



# basic education

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

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

**ECONOMICS P2**

**2016**

**MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 150**

**This memorandum consists of 16 pages.**

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)****QUESTION 1****1.1 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- |       |                               |         |      |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------|------|
| 1.1.1 | C ✓✓ Monopolistic competition |         |      |
| 1.1.2 | A ✓✓ completely blocked       |         |      |
| 1.1.3 | B ✓✓ market                   |         |      |
| 1.1.4 | A ✓✓ perfect                  |         |      |
| 1.1.5 | B ✓✓ infertility              |         |      |
| 1.1.6 | C ✓✓ labour intensive         |         |      |
| 1.1.7 | A ✓✓ granting property rights |         |      |
| 1.1.8 | B ✓✓ demand-pull              | (8 x 2) | (16) |

**1.2 MATCHING ITEMS**

- |       |  |         |     |
|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 1.2.1 | C ✓ actual expenditure of a business such as purchases of raw materials, paying wages and interest |         |     |
| 1.2.2 | A ✓ smallest individual and independent producing unit   |         |     |
| 1.2.3 | F ✓ total revenue equals total cost  |         |     |
| 1.2.4 | B ✓ government intervention to redistribute income equally   |         |     |
| 1.2.5 | G ✓ provisioning of water and sanitation   |         |     |
| 1.2.6 | I ✓ climate change that affects the whole world  |         |     |
| 1.2.7 | H ✓ government sets acceptable levels of pollution   |         |     |
| 1.2.8 | D ✓ South Africa's World Heritage Site   | (8 x 1) | (8) |

**1.3 GIVE THE CONCEPT**

- |       |                                      |         |     |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 1.3.1 | Economic / super normal / abnormal ✓ |         |     |
| 1.3.2 | Social ✓                             |         |     |
| 1.3.3 | Industry ✓                           |         |     |
| 1.3.4 | Domestic tourism ✓                   |         |     |
| 1.3.5 | Indigenous Knowledge Systems ✓       |         |     |
| 1.3.6 | Administered ✓                       | (6 x 1) | (6) |

**TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2: MICROECONOMICS**

- 2.1      2.1.1      **Give TWO examples of merit goods.**
- Education / skills training ✓
  - Health care / inoculations ✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.2      **Why will output in the goods market increase when businesses in the perfect market make economic profit?**
- More businesses will enter the industry to take advantage of economic profit ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2      **Data Response**
- 2.2.1      **Identify TWO main problems that South Africa experiences with monopolies in the extract above.**
- Far too many monopolies ✓
  - One competitor ✓
  - High prices ✓
  - Quality of products or services is lower ✓
  - Companies are less innovative ✓
  - Companies are less efficient ✓
- (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2.2      **Why is Eskom regarded as a natural monopoly?**
- Due to the high cost of infrastructure, a single business can serve the whole market at a lower price than two or more businesses competing ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)
- 2.2.3      **What prevents monopolies from charging excessively high prices?**
- The demand for the goods will decrease and it will result in lower profits ✓✓
  - Due to consumers' limited budgets the monopolies compete for the consumer's favour ✓✓
  - Monopoly's prices are sometimes regulated by government ✓✓
  - E.g. NERSA is regulating Eskom's electricity prices ✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

**2.2.4 How has the implementation of an anti-monopolistic policy benefitted South Africa?**

- Restrictions into entry to any industry was relaxed which promote economic transformation in the country ✓✓
- The economic power of big conglomerates was limited to ensure a more equitable distribution of income and wealth ✓✓
- South African businesses were able to regain access to the world economy and became more competitive ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) Any (2 x 2) (4)

**2.3 Data Response**

**2.3.1 Identify the marginal revenue curve in the graph above.**

AR / P ✓ (1)

**2.3.2 Which curve is also known as the supply curve?**

MC curve ✓ (1)

**2.3.3 Why will the individual firm not produce more than 60 units?**

- Point B is the profit maximisation point ✓✓
- Any quantity more than 60, marginal cost will exceed marginal revenue ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

**2.3.4 How does the market demand curve differ from the curve of the individual firm?**

The demand curve for the individual firm is horizontal ✓ while the demand curve for the market slopes downward from left to right ✓ (2)

**2.3.5 What is the significance of point A?**

- Point A represents the shut-down point of a business ✓✓
- At this point the competitor cannot cover the average variable cost (AVC) ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4 Differentiate between the nature of the product under *monopolistic competition* and under the *monopoly*.

