



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
CAPRICORN NORTH DISTRICT

**NATIONAL SENIOR
CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

ECONOMICS
TERM TEST 2
SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS: 100

TIME: 1.5 HOURS

This question paper consists of 11 pages



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer **THREE** questions as follows in the **ANSWER BOOK**.

SECTION A : COMPULSORY

SECTION B: Answer any **ONE** of the two questions.

SECTION C : Answer any **ONE** of the two questions

2. Write the question number above each answer.
3. Answer only the required numbers of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will not be marked.
4. 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.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Read the questions carefully.
7. Start each question on a new page.
8. Leave 2-3 lines between sub sections of questions.
9. Use only black or blue ink.
10. You may use a non- programmable pocket calculator.
11. Write legible and present your work neatly.

SECTION A: COMPULSARY**QUESTION 1****20 MARKS – 30 MINUTES**

- 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, for example 1.1.6. D.

1.1.1 When a person's fixed place of residence is in a rural area, and he/she migrates for work purposes, it is known as ...

- A immigration
- B circuit migration
- C emigration.
- D urbanisation

1.1.2 One nation made up of many people with a mix of culture, ages, genders, languages and religious

- A geographic
- B demographic
- C diversity
- D universal



1.1.3 The act which lays down minimum conditions for workers and employers alike is known as

- A Labour Relations Act (LRA)
- B Employment Equity Act (EEA)
- C Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA)
- D Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)

1.1.4 The laws that were put in place to govern the commercial activities are known as ... law.

- A common
- B mercantile
- C political
- D order



1.1.5 The process whereby labour is replaced by machinery is known as ...

- A mechanization
- B capital intensive production
- C labour force participation rate
- D labour intensive production

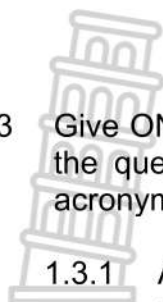
(5x 2) (10)

- 1.2 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A-F) next to the question numbers (1.2.1. to 1.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Nomadic 1.2.2 Public Finance 1.2.3 Savings 1.2.4 Unemployment 1.2.5 Urbanization 1.2.6 Demographic cycle	A Deals with government revenue and expenditure. B When people move from place to place in search of food water and grazing C A demographic model showing the trends of how a nation's growth rates have changed over time. D D. The difference between income and spending E A situation where members of the labour force are without work F Largest portion of population is in developed than in developing countries. G The degree to which people from the countryside concentrate in urban areas.

(6 x 1) (6)

- 1.3 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next 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 A business structure that features transferable shares and limited liability for shareholders

1.3.2 A committee that is elected by workers in a work environment.

1.3.3 The number of years a person is expected to live from birth to death.

1.3.4 A system in which resources are produced, distributed and consumed in the economy.

(4 x 1) (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: [20]



SECTION B

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

QUESTION 2:**40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

2.1 Answer the following questions.

- 2.1.1 How did the development of towns and cities contribute to early economic development? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.2 How does an increase in the size of the labour force benefit the economy? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow

Grocery Stokvels & Savings Clubs

In this category of Stokvel, members typically contribute a fixed amount of money toward the purchasing of groceries at the end of the year. The Stokvel buying season peaks between the beginning of November and the middle of December, and purchases are made at outlets geared towards bulk purchases.

In this form of Stokvel, members contribute a fixed amount of money to a common pool at regular intervals, and each member receives a lump sum equal to their monthly contribution at the end of the cycle, usually annually.

Source: National Stockvel association of South Africa

- 2.2.1 Identify the type of savings that is geared towards bulk purchases. (1)
- 2.2.2 Name any other category of Stockvel. (1)
- 2.2.3 Briefly describe the term *surplus* (2)
- 2.2.4 How can people be encouraged to save? (2)
- 2.2.5 Why is saving important to an economy? (4)

- 2.3. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

South Africa 's labour force participation by gender

In South Africa, the labour force participation rate for women in Q2:2022 is 53,0% as compared to 64,4% for men, a gap of 11,4 percentage points. The absorption rate represents the share of the working age population that is actually used by the economy. Women have the lowest absorption rate at 34,2% in Q2:2022, lower than their male counterparts at 43,4%. The noticeable gap between men and women in terms of absorption rate can be observed over the period 2012 – 2022.

Women who do find work are usually employed in vulnerable employment (often characterised by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult work conditions) compared to men. 5,8% of employed women occupy management positions, compared to 9,8% of employed men.

