



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 10**

**ECONOMICS P2**

**EXEMPLAR 2012**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 12 pages.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. Answer FOUR questions as follows in the ANSWER BOOK:  
  
SECTION A: COMPULSORY  
SECTION B: Answer any TWO of the three questions.  
SECTION C: Answer ONE of the two questions.
2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
3. Write the question number above each answer.
4. Read the questions carefully.
5. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
6. Leave 2–3 lines between subsections of questions.
7. 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.
8. Answer only the required number of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will NOT be marked.
9. Use only black or blue ink.
10. You may use a non-programmable pocket calculator.
11. Write neatly and legibly.

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)****QUESTION 1****30 MARKS – 15 MINUTES**

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–C) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 C.
- 1.1.1 The government taking over ownership of businesses in the private sector is known as ...
- A privatisation.
  - B commercialisation.
  - C nationalisation.
- 1.1.2 World markets are also known as ... markets.
- A collective
  - B global
  - C perfect
- 1.1.3 The line that shows different combinations of goods that can be bought by a consumer is known as the ... line.
- A budget
  - B production
  - C sales
- 1.1.4 An example of a public sector entity is a ...
- A public company.
  - B state hospital.
  - C foreign business.
- 1.1.5 The labour market in South Africa is ...
- A underpinned by supply and demand of labour.
  - B dominated by employers.
  - C dominated by trade unions.
- 1.1.6 An economically active population is made up of ... people between the ages of 15 and 64.
- A employed
  - B unemployed
  - C employed and unemployed

1.1.7 An acceptable rule or method of behaviour which impacts on labour is known as a labour ...

- A consultation.
- B convention.
- C movement.

1.1.8 In South Africa unemployment is the major cause of ...

- A xenophobia.
- B racism.
- C poverty.

(8 x 2) (16)

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	Oligopoly	A	illegal trading of goods
1.2.2	Law of supply	B	the study of populations
1.2.3	Black market	C	representatives of the government, business and labour organisations
1.2.4	Pareto efficiency	D	economically marginalised
1.2.5	Nedlac	E	positive relationship between price and quantity
1.2.6	Unemployed	F	inverse relationship between price and quantity
1.2.7	Demographics	G	the right to dignified working conditions
1.2.8	Basic Conditions of Employment Act	H	a market where there are a few large undertakings, for example car manufacturers
		I	productive and allocative efficiency is achieved

(8 x 1) (8)

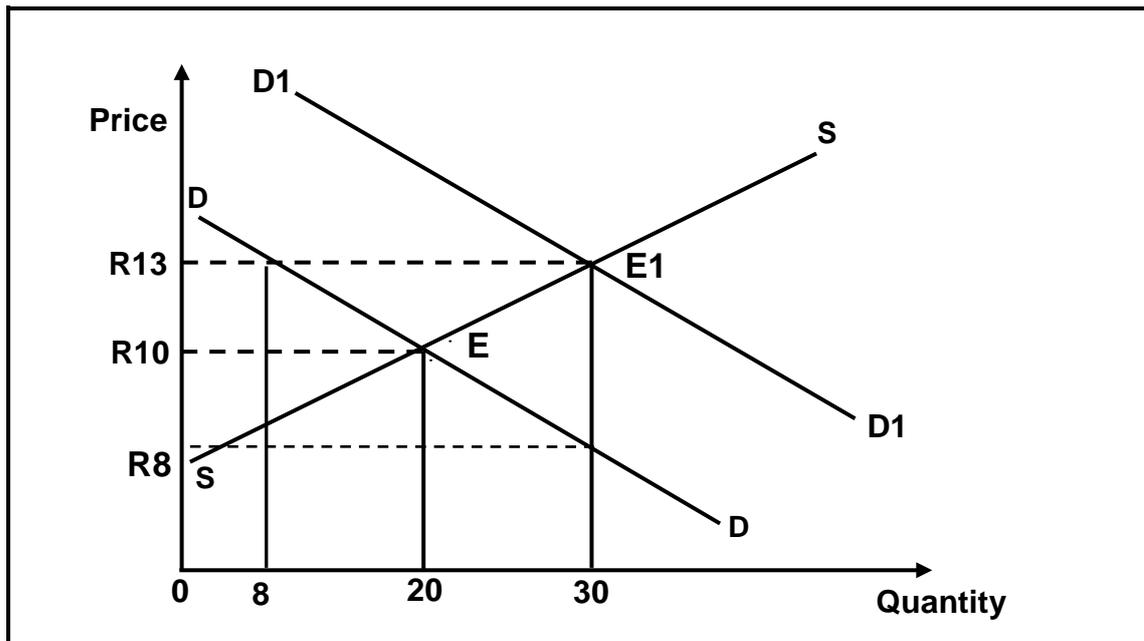
- 1.3 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.3.1 The extra satisfaction gained by consuming an additional unit is known as (marginal/average) utility.
- 1.3.2 Prices that are fixed below the equilibrium price are referred to as (minimum/maximum) prices.
- 1.3.3 (Opportunity cost/Fixed cost) refers to a trade-off between two products.
- 1.3.4 The programme implemented after the 1994 election to remove racial discrimination and inequality is known as (GEAR/RDP).
- 1.3.5 The (Employment Equity Act/Labour Act) is used to achieve equality in the workplace.
- 1.3.6 A workplace (forum/meeting) facilitates interaction between employers and representatives of workers. (6 x 1) (6)
- TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

