsaak.
- A. prys
 - B. aanbod
 - C. waarde
 - D. nut
- 1.10 'n Beweging op die vraagkurwe is die resultaat van 'n verandering in _____ .
- A. modes
 - B. inkomste
 - C. prys
 - D. vraag
- 1.11 Watter een van die volgende kan beskou word as die beste voorbeeld van vrye goedere?
- A. Water
 - B. Bousand
 - C. Ys
 - D. Lug

- 1.5 The real national income is also known as national income at _____ prices.
- A. constant
 - B. current
 - C. nominal
 - D. monetary
- 1.6 Wool to the value of R5 000 is processed into clothing, for which the consumer pays R7 000. The R2 000 difference is known as _____ value.
- A. added
 - B. exchange
 - C. user
 - D. intermediate
- 1.7 To compare the GDP of one year with that of another year, the _____ is used.
- A. GDP at current prices
 - B. GDP at market prices
 - C. GDP at constant prices
 - D. nominal GDP
- 1.8 Utility refers to the _____ .
- A. value of goods in the market
 - B. prices of commodities
 - C. ability of goods to satisfy a need
 - D. exchange value
- 1.9 If there is an increase in the demand for a product, it will cause a decrease in the _____ .
- A. price
 - B. supply
 - C. value
 - D. utility
- 1.10 A movement along the demand curve is the result of a change in _____ .
- A. fashion
 - B. income
 - C. price
 - D. demand
- 1.11 Which one of the following can be regarded as the best example of free goods?
- A. Water
 - B. Building sand
 - C. Ice
 - D. Air

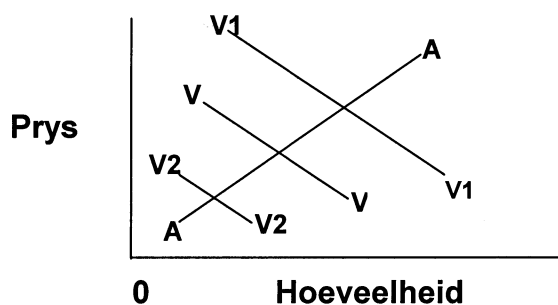
1.12 Die primêre ekonomiese vraagstuk is een van _____ .

- A. pryse
- B. behoeftes
- C. oorlewing
- D. skaarsheid

1.13 Die Johannesburg Effektebeurs is die beste voorbeeld van 'n _____ mark.

- A. volmaakte
- B. monopolistiese
- C. sentrale
- D. onvolmaakte

1.14



Wat word deur 'n verskuiwing van V na V1 aangedui?

- A. Styging in hoeveelheid aangevra
- B. Styging in vraag
- C. Daling in hoeveelheid gevra
- D. Daling in vraag

1.15 Die hoofdoelwit van ekonomiese ontwikkeling is die bevrediging van ____ behoeftes.

- A. kollektiewe
- B. basiese
- C. ekonomiese
- D. luukse

1.16 Die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie kan die beste beskryf word as _____ .

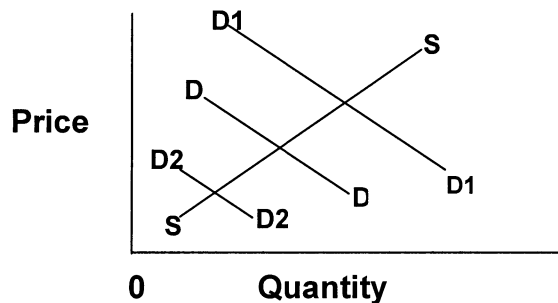
- A. ontwikkel
- B. onderontwikkel
- C. onontwikkel
- D. ontwikkelend

1.17 Die inkomste van Suid-Afrikaners wat in die buiteland werk, maak deel uit van Suid-Afrika se _____ inkome.

- A. nominale bruto binnelandse
- B. reële bruto binnelandse
- C. bruto nasionale
- D. bruto binnelandse

- 1.12 The primary economic problem is one of _____ .
- A. prices
 - B. wants
 - C. survival
 - D. scarcity
- 1.13 The Johannesburg Securities Exchange is the best example of a _____ market.
- A. perfect
 - B. monopolistic
 - C. central
 - D. imperfect

1.14



What does a shift from DD to D1 D1 indicate?

- A. Increase in quantity demanded
 - B. Increase in demand
 - C. Decrease in quantity demanded
 - D. Decrease in demand
- 1.15 The main aim of economic development is the satisfaction of _____ wants.
- A. collective
 - B. basic
 - C. economic
 - D. luxury
- 1.16 The South African economy can be best described as _____.
- A. developed
 - B. underdeveloped
 - C. undeveloped
 - D. developing
- 1.17 The income of South Africans working abroad, forms part of South Africa's _____ income.
- A. nominal gross domestic
 - B. real gross domestic
 - C. gross national
 - D. gross domestic

