



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

ECONOMICS

SEPTEMBER 2022

COMMON TEST

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS : 100

TIME : 1½ Hours

This paper consists of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer THREE questions as follows:
 - SECTION A: COMPULSORY
 - SECTION B: Answer any ONE question from this section.
 - SECTION C: Answer any ONE of the two questions.
2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
3. Write the number of each question above each answer.
4. Read the questions carefully and start EACH question on a new page.
5. Leave at least ONE line between subsections of each question.
6. Start each question on a new page.
7. Answer 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 blue or black ink.
10. Non-programmable pocket calculators may be used.
11. Write legibly and present your work neatly.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write ONLY the letter (A-D) next to the question number (1.1.1.-1.1.5.) in the ANSWER BOOK e.g. 1.1.5. D.

- 1.1.1 The situation where a country is able to produce enough goods for its citizens is known as...
- A Self sufficiency
 - B Self-motivation
 - C Surplus production
 - D Self discipline
- 1.1.2 The protection of business from loss of shareholders assets is called ... liability.
- A Controlled
 - B Credit
 - C Limited
 - D unlimited
- 1.1.3 The improvement in the standard of living of the people is referred to as ...
- A Economic freedom
 - B Economic development
 - C Economic integration
 - D Economic growth
- 1.1.4 Businesses that are not registered with government are called...
- A Primary sector
 - B Public sector
 - C Formal sector
 - D Informal sector
- 1.1.5 The condition whereby people who are looking for jobs can be able to find one is called ...
- A Full labour
 - B Full employment.
 - C Frictional employment
 - D Unemployment

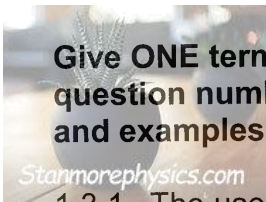
(5X2) (10)

1.2 Choose a description from Column B that matches an item in Column A. Write only the letter next to the question number.

Column A	Column B
1.2.1 Guild	A. The manufacturing of goods in large quantities using capital intensive methods.
1.2.2 Deregulation	B. The industries that are involved in manufacturing goods and services in the country.
1.2.3 Mass production	C. The removal of laws and regulations that hamper the establishment of the private enterprises
1.2.4 Secondary sector	D. A person entering another country without the required documents.
1.2.5 Labour	E. An association of merchants who were responsible to set rules for trade.
1.2.6 Illegal immigrants	F. The implementation of laws that prevent economic growth
	G. The physical and mental effort of human being in production.

(6X1) (6)

1.3 Give ONE term for EACH of the following descriptions. Write only the term to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples WILL NOT be accepted.



1.3.1 The use of machines to do work that can be done by people.

1.3.2 The state where one country's decision is taken by authorities with power from another country.

1.3.3 The government policy whereby laws separate races.

1.3.4 Citizens leaving the country to become a citizen of another country.

(4x1) (4)

Section A: 20

SECTION B

Answer only ONE question in this section.



QUESTION 2

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 List any TWO examples of public cooperation. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Why barter trade was replaced? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Study the picture below and answer questions that follow.

China wants to help build a high-speed train between Johannesburg and Durban.



