



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT**

GRAAD 12

ECON.2

EKONOMIE V2

FEBRUARIE/MAART 2017

PUNTE: 150

TYD: 2 uur

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 12 bladsye.

MIDDAGSESSIE



INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Beantwoord VIER vrae soos volg in die ANTWOORDEBOEK:

AFDELING A: VERPLIGTEND
AFDELING B: Beantwoord TWEE van die drie vrae.
AFDELING C: Beantwoord EEN van die twee vrae.
2. Beantwoord slegs die vereiste getal vrae. Addisionele antwoorde sal NIE nagesien word NIE.
3. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
4. Skryf die vraagnommer boaan elke antwoord neer.
5. Lees die vrae aandagtig deur.
6. Begin ELKE vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy.
7. Laat 2–3 reëls tussen onderafdelings van vrae oop.
8. Beantwoord die vrae in volsinne en maak seker dat die formaat, inhoud en konteks van jou antwoorde aan die kognitiewe vereistes van die vrae voldoen.
9. Gebruik slegs swart of blou ink.
10. Jy mag 'n nieprogrammeerbare sakrekenaar gebruik.
11. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.



AFDELING A (VERPLIGTEND)**VRAAG 1****30 PUNTE – 20 MINUTE**

- 1.1 Verskeie opsies word as moontlike antwoorde op die volgende vrae gegee. Skryf die vraagnommer (1.1.1–1.1.8) neer, kies die antwoord en maak 'n kruisie (X) oor die letter (A–C) van jou keuse in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.

VOORBEELD:

1.1.9

 A B C D

- 1.1.1 Oor die lang termyn sal 'n individuele besigheid in volmaakte mededinging in ewewig wees as marginale ...
- A inkomste gelyk is aan totale koste.
 - B koste gelyk is aan gemiddelde veranderlike koste.
 - C koste gelyk is aan marginale inkomste.
- 1.1.2 'n Onvolmaakte mark waar inligting volledig is:
- A Monopolie
 - B Monopolistiese mededinging
 - C Oligopolie
- 1.1.3 Die vraagkromme van 'n monopolistiese mededinger ...
- A het 'n positiewe helling.
 - B het 'n negatiewe helling.
 - C is horisontaal.
- 1.1.4 'n Voorbeeld van 'n vastekoste-item:
- A Elektrisiteit
 - B Huur
 - C Telefoon
- 1.1.5 Hooflyn-inflasie word deur die SARB gebruik om oor die vlak van ... te besluit.
- A indiensneming
 - B die rentekoers
 - C produksie
- 1.1.6 Buitelanders wat na Suid-Afrika reis, word as ... toeriste beskou.
- A binnelandse
 - B uitgaande
 - C inkomende



1.1.7 Die bywoning van 'n sportgeleentheid is 'n voorbeeld van ... toerisme.

- A kulturele
- B eko-
- C sake-

1.1.8 Kerninflasie sluit items met ... pryse uit.

- A hoë
- B stabiele
- C wisselvallige

(8 x 2) (16)

1.2 Kies 'n beskrywing uit KOLOM B wat by die item in KOLOM A pas. Skryf slegs die letter (A–I) langs die vraagnommer (1.2.1–1.2.8) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.2.9 J.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
1.2.1 Marginale koste	A die minimum verdienste vereis om te voorkom dat 'n entrepreneur die besigheid verlaat
1.2.2 Samespanning	B die owerheid stel regulasies vas wat omgewingstandaarde afdwing
1.2.3 Belasting	C die addisionele koste wanneer 'n ekstra eenheid vervaardig word
1.2.4 Normale wins	D die storting van afval op die aardoppervlak
1.2.5 Inflasie	E 'n ooreenkoms tussen besighede met die doel om mededinging tussen hulle te beperk
1.2.6 Bevel en beheer	F ekonomiese wins
1.2.7 Geweegde indeks	G inmenging deur die owerheid om eksterne koste te verhaal
1.2.8 Grondbesoedeling	H toon die relatiewe belangrikheid van 'n item in 'n mandjie goedere en dienste wat in die berekening van inflasie gebruik word
	I 'n styging in die algemene prysvlak in 'n sekere jaar

(8 x 1) (8)



- 1.3 Gee EEN term vir elk van die volgende beskrywings. Skryf slegs die term langs die vraagnommer (1.3.1–1.3.6) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer.
- 1.3.1 'n Markstruktuur waar slegs twee besighede die mark oorheers
- 1.3.2 Produkte wat identies en gestandaardiseer is
- 1.3.3 'n Monopolie wat as gevolg van hoë ontwikkelingskoste bestaan
- 1.3.4 'n Inflasiekoers van meer as 50%
- 1.3.5 Die proses om die omgewing op so 'n wyse te bestuur dat dit ongeskonde bly
- 1.3.6 Die verskaffing van goedere en dienste soos paaie, telefoonlyn, radio- en televisiedienste (6 x 1) (6)
- TOTAAL AFDELING A: 30**



AFDELING B

Beantwoord enige TWEE van die drie vrae in hierdie afdeling in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.