Source: Adapted from Stats SA Q bulletin

- 2.3.1 Name the institution responsible for publishing labour statistics. (1)
- 2.3.2 Give an example of poor working conditions that women experience as part of the labour force (1)
- 2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *labour force participation rate* (2)
- 2.3.4 Why is it important for an economy to create jobs and improve labour market performance? (2)
- 2.3.5 How can the government ensure equal opportunities between male and female members of the labour force/ (4)
- 2.4 Briefly discuss the effect of Covid19 on the labour force in South Africa. (8)
- 2.5 Distinguish between *economic growth* and *economic development*. (8)

[40]

QUESTION 3: LABOUR RELATIONS

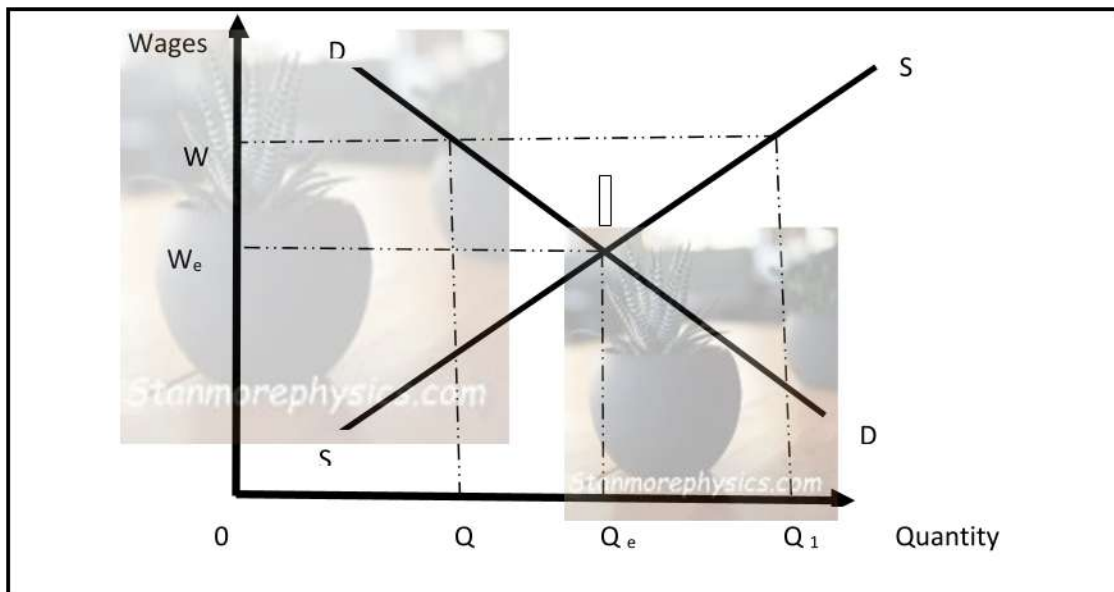
40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Name TWO participants in the collective bargaining process. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 Why are trade unions important in the workplace? (1 x 2) (2)

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



3.2.1 Identify the product traded in the market above. (1)

3.2.2 How much labour is supplied at wage level W ? (1)

3.2.3 Briefly explain the term *wage rate* (2)

3.2.4 How does population growth affect equilibrium wages? (2)

3.2.5 What can workers do to earn better wages? (4)

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



The Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, Act 130 of 1993, is the governing Act that deals with occupational injuries and diseases. The aim of the COIDA is to provide for Compensation in the case of disablement caused by occupational injuries or diseases, sustained or contracted by employees in the course of their employment, or death resulting from such injuries or disease; and to provide for matters connected therewith. The COIDA basically prevents employees covered by the Act from suing their employers for damages in terms of common law.

Source: Briefly news

- 3.3.1 Identify the act that provides for compensation of employees' injury on duty. (1)
- 3.3.2 Name any other act that protects the rights of workers in the workplace. (1)
- 3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *strike action*. (2)
- 3.3.4 Explain the importance of workplace forums (2)
- 3.3.5 How do employer and employees benefit from the labour court? (4)
- 3.4 Briefly discuss the functions of the CCMA in dispute resolution. (8)
- 3.5 Evaluate the government's success in improving Rights of Workers at the workplace (8)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: [40]