www.google.com

2.2.1 Identify the type/mode of transport shown above. (1)

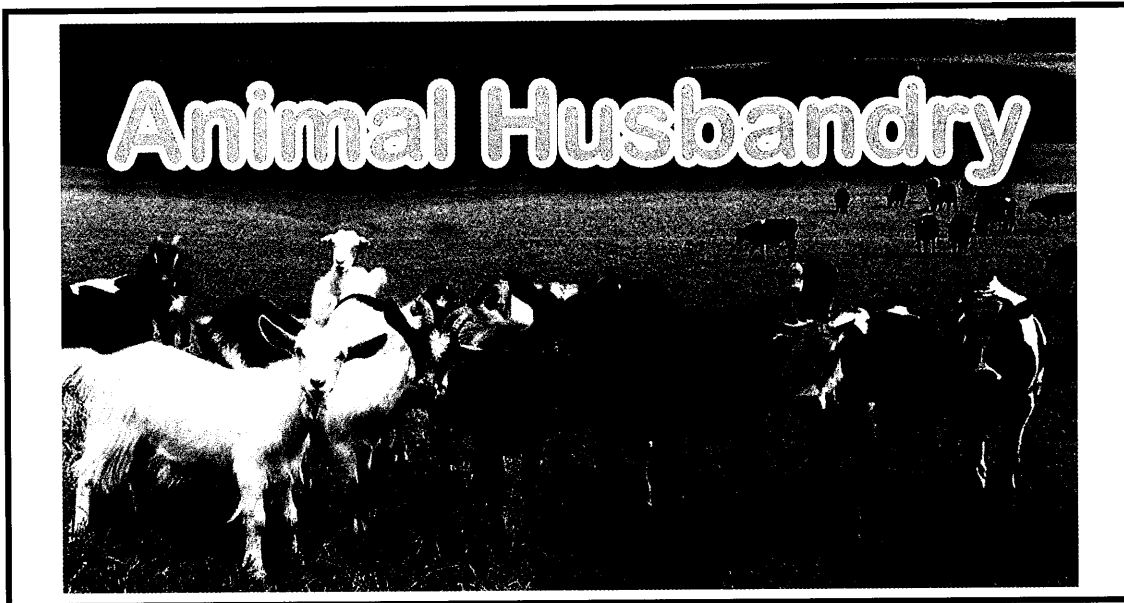
2.2.2 Name One airline operating in South Africa. (1)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the *term trade*. (2)

2.2.4 Why is it important to develop transport? (2)

2.2.5 How can specialization of labour improve the economy? (4)

2.3 Study picture below and answer the following questions.



Google.com

2.3.1 Which type of farming shown in the above picture? (1)

2.3.2 Name the type of product that can be produced from above animal. (1)

2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *Colonialism*. (2)

2.3.4 Explain the role played by mining in the economic development of the country? (2)

2.3.5 How can development of infrastructure promote tourism in South Africa? (4)

2.4 Discuss sources of savings as a method to grow economies. (8)

2.5 How can the African States improve Industrialisation? (8)

[40]



QUESTION 3

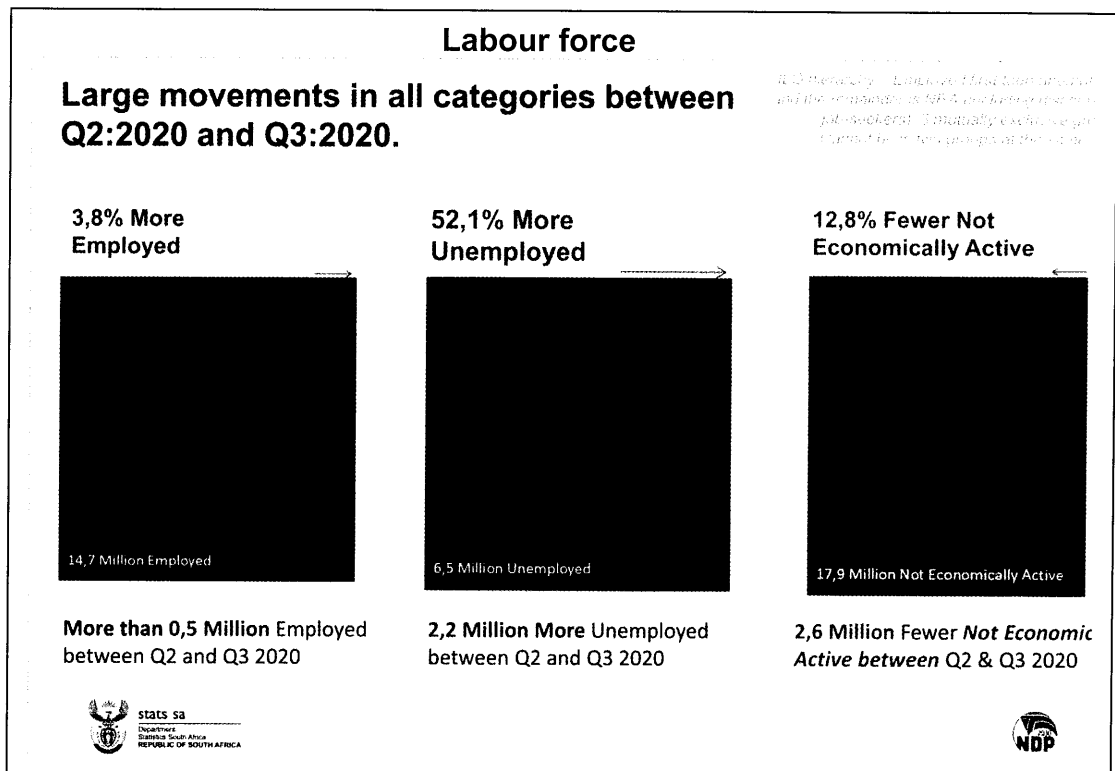
3.1 Answer the following questions.