VRAAG 2: MIKRO-EKONOMIE

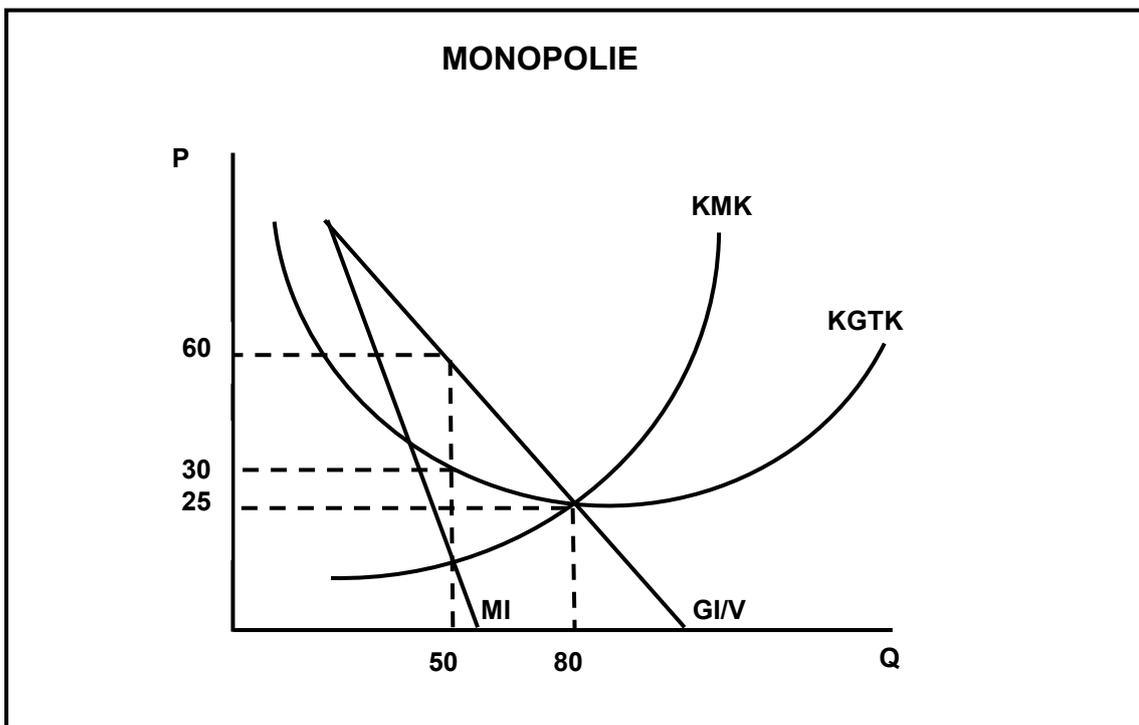
40 PUNTE – 30 MINUTE

2.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae.

2.1.1 Noem TWEE soorte ondoeltreffendhede wat in die onvolmaakte mark kan voorkom. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Wat sou gebeur as besighede in 'n oligopolistiese mark in pryse meeding? (1 x 2) (2)

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



2.2.1 Wat is die verkoopprys vir die monopolis? (1)

2.2.2 Illustreer die ewewigsposisie hierbo 'n kort termyn of 'n lang termyn? (1)

2.2.3 Hoekom sal 'n monopolis altyd op lang termyn 'n ekonomiese wins maak? (2)

2.2.4 Wat is die vereiste vir hierdie monopolie om as 'n kunsmatige monopolie geklassifiseer te word? (2)

2.2.5 Bereken die totale wins wat hierdie monopolis maak. Toon ALLE berekeninge. (4)



2.3 Bestudeer die spotprent hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



[Aangepas uit Internet Cartoons]

- 2.3.1 Watter oorsaak van markmislukking word hierbo geïllustreer? (2)
 - 2.3.2 Beskryf kortliks die term *markmislukking*. (2)
 - 2.3.3 Hoe kan arbeid as 'n produksiefaktor meer beweeglik raak? (2)
 - 2.3.4 Hoe poog die Suid-Afrikaanse regering om die probleem van inkome-ongelykheid op te los? (2 x 2) (4)
 - 2.4 Vergelyk *monopolistiese mededinging* met *volmaakte mededinging*. (4 x 2) (8)
 - 2.5 Verduidelik hoekom owerhede somtyds met 'n projek voortgaan, selfs al oorskry die private koste die private voordele in 'n kostevoordeel-ontleding. (8)
- [40]**

VRAAG 3: KONTEMPORÊRE EKONOMIESE KWESSIES 40 PUNTE – 30 MINUTE

3.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae.

