

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2018
GRADE 10**

ECONOMICS

PAPER 1

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 150

14 pages

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**ECONOMICS
(Paper 1)**

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer FOUR questions as follow in the ANSWER BOOK:

SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer any TWO of the three questions.
SECTION C: Answer any ONE of the two questions.
2. Answer only the required number of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will NOT be marked.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Write the question number above each answer.
5. Read ALL the questions carefully.
6. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
7. Leave 2 – 3 lines between sub-sections of questions.
8. Answer the questions in full sentences and ensure that the format, content and context of your responses comply with the cognitive requirements of the questions.
9. Use only black or blue ink.
10. You may use a non-programmable pocket calculator.
11. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 1****30 MARKS – 20 MINUTES**

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (1.1.1 – 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 D.
- 1.1.1 Economics is a social science that studies how people satisfy their unlimited needs and wants using ...
- A unlimited resources.
 - B limited means.
 - C limited satisfaction.
 - D no resources.
- 1.1.2 Economics is there to solve the problems of ...
- A scarcity of resources.
 - B human rights.
 - C free elections.
 - D scarcity.
- 1.1.3 These are the primary economic participants in the circular flow.
- A Unions
 - B Employers
 - C Producers
 - D Households
- 1.1.4 An economic indicator that tells us something about an event, long after it has happened, is called a ...
- A leading indicator.
 - B co-incidence indicator.
 - C lagging indicator.
 - D composite indicator.
- 1.1.5 Anything that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services or form of storage of wealth is called ...
- A commodity money.
 - B modern money.
 - C primitive money.
 - D barter money.

1.1.6 A factor that promotes economic development is ...

- A lack of capital.
- B financial instability.
- C political problems.
- D skilled labour.

1.1.7 One of the most important characteristics of money is that, it must be

- A private.
- B public.
- C manageable.
- D available in unlimited supply.

1.1.8 People from other countries who settle in South Africa do it through a process called ...

- A immigration.
- B emigration.
- C net migration.
- D census.

(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.2 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – I) next to the question number (1.2.1 – 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Scarcity	A All people have a basic, human right to be free from poverty, ignorance and ownership by another.
1.2.2 Households	
1.2.3 Freedom	B The movement of people across international boundaries from one country to the other
1.2.4 Recession	C The combination of two different goods that could be produced when using all available resources to the full and efficiently
1.2.5 Technology	D The use of tools and advanced methods to produce goods and services in the economy
1.2.6 Production Possibility Curve	E Exists because we have limited resources with which to satisfy unlimited needs and wants
1.2.7 Price	F A group of people that live together and make joint economic decisions
1.2.8 Migration	G A period in which there is a decline in economic activity with rising unemployment
	H Anything that is generally accepted as a medium of payment for goods and services
	I Is the amount of money offered or asked for something that is bought or sold

(8 x 2) (16)

- 1.3 Give ONE item for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.3.1 – 1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Acronyms and abbreviations will NOT be accepted.
- 1.3.1 This is a branch of economics that looks at the contribution of the government to the economy
- 1.3.2 The part of income of consumers that is kept in financial institutions instead of being spent
- 1.3.3 A method of trading that was used before modern money, whereby a commodity is exchanged for another commodity of the same value
- 1.3.4 When something is owned by all members of the group or owned by the community
- 1.3.5 These are financial institutions that serve as links between people who make deposits and people who get loans
- 1.3.6 These are people who are willing and able to work but cannot get a job

(6 x 1) (6)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the three questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