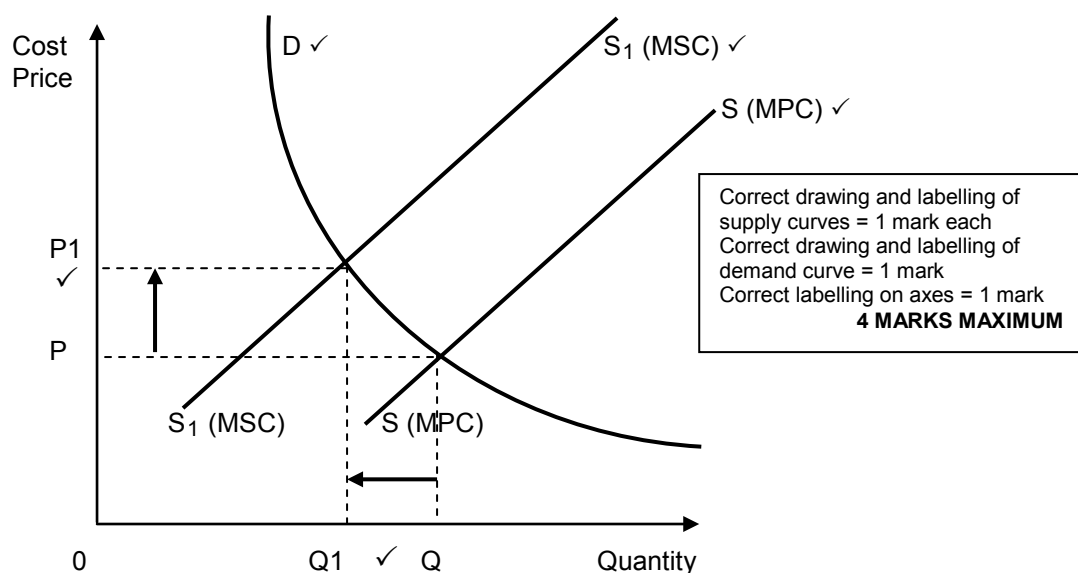
**Monopolistic Competition**

- Each firm sells a slightly differentiated product ✓✓
- Differences might be real or imagined / differences can be based on the opinion of consumers ✓✓
- Producers can compete against one another on the grounds of unique characteristics ✓✓ (Max 4)

**Monopoly**

- The good or service is unique ✓✓
  - There is no close substitutes ✓✓
  - The consumer does not have a choice between alternative goods and services ✓✓ (Max 4)
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 4) (8)

- 2.5 Explain, by means of a neatly labelled graph, how a negative externality results in the misallocation of resources.



- The market produces at Q units. If the cost of a negative externality (pollution) is included in the market price, then Q<sub>1</sub> units will be produced ✓✓
  - Because it is not included if the market overproduces at Q which results in a misallocation of resources ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (4 x 2) (8)

[40]

**QUESTION 3: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES**

- 3.1      3.1.1      **Name TWO types of tourism**
- Cultural tourism ✓
  - Business tourism ✓
  - Paleo-tourism ✓
  - Eco-tourism ✓
  - Adventure tourism ✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response)                      (Any 2 x 1)      (2)
- 3.1.2      **What effect does chemical pollution have on agricultural land in South Africa?**
- It reduces the quality of soil and products ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response)                      (2)
- 3.2      **Data Response**
- 3.2.1      **Which economic indicator is used to determine the inflation rate?**
- Consumer Price Index / CPI ✓                      (1)
- 3.2.2      **Which year is currently used by the SARB as base year?**
- 2010 ✓                      (1)
- 3.2.3      **Why would the inflation rate in 2013 have been considered to be acceptable by the Monetary Policy Committee?**
- It was within the target range of 3 - 6% ✓✓                      (2)
- 3.2.4      **Why will a reduction in personal income tax increase the inflation rate?**
- It results in an increase in disposable income which increases the demand for goods and services, putting pressure on prices ✓✓                      (2)
- 3.2.5      **Calculate the inflation rate for 2015 (A). Show all calculations.**
- $$\frac{111.0 - 105.4}{105.4} \checkmark \times \frac{100}{1} \checkmark$$
- $$= 5.3\% \checkmark \checkmark \quad (4)$$

