



## education

Department:  
Education  
North West Provincial Government  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### DISTRICT ASSESSMENT

SUBJECT:

ECONOMICS

GRADE:

11

FORM OF ASSESSMENT:

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC:

FACTORS OF PRODUCTION, CIRCULAR FLOW AND  
QUALITATIVE ELEMENTS

MARKS:

50

DATE:

17 FEBRUARY 2026

DURATION:

1 HOUR

NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

LEARNERS SURNAME AND NAME:

MARKS OBTAINED:

SUBJECT TEACHER:

IN-SCHOOL MODERATOR:

EXTERNAL MODERATOR/S

THIS TASK CONSIST OF 4 PAGES

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. This task should be written in class under controlled conditions
2. under strict supervision
3. Write neatly and legibly
4. Answer all question
5. Read questions carefully
6. Number according to the numbering system in the question paper
7. Use a black and blue pen to answer question. Responds written in pencil will not be awarded marks.



## QUESTION 1: FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

1.1 Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow

### Graduation ceremony of EPWP Participants who were trained in Apprenticeship Programme to address marginalised groups



The Premier together with the MEC responsible for the Department of Roads and Public Works, launch the Phase V of EPWP and handed over certificates to learners who were trained in Artisan Development Programme on the 23 May 2024. Addressing the attendees, the Premier said in the context of addressing unemployment rate and the shortage of critical skills, government will continue to provide opportunities for youth to be able to obtain formal qualification and actively contribute to the economy in the province.

This three years training Programme was implemented in partnership with the Manufacturing, Engineering and Related Services Sector and Education Training Authority (MerSETA) and Phakamile Mabija training provider. The Premier also said that the objective of the Phase V of EPWP in the Province is to create 112 000 work opportunities by 2029 and emphasised that the province is confident that it will achieve the set targets.

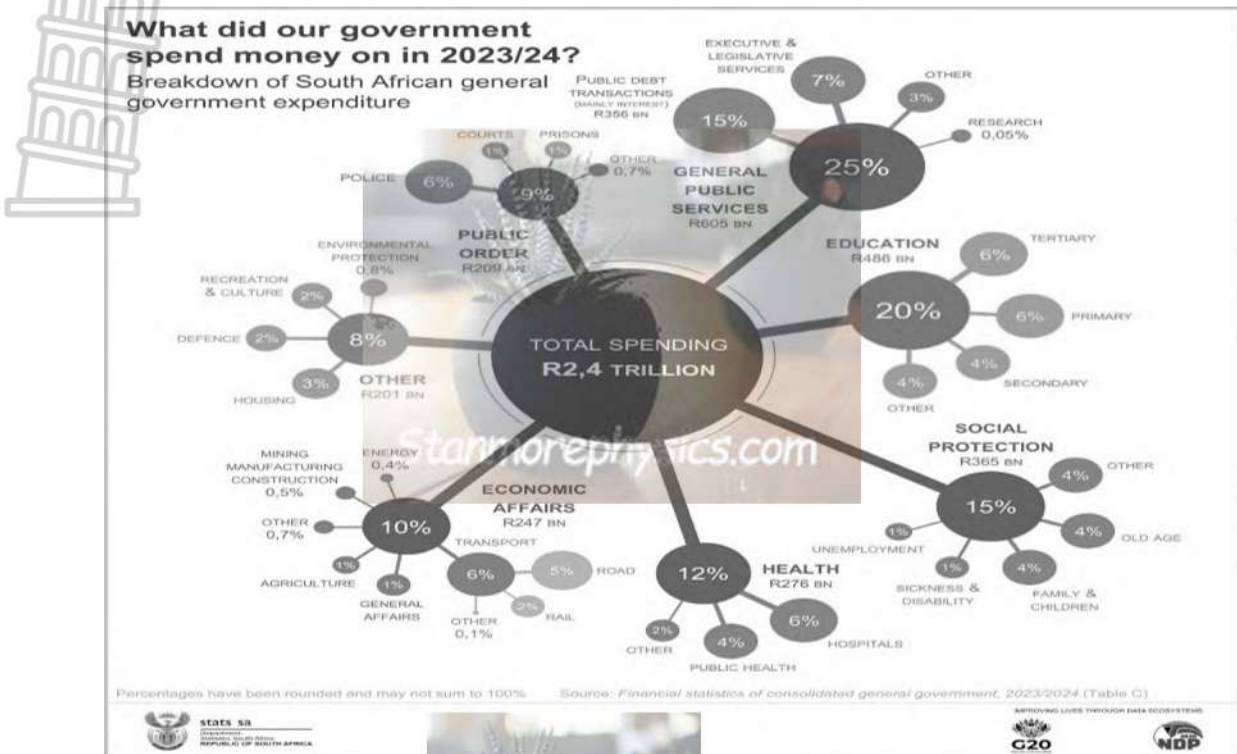
[Adapted from Newsletter EPWP 2024 June]