- 1.18 Die doelwit van private-openbare vennootskappe is _____ .
- A. die bevordering van volhoubare groei
 - B. om belastingvrye aansporings aan te bied
 - C. om te fokus op ruimtelike ontwikkelingsaansporings
 - D. om die openbare sektor te laat groei
- 1.19 Een van die redes vir verstedeliking is _____ .
- A. om weg te kom van die oorbevolking in plattelandse gebiede
 - B. die vooruitsig van beter werk
 - C. dat dorpe geen werkseleenthede bied nie
 - D. beter huise in die platteland
- 1.20 Informele aktiwiteite sluit NIE _____ in nie.
- A. huureiendomme
 - B. onwettige aktiwiteite
 - C. vlooiemarkte
 - D. straatmouse
- 1.21 Een van die oorsake van internasionale handel is dat _____ .
- A. klimaatstoestande nie dieselfde is nie
 - B. arbeidsaanbod dieselfde is
 - C. lande verkies om onafhanklik te wees
 - D. menslike behoeftes altyd dieselfde is
- 1.22 Finansiële bystand wat deur die owerheid aan uitvoerders gegee word, staan bekend as _____ .
- A. uitvoerbelasting
 - B. doeanebelasting
 - C. uitvoersubsidies
 - D. uitvoerkwotas
- 1.23 Indien die waarde van die Rand teenoor die Dollar daal, sal _____ .
- A. Suid-Afrika minder vir invoere vanaf Amerika betaal
 - B. die prys van ingevoerde goedere vanaf Amerika styg
 - C. uitvoere na Amerika afneem
 - D. Suid-Afrikaanse produkte duurder word in Amerika
- 1.24 Dividende wat verdien word in die buitelandse aandelemark word aangeteken in die BOP rekening onder die _____ rekening.
- A. lopende
 - B. finansiële
 - C. kapitaaloordrags-
 - D. reserwes-

- 1.18 The aim of private-public partnerships is to _____ .
- A. promote sustainable growth
 - B. offer duty-free incentives
 - C. focus on spatial development incentives
 - D. grow the public sector
- 1.19 One of the reasons for urbanization is _____ .
- A. to escape overpopulation in rural areas
 - B. the prospect of better jobs
 - C. that towns have no job opportunities
 - D. better homes in the rural areas
- 1.20 Informal activities do NOT include _____ .
- A. rented property
 - B. illegal activities
 - C. flea markets
 - D. street hawkers
- 1.21 One of the causes of international trade is that _____ .
- A. climatic conditions are not the same
 - B. labour supply is the same
 - C. countries prefer to be independent
 - D. human wants are always the same
- 1.22 Financial support given by governments to exporters are known as _____ .
- A. export duties
 - B. custom duties
 - C. export subsidies
 - D. export quotas
- 1.23 If the value of the Rand decreases against the Dollar _____ .
- A. South Africa will pay less for imports from America
 - B. the price of imported goods from America will increase
 - C. exports to America will decrease
 - D. South African products will become more expensive in America
- 1.24 Dividends that are earned on share investments abroad, enter South African BOP account under the _____ account.
- A. current
 - B. financial
 - C. capital transfer
 - D. reserves

- 1.25 In ekonomiese terme beteken die term **swewende wisselkoers** _____ .
- A. om markkragte toe te laat om die waarde van geldeenhede te bepaal
 - B. 'n oorwaarding van die waarde van die geldeenheid op internasionale markte
 - C. 'n metode van revaluasie
 - D. 'n metode van devaluasie
- 1.26 Die Suid-Afrikaanse buitelandse reserwe rekening van die betalingsbalans-rekening sluit _____ in.
- A. individuele belasting
 - B. slegs binnelandse valuta
 - C. die reserweposisie van IMF
 - D. die kapitaaloordragrekening
- 1.27 Watter een van die volgende verwys na 'n besluit van die owerheid om die waarde van sy monetêre eenheid te verhoog?
- A. Depresiasie
 - B. Appresiasie
 - C. Devaluasie
 - D. Revaluasie
- 1.28 'n Doeanereg van 30% op die waarde van 'n ingevoerde produk, staan bekend as 'n _____ .
- A. tarief
 - B. kwota
 - C. STR
 - D. subsidie
- 1.29 Die verwydering van oormatige reëls en regulasies wat die informele sektor aan bande lê, staan bekend as _____ .
- A. verstedeliking
 - B. privatisering
 - C. deregulering
 - D. nasionalisering
- 1.30 Die land se begrotingstoespraak word normaalweg deur die _____ gelewer.
- A. Staatspresident
 - B. Minister van Finansies
 - C. Ouditeur-generaal
 - D. president van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank
- 1.31 Die belangrikste funksie van die Reserwebank is om _____ .
- A. die begroting voor te berei
 - B. geld en bankwese te beheer
 - C. banknote te druk
 - D. ekonomiese dienste te voorsien

- 1.25 In economic terms, the concept **floating exchange rate** means _____ .
- A. to allow market forces to determine the value of the currencies
 - B. an overestimation of the value of the currency on international markets
 - C. a method of revaluation
 - D. a method of devaluation
- 1.26 The South African foreign reserve account of the balance of payment account includes _____ .
- A. individual taxes
 - B. only internal currency
 - C. the reserve position of the IMF
 - D. the capital transfer account
- 1.27 Which one of the following implies a decision by the Government to increase the value of its monetary unit?
- A. Depreciation
 - B. Appreciation
 - C. Devaluation
 - D. Revaluation
- 1.28 A custom duty of 30% on the value of an imported product is known as a _____ .
- A. tariff
 - B. quota
 - C. SDR
 - D. subsidy
- 1.29 The removal of excessive rules and regulations that restrict the informal sector is known as _____ .
- A. urbanisation
 - B. privatisation
 - C. deregulation
 - D. nationalisation
- 1.30 The country's budget speech is usually delivered by the _____ .
- A. State President
 - B. Minister of Finance
 - C. Auditor General
 - D. Governor of the South African Reserve Bank
- 1.31 The most important function of the Reserve Bank is to _____ .
- A. prepare the budget
 - B. control the money and banking
 - C. print bank notes
 - D. provide economic services

1.32 Wanneer 'n persoon met 'n hoë inkomste meer belasting betaal as die persoon met 'n lae inkomste, is die inkomstebelastingstelsel _____ .