QUESTION 2: MACROECONOMICS

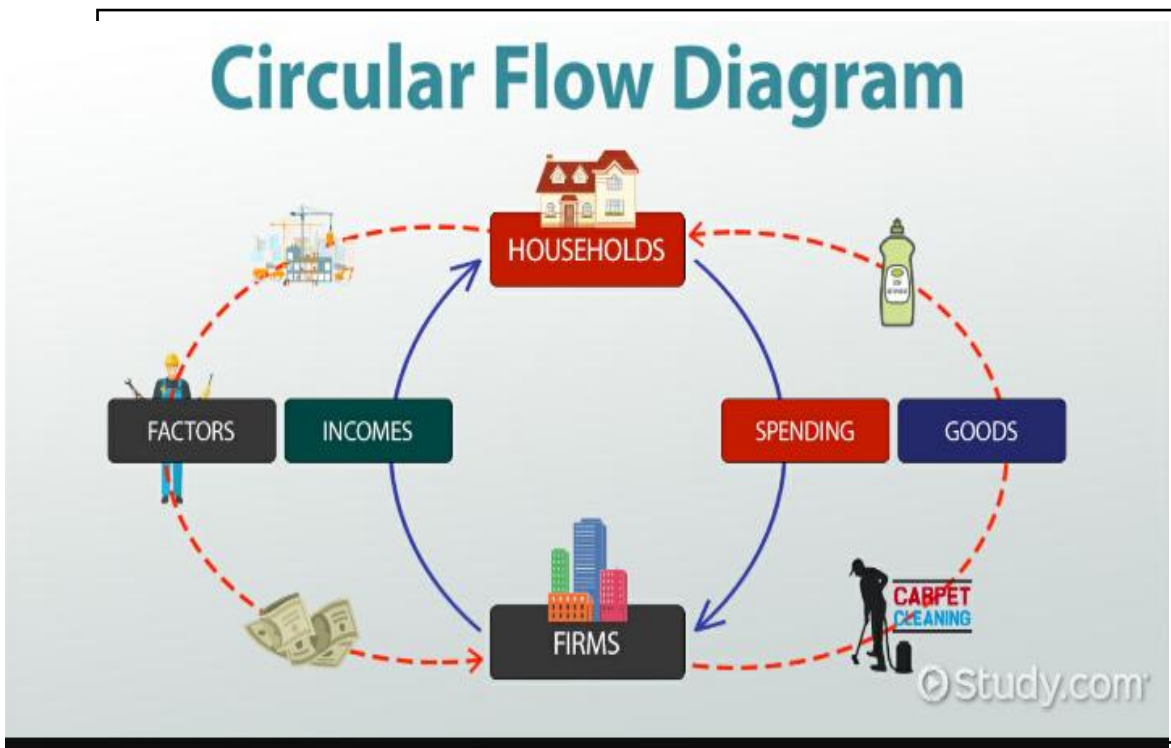
40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Name any TWO factors of production. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Why do consumers have to make choices about what they buy?
(1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



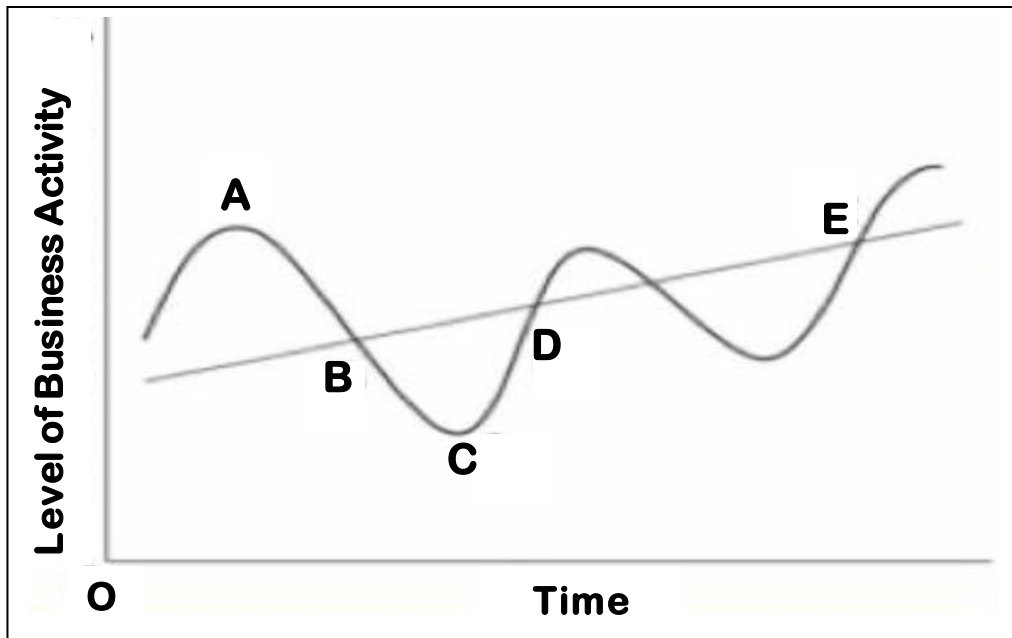
2.2.1 Give examples of real flow from the diagram above. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 Briefly describe the term *circular flow*. (2)