3.1.1 Noem TWEE oorsake van koste-druk-inflasie. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 Watter uitwerking sal groenbelasting hê op die produksie-uitset van 'n besigheid wat 'n negatiewe eksternaliteit veroorsaak? (1 x 2) (2)

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

INTERNASIONALE TOERISTE-AANKOMSTE IN SUID-AFRIKA		
MARKTE	2014	2015
Afrika (land)	1 713 543	1 617 570
Afrika (lug)	102 006	95 332
Amerikas	107 859	92 710
Asië en Australasië	103 903	81 498
Europa	405 894	402 223
Totale toeriste-aankomste	2 435 341	2 292 169

[Bron: www.southafrica.net]

3.2.1 Identifiseer TWEE markte in die tabel wat in 2015 die meeste tot toerisme in Suid-Afrika bygedra het. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2 Stel moontlike redes voor wat tot 'n algemene afname in internasionale toerisme in 2015 gelei het. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 Bereken die persentasie afname in totale toeriste-aankomste in Suid-Afrika tussen 2014 en 2015. Toon ALLE berekeninge. (4)



3.3 Bestudeer die inligting hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

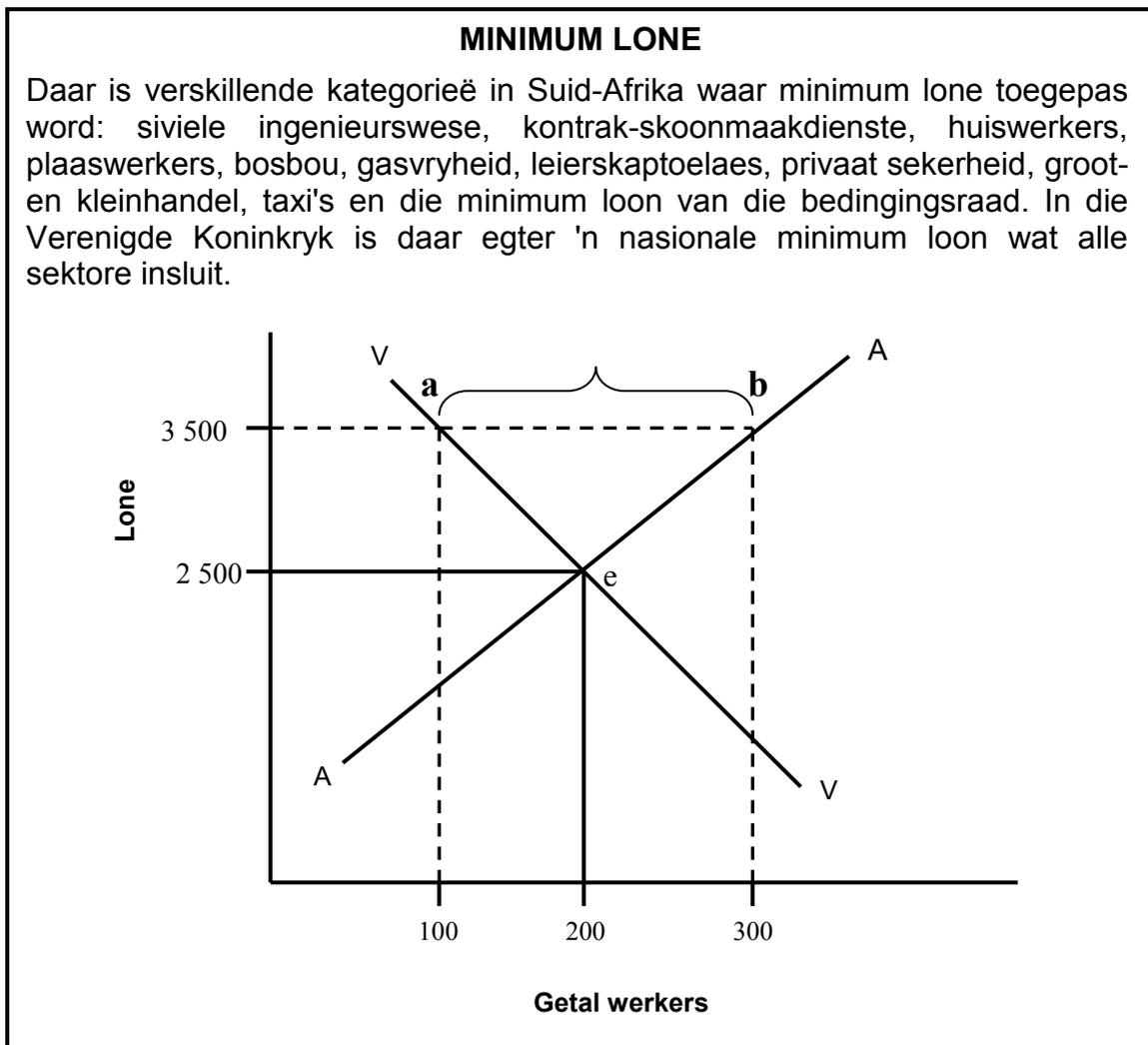


[Aangepas uit www.google.co.za]