3.1.1 Name any TWO methods of counting population size. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 Why do people move from rural areas to cities? (2)

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



<http://unsplash.com>

- 3.2.1 How many people were employed between Q2 and Q3 of 2020? (1)
- 3.2.2 What may be the reason for decrease in employed labour during this period? (1)
- 3.2.3 Briefly describe the term *Economically Active Population (EAP)*. (2)
- 3.2.4 Why is it important to prevent child labour? (2)
- 3.2.5 How can use of robotics affect the economy? (4)

3.3. Study the following information and answer questions that follow.

Another record high as 7.9-million people remain jobless in South Africa

South Africa's unemployment rate has hit yet another record high. For the fourth quarter of 2021 it came in at 35,3% of labour force.

The unemployment rate reached a previous record of 34,9% for the third quarter.

Unemployment under the expanded definition decreased by 0,4 percentage points in the fourth quarter.

Source: Anathi Madubela 29 March 2022



- 3.3.1 Identify the highest percentage of unemployment in 2021. (1)
- 3.3.2 What was the cause of an increase in unemployment in 2021? (1)
- 3.3.3 Briefly describe the term full employment (2)
- 3.3.4 Explain the effect of social cost of unemployment in the economy. (2)
- 3.3.5 How can the government solve unemployment? (4)
- 3.4 Discuss factors that promoted economic development during agriculture and mining stage. (8)
- 3.5 Analyse the negative effects of COVID 19 on globalisation? (8)
- [40]**

SECTION C

Answer ONE question from this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

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 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/	Max. 26 Max. 10
Conclusion: Any higher-order conclusion should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned in the body Any opinion or valued judgement on the facts discussed 	Max. 2
TOTAL	40

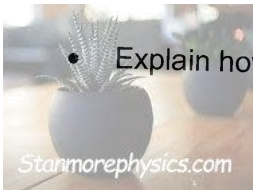
QUESTION 4

- Discuss the phases of a demographic cycle. (26)
 - How can the government control population growth? (10)
- (40)**

QUESTION 5

- Discuss comparative economic systems as a method for government to regulate markets. (26)
- Explain how taxation was used to finance infrastructure during ancient times Any 5 x 2 (10)

TOTAL MARKS: 100





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MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS : 100

This marking guideline consist of 11 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.1.1 A ✓✓

1.1.2 C ✓✓

1.1.3 B ✓✓

1.1.4 D ✓✓

1.1.5 B ✓✓

(5x2) (10)

1.2 MATCHING COLUMNS

1.2.1 E ✓

1.2.2 C ✓

1.2.3 A ✓

1.2.4 B ✓

1.2.5 G ✓

1.2.6 D ✓

(6x1) (6)

1.3 ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

1.3.1 Mechanisation ✓

1.3.2 Colonialism ✓

1.3.3 Segregation ✓

1.3.4 Emigrations ✓

(4x1) (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: [20]

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 List any **TWO** examples of public cooperation.

