higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N360**(E)**(M31)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

ECONOMICS N4

(22020034)

31 May 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

Non-programmable calculators may be used.

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
ECONOMICS N4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

NOTE: If you answer more than the required number of questions only the required number will be marked. Clearly cross out ALL the work you do NOT want to be marked.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions in SECTION A.
2. Answer any THREE of the four questions in SECTION B.
3. First read ALL the questions in SECTION B before answering THREE of them.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. ALL graphs must be labelled clearly.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in SECTION A.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The money market is a market for … -term savings and loans.

A short
B short- and long
C medium
D long

1.1.2 During an economic recession … increases.

A unemployment
B production
C spending
D Both B and C

1.1.3 Economic growth is measured in terms of …

A real GDP.
B real GDP per capita.
C nominal GDP.
D nominal GNP.

1.1.4 The market which has a major government influence and control can be described as being …

A unregulated.
B deregulated.
C regulated.
D Both A and B.

1.1.5 The value of inputs owned by the entrepreneur and used in the production process is known as … costs.

A variable
B explicit
C implicit
D direct

1.1.6 The term *opportunity cost* …

A can be applied to analyse any decision-making process.
B is only relevant in economics.
C refers only to actual payments and receipts.
D applies to consumers but not firms.

1.1.7 A patent which gives one the exclusive rights to manufacture a product, is a characteristic of a/an … monopoly.

A artificial
B natural
C local
D superficial

1.1.8 The basic economic problem is …

A the population explosion.
B too much government wastage.
C scarcity of resources.
D the increase in price.

1.1.9 The convex shape of the indifference curve can be expressed in terms of the law of …

A diminishing marginal utility.
B demand.
C diminishing marginal rate of substitution.
D substitution.

1.1.10 The sum of utilities derived from consuming a product is referred to as … utility.

A total
B average
C diminishing
D marginal

(10 × 2) (20)

1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 A shift of the demand curve to the left causes an increase in supply.

1.2.2 The demand for labour is not an allocated demand.

1.2.3 Gross National Product is the total of all goods produced within the boundaries of a country.

1.2.4 Eskom is a typical example of a monopolistic market.

1.2.5 The economic problem is characterised by unlimited wants against limited means or resources.

(5 × 2) (10)

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1.3 Complete the following sentences by only writing the missing word or words next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 As a rule, a firm should consider shutting down its business at a point where its marginal revenue equals its …

1.3.2 … is the most important determinant of how much a household will consume.

1.3.3 … describes what happens when the scale of production increases in the long run, while all input levels are variable.

1.3.4 The demand for capital is high in countries with a well-developed …

1.3.5 The most important economic indicator that is constantly used to assess the health of a country's economy is the …

(5 × 2) (10)

1.4 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 The question what, how and for whom to produce in a perfect competitive market is determined by the (central government/market forces of demand and supply).

1.4.2 (Profit/Wages) is one of the issues related to the labour market.

1.4.3 Restoration of the economy to its former or better position is referred to as (peak/recovery).

1.4.4 When prices are expressed in comparison to those of other goods, it is known as (nominal/relative) pricing.

1.4.5 (Industrialisation/Globalisation) is the process of interaction amongst countries of the world for purposes of bringing their economies closer together.

(5 × 2) (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any THREE of the four questions in SECTION B.