SECTION C

Answer any ONE question. Write your answers in the spaces provided. Marks: 10

Answer any ONE of the two questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK. Ensure that your answer follows the structure indicated below in order to obtain maximum marks:



ession/ Examine/ Crit
 inguish/Differentiate

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QUESTION 4

40 MINUTES -40 MARKS

- Discuss in detail the regulation of markets under the following sub-headings:
 - State involvement.
 - Taxation and mobilization of finance for investment in infrastructure.
 - Capitalism as an economic system. (26)
- How has an increase in the demand for goods and services contributed to Industrial development. (10)

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[40]

QUESTION 5

40 MINUTES -40 MARKS

- Discuss in detail South African labour force in detail under the following headings:
 - Age and composition
 - Employment and unemployment
 - Geographical distribution (26)
- Evaluate the impact of minimum wage on the demand and supply of labour. (10)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

GRAND TOTAL: 100



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**NATIONAL SENIOR
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GRADE 10

**ECONOMICS
MARKING GUIDELINES**

SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS: 100

This marking guidelines consists of 15 pages

SECTION A: COMPULSARY

QUESTION 1

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1.1.1 D- urbanization. ✓✓
- 1.1.2 B-demographic ✓✓
- 1.1.3 C -Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) ✓✓
- 1.1.4. B- mercantile ✓✓
- 1.1.5 B -Capital intensive production ✓✓

(5x2)(10)

1.2. MATCHING ITEMS:

- 1.2.1 B✓ When people move from place to place in search of food water and grazing
- 1.2.2 A✓ Deals with government revenue and expenditure.
- 1.2.3 D. ✓ The difference between income and spending
- 1.2.4 E✓ A situation where members of the labour force are without work
- 1.2.5 G✓ The degree to which people from the countryside concentrate in urban areas.
- 1.2.6 C✓ A demographic model showing the trends of how a nation's growth rates have changed over time.

(6x1)(6)

1.3. GIVE THE TERM

1.3.1 Limited liability company✓

1.3.2 Work place forum✓

1.3.3 Life expectancy✓

1.3.4 Economic system. ✓

(4X1)(4)

TOTAL SECTION A: [20]

SECTION B

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

QUESTION 2:

40 MARKS

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 How did the development of towns and cities contribute to the early economic development?

- led to emergence of entrepreneurs✓
- It created markets for manufactured products such as clothing, food, furniture, and services like transport and accommodation ✓
- created good markets for agricultural products✓
- Increased in income, savings and investments✓ (2x1)(2)

2.1.2 How does an increase in the size of the labour force benefit the economy?

- An increase in the size of the labour force will lead to an increase in production of goods and services. ✓✓
- This implies a real GDP increase and economic growth takes place. ✓✓

- Economic growth makes economic development and better living standards possible. ✓✓
- A larger labour force results in an expansion of tax bases. ✓✓(Any 1x2)(2)

2.2 DATA RESPONSE:

2.2.1 Identify the type of savings that is geared towards bulk purchases.

- Grocery Stockvel ✓ (1)

2.2.2 Name any other category of Stockvel.

- Savings Clubs/Burial Societies/Investment Clubs/Social Clubs/Borrowing Stokvels. ✓ (1)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the term *surplus*

- The part of income that is in excess of what was used. ✓✓ (2)

2.2.4 How can people be encouraged to save?

- Educating them on the future benefits of saving money and preparing a budget. ✓✓
- Making available good rate of return by financial institutions. ✓✓ (2)

2.2.5 Why is saving important to an economy?

- It makes funds available for investment by businesses. ✓✓
 - It provides reserves to banks for borrowing by consumers. ✓✓
 - It reduces a need for a country to borrow which would increase its debt. ✓✓
- (2x2)(4)

(Accept any relevant answer)

2.3 DATA RESPONSE:



2.3.1 Name the institution responsible for publishing labour statistics.

- Statistics South Africa ✓ (1)

2.3.2 Give an example of poor working conditions that women experience as part of the labour force

- Inadequate earnings/low productivity/difficult working conditions. ✓ (1)

2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *labour force participation rate*

- The number of people in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any relevant response)

2.3.4 Why is it important for an economy to create jobs and improve labour market performance?

- To reduce unemployment, stimulate aggregate demand and increase economic growth. ✓✓ (2)

2.3.5 How can the government ensure equal opportunities between male and female members of the labour force

- Through legislation that outlaws gender based discrimination in the workplace. ✓✓
- They can enforce compliance with the programmes that seek to attain redress. ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

2.4 Briefly discuss the effect of Covid19 on labour force.

- Many members of the labour lost jobs and their source of livelihood. ✓✓
 - There has been an insignificant growth in the economy which led to a decline in demand for labour ✓✓



- The standard of living of the majority of workers has declined, due to reduced or no income ✓✓
- The chances of labour earning better wages diminished. ✓✓

(2x4)(8)

(Accept any relevant response)

2.5 Distinguish between *economic growth* and *economic development*.

Economic growth

- It is the increase in the production of goods and services of a country within a given period. ✓✓
- It is measured by comparing real GDP from one year to another ✓✓.
- It is concerned with goods and services ✓✓.