3.3 **Data Response**3.3.1 **Identify TWO goods or services on which tourists can spend money in South Africa in the extract above.**

- Hotel and lodge accommodation ✓
  - Restaurant services ✓
  - Big five viewing ✓
- (Any 2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 **Explain the term *tourism*.**

The activities of people travelling to and staying in places. outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes ✓✓ (2)

3.3.3 **How does a weaker rand affect the South African tourist?**

- Imported goods and services become more expensive ✓✓
  - It will reduce travel abroad / cost of travel ✓✓
  - Encourage domestic tourism ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 **How can an increase in tourism benefit South African households?**

- Job creation / New employment opportunities ✓✓
  - They receive income for working in the tourist sector ✓✓
  - Infrastructure created for use by tourist becomes available for use by households ✓✓
  - Increased domestic production to satisfy everyone's needs ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 **Explain the effects of increased tourism on poverty.**

- Tourism allow poor people to share in the benefits of tourism development ✓✓
  - Poor people can start small tourism business around community assets such as parks ✓✓
  - They become empowered by receiving on the job training ✓✓
  - Local people can form business partnerships with mainstream tourism businesses supplying goods and services ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response including negative effects) (4 x 2) (8)

**3.5 How can the market be used to ensure environmental sustainability?**

- By including external cost (pollution) in the price of the products the harmful effects of production will be limited ✓✓
- By encouraging the use of environmental friendly technology in the production of goods and services ✓✓ e.g. technology that will ensure lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions ✓
- By charging a price for a common resource which is generally non-excludable, will ensure that the use thereof is economized ✓✓
- By making producers and consumers aware of the environmental effects of their actions (knowledge) ✓✓ e.g. indicated on the cans the harmful effect of aerosol spray on the environment ✓
- By encouraging research on the prevention of harmful practices or the use of products ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(Any 4 x 2)

(8)  
**[40]**



**QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES**

- 4.1      4.1.1      **Give TWO reasons for a cost-benefit analysis.**
- It assess whether a new project will be feasible ✓
  - It calculates and compares the social cost and benefits of an investment ✓
  - It gives greater objectivity to decision-making ✓
  - Ensures a more equitable distribution of resources ✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant response) (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.2      **How can education be used to ensure environmental sustainability in South Africa?**
- People can be made aware of the consequences and benefits of their action to the environment ✓✓  
(Accept any other relevant answer) (2)
- 4.2      **Data Response**
- 4.2.1      **Give TWO examples, according to the extract, of informal retailers in South Africa.**
- Tuck shops ✓
  - Hawkers ✓
  - Street stalls ✓
  - Fast foods ✓
  - Kiosks ✓
  - Take-away food ✓
  - Taverns ✓
  - Spazas ✓
  - Small retail stores ✓
- (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.2.2      **Explain the term *oligopoly*.**
- An oligopoly is a market structure in which a few firms (businesses) dominate the market ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.3      **How can Shoprite influence the price of their goods without forming a cartel?**
- By becoming the dominant firm / through price leadership strategy ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

4.2.4 **How can the five biggest South African companies increase their market shares in the economy?**

- Through product differentiation, products might slightly differ in terms of physical appearance, packaging etc. ✓✓
- Improve after-sale-services that are far more important to customers and will ensure a long-term relationship with that business ✓✓
- To spend more money on advertising to lure consumers onto their side ✓✓
- To establish brand loyalty, because oligopolies want consumers to believe that its brand is the best and to buy only that brand ✓✓
- Through product proliferation, oligopolies may produce many different ranges of products to cater for many different markets ✓✓
- By extending shopping hours to encourage greater flexibility to households ✓✓
- Through online purchases, it becomes easier for customers to shop around without any additional cost/variety of goods available to make comparisons ✓✓
- Paying loyalty rewards to customers for continued support ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response)  
(A maximum of 2 marks for listing of examples) (2 x 2) (4)

4.3 **Data Response**

4.3.1 **Describe the economic message depicted in the cartoon above.**

- The environment is in danger of being destroyed by development ✓✓
- New development should consider taking measures to sustain the environment ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

4.3.2 **State any ONE negative issue that affects the current state of the environment .**