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

1.33 Een metode wat gebruik kan word om staatsbesteding te verminder is _____ .

- A. privatisering
- B. deregulering
- C. indiensneming
- D. nasionalisering

1.34 'n Wettige metode om die belasting betaalbaar te verminder staan bekend as _____ .

- A. vermyding
- B. ontduiking
- C. bemarking
- D. vestiging

(34x3=100)

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: [100]

AFDELING B

Beantwoord enige VYF vrae uit hierdie afdeling.

VRAAG 2 NASIONALE INKOME

2.1 Bespreek die VIER belangrikste sektore wat betrokke is by binnelandse besteding. (16)

2.2 Definieer die konsep **oordragbetaling**. (4)

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

JAAR	NOMINALE BBP	REële BBP	PRYSINDEKS
1999	220 707	220 707	100
2000	242 620	198 869	122
2001	264 830	[A]	140
2002	289 150	144 575	200

2.3.1 Bereken die reële BBP vir 2001. (3)

2.3.2 Het die BBP oor die jare verhoog? (3)

2.3.3 Wat het volgens jou mening die verandering in die BBP veroorsaak? (4)

- 1.32 When a person with a high income pays more tax than a person with a low income, the income tax system is _____ .
- proportional
 - regressive
 - unfair
 - progressive
- 1.33 One method that can be used to decrease Government expenditure is _____ .
- privatisation
 - deregulation
 - employment
 - nationalisation
- 1.34 A legal method to decrease the amount of tax that has to be paid is known as tax _____ .
- avoidance
 - evasion
 - marketing
 - incidence

(34x3=100)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [100]**SECTION B**

Answer any FIVE questions in this section.

**QUESTION 2
NATIONAL INCOME**

- 2.1 Describe FOUR main sectors involved in the domestic expenditure. (16)
- 2.2 Define the concept **transfer payment**. (4)
- 2.3 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

YEAR	NOMINAL GDP	REAL GDP	PRICE INDEX
1999	220 707	220 707	100
2000	242 620	198 869	122
2001	264 830	[A]	140
2002	289 150	144 575	200

- 2.3.1 Calculate the Real GDP for 2001. (3)
- 2.3.2 Has the GDP increased over years? (3)
- 2.3.3 What in your opinion caused the change in the GDP? (4)

2.4 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies. Skryf net die regte woord langs die vraagnommer neer.

2.4.1 Ekonomie is die studie van hoe die mens sy (beperkte/onbeperkte) behoeftes bevredig.

2.4.2 Die buitelandse sektor word (ingesluit/weggelaat) in die kringloop van 'n oop ekonomie.

2.4.3 Produksie deur die burgers van 'n land is die (BBP/BNP).

2.4.4 Dienste deur 'n huisvrou word (ingesluit/nie ingesluit nie) in die nasionale inkomesyfers.

2.4.5 'n Verhoging in die produksie van goedere en dienste in 'n land, is bekend as (ekonomiese groei/ekonomiese ontwikkeling).

5x2=(10)
[40]

VRAAG 3 PRYSVORMING EN MARKTE

3.1 Bespreek TWEE redes waarom markte belangrik is. (8)

3.2 Bespreek VIER redes waarom daar 'n verandering in behoeftes is. (12)

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

PRYS	VOORSIENING VAN ROOMYS	VRAAG NA ROOMYS
R500	550	60
R400	320	110
R300	280	280
R200	140	420
R100	30	800

3.3.1 Teen 'n prys van R300 is die vraag en aanbod gelyk. Dit staan bekend as _____ . (3)

3.3.2 As die prys R100 is en die vraag is 800, hoeveel eenhede sal teen hierdie prys aangebied word? (3)

3.3.3 Wat sal met die aanbod gebeur as die prys verlaag word? (2)

3.3.4 Wat sal met die vraag gebeur as die prys styg? (2)

3.4 Pas die **stelling** in **Kolom A** by die **konsep** in **Kolom B**. Skryf slegs die nommer en die letter neer, bv. 3.4.6-H.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
3.4.1 Die hoeveelheid geld waarvoor 'n artikel verruil kan word	A. Nut
3.4.2 Meer eenhede word gevra teen laer pryse as teen hoër pryse	B. Prys
3.4.3 Die belangrikste probleem in die ekonomie	C. Wet van vraag
3.4.4 Die vermoë wat 'n produk het om 'n behoefte te bevredig	D. Vraag
3.4.5 Die hoeveelheid van 'n artikel wat binne 'n bepaalde tyd teen 'n gegewe prys gekoop sal word.	E. Hulpbronne
	F. Behoeftes
	G. Skaarsheid

(10)
[40]

2.4 Choose the correct word between brackets. Write only the correct word next to the question number.

- 2.4.1 Economics studies how people satisfy their (limited/unlimited) wants.
 2.4.2 The foreign sector is (included/excluded) in the circular flow of the open economy.
 2.4.3 Production by the citizens of a country is known as (GDP/GNP).
 2.4.4 Services rendered by a housewife is (included/not included) in the national income figures.
 2.4.5 An increase in the production of goods and services in a country is known as (economic growth/economic development).

