



education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

ECONOMICS P2
NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer FOUR questions as follows in the ANSWER BOOK provided:

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

SECTION B: Answer TWO of the three questions.

SECTION C: Answer ONE of the two questions.

2. Answer only the required number of questions. Answers in excess of the required number will NOT be marked.
3. Number the questions correctly according to the numbering system used in the question paper.
4. Write the question number above each answer.
5. Read the questions carefully.
6. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
7. Leave 2–3 lines between subsections of questions.
8. 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.
9. Use only black or blue ink.
10. You may use a non-programmable pocket calculator.
11. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1**30 MARKS - 20 MINUTES**

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1. The ... price of a good indicates if the good is cheaper or more expensive compared to another good.

- A absolute
- B shelve
- C relative
- D direct

1.1.2. The individual business within the perfect market will make ... profit in the long-run.

- A normal
- B zero
- C economic
- D supernormal

1.1.3 When the demand for a good decrease with an increase in income, it is a ... good.

- A abnormal
- B superior
- C normal
- D inferior

1.1.4 When a product is ..., producers must decrease prices, to increase revenue.

- A relatively elastic
- B perfectly elastic
- C unitary elastic
- D perfectly inelastic

1.1.5 ... is the practice of taking control of another country.

- A Capitalism
- B Colonialism
- C Ideology
- D Exploitation

1.1.6 The ... monitors international trade agreements.

- A International Monetary Fund
- B World Trade Organisation
- C World Bank
- D General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.1.7 ... is a policy that strives to provide a basic quality of life for all people.

- A Carbon credits
- B International protocols
- C Sustainable development
- D SMOG

1.1.8 The environmental levy on carbon dioxide emissions of new motor vehicles manufactured in South Africa.

- A Marketable permits
- B Quality standards
- C Voluntary agreements
- D Green taxes

(8 x 2) (16)

1.2 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only letter (A–I) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Inflation	A a giant company with branches in other countries
1.2.2 Short-run	B wages, electricity and fuel
1.2.3 Utility	C a sustained increase in the general price levels
1.2.4 Complimentary products	D unique products
1.2.5 Deforestation	E not all costs can be adjusted
1.2.6 Heterogeneous	F satisfaction gained from consuming goods and services
1.2.7 Variable cost	G cutting down forests to make place for housing
1.2.8 Multinational corporation	H goods that are used in conjunction with each other
	I total satisfaction of consuming substitutes

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.

- 1.3.1 Demand that are only needed for what it can produce and not for its own sake
- 1.3.2 Large businesses that usually initiate price changes in the market
- 1.3.3 Countries that provide new investment opportunities
- 1.3.4 The removal of trade barriers between countries
- 1.3.5 Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas
- 1.3.6 Gasses that trap heat in the atmosphere (6 x 1) (6)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the three questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

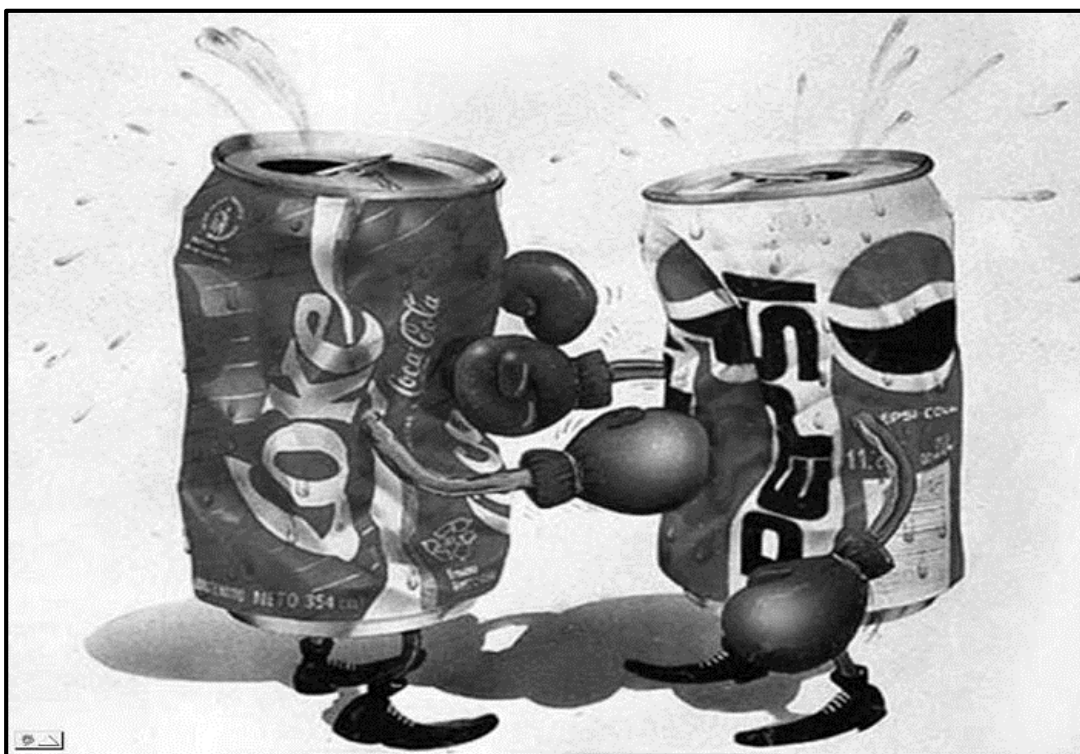
QUESTION 2: MICROECONOMICS**40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES**