- Pollution ✓✓
- Soil erosion ✓✓
- Deforestation ✓✓
- Climate change ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (Any 1 x 2) (2)

4.3.3 **Explain the term *conservation*.**

Ensures creative continuity of the environment by being sympathetic to the quality of life for present and future generations ✓✓  
(Accept any other correct relevant response) (2)

4.3.4 **Explain how climate change can lead to a decrease in production in your community.**

- Loss of soil nutrients affects the quantity and quality of agricultural produce ✓✓
  - Drought conditions lead to poor crop yield ✓✓
  - Hurricanes, tornados and floods may destroy valuable topsoil, existing agri-businesses in those areas ✓✓
- (Accept other reasons for a decrease in production in any other industry) (2 x 2) (4)

4.4 **Explain the long-term equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition.**

- Economic profit in the short term will lead to expansion of current businesses and attract new businesses into the market ✓✓
  - This will increase the supply of goods (pushes the supply curve to the right) which will decrease the price ✓✓
  - The price will decrease to the point where price is equal to AR that equals AC, therefore economic profits of these businesses will diminish ✓✓
  - Due to mass production the cost per unit will be at the lowest point of the LAC curve ✓✓
  - Factors such as specialisation and improved technology leads to economies of scale ✓✓
  - Further expansion will lead to higher unit costs and is called internal diseconomies of scale ✓✓
  - In the long run, individual businesses can only make normal profit ✓✓
- (4 x 2) (8)

4.5 **What has contributed to an increase in tourism worldwide?**

- Due to *globalisation*, people are well informed of destinations in other countries ✓✓
  - Increasing number of people earn high disposable income which allow them to spend on leisure and recreation ✓✓
  - With improved communication methods such as internet, it is easier to arrange travelling ✓✓
  - Infrastructural development e.g. airports ✓✓
  - Intensified advertising and promotion make people aware of various travel destinations ✓✓
  - Through utilisation of new technology, custom and border control in most countries are user friendly ✓✓
- (Accept any other correct relevant responses) (Any 4 x 2) (8)

[40]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 80**

**SECTION C**

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

<b>STRUCTURE OF ESSAY</b>	<b>MARK ALLOCATION:</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	Max. 2
<b>Body</b> <b>Main part:</b> Discuss in detail/In-depth discussion/Examine/Critically discuss/Analyse/Compare/Evaluate/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain/Assess/Debate	Max. 26
<b>Additional part:</b> 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	Max. 10
<b>Conclusion</b> Any higher-order conclusion should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned</li> <li>• Any opinion or valued judgement on the facts discussed</li> <li>• Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/analysis</li> <li>• A contradictory viewpoint with motivation, if required</li> <li>• Recommendations</li> </ul>	Max. 2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>

**QUESTION 5: MICROECONOMICS**

Governments use various instruments at their disposal to correct or limit market failure.

- Draw a clearly labelled graph explaining the consequences of government intervention in the market for each of the following:

- Maximum prices
- Taxation

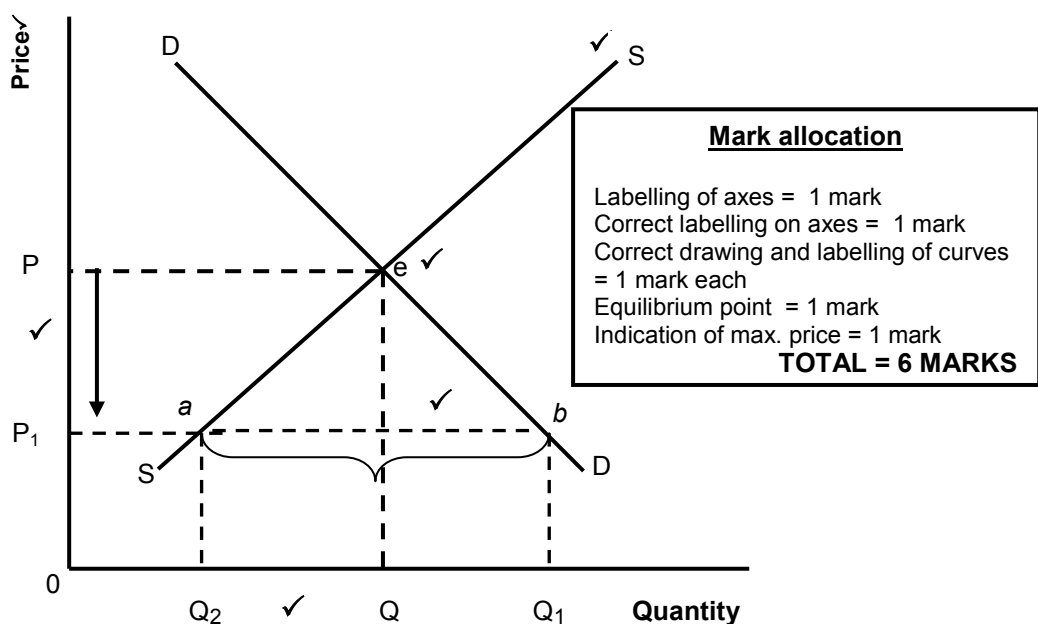
**(26 marks)****Introduction**

The purpose of government intervention is to ensure that the right quantity of resources is allocated to the production of output so that society as a whole maximizes its benefits.

✓✓

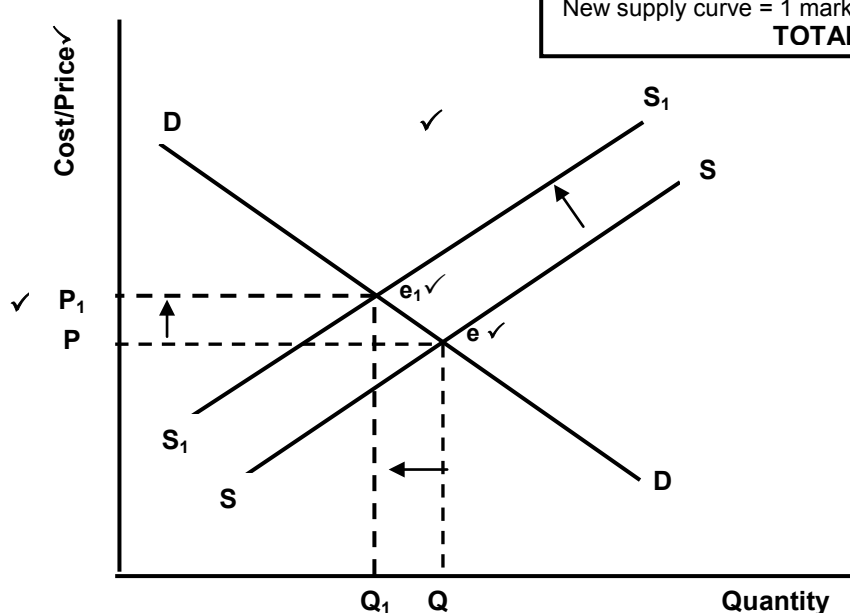
**(Max. 2)**

(Accept any other relevant introduction)

**Maximum prices**

- Sometimes government will set the price of a good or service at a maximum level that is below the market price ✓✓
- The government intervene and passes a law that suppliers may not charge more than the maximum price ✓✓
- The immediate effect is that quantity supply will drop ✓✓
- The original market equilibrium price and quantity is  $P$  and  $Q$  respectively ✓✓
- The price set by the government is  $P_1$ , at this price the demand will increase to  $Q_1$  and the supply will decrease to  $Q_2$  ✓✓
- The difference between  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  is the shortfall that will be created on the market ✓✓
- The shortage caused by the price ceiling creates a problem of how to allocate the good since the demand has increased ✓✓
- Black markets start to develop ✓✓

**(Mark allocation: Graph 6 and discussion max. 10 marks)**

**Taxation****Mark allocation**

Labelling of axes = 1 mark  
 Labelling on axes = 1 mark  
 Original equilibrium point = 1 mark  
 New equilibrium point = 1 mark  
 Correct drawing and labelling of original  
 demand and supply curves = 1 mark  
 New supply curve = 1 mark

**TOTAL = 6 MARKS**

- The appropriate way to intervene in the market by government is by levying taxes as a method to recover external cost ✓✓
- The original market equilibrium at  $e$ , with  $P$  as the equilibrium price and  $Q$  as the equilibrium quantity ✓✓
- The tax increase will shift the supply curve to the left ✓✓
- New equilibrium at  $E_1$  ✓✓
- A tax would raise the price from  $P$  to  $P_1$  ✓✓
- The production will decrease from  $Q$  to  $Q_1$  ✓✓