**SECTION B**

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

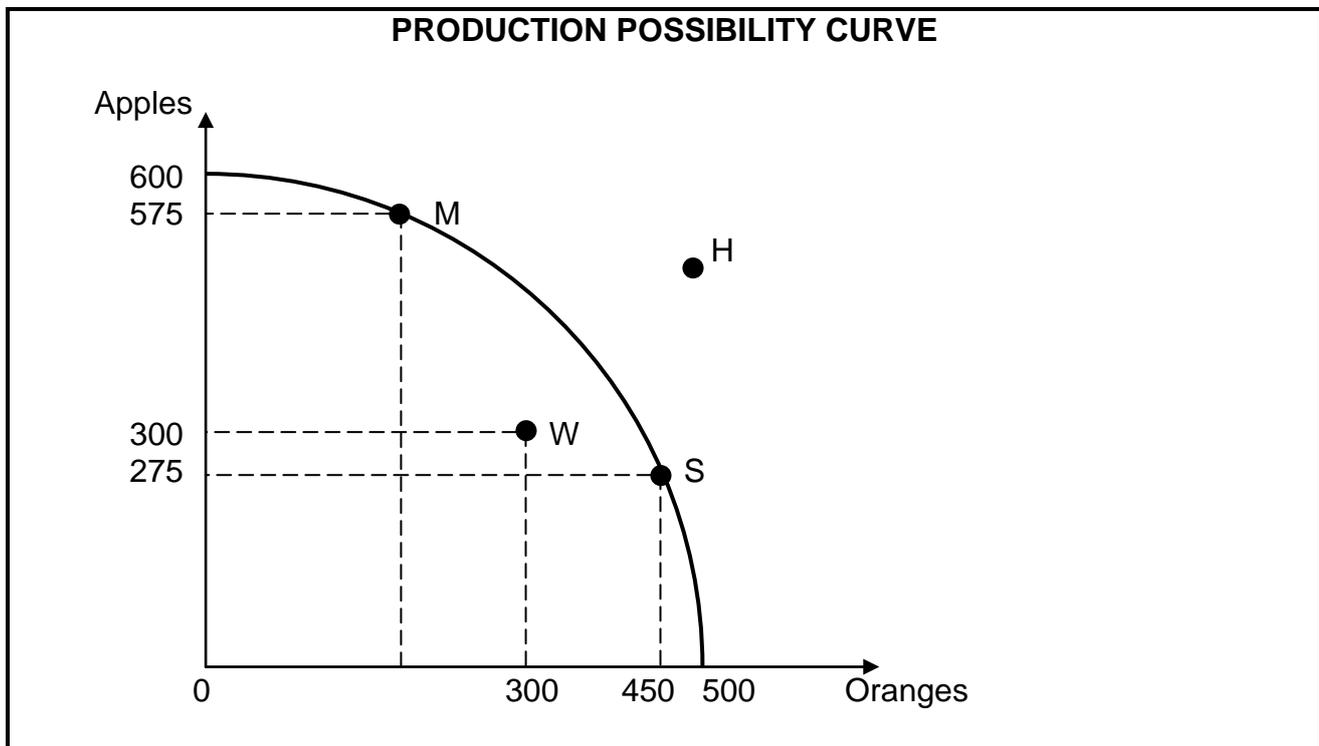
**QUESTION 2: MICROECONOMICS****40 MARKS – 20 MINUTES**