- 1.1.1 Identify the age group which is intended to benefit from EPWP programmes (1)
- 1.1.2 Name any ONE sector which participated in the training programme. (1)
- 1.1.3 Briefly explain the concept *marginalised groups*. (2)
- 1.1.4 Analyse how Phase V of the EPWP could reduce inequality among marginalised communities. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.2 Briefly explain the availability and use of factors of production as methods of growing the economy. (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.3 Evaluate the success of EPWP in addressing poverty and unemployment. (8)

[25]

**QUESTION 2: CIRCULAR FLOW AND QUANTITATIVE ELEMENTS**

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



2.1.1 Identify the category with the largest spending item of total expenditure? (1)

2.1.2 Briefly describe the concept *final consumption expenditure by the government*. (2)

2.1.3 How will an increase in income taxes affect government spending? (2)

2.1.4 Why is it important for the government to analyse and prepare annual budget. (4)

2.2 Differentiate between final goods and intermediate goods. (8)

2.3 Analyse consumption expenditure by government in improving the standard of living? (8)

[25]  
**TOTAL MARK: 50**



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### DISTRICT ASSESSMENT

**SUBJECT:** ECONOMICS

**GRADE:** 11

**FORM OF ASSESSMENT:** ASSIGNMENT/MARKING GUIDELINE

**TOPIC:** FACTORS OF PRODUCTION, CIRCULAR FLOW AND QUALITATIVE ELEMENTS

**MARKS:** 50

**DATE:** 17 FEBRUARY 2026

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**IN-SCHOOL MODERATOR:**

**EXTERNAL MODERATOR/S**

THIS MARKING GUIDELINE CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES

## QUESTION 1: FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

### 1.1 Data Response



**1.1.1 Identify the age group which is intended to benefit from EPWP programmes**

- The youth aged 16 to 35, women and people with disabilities ✓ (1)

**1.1.2 Name any ONE sector which participated in the training programme.**

- Manufacturing Sector ✓
- Engineering and Related Services Sector ✓
- Education Training Authority (MerSETA) ✓
- Phakamile Mabija training Sector ✓ (1)

**1.1.3 Briefly explain the concept *marginalised groups*.**

- Marginalized groups are communities excluded from mainstream social, economic, and political life due to systemic bias, discrimination, and power imbalances. ✓✓ (2)  
(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**1.1.4 Analyse how Phase V of the EPWP could reduce inequality among marginalised communities.**

- Phase V of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) could reduce inequality by creating 112,000 work opportunities, particularly targeting unemployed youth and low-income communities. ✓✓
- Marginalised groups often lack access to formal employment and skills training. By providing structured work opportunities and accredited training. ✓✓
- The programme promotes income generation, skills acquisition, and improved employability, which can narrow economic disparities. ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (3 x 2) (6)

**1.2 Briefly explain the availability and use of factors of production as methods of growing the economy.**

- Natural resources: Sustainable use of natural resources to create goods and services. ✓✓
- Natural resources should be used in such a way that future generations will be able to meet their needs. ✓✓
- Land can be used for new purposes that will render better returns. ✓✓
- Labour force: the total working population must increase in relation to the total population. ✓✓
- Knowledge and skills of the labour force should be increased through education. ✓✓