5x2=(10)
[40]

QUESTION 3 PRICE FORMATION AND MARKETS

- 3.1 Discuss TWO reasons why markets are important. (8)
 3.2 Discuss FOUR reasons why wants change. (12)
 3.3 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

PRICE	SUPPLY OF ICE CREAM	DEMAND FOR ICE CREAM
R500	550	60
R400	320	110
R300	280	280
R200	140	420
R100	30	800

- 3.3.1 At a price of R300, the demand is equal to the supply. This is known as _____ . (3)
 3.3.2 If the price is R100 and the demand is 800, how many units will be supplied at this price? (3)
 3.3.3 What will happen with the supply if the price decreases? (2)
 3.3.4 What will happen to the demand if the price increases? (2)
- 3.4 Match the **statement** in **Column A** with the **concepts** in **Column B**. Write down only the number and the letter e.g. 3.4.6-H.

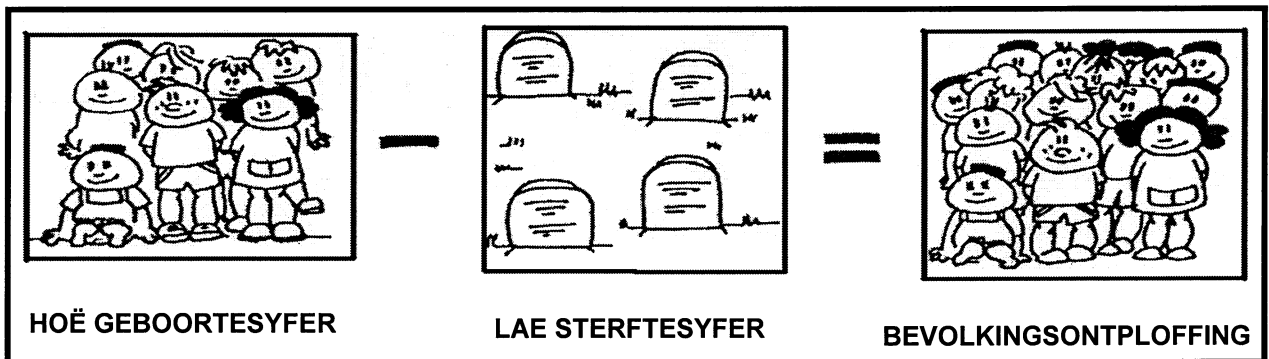
COLUMN A	COLUMN B
3.4.1 The amount of money for which an article can be exchanged	A. Utility
3.4.2 More units are demanded at lower prices than at higher prices	B. Price
3.4.3 The main problem of the economy	C. Law of demand
3.4.4 Ability of a product to satisfy a want	D. Demand
3.4.5 The quantity of a product purchased at a given price and within a given period of time	E. Resources
	F. Wants
	G. Scarcity

(10)
[40]

VRAAG 4

EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING, STREEKSONTWIKKELING EN VERSTEDELIKING

- 4.1 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies. Skryf net die vraagnommer en die woord neer.
- 4.1.1 MTBR is van 'n (makro/mikro) ekonomiese aard.
- 4.1.2 Menslike hulpbronne verwys na die (bevolking/arbeidsmag) van 'n land.
- 4.1.3 Die inkomegaping beklemtoon (ongelykheid/gelykheid) van inkome.
- 4.1.4 'n Voorvereiste vir ekonomiese groei is (geskoolde/ongeskoolde) arbeid.
- 4.1.5 Ekonomiese groei is 'n (kwantitatiewe/kwalitatiewe) benadering. (10)
- 4.2 Beskryf TWEE kenmerke van ontwikkelende ekonomieë. (8)
- 4.3 Bestudeer die illustrasies hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



- 4.3.1 Die situasie hierbo vind plaas in (ontwikkelde/ontwikkelende) lande. (3)
- 4.3.2 Verduidelik kortliks elke illustrasie as kenmerk van die antwoord hierbo. (9)
- 4.4 Waarvoor staan die konsep GEAR en bespreek TWEE doelstellings daarvan. (10)
[40]

VRAAG 5

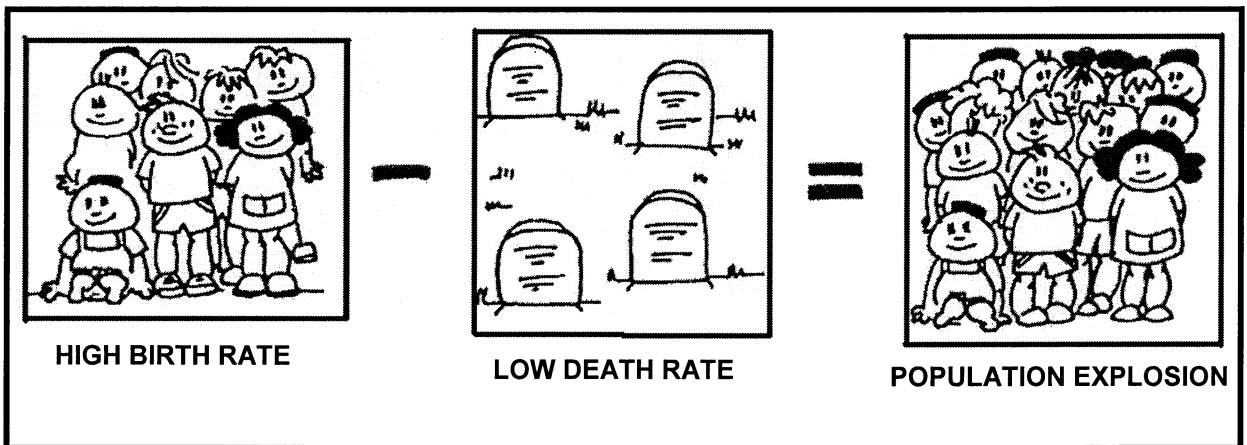
INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