- 2.1 List FOUR characteristics of utility. (4 x 1) (4)
- 2.2 Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



- 2.2.1 Define the *law of demand*. (2)
- 2.2.2 Indicate the original equilibrium price in rand. (1)
- 2.2.3 Describe the slope of the supply curve. (1)
- 2.2.4 Refer to demand curve **DD** and supply curve **SS**.
- (a) Indicate the price, in rand value, at which there will be a surplus on the market.
- (b) Calculate the surplus. Show ALL calculations. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.5 What can producers do if there is a surplus of goods on the market? (2)

- 2.3 Study the graph below on the production possibility curve and answer the questions that follow.



- 2.3.1 What is the purpose of the production possibility curve (PPC)? (2)
- 2.3.2 Is production at point **H** possible? Motivate your answer. (3)
- 2.3.3 Which point is regarded as inefficient? Motivate your answer. (3)
- 2.3.4 How many apples can be produced if all the resources were used in the production of apples? (2)
- 2.4 Explain the characteristics of indifference curves with the aid of a graph. (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.5 Differentiate between *complementary goods* and *substitute goods*. (4 x 2) (8)

**[40]**

**QUESTION 3: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES 40 MARKS – 20 MINUTES**

- 3.1 List FOUR functions of trade unions. (4 x 1) (4)
- 3.2 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

**HIV POSITIVE SCENARIOS IN SOUTH AFRICA – 2008**

PROVINCE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHICH ARE HIV POSITIVE
Limpopo	5 857 622	12,9%
Mpumalanga	3 181 041	7,0%
Gauteng	8 170 386	18,0%
Free State	2 878 993	6,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 308 565	20,5%

[Source: Stats SA, 2010]

- 3.2.1 Which province has the highest number of registered HIV positive people? (2)
- 3.2.2 Calculate the number of people that are HIV positive in Gauteng. Show ALL calculations. (3)
- 3.2.3 What measures can the state and economic sectors use to combat this HIV pandemic? (2)
- 3.2.4 Explain the impact of HIV/Aids on production in labour-intensive industries. (2 x 2) (4)

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

**EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)**

The EPWP aims to create opportunities for the poor and vulnerable through labour-intensive programmes by the government. They focus on the creation of infrastructure and physical services, such as the clearing of plants.

Agreements with clear targets for each province and municipality, clarifying their contributions towards the creation of the four million work opportunities, were signed with all premiers and mayors.

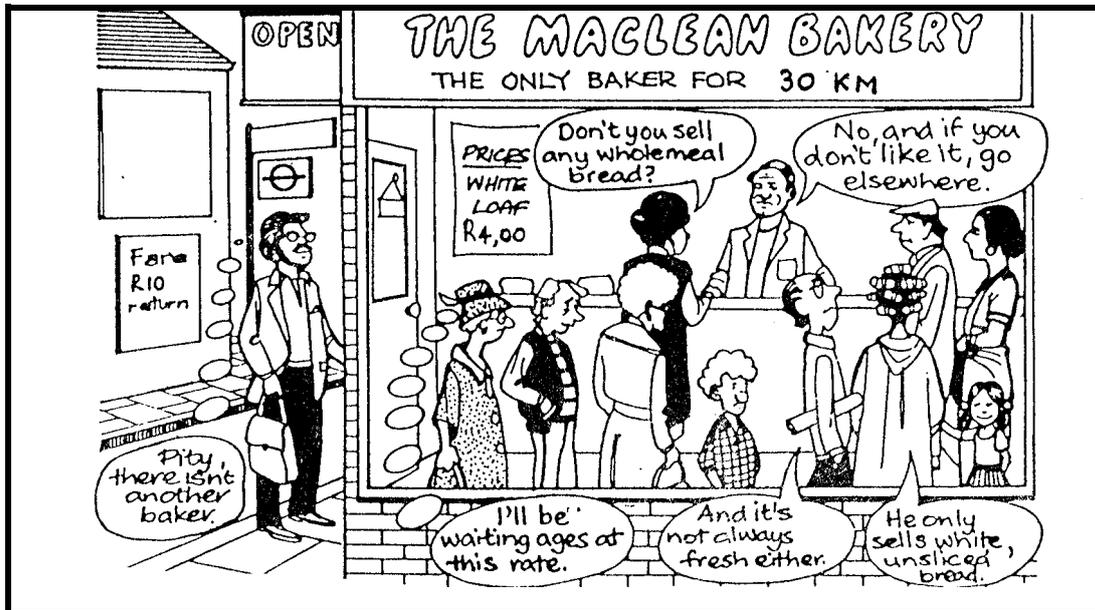
223 568 job opportunities were created between 1 April 2009 and 31 August 2009.