**(Mark allocation: Graph total 6 marks and discussion max 10 marks)**

**In your opinion, how has the implementation of minimum wages advantaged the worker in South Africa? (10 marks)**

- They are protected by law and basic human rights. Many farmworkers and domestic workers are better off than before ✓✓
- They enjoy a better living standard/ensure sustainable income ✓✓
- They can also enjoy unemployment benefits for which they did not qualify before ✓✓
- They are also entitled for sick leave with pay ✓✓
- They are also entitled to annual leave with pay ✓✓
- Women are also entitled to maternity leave without the risk of becoming unemployed ✓✓

**(10 marks)**

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**Conclusion**

The intervention of government ensures that inefficiencies is eliminated and that the market is operating effectively ✓✓

**(Max 2)**

(Accept any other relevant conclusion)

**[40]**

**QUESTION 6: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES**

The impact of inflation on the economy can often be devastating.

- **Examine the measures to combat inflation.** (26 marks)
- **What is the impact of inflation on the individual taxpayer?** (10 marks)

**INTRODUCTION**

Inflation refers to the general increases in prices over a period of time ✓✓  
(Accept any other relevant introduction)

**(Max. 2)****BODY****MAIN PART****DEMAND INFLATION ✓****Fiscal policy ✓**

- These are steps taken by the Minister of Finance to curb inflation through policies for taxation and expenditure ✓✓
- Increasing direct taxation to reduce disposable income and reduce excessive demand ✓✓ e.g. PAYE ✓
- Increasing indirect taxation such as VAT and excise duties can be increased to increase prices of specific products ✓✓
- A loan levy can be introduced or increased ✓✓
- Government spending can be reduced by postponing some of the government projects ✓✓ e.g. buildings and irrigation of dams
- Financing of the budget deficit on a non-inflationary basis ✓✓ e.g. loans from the non-banking sector ✓
- Imposing a surcharge on imported goods. The surcharge increases the prices of imported goods (especially luxury items) so that people buy fewer goods ✓✓
- Implementing measures to improve productivity such as tax rebate to businesses ✓✓

**Monetary policy ✓**

- Increasing the repo rate to reduce the availability of credit. Banks will in turn increase interest rates thereby, making it more expensive to borrow money ✓✓
- Increased interest rates can also encourage savings, thus reducing demand ✓✓
- Decrease in money supply by means of open market transactions through selling government bonds ✓✓
- Increasing bank cash reserve requirement to reduce their money available for lending to customers ✓✓

**COST-PUSH INFLATION ✓****Productivity ✓**

- Increasing productivity through better education and training/skills development and the support of technological developments ✓✓

Wage increases need to be accompanied by productivity increases ✓✓

**Protecting competition (through the Competition Commission) ✓**

- Encouraging personal savings which could enable investments, increase the supply side of the economy ✓✓

**Other measures to consider:**

- **Price control** ✓ by fixing the price of certain essential goods, the government assures they remain affordable ✓✓
- **Stricter conditions for consumer credit** ✓ the government makes it harder for consumers to get credit in order to restrict their spending ✓✓
- **Import controls are relaxed** ✓
- **Floating exchange rate** ✓ prices are automatically adjusted to international conditions ✓✓
- **Indexation** ✓ a policy of linking prices of items such as wages, pensions and mortgage bond interest rates to price indices to eliminate the effects of inflation ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**(Max. 26)**

**ADDITIONAL PART****What is the impact of inflation on the individual taxpayer?**

- Inflation increases the marginal and average tax rates of the individual taxpayer ✓✓
- The progressive income tax system, where the individual with a higher income will be taxed at a higher tax rate, leaves this consumer with less spending money ✓✓
- Tax is levied on nominal income and not on real income – therefore the average rate of personal income tax increases and disadvantages the individual taxpayer even more ✓✓
- Individuals end up paying higher taxes even when they are not actually better off ✓✓
- Bracket creeping has the same effect as an increase in the tax rate, thereby reducing the purchasing power of the tax payer ✓✓

**(Max 10)**

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**Conclusion**

South Africa has been having stable prices since the implementation of inflation targeting in 2000 ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

**(Max. 2)**

**[40]**

**TOTAL SECTION C:**

**40**

**GRAND TOTAL:**

**150**