- 5.1 Bespreek invoervervanging as komponent van die internasionale handelstrategie in Suid-Afrika. (12)
- 5.2 Bespreek die voorkoming van 'dumping' (storting) en werkloosheid as argumente ten gunste van beskerming. (8)

QUESTION 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANISATION

- 4.1 Choose the correct word between brackets. Write only the question number and the correct word.
- 4.1.1 MTEF is of a (macro/micro) economic nature.
- 4.1.2 Human Resources refers to the (population/labour force) of a country.
- 4.1.3 The income gap emphasises (inequality/equality) of income.
- 4.1.4 A prerequisite for economic growth is (skilled/unskilled) labour.
- 4.1.5 Economic growth is a (quantitative/qualitative) approach. (10)
- 4.2 Describe TWO characteristics of developing economies. (8)
- 4.3 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



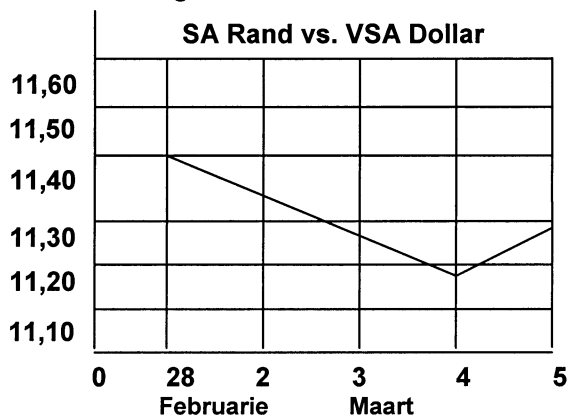
- 4.3.1 The scenarios above occur in (developed/developing) countries. (3)
- 4.3.2 Briefly explain each picture as a characteristic of the answer above. (9)
- 4.4 What does the concept GEAR stand for and discuss its TWO goals. (10)
[40]

QUESTION 5

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- 5.1 Discuss import substitution as part of the international trade strategy in South Africa. (12)
- 5.2 Discuss the prevention of dumping and unemployment as arguments in favour of protection. (8)

5.3 Bestudeer die grafiek hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



- 5.3.1 Gedurende watter tydperk was die Rand op sy swakste teenoor die Dollar? (3)
- 5.3.2 Gedurende watter tydperk was die Rand op sy sterkste? (3)
- 5.3.3 Identifiseer TWEE faktore wat sal lei tot 'n vraag na dollar in Suid-Afrika. (4)

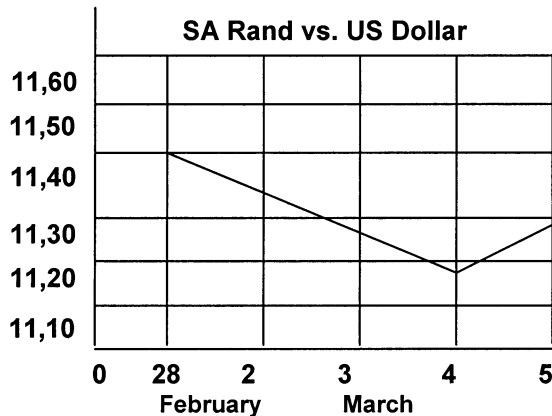
5.4 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies en skryf slegs die nommer en die antwoord neer.

- 5.4.1 Wanneer goedere wat voorheen ingevoer was, nou plaaslik vervaardig word, word dit as (invoervervanging/uitvoerbevordering) geïdentifiseer. (3)
- 5.4.2 Wanneer die waarde van 'n geldeenheid toegelaat word om vrylik te sweef tussen sekere perke, word daarna verwys as (beheerde swewing/vrye swewing). (3)
- 5.4.3 Donasies ontvang uit die buiteland word gesien as (oordragte/oordragbetalings). (4)
- 5.4.4 Die ekonomiese gevolg van 'n kwotastelsel vir invoere, is dat dit pryse (verminder/vermeerder). (10)
- 5.4.5 (Uitvoere/inflasie) speel 'n belangrike rol in die verandering in die waarde van 'n land se geldeenheid as gevolg van markkragte. [40]

VRAAG 6 DIE STAAT

- 6.1 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen die hakies. Skryf slegs die nommer en die korrekte antwoord neer.
- 6.1.1 Die hoogste gesag in Suid-Afrika is die (sentrale/plaaslike) regering.
- 6.1.2 Die hoofbegroting van die owerheid is 'n dokument wat 'n opsomming van die (verwagte/werklike) inkomme en uitgawes van die Staat bevat.
- 6.1.3 Die begrotings- (tekort/oorskot) is die bedrag waarmee die verwagte inkomme die verwagte besteding oorskry.
- 6.1.4 Die meeste staatskuld word geskep wanneer die Staat geld (leen/druk) om huidige besteding te dek sonder 'n verhoging in belasting.