(Max 4)

(Accept any other correct relevant response.)

Economic development

- It is the improvement in the standard of living of the entire population. ✓✓
- It is concerned with people and human development. ✓✓
- It deals with issues such as education, literacy, healthcare, employment and environmental sustainability. ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response.)

(Max 4)

[40]

QUESTION 3: LABOUR RELATIONS

40 MARKS

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Name any TWO participants in the collective bargaining process.

- Employer ✓
- Trade union ✓

(2x1)(2)

3.1.2 Why are trade unions important in the workplace?

- The unions champion equal rights and fair pay for workers. ✓✓

(2)

(Accept any relevant response)

3.2 DATA RESPONSE:



3.2.1 Identify the product traded in the market above.

- Labour ✓ (1)

3.2.2 How much labour is supplied at wage level W?

- Q_1 ✓ 1)

3.2.3 Briefly explain the term *wage rate*

- The amount of base wage paid to a worker per unit of time (as per hour or day) or per unit of output if on piecework. ✓✓ (2)

3.2.4 How does population growth affect equilibrium wages?

- A growing population will lead to an over-supply of labour, and a decrease in the equilibrium wage. ✓✓ (2)

3.2.5 What can workers do to earn better wages?

- By improving their skills through education and training, as well as skills development programmes. ✓✓
They can display an acceptable work ethic, which will make them indispensable. ✓✓ (2x2)(4)

(Accept any relevant response)

3.3 DATA RESPONSE:



3.3.1 Identify the act that provides for compensation of employees' injury on duty.

- The Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, No 130 of 1993 (COIDA) ✓ (1)

3.3.2 Name any other act that protects the rights of workers in the workplace.

- The Basic Conditions of Employment Act/ Labour Relations Act/ National Minimum Wage Act/ Employment Equity Act/ Unemployment Insurance Act/ Occupational Health and Safety. ✓ (Any 1x1)(1)

3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *strike action*.

- A situation in which a group of workers refuse to work because they are not satisfied with their pay, working conditions, etc. ✓✓ (2)

3.3.4 Explain the importance of workplace forums

- To encourage employee participation in the workplace with the goal of promoting their interests and the efficiency of businesses. ✓✓ (2)

3.3.5 How do employer and employees benefit from the labour court?

- - The Labour court helps to resolve their industrial relations disputes. ✓✓
 - It acts as a Court of last resort, i.e. local dispute resolution arrangements in the organisation should have been fully utilised before a case comes to the labour Court. ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

3.4 Briefly discuss the functions of the CCMA in dispute resolution.

- Conciliates workplaces disputes. ✓✓
- Arbitrates disputes that remain unresolved. ✓✓
- Facilitate the establishment of workplace forums and statutory councils ✓✓



- Offer advice and training on labour relations, e.g. disciplinary procedures, affirmative action. ✓✓
- Help to establish workplace forums. ✓✓
- Give advice on getting legal advice. ✓✓ (5x2)(10)
 (Accept any relevant response)

3.5 Evaluate the government's success in improving Rights of Workers at the workplace

- Everyone has the right to fair labour practices. ✓✓
- Every worker has a right to protest. ✓✓
- Every worker has the right to form and join a trade union and participate in the union activities ✓✓
- Every employer has the right to form and join an employer organisation and participate in the organisation activities ✓✓
- Every trade union, employer organisation and employer has the right to engage in collective bargaining. ✓✓
 (Accept any relevant response) (5x2)(10)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: [40]

SECTION C

QUESTION 4

40 MARKS

- **Discuss in detail the regulation of markets under the following sub-headings:**
 - State involvement.
 - Taxation and mobilization of finance for investment in infrastructure.
 - Capitalism as an economic system. (26)
- How has an increase in the demand for goods and services contributed to Industrial development. (10)

INTRODUCTION

Powerful states with well-resourced central governments developed through the unification of city and feudal states, hence changes in political authority supported the expansion of international trade. ✓✓

(Accept any correct relevant response)

MAIN PART

State involvement.