- 3.3.1 Wat is die uitwerking van die vrystelling van kweekhuysgasse op die omgewing? (2)
 - 3.3.2 Watter boodskap word deur hierdie spotprent oorgedra? (2)
 - 3.3.3 Noem die internasionale ooreenkoms wat gesluit is om aan aardverwarming en klimaatverandering aandag te gee. (2)
 - 3.3.4 Hoe kan die wêreld die neiging tot aardverwarming stop? (2 x 2) (4)
 - 3.4 Onderskei tussen *produsenteprysindex* en *verbruikersprysindex*. (2 x 4) (8)
 - 3.5 Hoekom word Suid-Afrika as 'n groot lugbesoedelaar in die wêreld beskou? (8)
- [40]**

VRAAG 4: MIKRO-EKONOMIE EN KONTEMPORÊRE EKONOMIESE KWESSIES
40 PUNTE – 30 MINUTE

- 4.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae.
- 4.1.1 Noem TWEE metodes van nieprys-mededinging. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.2 Hoe kan 'n daling in besparing die ekonomie negatief beïnvloed? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2 Bestudeer die inligting hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



- 4.2.1 Identifiseer enige TWEE sektore in Suid-Afrika waar minimum lone toegepas word in die uittreksel hierbo. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.2.2 Beskryf die term *minimum loon* kortliks. (2)
- 4.2.3 Wat is die voordeel om 'n nasionale minimum loon te hê, eerder as 'n minimum loon per sektor? (2)
- 4.2.4 Verwys na die grafiek hierbo en verduidelik die implikasie van die R3 500 minimum loon wat deur die regering ingestel is. (2 x 2) (4)



4.3 Lees die uittreksel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

INFLASIE EN EKONOMIESE GROEI

Inflasie was nog nooit goed vir die ekonomie nie. Wanneer verwagte inflasie egter heers, doen owerhede regoor die wêreld die nodige stappe om inflasie tot 'n sekere mate te verminder. Inflasie en ekonomiese groei is parallelle lyne wat nooit kan kruis nie. Inflasie verminder die waarde van geld en maak dit vir die gewone mens moeilik om te oorleef. Inflasie en ekonomiese groei is onversoenbaar omdat eersgenoemde alle sektore raak.

[Bron: www.fin24.com]

- 4.3.1 Wat, volgens die uittreksel, is die effek van inflasie op geld? (2)
- 4.3.2 Beskryf die term *stagflasie* kortliks. (2)
- 4.3.3 Watter uitwerking het 'n styging in rentekoerse op inflasie? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.4 Wat is die negatiewe effekte van inflasie op ekonomiese groei? (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4 Verduidelik die rolle wat deur enige TWEE sleutelinstellings wat mededinging in Suid-Afrika monitor, gespeel word. (2 x 4) (8)
- 4.5 Tot watter mate is inflasieteikens voordelig vir die ekonomie? (8)
- [40]**

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 80



AFDELING C

Beantwoord enige EEN van die twee vrae in hierdie afdeling in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.

Jou antwoord sal soos volg geassesseer word:

STRUKTUUR VAN OPSTEL	PUNTE-TOEKENNING
Inleiding	Maks. 2
Liggaam Hoofgedeelte: Bespreek in besonderhede/Diepgaande bespreking/Ondersoek/Bespreek krities/Ontleed (Analiseer)/Vergelyk/Evalueer/Onderskei/Verduidelik/Assesseer/Debatteer	Maks. 26
Addisionele gedeelte: Gee eie mening/Bespreek krities/Evalueer/Evalueer krities/Teken 'n grafiek en verduidelik/Gebruik die gegewe grafiek en verduidelik/Voltooi die gegewe grafiek/Bereken/Lei af/Vergelyk/Verduidelik/Onderskei/Interpreteer/Debatteer kortliks/Hoe?/Stel voor	Maks. 10
Slot Enige hoërorde-slot behoort die volgende in te sluit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'n Kort samevatting van dit wat bespreek is, sonder die herhaling van enige feite wat reeds genoem is • Enige opinie of waardeoordeel oor die feite wat bespreek is • Addisionele ondersteunende inligting wat die bespreking/ontleding versterk • 'n Teenstrydige sienswyse met motivering, indien gevra • Aanbevelings 	Maks. 2
TOTAAL	40

VRAAG 5: MIKRO-EKONOMIE**40 PUNTE – 40 MINUTE**

In 'n volmaakte mark beïnvloed die nywerheid in 'n sekere mate die optrede van 'n individuele besigheid.