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Name TWO factors of production. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Why would a business have costs, when production is zero? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



[Source <https://siddharthnair98.medium.com/cola-war>]

2.2.1 Name any ONE product brand depicted in the cartoon above. (1)

2.2.2 Identify the relationship between the products in the cartoon above. (1)

2.2.3 Briefly describe the term *monopolistic competition*. (2)

2.2.4 Why would suppliers of these type of products have recommended selling prices? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 How do suppliers in this market segment communicate their uniqueness to consumers. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

TOTAL COST SCHEDULE					
Quantity	Fixed Costs (FC)	Variable Costs (VC)	Total Costs (TC)	Average Costs (AC)	Marginal Costs (MC)
0	R100	R0	R100	R0	R0
5	R100	R90	R190	R38	R18
10	R100	R190	R290	R29	R20
15	R100	R320	R420	R28	R26
20	R100	R460	R560	R28	R28
25	R100	R650	R750	R30	R38
30	R100	R860	R960	R32	R42
35	R100	R1 160	R1 260	R36	R60
40	R100	R1 500	R1 600	R40	R68

- 2.3.1 Identify the schedule in the table above. (1)
- 2.3.2 What is the total cost (TC) of producing 35 units? (1)
- 2.3.3 Briefly describe the term *economies of scale*. (2)
- 2.3.4 Explain the concept of *long-run* in relation to costs in a business. (2)
- 2.3.5 Explain the shape of the marginal cost curve (MC). (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 With the aid of a graph, explain how a firm can determine its profit maximization level. (2 x 4) (8)
- 2.5 Examine the implication of non-price competition on oligopolies. (4 x 2) (8)
- [40]**

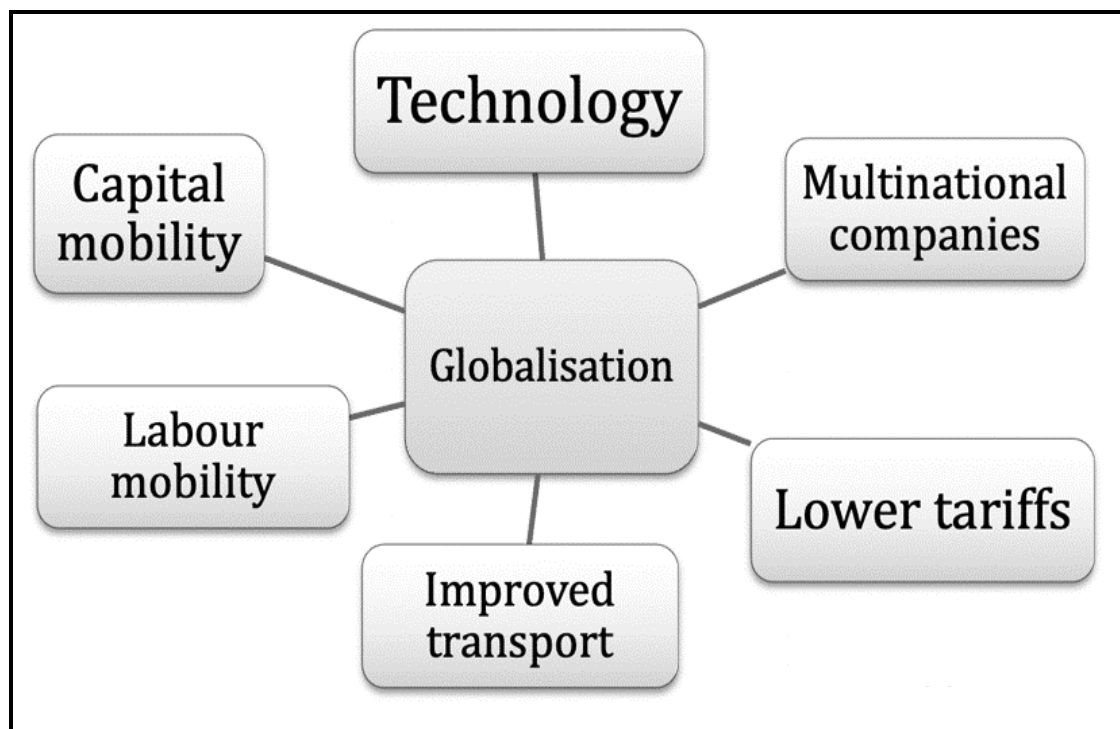
QUESTION 3: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES 40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Name any TWO multinational enterprises operating in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.2 Explain the link between poverty and environmental degradation. (1 x 2) (2)