- Eskom ✓
- Denel ✓
- Transnet ✓

(Accept any relevant correct answer)

(2x1) (2)

2.1.2 Why barter trade was replaced?

- It was difficult to match the value of items in comparison to another. ✓✓
- Facilities to store ripe products were not available. ✓✓
- Bulky commodities were difficult to transport. ✓✓
- Coincidence of wants means that a person should find the other person who have the need for that producer. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

(1x2) (2)

2.2 DATA RESPONSE

2.2.1 Identify the type/mode of transport shown above.

Rail transport. ✓

(1)

2.2.2 Name One airline operating in South Africa.

- SAA ✓
- FlySAfair ✓
- Mango ✓
- Kulula. ✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

(1)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the *term trade*.

- The situation where there is an exchange of goods with goods or money between buyers and sellers. ✓✓

(2)

2.2.4 Why is it important to develop transport?

- To facilitate trade between towns and cities. ✓✓
- To transport large quantities of bulky items to places where there are mostly needed. ✓✓

(Accept any relevant correct answer)

(2)

2.2.5 How can specialization of labour improve the economy?

- People will get more skills to produce diverse products needed by society. ✓✓
- Variety of product increase as people are engaging in specialization. ✓✓
- Specialization can result in mass production and the country can export surplus goods ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

(4)

2.3 DATA RESPONSE

2.3.1 Which type of farming shown in the above picture?

Cattle farming ✓ (1)

2.3.2 Name the type of product that can be produced from above animal.

- Beef polony ✓
 - Beef burgers ✓
- (Accept any relevant correct answer) (1)

2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *Colonialism*.

The policy whereby one country rules another to develop trade for its own benefit. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer) (2)

2.3.4 Explain the role can be played by mining in the economic development of the country?

- Mining is a source of employment for many developing countries. ✓✓
 - Mining attract capital from other countries which improves production of Goods. ✓✓
- (2)

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

2.3.5 How can development of infrastructure promote tourism in South Africa?

- An improvement of communication will make it easy for tourist to book Accommodation. ✓✓
 - Efficient transport system will ensure that visitors arrive at their preferred Destination safely and at the right time. ✓✓
 - Reliable energy system will attract business tourists to South Africa. ✓✓
- (4)

(Accept any other relevant correct answer) [40]

2.4 Discuss sources of savings as a method to grow economies.

- **Corporate savings** ✓: profit that is saved after tax is paid. ✓
 - **Household savings** ✓: The part of household income that is not consumed. ✓
 - **Government savings** ✓: When tax income is more than government expenditure on roads, schools and salaries of public servants. ✓
 - **Foreign savings** ✓: These include foreign aid, loans (debt finance) and direct investment. ✓
- (8)

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

2.5 How can the African States improve Industrialisation?

- By encouraging manufacturing of diversified products for exports. ✓✓
- Encouraging economic co-operation between countries where they use economic unions and free trade areas. ✓✓
- African countries can purchase more efficient machines and tools in order to improve productivity. ✓✓
- Ensuring that economic policies are in line with the aims of the government to develop the economy. ✓✓
- By integrating indigenous knowledge system with recent developed methods to produce goods and services. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer) (8) [40]

QUESTION 3**3.1 Answer the following questions.****3.1.1 Name any TWO methods of counting population size**

- Census ✓
- Pop Survey ✓

(Accept any relevant correct answer)**(2x1) (2)****3.1.2 Why do people move from rural areas to cities?**

- They search for employment and better living conditions in cities.
- Others were displaced by wars or environmental disasters from their place of living. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)**3.2 DATA RESPONSE****3.2.1 How many people were employed between Q2 and Q3 of 2020?**

- 14,7 millions ✓

(1)**3.2.2 What may be the reason for decrease in employed labour during this period?**

- Covid 19 ✓
- Lockdown ✓
- Decrease in tourism ✓

(1)**3.2.3 Briefly describe the term *Economically Active Population (EAP)*.**

- EAP refers to the working age population of 16 to 65 years in the country. ✓✓

(2)**3.2.4 Why is it important to prevent child labour?**

- Child labour deprive children of their right to go to school causing illiteracy to increase in the country. ✓✓
- Children cannot be able to change their status quo of living in poor conditions. ✓✓
- The law on child labour prevents human trafficking whereby labour are exploited to become servants in another country involved in illegal activities. ✓✓

(2)**(Accept any other relevant correct answer)**

3.2.5 How can use of robotics affect the economy?

Positive effects

- Replacement of labour with robots will increase the demand of skilled labour. ✓✓
- Production cost will be lowered and the time of assembly is shortened when using robots. ✓✓
- There will be overproduction of goods which will in turn increase profits. ✓✓

Negative effects.