- Verduidelik, met behulp van grafieke, die volgende oor 'n individuele besigheid onder toestande van volmaakte mededinging:
 - Die effek op prys indien die individuele vervaardiger sy uitset (aanbod) vermeerder of verminder
 - Die afleiding van die aanbodkurwe vanaf kostekurwes vir die individuele vervaardiger (26)
- Verduidelik, sonder die gebruik van 'n grafiek, hoekom die prys van 'n produk onder volmaakte mededinging gelyk sal wees aan die laagste punt van die langtermyn gemiddelde kostekromme. (10)

[40]**VRAAG 6: KONTEMPORÊRE EKONOMIESE KWESSIES 40 PUNTE – 40 MINUTE**

Toerisme speel 'n belangrike rol en kan die ekonomie negatief of positief beïnvloed.

- Onderzoek die uitwerking van toerisme op die volgende:
 - Armoede
 - Indiensneming
 - Eksternaliteite (26)
- Hoe kan Suid-Afrika binnelandse toerisme bevorder? (10)

[40]**TOTAAL AFDELING C:****40****GROOTTOTAAL:****150**

SECTION C

Answer any ONE of the two questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK. Your answer will be assessed as follows:

STRUCTURE OF ESSAY		MARK ALLOCATION
Introduction		Max. 2
Body	Main part: Discuss in detail/In-depth discussion/Examine/Critically discuss/Analyse/Compare/Evaluate/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain/Assess/Debate	Max. 26
	Additional part: Give own opinion/Critically discuss/Evaluate/Critically evaluate/Draw a graph and explain/Use the graph given and explain/Complete the given graph/Calculate/Deduce/Compare/Explain/Distinguish/Interpret/Briefly debate/How?/Suggest	Max. 10
Conclusion Any higher-order conclusion should include: • A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned • Any opinion or valued judgement on the facts discussed • Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/analysis • A contradictory viewpoint with motivation, if required • Recommendations		Max. 2
TOTAL		40

QUESTION 5: MICROECONOMICS**40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

In a perfect market the industry influences the behaviour of an individual business to a certain extent.

With the aid of graphs, explain the following about an individual business under

conditions of perfect competition:

• The effect on price if the individual producer increases or decreases his output

○ (supply)

○ The derivation of the supply curve from cost curves for the individual producer

• Without using a graph, explain why the price of a product under perfect competition will be equal to the lowest point on the long-run average cost curve.

QUESTION 6: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES**40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

Tourism plays an important role and can affect the economy negatively or positively.

• Examine the effects of tourism on the following:

○ Poverty

○ Employment

○ Externalities

• How can South Africa promote domestic tourism?

(10)

(26)

TOTAL SECTION C:**40****150****GRAND TOTAL:**

WESTERN CAPE

4.3

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

<p>INFLATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Inflation has never been good to the economy. However, whenever there is expected inflation, governments around the world take appropriate steps to minimise inflation to a certain extent. Inflation and economic growth are parallel lines and can never meet. Inflation reduces the value of money and makes it difficult for the common people to survive. Inflation and economic growth are incompatible because the former affects all sectors.</p> <p>[Source: www.fin24.com]</p>

4.3.1 What, according to the extract, is the effect of inflation on money? (2)

4.3.2 Briefly describe the term *stagflation*. (2)

4.3.3 Explain the effect of an increase in interest rates on inflation. (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.4 What are the negative effects of inflation on economic growth? (2 x 2) (4)

4.4 Explain the roles played by any TWO key institutions that monitor competition in South Africa. (2 x 4) (8)

4.5 To what extent is inflation targeting beneficial to the economy? (8)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80