5.3 Study the graph below and then answer the questions that follow.



- 5.3.1 During which period was the Rand at its lowest against the dollar? (3)
- 5.3.2 When was the value of the Rand at its highest? (3)
- 5.3.3 Identify TWO factors, which will lead to a demand for dollars in R.S.A. (4)

5.4 Choose the correct answer in brackets and write only the number and the answer.

- 5.4.1 When goods previously imported are replaced with the goods produced locally, it is known as (import substitution/export promotion).
- 5.4.2 When the value of a currency is allowed to float freely within certain borders, it is referred to as (controlled floating/free floating).
- 5.4.3 Donations received from abroad are seen as (transfers/transfer payments).
- 5.4.4 The main economic consequence of a quota system with regard to imports, is that it leads to price (reductions/increases).
- 5.4.5 (Export/inflation) plays an important part in the change of the value of a currency due to market forces.

(10)
[40]

QUESTION 6 THE STATE

6.1 Choose the correct answer in brackets. Write only the question number and the correct word.

- 6.1.1 The highest authority in South Africa is the (central/local) government.
- 6.1.2 The main budget of the Government is a document containing the details of the (estimated/actual) income and expenditure of the Government.
- 6.1.3 The budget (deficit/surplus) is the amount that the expected income exceeds the anticipated expenditure.
- 6.1.4 Most of the public debt is created when the Government (borrows/prints) money to cover current expenditures without an increase in tax.

- 6.1.5 Die begroting word vir finale goedkeuring aan die (Minister van Finansies / parlement) voorgelê. 5x2=(10)
- 6.2 Bespreek die staat se ekonomiese **stabiliteits**doelwitte. 4x4= (16)
- 6.3 Beskryf **welsyn** as 'n funksie van die owerheid. (4)
- 6.4 Bestudeer die onderstaande tabel en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

	1999/00 R miljoen	2000/01 R miljoen
Nasionale Reserwefonds		
Belasting op inkome en winste	117 178	121 303
Belasting op salarisse van werksmag		1 400
Belasting op eiendom	3 574	3 338
Binnelandse belasting op goedere en dienste	70 980	79 448
Belasting op internasionale handel en transaksies	6 272	6 500
Seëlregte en fooie	590	1 700
Totale inkomstebelasting	199 593	213 689
Onbelasbare inkomste	3 019	3 846
Kapitaalinkomste	43	386
Verhaling van lenings en terugbetalings	844	875
Minus: SADU-betalings	7 197	8 396
Hoofbegroting inkome	196 302	210 400
Persentasie van BBP	24.2%	23.8%

Tabel 1: Nasionale Inkomme op die 2000/01 Begroting

- 6.4.1 Hoeveel was die plaaslike belasting op goedere en dienste in 2001? (3)
- 6.4.2 Bereken die totale belastinginkomste vir 2001. (3)
- 6.4.3 Bereken die SADU betaling vir 2001. (3)
- 6.4.4 Wat is die betekenis van **SADU**? (1)
- [40]**

VRAAG 7 KEUSE MODULES

Beantwoord enige TWEE van die volgende afdelings.

7.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

- 7.1.1 Skets DRIE funksies van die vakbonde. (6)
- 7.1.2 Identifiseer VIER beperkinge wat op vakbonde geplaas word. (8)
- 7.1.3 Kies die korrekte woord tussen hakies. Skryf die nommer en die korrekte antwoord neer.
- a) Lidmaatskap aan 'n vakbond is (verplichtend/vrywillig). (2)
- b) Die besoldiging vir arbeid word (loon/wins) genoem. (2)
- c) In Suid-Afrika is daar nog 'n skaarsheid aan (geskoolde/ ongeskoolde) arbeid. (2)
- (20)**

- 6.1.5 The budget is submitted for final approval to the (Minister of Finance/parliament). 5x2=(10)
- 6.2 Discuss the Government's economic **stability** objectives. 4x4=(16)
- 6.3 Describe **welfare** as a function of the Government. (4)
- 6.4 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

	1999/00 R million	2000/01 R million
National Revenue Fund		
Taxes on income and profits	117 178	121 303
Taxes on payroll of workforce		1 400
Taxes on property	3 574	3 338
Domestic taxes on goods and services	70 980	79 448
Taxes on international trade and transactions	6 272	6 500
Stamp duties and fees	590	1 700
Total tax revenue	199 593	213 689
Non-tax revenue	3 019	3 846
Capital revenue	43	386
Recoveries of loans and repayments	844	875
Less: SACU payments	7 197	8 396
Main budget revenue	196 302	210 400
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	<i>24.2%</i>	<i>23.8%</i>

Table 1: National Revenue of the 2000/01 Budget

- 6.4.1 How much was the domestic taxes on goods and services in 2001? (3)
- 6.4.2 Calculate the total tax revenue of 2001. (3)
- 6.4.3 Calculate the SACU payments of 2001. (3)
- 6.4.4 What is the meaning of **SACU**? (1)

[40]

QUESTION 7 CHOICE MODULES

Answer any TWO of the following sections.