[Adapted from: SA Yearbook, 2009/10]

- 3.3.1 What is meant by *public works programme*? (2)
- 3.3.2 Explain the term *infrastructure*. (2)
- 3.3.3 Who is responsible for implementing The Public Works Programme? (2)
- 3.3.4 Describe, in your own words, how you think the Public Works Programme can achieve poverty relief. (4)
- 3.4 Discuss cost reduction and markets as characteristics of mass production. (2 x 4) (8)
- 3.5 Distinguish between *seasonal unemployment* and *structural unemployment*. (2 x 4) (8)
- [40]**

**QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES**  
**40 MARKS – 20 MINUTES**

- 4.1 List FOUR factors that can change the demand for a good. (4 x 1) (4)
- 4.2 Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



- 4.2.1 Does the cartoon above show an example of a perfect market or a monopoly market? Give a reason. (4)
- 4.2.2 Identify an example of the above market in South Africa. (1)
- 4.2.3 Name another market structure besides a perfect market and a monopoly market. (1)
- 4.2.4 Explain how a second bakery can benefit the people of the town. (2 x 2) (4)

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

**LABOUR DISPUTES SOLVED**

The CCMA is an independent body established in 1996 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, as amended. It does not belong to, nor is controlled by, any political party, trade union or business, even though the CCMA showed a tremendous record of 1 069 400 labour disputes on trial between November 1996 and 31 January 1997. The total number of working days lost as a result of industrial action has decreased by 68% since the introduction of the new Labour Relations Act in 1995.

[Source: *South African Yearbook 2008/2009*]

- 4.3.1 Write the abbreviation *CCMA* in full. (2)
- 4.3.2 Name a goal of the Labour Relations Act. (2)
- 4.3.3 Why, do you think, is it important that the CCMA does not belong to any political party, trade union or business? (2)
- 4.3.4 Why, do you think, is it important to limit the amount of working days lost? (2)
- 4.3.5 Which phrase from the extract above indicates that the introduction of the Labour Relations Act was to the advantage of the economy as a whole? (2)
- 4.4 Explain TWO internal factors that can result in a change of the production possibility curve. (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.5 Briefly discuss the impact unemployment has on the individual. (4 x 2) (8)

**[40]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 80**

**SECTION C**

Answer ONE of the two questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

Your answer will be assessed as follows:

<b>STRUCTURE OF THE ESSAY</b>	<b>MARK ALLOCATION</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	Max. 3
<b>Body:</b>	
• Main part: Discuss/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain/Analyse/ Evaluate/Assess	Max. 24
• In addition: Using a graph/diagram .../Deduce .../Outline/ Briefly explain/Expand on .../Your own opinion	Max. 6
<b>Conclusion</b>	Max. 2
Interpretation/Rubric	Max. 5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>

**QUESTION 5: MICROECONOMICS****40 MARKS – 20 MINUTES**

Discuss the various ways in which the government intervenes in the economy.

In addition, outline the reasons why the government needs to intervene in the economy.

**[40]****QUESTION 6: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES 40 MARKS – 20 MINUTES**

South Africa's transformation to democracy in 1994 has led to serious efforts towards the total change of the lives of ordinary South Africans.

Write an essay on the redress efforts since 1994 and outline the training programmes introduced by the government to transform lives.

**[40]**

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