2.2.3 Describe the role of the factor market in the circular flow. (2)

2.2.4 What are the problems with international comparisons? (2 x 2) (4)

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



- 2.3.1 Provide the diagram above with an appropriate heading. (1)
- 2.3.2 Name the lowest point, **C**, in the diagram above. (1)
- 2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *trend line*. (2)
- 2.3.4 Describe the effect of a depression on employment levels. (2)
- 2.3.5 How is the economy affected during the prosperity phase? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Differentiate between *economic goods* and *free goods*. (2 x 4) (8)
- 2.5 How does the state contribute towards the growth of the economy? (8)
- [40]**

QUESTION 3: ECONOMIC PURSUITS

40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Give any TWO types of taxes paid to the government . (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 How does economic growth lead to economic development? (1 x 2) (2)

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE, 2010

Country	Population	Urbanisation level	Urbanised population	Annual rate of urbanisation
Algeria	34 586 184	92%	31 819 289	2,4%
Angola	13 068 161	57%	7 448 852	4.4%
Botswana	2 029 307	60%	1 217 584	2.5%
Ethiopia	88 013 491	17%	14 962 293	5.4%
Ghana	24 339 838	50%	12 169 919	3.5%
Lesotho	1 919 552	25%	479 888	3.5%
Uganda	33 398 682	13%	4 341 829	4.4%
Zimbabwe	11 651 858	37%	4 311 187	2.2%

[Source: *The world factbook (CIA) in Economics Focus, p.192*]

3.2.1 Which of the African countries in the table had the lowest level of urbanisation in 2010? (1)

3.2.2 Who is responsible for the publication of the above information? (1)

3.2.3 Briefly explain the term *urbanisation*. (2)

3.2.4 What is the relationship between poverty and migration? (2)

3.2.5 Why is urbanisation a problem, especially to government? (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

They are an increasingly frustrated army that the Deputy President is losing sleep over. They are the largest group (80%) of South Africa's unemployed population. They are able-bodied and young and between the ages of 18 and 35. Many have never worked and most have fewer than 12 years of schooling. They need jobs.

[Source: *Finweek*, 5 April 2017]

- 3.3.1 To which part of the labour force does this extract refer? (1)
- 3.3.2 To what proportion of the population does this extract refer? (1)
- 3.3.3 Briefly explain the term *labour force*. (2)
- 3.3.4 Describe any social effect of unemployment. (2)
- 3.3.5 Suggest possible solutions to unemployment. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 Discuss the main characteristics of money as a means of payment. (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.5 How did industrialisation lead to the development of a transport and communication network? (8)
- [40]**

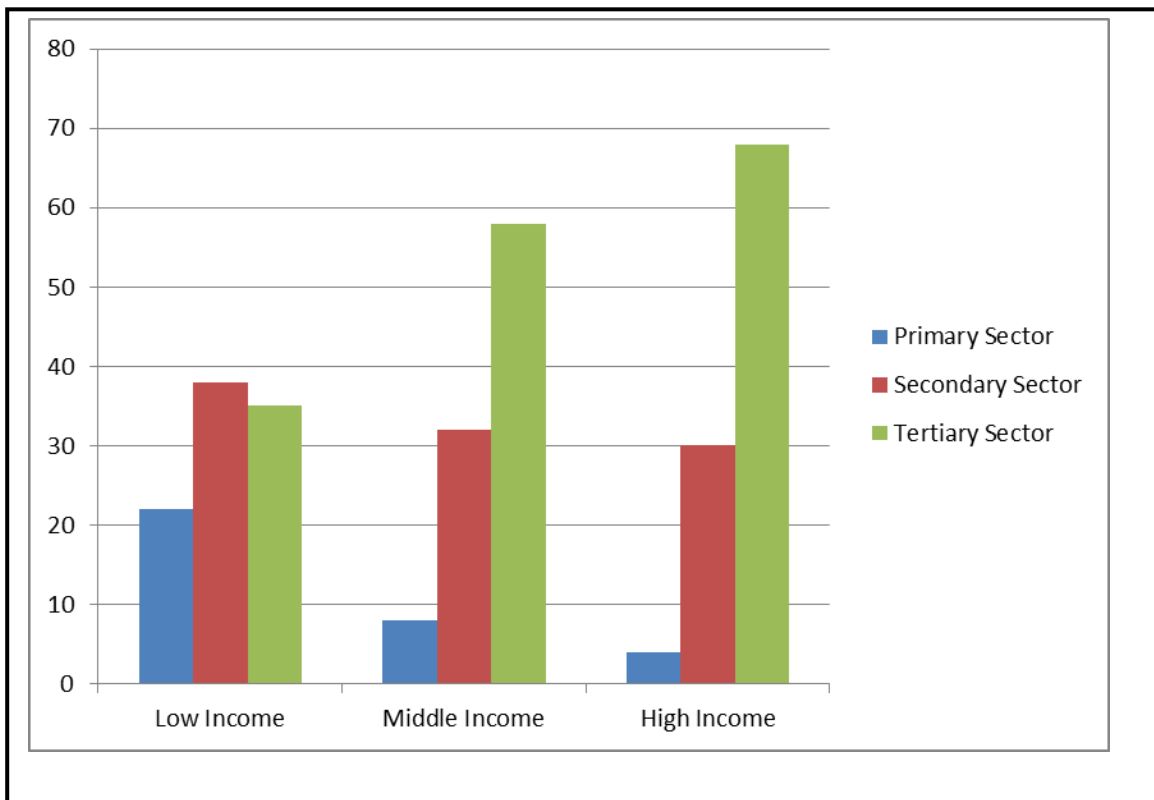
QUESTION 4: MACROECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC PURSUITS
40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