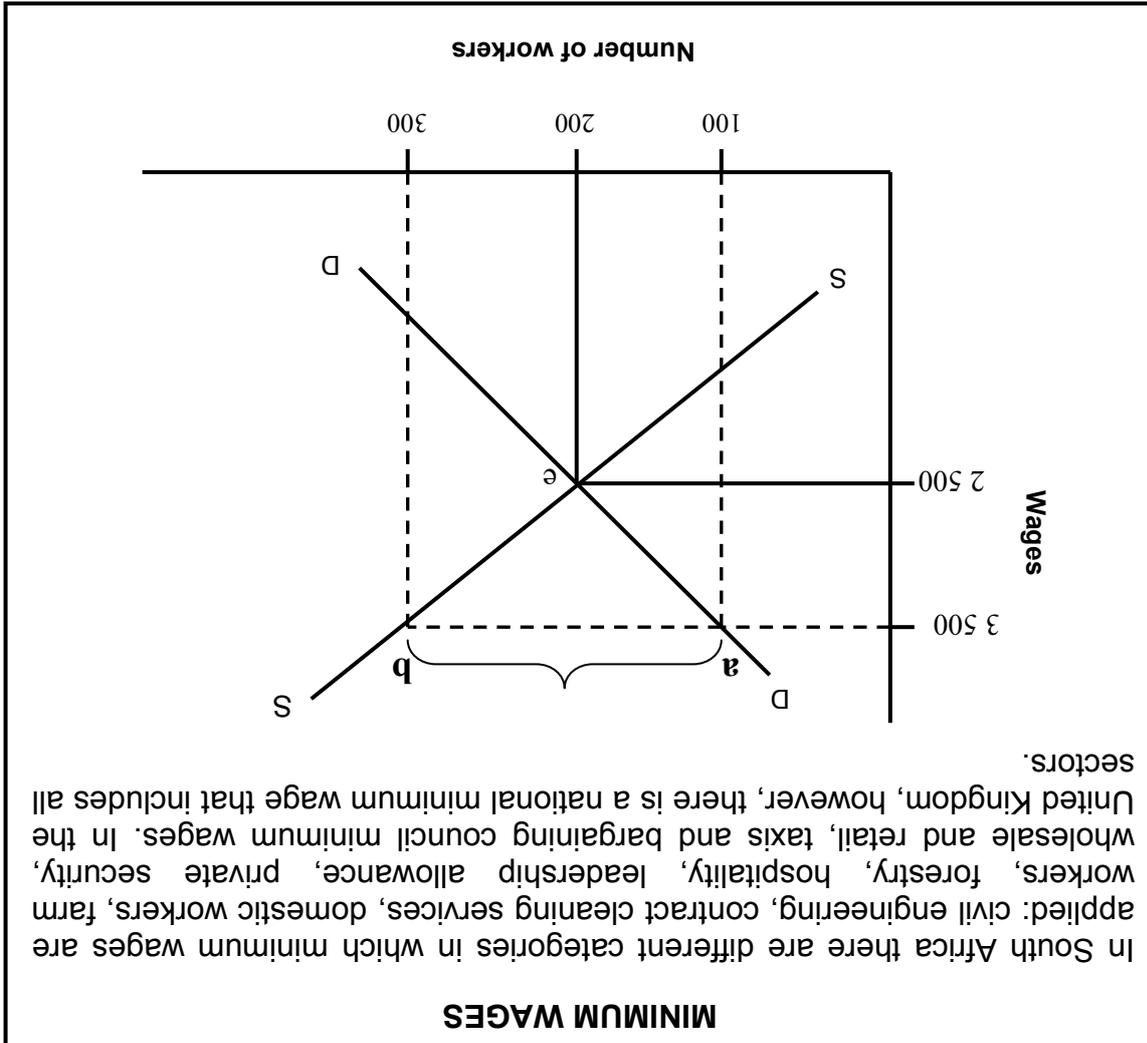


QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES
40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

4.1 Answer the following questions.

- 4.1.1 Name TWO methods of non-price competition. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.2 How can a decline in savings influence the economy negatively? (1 x 2) (2)

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



4.2.1 Identify any TWO sectors in South Africa where minimum wages are applied in the extract above. (2 x 1) (2)

4.2.2 Briefly describe the term *minimum wage*. (2)

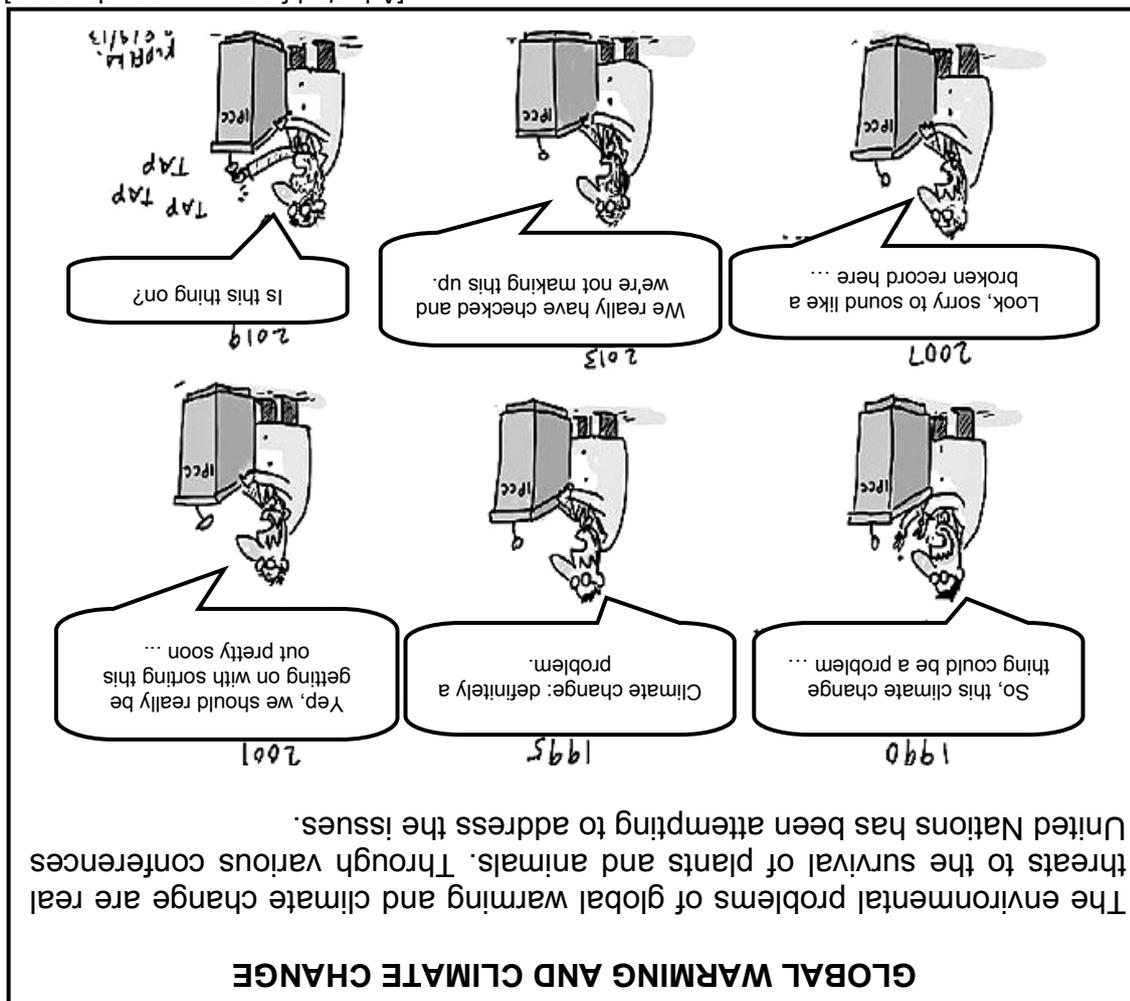
4.2.3 What is the advantage of having a national minimum wage instead of a minimum wage per sector? (2)