- There will be a decrease in the demand for labour especially unskilled and semi skilled causing unemployment to rise. ✓✓
- There could be an increase in work accidents caused by machines. ✓✓ (4)

3.3 DATA RESPONSE

3.3.1 Identify the highest percentage of unemployment in 2021. (1)

35,3%✓

3.3.2 What was the cause of an increase in unemployment in 2021?

- Lockdown ✓
- Social unrest ✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer) (1)

3.3.3 Briefly describe the term full employment. (2)

A condition whereby everyone who is willing to work, has employment. ✓✓

3.3.4 Explain the effect of social cost of unemployment in the economy.

- Crime increase as unemployed people try to survive without income. ✓✓
- Real income and spending decline leading to high income inequality. ✓✓
- Younger generation seek employment elsewhere, leaving gap in the workforce. ✓✓
- Encourages xenophobia as workers feel that foreigners are stealing their jobs. ✓✓

(Accept any relevant correct answer) (2)



3.3.5 How can the government solve unemployment?

- By providing free education and training that will increase productivity of Labour force. ✓✓
- By promoting local industry where local people spend more on product made by local suppliers. ✓✓
- Using labour intensive method of technology than capital intensive method. ✓✓
- Use of policies or initiatives that create job opportunities like EPWP, BBBEE, etc. ✓✓

(Accept any relevant correct answer)



3.4 Discuss factors that promoted economic development during agriculture and mining stage.

- Foreign investors were encouraged to invest more money in mining of gold and diamonds as precious stones. ✓✓
- The availability of imported skilled mine workers and artisans increased cheap labour to mining ✓✓
- Adequate roads, railways and communication led to the improvement of growth and development of the mining sector. ✓✓
- The ability of agricultural sector that responded to increased demand for food as population increased also contributed positively to this period. ✓✓
- Farmers were able to meet the increased demand for food that came as a result of sudden population growth.

(Accept any other relevant correct answer)

(8)

3.5 Analyse the negative effects of COVID 19 on globalization.

- Imports decreased as countries close their entry and exit points. ✓✓
- Prices of goods increased because of shortage of certain goods especially food items. ✓✓
- Labour become immobile as borders were closed during lock down. ✓✓
- Cost of production increased as resources could not be shared equally amongst the whole world resulting in inflation. ✓✓
- Government bear the burden as people lose jobs, and requisition of vaccines. ✓✓
- Some companies colluded to manipulate prices higher to increase their profits. ✓✓
- Petrol prices decreased as there was overproduction while transportation was not needed. ✓✓
- Certain businesses like tourism had to close down as they suffered losses. ✓✓

[40]

SECTION C**QUESTION 4**

Discuss the phases of a demographic cycle. (26)

Introduction :

Demographic cycle refers to long term cyclical pattern of the natural growth rate of any population. ✓✓ (2)

(Any other relevant introduction)

Body (main part)

The period of any demographic cycle is divided into:

Phase 1

- There is no birth control and birth rate is very high. ✓✓
- The community is poor and there is absence of medical care and facilities. ✓✓
- The death rate is also high, thus average population growth is low. ✓✓
- Birth control and family planning is not practiced and birth rate remains high. ✓✓
- As living conditions improve, mortality rate decreases. ✓✓
- The natural growth rate is thus higher than phase 1 ✓✓
- The age of the population starts to increase i.e. life expectancy improves. ✓✓

Phase 2:

- Income and living standards improve for many population. ✓✓
- Acceptance of new values by families decrease birth rates and social development take place. ✓✓
- Decrease in death rate is faster than decrease in birth rate causing high natural growth. ✓✓

Phase 3:

- Birth rates decrease faster than death rates causing decline in natural growth. ✓✓