- The feudal system faded and eventually collapsed. ✓✓
- Wealthy individuals and government join forces and they back the discovery voyages. ✓✓
- Government involvement in the market grew because governments benefit from taxes, tariffs, custom duties, etc ✓✓
- **During the period 1300 -1800 powerful nations encourage voyages of discovery to:**
 - Find gold and silver to increase their wealth. ✓✓

- Provide
- Establish

ization and

- in infrastructure
duction of goods and
projects through colle
ough private busines
s, ports, government

- This is an economic and social system in which private individuals and businesses produce goods and services by means of price mechanism.
- The factors of production are privately owned.
- Economic activities are organized through markets. ✓✓

- ts. ✓✓✓
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- Consumer
 - There is
- ADDITION**

ADDITIONAL PART

Explain how an increase in the demand for goods and services contributed to Industrial development.

- An increased in demand for goods, resulted in the need for more cost-effective methods of production, which led to the rise of mechanization and the factory system. ✓✓
- The goods were manufactured on large scale in the factories. ✓✓
- The factory system was characterized by division of labour. ✓✓
- Technological innovations led to ever-increasing productivity, while requiring less human energy. ✓✓
- Greater volume and variety of factory-produced goods were manufactured which raised the standard of living of many people. ✓✓

$$(5 \times 2)(10)$$

(Accept any relevant answer)

CONCLUSION

The involvement of government in regulating markets provided a strong foundation for economic growth and development, hence every economy requires the support from the government. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any relevant answer)

[40]

QUESTION 5

40 MARKS

- Discuss in detail South African labour force in detail under the following headings:
 - Age and composition
 - Employment and unemployment
 - Geographical distribution (26 marks)
- Evaluate the impact of minimum wage on the demand and supply of labour. (10 marks)

INTRODUCTION

South Africa has a productive and industrialised economy with many characteristics associated with developing countries including division of labour between formal and informal sectors. ✓✓ (2)

Accept any other relevant correct response

BODY

MAIN PART

AGE COMPOSITION

- Labour force between the ages of 15 and 65 ✓✓
- There is an aging labour force in South Africa, with a large component of unemployed youth. ✓✓
- The increase in the age of the working population is because people are working until they reach retirement age, for financial reasons. ✓✓
- There is an aging labour force in South Africa, with a large component of unemployed youth. ✓✓

- The increase in the age of the working population is because people are working until they reach retirement age, for financial reasons. ✓✓



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- South Africa has an increasingly high unemployment rate. ✓✓
 - Highest among unskilled and semi-skilled workers. ✓✓
 - Agricultural provinces are the worst affected. ✓✓
 - Youth unemployment continues to grow in the country ✓✓
 - Youth between the ages of 15 to 34 years. ✓✓
 - The economy has to generate more job opportunities to decrease the rate of unemployment. ✓✓
 - Trading industry has the highest employment rate. ✓✓
 - Decline in labour intensive primary sector areas namely mining and agricultural sectors. ✓✓
 - Tertiary and services sector has increased due to training and skills development. ✓✓
 - Due to the increase in population the economy has been slow to create job opportunities. ✓✓
 - Production methods have changed over the years, this is due to the technological changes and environmental issues. ✓✓
- Accept any other relevant correct response

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

- Gauteng has the largest population, followed by KwaZulu Natal ✓✓
 - The South Africa population is mainly concentrated in the urban areas of Gauteng, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Bloemfontein ✓✓
 - People tend to move to urban areas in the hope of better prospects, but this leads to competition for resources and services (housing, sanitation, water) ✓✓
- Accept any other relevant correct response

(Max 26 Marks)



Evaluate the impact of minimum wage on the demand and supply of labour.

- The minimum wage is the wage below which no employer must pay their employees. ✓✓
 - It was introduced in terms of legislation, the Minimum Wage Act. ✓✓
 - It has however discouraged employers and potential employers from employing more workers. ✓✓
 - Some employers dismiss worker on account of poor affordability. ✓✓
 - This leads to an over-supply of labour in the market, and has led to employment of cheap labour. ✓✓
- (5x2)(10)

Accept any other relevant correct response

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CONCLUSION:

- South Africa has to develop its young members of the labour force in accordance with the structural needs of the economy. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any relevant conclusion)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

GRAND TOTAL: 100