7.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

- 7.1.1 Outline THREE functions of trade unions. (6)
- 7.1.2 Identify FOUR restrictions that are placed on labour unions. (8)
- 7.1.3 Choose the correct word in brackets. Write down the question number and the correct word.
- a) Membership of a trade union is (compulsory/voluntary). (2)
- b) The reward for labour is called (wage/profit). (2)
- c) In South Africa there is still a scarcity of (skilled/unskilled) labour. (2)

(20)

7.2 **PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID**

7.2.1 Bespreek TWEE metodes wat gebruik kan word om produktiwiteit te meet. (8)

7.2.2 Identifiseer enige DRIE metodes om werkloosheid te bestry. (6)

7.2.3 Pas die **beskrywing** in **Kolom X** by die **term** in **Kolom Y**.

KOLOM X	KOLOM Y
1. 'n Mangoverkoper word in die winter afgedank	A. Departement van Mannekrag
2. 'n Instelling wat na arbeidsaangeleenthede kyk	B. Departement van Ekonomiese Sake
3. Makro-ekonomiese plan van die Regering	C. Seisoenswerkloosheid
	D. GEAR
	E. Arbeidsverhoudinge

(6)
(20)

7.3 **INFLASIE**

7.3.1 Verduidelik wat **inflasieteikens** beteken. (8)

7.3.2 Identifiseer enige DRIE gevolge van inflasie in Suid-Afrika. (6)

7.3.3 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies. Skryf net die vraagnommer en die antwoord neer.

- a) Inflasie sal besparing (aanmoedig/ontmoedig)
- b) Loonbeheer kan beskou word as 'n (fiskale/monetêre) maatreël om inflasie te bestry.
- c) Wanneer pryse styg as gevolg van kostestygings, word dit (vraag-trek/koste-druk) inflasie genoem.

(6)
(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. Eskom	A. DENEL
2. Vervaardiging van wapens	B. Steenkool
3. SASOL	C. Sintetiese olie
	D. Elektrisiteit

(6)

7.4.2 Bespreek die redes waarom watervoorsiening belangrik is vir die produksiesektore. (8)

7.4.3 Noem die DRIE belangrikste bronne van energie in Suid-Afrika. (6)

(20)
[40]

b.o.

7.2 **PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

7.2.1 Discuss TWO methods that can be used to measure productivity. (8)

7.2.2 Identify any THREE methods to combat unemployment. (6)

7.2.3 Match the **description** in **Column X** with the **term** in **Column Y**.

COLUMN X	COLUMN Y
1. A mango seller is retrenched in winter	A. Department of Labour
2. An institution looking after labour matters	B. Department of Economic Affairs
3. Macro economic plan of the Government	C. Seasonal unemployment
	D. GEAR
	E. Labour relations

(6)

(20)7.3 **INFLATION**7.3.1 Explain what **inflation targets** means. (8)

7.3.2 Identify any THREE consequences of inflation in South Africa. (6)

7.3.3 Choose the correct word in brackets. Write down the question number and the correct word.

- a) Inflation (encourages/discourages) saving.
- b) Wage control can be seen as a (fiscal/monetary) measure to combat inflation.
- c) When prices increase as a result of cost increases, it is called (demand pull/cost push) inflation.

(6)

(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. Eskom	A. DENEL
2. Manufacturing of arms	B. Coal
3. SASOL	C. Synthetic oil
	D. Electricity

(6)

7.4.2 Discuss the reasons why water provisioning is important for the production sectors. (8)

7.4.3 Name the THREE most important sources of energy in South Africa. (6)

(20)**[40]**

VRAAG 8 ALGEMEEN

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

R miljoene	Uitkoms 1996/97	Ontvangstes 1999/00	Gemiddelde groei (%) 1996/97 1999/00	Mediumtermyn beraming		
				2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Beskermingsdienste	27 952	32 520	5,2	37 103	40 075	42 657
Verdediging en intelligensie	11 046	10 742	0,9	13 737	15 322	16 535
Polisie	11 729	14 826	8,1	15 646	16 571	17 382
Gevangenis	2 777	4 259	15,3	4 740	4 936	5 362
Justisie	1 772	2 694	15,0	2 981	3 247	3 377
Sosiale dienste	86 650	102 634	5,8	108 801	115 325	120 720
Onderwys	42 140	47 841	4,3	50 712	53 681	56 534
Gesondheid	24 815	29 928	6,4	32 320	34 500	36 278
Welsyn	16 089	19 674	6,9	20 923	210 882	22 361
Behuising	3 262	4 381	10,3	4 075	4 502	41 730
Ander	344	810	33,0	772	759	817
Ekonomiese dienste	18 785	19 040	0,5	20 603	23 075	24 404
Waterskemas en –dienste	1 968	2 338	5,9	2 321	2 493	2 618
Brandstof en energie	638	393	-14,9	351	341	530
Landbou, bosbou en visserye	2 652	3 516	9,9	3 785	3 769	3 835
Mynbou, vervaardiging en konstruksie	190	224	5,6	226	244	299
Vervoer en Kommunikasie	8 706	9 168	1,7	8 815	9 469	10 022
Ander ekonomiese dienste	4 631	3 401	-9,9	5 104	6 758	7 101
Algemene regeringsdienste en onvoorsiene uitgawes	21 952	24 887	4,3	28 081	29 765	31 479
Subtotaal	154 711	179 081	5,0	194 508	208 240	219 259
Rente	33 160	44 483	10,3	46 490	49 531	50 997
Gekonsolideerde uitgawes	187 872	223 564	6,0	243 425	262 490	278 823