4.2.4 Refer to the graph above and explain the implication of the R3 500 minimum wage imposed by the government. (2 x 2) (4)



3.3

Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.



3.3.1

What is the effect of the emission of greenhouse gases on the environment? (2)

3.3.2

What is the message conveyed by the cartoon? (2)

3.3.3

Name the international agreement that was formed to deal with global warming and climate change. (2)

3.3.4

How can the world stop the global warming trend? (2 x 2) (4)

3.4

Differentiate between *producer price index* and *consumer price index*. (2 x 4) (8)

3.5

Why is South Africa regarded as a major air polluter in the world? (8)

[40]



QUESTION 3: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES 40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Name TWO causes of cost-push inflation. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 What effect will green tax have on the production output of a business that generates a negative externality? (1 x 2) (2)

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

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN SOUTH AFRICA		
MARKETS	2014	2015
Africa (land)	1 713 543	1 617 570
Africa (air)	102 006	95 332
Americas	107 859	92 710
Asia and Australasia	103 903	81 498
Europe	405 894	402 223
Total tourist arrivals	2 435 341	2 292 169

[Source: www.southafrica.net]

3.2.1 Identify TWO markets in the table that contributed the most to tourism in South Africa during 2015. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.2 Suggest possible reasons that have led to a general decline in international tourism in 2015. (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 Calculate the percentage decline in total tourist arrivals in South Africa between 2014 and 2015. Show ALL calculations. (4)



2.3

Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



[Adapted from Internet Cartoons]

- 2.3.1 Which cause of market failure is illustrated above? (2)
- 2.3.2 Briefly describe the term *market failure*. (2)
- 2.3.3 How can labour as a factor of production become more mobile? (2)
- 2.3.4 How does the South African government attempt to solve the problem of income inequality? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Compare *monopolistic competition* with *perfect competition*. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.5 Explain why governments sometimes proceed with a project even if the private costs exceed the private benefits in a cost-benefit analysis. (8)

[40]