- Capital investment: should be increased. ✓✓
  - New capital layout must be created and existing layouts should be expanded. ✓✓
  - This will increase the production capacity of a country. ✓✓
  - Entrepreneurship: should be encouraged. More businesses open and more employment opportunities arise. ✓✓
  - Technology must improve. Better production techniques can be developed to increase productivity. ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
- (Accept any other correct relevant response)  
(Maximum of 4 marks for mere listing of facts)

### 1.3 Evaluate the success of EPWP in addressing poverty and unemployment.

- Income support, participation increases household income and improves food security for beneficiaries. ✓✓
- From a welfare perspective, this makes EPWP an effective poverty alleviation mechanism, particularly in rural and marginalised communities. ✓✓
- The program provides essential skills and work experience, particularly for previously unemployed individuals. ✓✓
- Targeting vulnerable groups, it has effectively targeted women and youth for participation, with a significant percentage of participants being female. ✓✓(8)  
(Accept any other correct relevant response)

[25]

## QUESTION 2: CIRCULAR FLOW AND QUANTITATIVE ELEMENTS

### 2.1 Data Response.

#### 2.1.1 Identify the category with the largest spending item of total expenditure?

- General public services ✓ (1)

#### 2.1.2 Briefly describe the concept *final consumption expenditure by the government*.

- Indicates how government uses its income to finance goods and services needed by the public sector. ✓✓ (2)  
(Accept any other correct relevant response)

#### 2.1.3 How will an increase in income taxes affect government spending?

- It will increase government revenue, which can allow for higher public spending or reduced deficits. ✓✓
- Social spending will increase which results in well-being of society. ✓✓
- Increase in overall performance of the economy through infrastructure projects earmarked for development and investment. ✓✓
- Decrease in public debts and borrowing from financial institutions e.g., IMF. ✓✓ (2)  
(Accept any other correct relevant response).



### 2.1.4 Why is it important for the government to analyse and prepare annual budget.

- To ensure efficient allocation of scarce resources to priority sectors such as health, education, and infrastructure. ✓✓
  - To plan and control government revenue and expenditure, preventing overspending and large budget deficits. ✓✓
  - To promote economic stability by using fiscal policy to manage inflation, unemployment, and economic growth. ✓✓
  - To ensure accountability and transparency in how public funds are collected and spent. ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response). (4)

## 2.2 Differentiate between final goods and intermediate goods.

### Final Goods

- Are goods and services that are bought by the ultimate user to satisfy a need or want. ✓✓
- The buyers of these goods and services have no intention to further transform these goods and services to resell them. ✓✓
- The final goods and services can be either consumer goods and services or capital goods, such as machines. ✓✓
- Capital goods are regarded as final goods, since they are not going to be processed further for resale. ✓✓
- Final goods and services are bought on the product markets by the four participants in the economy. ✓✓
- Have reached the final stage in the production process and have the characteristics of form utility. ✓✓
- Final goods and services can be divided into durable goods, semi-durable and non-durable goods. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response) (Max 4 marks)

### Intermediate goods and services

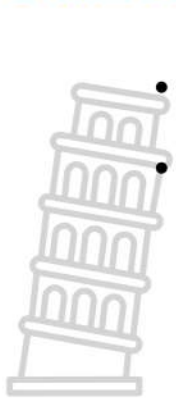
- Intermediate goods and services are those goods and services that are used in the production of other goods and services. ✓✓
- In order to produce final goods and services, intermediate goods are combined and processed. ✓✓
- Include all goods and services that are not directly consumed which are usually bought by manufacturers. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct response) (Max 4 marks)

(Maximum of 4 marks for mere listing of facts)

## 2.3 Analyse consumption expenditure by government in improving the standard of living?

- Issuing of social grants closes the gap between the rich and the poor. ✓✓
- Construction of infrastructure leads to employment opportunities. ✓✓



- Provision of free education improves literacy and numeracy rate. ✓✓
  - Provision of quality health services increases life expectancy and reduced death rates. ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant answer)

(8)

[25]

**TOTAL MARK: 50**