Phase 4

- Birth rate decrease rapidly. ✓✓
- People realise their standard of living can be improved by having lesser children. ✓✓
- Family planning is acceptable by many families and natural growth decrease. ✓✓
- Medical care becomes affordable and death declines. ✓✓
- Blacks are at the beginning, Brown at midway and Indians are almost at exit. ✓✓

Phase 5

- Natural growth rate is low and it starts to level out. ✓✓
- Births and deaths are low. ✓✓
- The average age of old population increase e.g. European countries are in this phase. ✓✓
- The standard of living continue to improve as natural growth declined. ✓✓ (26)

Additional part**How can the government control population growth?**

- By improving the living condition of people through improved education. ✓✓
- Effective family planning and birth control can reduce fertility rates. ✓✓
- Improving the status of women i.e. addressing gender issues to prevent people from taking women as a bearer of children only. ✓✓
- Alleviating poverty to remove the myth of children as a security for household. ✓✓
- Providing employment opportunities and women get income and see the need to decrease fertility. ✓✓
- Awareness campaigns through education can be used to teach them about the importance of family planning. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant response)**(5x2) (10)****Conclusion**

In South Africa there is a mixture of stages 3&4 as population increases due to migration more than birth. ✓✓

(Accept any relevant and correct conclusion)**(2)****(40)**

QUESTION 5

Discuss comparative economic systems as a method for government to regulate markets. (26)

Introduction:

Economic system is the mechanism that communicates the wants of consumers to producers. ✓✓

(Any other correct relevant introduction) (2)

Body : Main Part**1. Traditional system**

- Methods of production are prescribed by habits, customs and tradition. ✓✓
- The manorial system /feudalism where large population work as peasants and landlords as owners is part of traditional society. ✓✓

2. The command system (centrally planned economy)

- A system where the government's plan what will be produced with available resources, how goods will be distributed. ✓✓
- It entails socialism and communism. ✓✓

Characteristics:**Socialism****Communism**

- Most factors of production are owned by government. ✓✓
All factors of production are owned by government ✓✓
- Key industries like banks and utilities are owned by government. ✓✓
- All economic activities are centrally planned. ✓✓
- Private ownership is allowed to a varying degree. ✓✓
- Workers have little choice of jobs. ✓✓
- People may choose their occupation but most work for the government. ✓✓
- Consumers have little choice when shopping as everything is produced by the state. ✓✓
- Government control wages and rent. ✓✓
- People have little personal freedom. ✓✓
-

3. The market system (Capitalism)

- Most factors of production are privately owned. ✓✓
- Decision making is decentralised and there is minimal government intervention. ✓✓
- The market/ Private individuals determines what to produce and how to distribute it. ✓✓
- Hard work and willingness is important for success. ✓✓
- The driving force behind all activities is profit. ✓✓
- Examples of countries who used this system are Russia , China , Cuba etc✓

4. Mixed economy

- Has the features of both Capitalism and Communism. ✓✓
- Most factors of production are privately owned, but government regulates the economy. ✓✓
- Goods and services are produced by private individuals and firms. ✓✓
- The public sector provides infrastructure and public serviced like schools, clinics and utilities. ✓✓
- Government also provide welfare services to the poor, and elderly. ✓✓
- Example of countries using this system are South Africa , Brazil , Germany✓

Additional Part

Explain how taxation was used to finance infrastructure during ancient times

Financing of infrastructure through tax was done by using the following:

- Poll tax-This was individual tax which was progressive I.e. the landlord paid 520 times more than the peasants. ✓✓
- Income tax was also imposed on the wealthy, office holders and clergy. ✓✓
- Excise duties were raised on essential commodities like grain and meat. ✓✓
- Inheritance tax was imposed in places to provide retirement benefit to military. ✓✓
- Toll tax was paid for transportation of goods from one region to the other. ✓✓
- Custom duties applied on imports and exports too. ✓✓
- Land and property tax, sales tax was paid by businesses and individuals. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

Any (2 x 5) (10)

Conclusion

- South Africa is using mixed economic system. It encourages people to be innovative and contribute to economy while taking care for those who are poor. ✓✓

(2)

(Accept any other correct relevant conclusion)



GRAND TOTAL: [100]