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



[Source: <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog>]

3.2.1 Identify ONE cause of globalisation from the diagram above. (1)

3.2.2 Name ONE organisation involved in the promotion of globalisation. (1)

3.2.3 Briefly describe the *term globalisation*. (2)

3.2.4 Why do countries trade? (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Explain the importance of improving infrastructure on the growth in globalisation. (2 x 2) (4)

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

AMBIENT (OUTDOOR) AIR POLLUTION

Key facts:

Air pollution is one of the greatest environmental risks to health. By reducing air pollution levels, countries can reduce the burden of disease from stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma.

In 2019, 99% of the world's population was living in places where the WHO air quality guidelines levels were not met.

The combined effects of ambient air pollution and household air pollution are associated with 6,7 million premature deaths annually.

Ambient (outdoor) air pollution is estimated to have caused 4,2 million premature deaths worldwide in 2019.

Some 89% of those premature deaths occurred in low- and middle-income countries, and the greatest number in the WHO South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.

Policies and investments supporting cleaner transport, energy efficient homes, power generation, industry and better municipal waste management would reduce key sources of outdoor air pollution. Access to clean household energy would also greatly reduce ambient air pollution in some regions.

[Source: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets>]

- 3.3.1 Name the health organisation that compiled the research in the extract above. (1)
- 3.3.2 Identify the brown environmental issue discussed in the extract above. (1)
- 3.3.3 Briefly describe the term *genetically modified organisms*. (2)
- 3.3.4 Explain the impact of CO₂ emissions on the South African economy. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.5 How can South Africa achieve their 350 – 420 MtCO_{2e} (metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent) target by 2030? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 Discuss the objectives of the World Trade Organization. (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.5 Analyse *agricultural development, deforestation and land degradation* as problems threatening the environment. (2 x 4) (8)

[40]

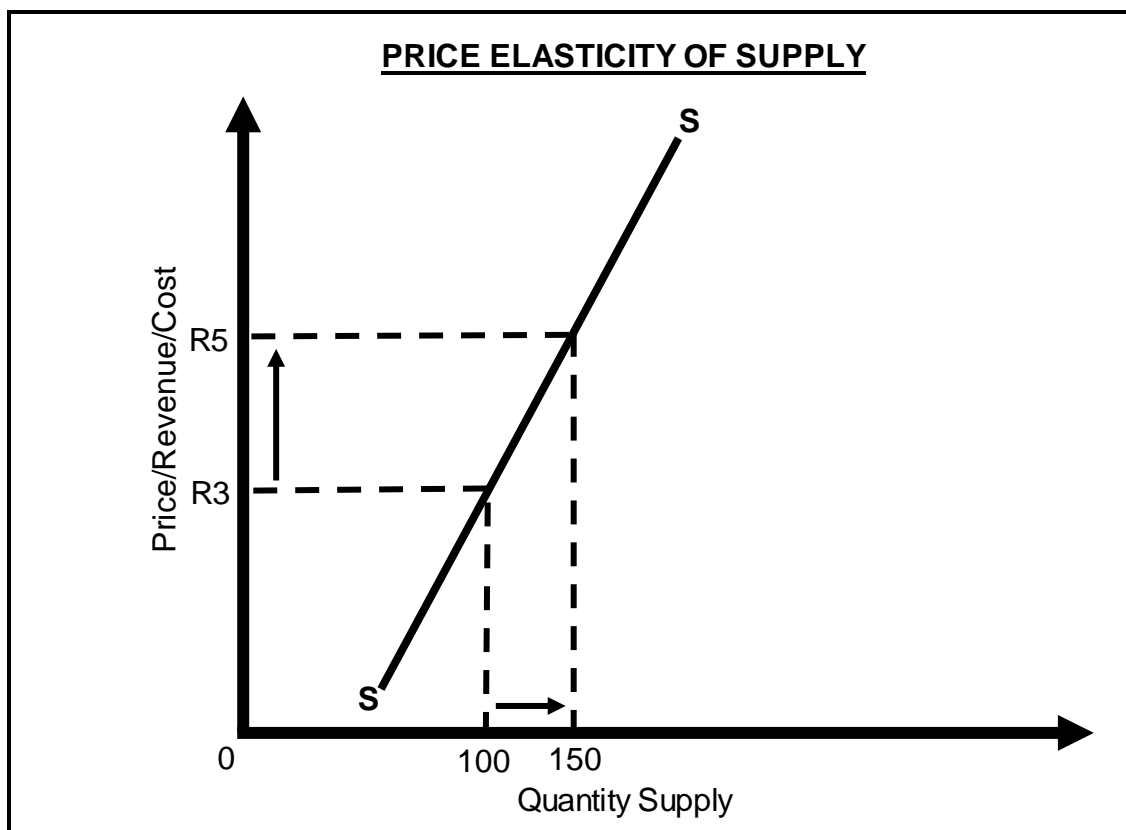
QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES
40 MARKS – 30 MINUTES