4.1 Answer the following questions.

4.1.1 Name any TWO approaches to studying Economics. (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 How were nomadic societies organised? (2)

4.2 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



4.2.1 Identify the sector that contributed most to the GDP. (1)

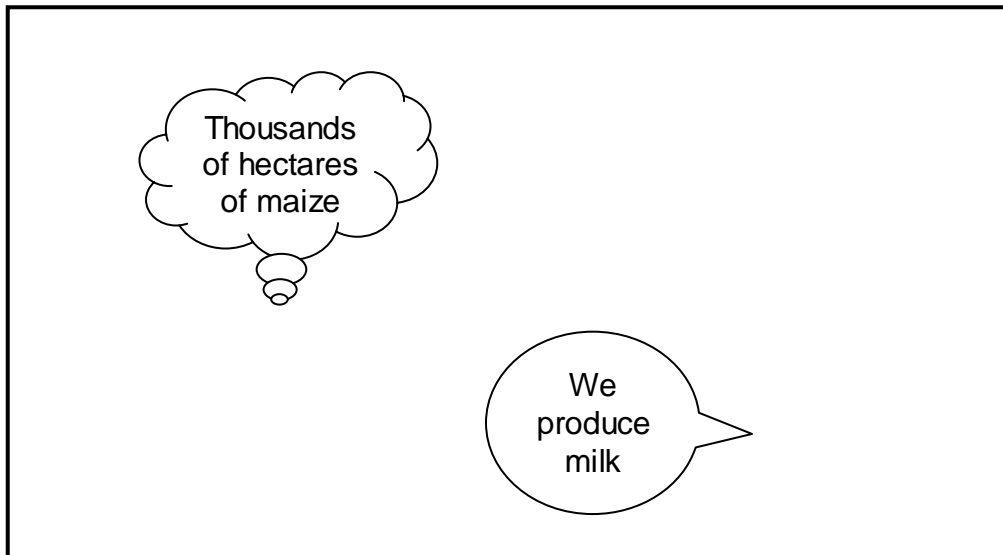
4.2.2 Comment on the trend of the contribution of the economic sectors. (1)

4.2.3 Briefly describe the term *primary sector*. (2)

4.2.4 What could be the cause for the decline in the contribution of the primary sector? (2)

4.2.5 How can economic human rights be addressed in South Africa? (4)

4.3 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



[Source: www.google.com]

- 4.3.1 Identify which food items are being produced in the picture above. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.3.2 Which stage of economic development is depicted in the above picture? Provide a reason for your response? (2)
- 4.3.3 Briefly describe the term *Secondary Sector*. (2)
- 4.3.4 Which factors promoted the development of mining activities in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4 Differentiate between *Gross Domestic Product* and *Gross National Income*. (2 x 4) (8)
- 4.5 How do stokvels contribute towards a better form of saving for members? (8)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80

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QUESTION 5: MACROECONOMICS

40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES

- Discuss in detail the FOUR participants in an economy and the interrelationships between them. (26 marks)
- Briefly describe the methods used to determine Gross Domestic Product. (10 marks)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6: ECONOMIC PURSUITS

40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES

- Discuss in detail, the roles and functions of Commercial Banks in the development of the economy of South Africa. (26 marks)
- Critically evaluate the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) as the monetary authority, controlling all money-related issues of the country. (10 marks)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

TOTAL: 150

END