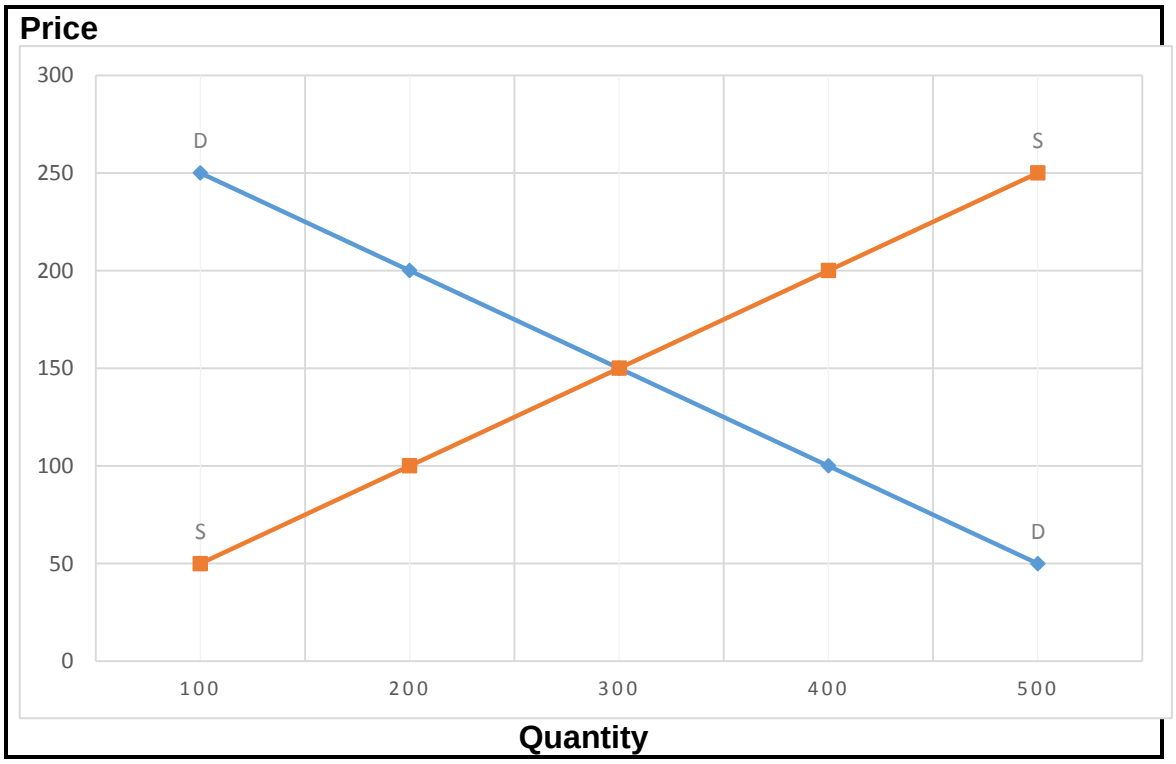
QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain the term *demand.* (2)

2.2 Differentiate between *macroeconomics* and *microeconomics*. (2 × 2) (4)

2.3 Explain FIVE factors that influence the quantity of goods supplied. (5 × 2) (10)

2.4 Study the graph below and answer the questions:



2.4.1 Give the equilibrium price and its quantity from the graph above. (2)

2.4.2 What do you understand by the term *equilibrium point*? (2)

2.4.3 How many units will the supplier offer for sale at a price of R250? (2)

2.4.4 At a price of R200, the quantity demanded differs from the quantity supplied.

Calculate the difference and indicate whether there is an excess or a shortage of supply. (5)

2.5 Name FOUR factors that determine consumption expenditure by households. (4 × 2) (8)

2.6 State FIVE forms of elasticity of demand. (5)

2.7 Discuss FOUR characteristics of a monopoly. (10)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Discuss utility under each of the following headings:

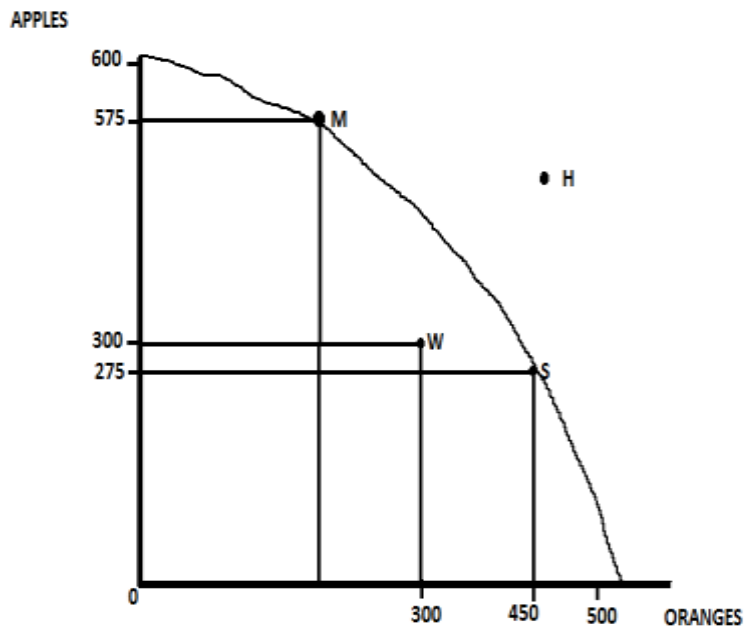
3.1.1 Definition (3)

3.1.2 Forms of utility (9)

3.1.3 Marginal utility (3)

3.2 Study the following graph and answer the questions:

PRODUCTION POSSIBILITY CURVE



3.2.1 Explain the purpose of the production possibility curve. (3)

3.2.2 Is production at point H possible? Motivate your answer. (3)

3.2.3 Which point in the graph is regarded as inefficient and why? (3)

3.2.4 If all the resources were used in the production of apples, how many apples could be produced. (2)

3.3 Give the FOUR characteristics of indifference curves. (4 × 2) (8)

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3.4 Copy the following table in your ANSWER BOOK and complete it by comparing *ownership* and *motivation* as the economic characteristics of *capitalism* and *planned economic systems*:

CAPITALISM	PLANNED ECONOMIC SYSTEM
Ownership	**Ownership**
Motivation	**Motivation**

(16)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 State FOUR types of elasticity demand. (4)

4.2 Study the table below and answer the questions:

QUANTITY	FIXED COST (R)	VARIABLE COST (R)	TOTAL COST (R)	AVERAGE TOTAL COST (R)
1	10	4	14	14
2	10	6	16	8
3	10	18	**A**	
4	10	14	24	**B**

4.2.1 Calculate A and B in the above table. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2.2 Differentiate between *fixed costs* and *variable costs*. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2.3 Explain the term *marginal cost.* (2)

4.3 Study the extract below and answer the questions:

SHORT-RUN AND LONG-RUN

The short-run or long-run is not a definite period of time. It can be different for different businesses. It just means a period of time that can be of any length.

[Adapted from: *Focus*]

4.3.1 What is the difference between *short-run* and *long-run* in a business? (2 × 3) (6)

4.3.2 What do you understand by the term *average revenue*? (2)

4.3.3 Give the formula to calculate total revenue (TR). (2)

4.4 Distinguish between *economic profit* and *normal profit.* (2 × 4) (8)

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4.5 How do *normal goods* differ from *inferior goods*? (2 × 3) (6)

4.6 Use the information in the schedule below to construct an indifference curve and label the graph.

COMBINATION	SHELLIES	FEESHIES
A	30	7
B	25	14
C	20	19
D	15	24
E	10	27
F	5	30

(10)

4.7 Explain the law of diminishing returns. (2)
[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Name and explain FOUR types of market systems. (12)

5.2 Use the information in the table below to draw the marginal utility curve.

NUMBER OF APPLES	TOTAL UTILITY	MARGINAL UTILITY
1	100	100
2	180	80
3	230	50
4	250	20
5	260	10
6	240	-20

(10)

5.3 Explain each of the following terms:

5.3.1 Marginal revenue

5.3.2 Average revenue

(2 × 3) (6)

5.4 How is total revenue calculated? (2)

5.5 Explain the characteristics of a perfect market. (5 × 2) (10)

5.6 Discuss *natural monopoly barriers* and *artificial monopoly barriers* to entry. (2 × 3) (6)

5.7 State any FOUR factors which affect elasticity of demand. (4)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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