SECTION B

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

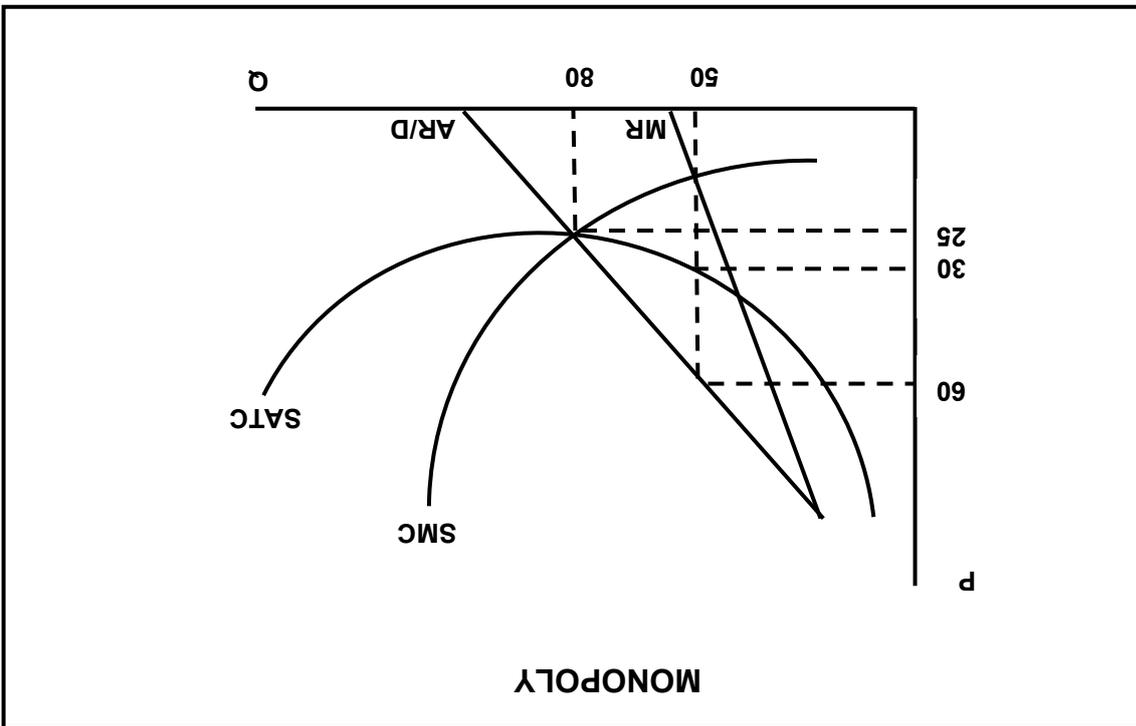
QUESTION 2: MICROECONOMICS

40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

2.1 Answer the following questions.

- 2.1.1 Name TWO kinds of inefficiencies that can exist in the imperfect market. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.2 What would happen if firms in an oligopolistic market compete on prices? (1 x 2) (2)

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



2.2.1 What is the selling price for the monopolist? (1)

2.2.2 Does the equilibrium position above represent a short run or a long run? (1)

2.2.3 Why will a monopolist always make economic profit in the long run? (2)

2.2.4 What is the requirement for this monopoly to be classified as an artificial monopoly? (2)

2.2.5 Calculate the total profit that this monopolist is making. Show ALL calculations. (4)



1.3 Give ONE term 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.

1.3.1 A market structure where only two businesses dominate the market

1.3.2 Products that are identical and standardised

1.3.3 A monopoly that exists because of high development costs

1.3.4 An inflation rate of more than 50%

1.3.5 The process of managing the environment in such a way that it remains intact

1.3.6 The provision of goods and services such as roads, telephone lines, radio and television services

(6) (6 x 1)

30 TOTAL SECTION A:



1.2

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the 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, for example 1.2.9 J.

- 1.1.7 Attending a sports event is an example of ... tourism.
 A cultural
 B eco
 C business
- 1.1.8 Core inflation excludes items with ... prices.
 A high
 B stable
 C volatile
- (16) (8 x 2)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Marginal cost	A the minimum earnings required to prevent an entrepreneur from leaving the business
1.2.2 Collusion	B government sets regulations which enforce environmental standards
1.2.3 Tax	C the additional cost when producing an extra unit
1.2.4 Normal profit	D dumping waste on the earth's surface
1.2.5 Inflation	E an arrangement between businesses with the aim of limiting competition amongst them
1.2.6 Command and control	F economic profit
1.2.7 Weighted index	G intervention by government to recover external cost
1.2.8 Land pollution	H shows the relative importance of an item in a basket of goods and services that are used to calculate inflation
	I an increase in the general price level in a particular year

(8) (8 x 1)



SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

30 MARKS – 20 MINUTES

1.1

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Write down the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8), choose the answer and make a cross (X) over the letter (A–C) of your choice in the ANSWER BOOK.

EXAMPLE:	1.1.9	A	B	C	B
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1.1.1 In the long run, an individual business in perfect competition will be in equilibrium when marginal ...

- A revenue equals total cost.
- B cost equals average variable cost.
- C cost equals marginal revenue.

1.1.2 An imperfect market where information is complete:

- A Monopoly
- B Monopolistic competition
- C Oligopoly

1.1.3 The demand curve of a monopolistic competitor is ...

- A positively sloped.
- B negatively sloped.
- C horizontal.

1.1.4 An example of a fixed-cost item:

- A Electricity
- B Rent
- C Telephone

1.1.5 Headline inflation is used by the SARB to decide on the level of ...

- A employment.
- B the interest rate.
- C production.

1.1.6 Foreigners travelling to South Africa are regarded as ... tourists.

- A domestic
- B outbound
- C inbound



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer FOUR questions as follows in the ANSWER BOOK:
SECTION A: COMPULSORY
SECTION B: Answer TWO of the three questions.
SECTION C: Answer 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 the questions carefully.
6. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
7. Leave 2–3 lines between subsections 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 calculator.
11. Write neatly and legibly.





AFTERNOON SESSION

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 150

ECON.2
ECONOMICS P2
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2017

GRADE 12

NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE



Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

basic education