Tabel 2: Funksionele ontleding van uitgawes van die 2000/01-begroting

- 8.1.1 Bereken die totale bedrag vir welsynsdienste op die 2002/03-begroting. (3)
- 8.1.2 Bereken die verskil tussen beraamde onderwysbesteding in 2001/02 en 2002/03. (3)
- 8.1.3 “Die begroting is die kragtigste instrument beskikbaar vir sosiale dienslewering”. Watter basiese sosiale behoefte het geweldig toegeneem in 2002/03? (3)
- 8.1.4 Sê of die stelling WAAR of ONWAAR is. Mediumtermynberamings in die begroting moet jaarliks toeneem. (1)

**QUESTION 8
GENERAL**

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

R millions	Outcome 1996/97	Received 1999/00	Average growth (%) 1996/97 1999/00	Medium-term estimate		
				2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Protection services	27 952	32 520	5,2	37 103	40 075	42 657
Defence & Intelligence	11 046	10 742	0,9	13 737	15 322	16 535
Police	11 729	14 826	8,1	15 646	16 571	17 382
Prisons	2 777	4 259	15,3	4 740	4 936	5 362
Justice	1 772	2 694	15,0	2 981	3 247	3 377
Social services	86 650	102 634	5,8	108 801	115 325	120 720
Education	42 140	47 841	4,3	50 712	53 681	56 534
Health	24 815	29 928	6,4	32 320	34 500	36 278
Welfare	16 089	19 674	6,9	20 923	210 882	22 361
Housing	3 262	4 381	10,3	4 075	4 502	41 730
Other	344	810	33,0	772	759	817
Economic services	18 785	19 040	0,5	20 603	23 075	24 404
Water schemes & services	1 968	2 338	5,9	2 321	2 493	2 618
Fuel and energy	638	393	-14,9	351	341	530
Agric., forestry & fishing	2 652	3 516	9,9	3 785	3 769	3 835
Mining, manuf. & construction	190	224	5,6	226	244	299
Transport & communication	8 706	9 168	1,7	8 815	9 469	10 022
Other economic services	4 631	3 401	-9,9	5 104	6 758	7 101
General government services & unforeseen exp.	21 952	24 887	4,3	28 081	29 765	31 479
Sub-total	154 711	179 081	5,0	194 508	208 240	219 259
Interest	33 160	44 483	10,3	46 490	49 531	50 997
Consolidated expenditure	187 872	223 564	6,0	243 425	262 490	278 823

Table 2: Functional break-down of expenditure of the 2000/01 Budget

- 8.1.1 Calculate the sum total of social services for the budget 2002/03. (3)
- 8.1.2 Calculate the difference between the expenditure estimates of Education in 2001/02 and 2002/03. (3)
- 8.1.3 "The budget is the most power tool available for social service delivery." Which social basic want has increased tremendously in 2002/03? (3)
- 8.1.4 State whether TRUE or FALSE. Medium-term estimates in the budget are meant to increase annually. (1)

- 8.2 Verduidelik die verskil tussen **vrye goedere** en **ekonomiese goedere**. (8)
- 8.3 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies. Skryf slegs die antwoord neer.
- 8.3.1 'n Indikator van ekonomiese ontwikkeling is die (algehele nasionale uitgawe/reële BBP per capita).
- 8.3.2 Die proses van alle aspekte van menslike ontwikkeling, toestand van onderindiensname en fisiese ontwikkeling in spesifieke geografiese gebiede (streeksontwikkeling/streeksbeplanning).
- 8.3.3 Die beweging van mense van afgeleë plattelandse gebiede na stede word (privatisering/verstedeliking) genoem.
- 8.3.4 Die informele sektor beskik nie oor die jongste tegnologie nie en is daarom (kapitaal/arbeids-) intensief. (8)
- 8.4 Verduidelik waarom 'n vermindering in die wisselkoers van die rand teen die dollar 'n **goeie** ding kan wees. (8)
- 8.5 Pas die **konsep** in **Kolom B** by die **stelling** in **Kolom A**.

A	B
8.5.1 Keur die begroting goed	A. Adam Smith
8.5.2 Belasting betaalbaar op sigarette	B. Invoerbelasting
8.5.3 'n Onwettige manier om jou belastinglas te verlig	C. Belastingontduiking
	D. Aksynsbelasting
	E. Parlement
	F. Staatspresident

(6)

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [40]
[200]

TOTAAL: 300

- 8.2 Explain the difference between **economic goods** and **free goods**. (8)
- 8.3 Choose the correct answer between brackets. Write down only the answer.
- 8.3.1 An indicator of economic development is the (gross national expenditure/real GDP per capita).
- 8.3.2 The process of all aspects of human development, condition of under-employment and physical development in specific geographical areas is (regional development/regional planning).
- 8.3.3 The movement of people from rural areas to towns is called (privatization/urbanization).
- 8.3.4 The informal sector does not use the latest technology and is therefore very (capital/labour) intensive. (8)
- 8.4 Explain why a decrease in the exchange rate of the rand against the dollar may be a **good** thing. (8)
- 8.5 Match the **concept** in **Column B** with the **statement** in **Column A**.

A	B
8.5.1 Approves the budget	A. Adam Smith
8.5.2 Tax payable on cigarettes	B. Custom duties
8.5.3 An illegal way to reduce your tax burden	C. Tax evasion
	D. Excise duties
	E. Parliament
	F. State President

(6)

[40]
TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [200]

TOTAL: 300

END