4.1 Answer the following questions.

4.1.1 Name any TWO products where demand is not influenced by increases or decreases in pricing. (2 x 1) (2)

4.1.2 How do trade liberalisation improve economic development? (1 x 2) (2)

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



4.2.1 Name the type of price elasticity of supply illustrated in the graph above. (1)

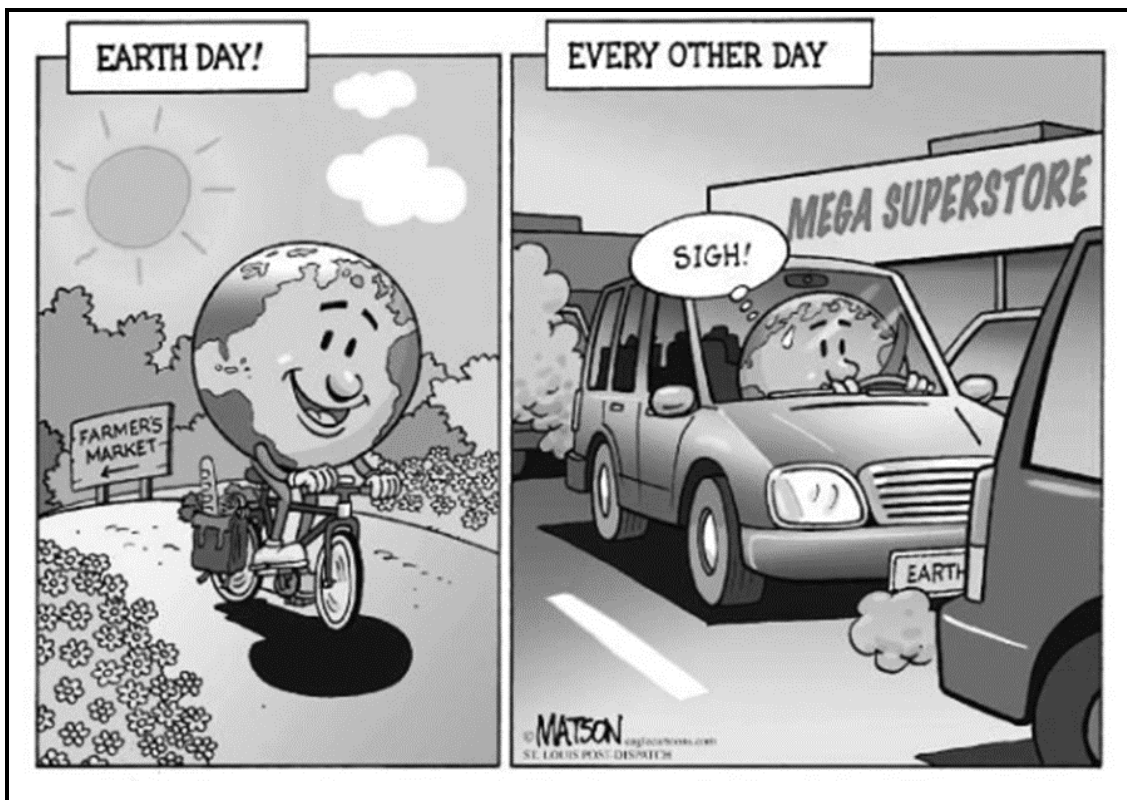
4.2.2 Identify the quantity supplied, at the price point of R5,00. (1)

4.2.3 Briefly describe the term *price elasticity of supply*. (2)

4.2.4 Why can a farmer not increase the supply of his product if the price increases. (1 x 2) (2)

4.2.5 Calculate price elasticity of supply (PES). Show ALL calculations. (2 x 2) (4)

4.3 Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



[Source: <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/five-great-earth-day-cartoons>]

- 4.3.1 Identify the environmental day celebrated in the cartoon above. (1)
 - 4.3.2 Name the importance of making people aware of the state of the environment. (1)
 - 4.2.3 Briefly describe the term *sustainable development*. (2)
 - 4.3.4 Explain how South Africa use legislation to protect the environment. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 4.3.5 How will price based methods be implemented to decrease the impact of pollution? (2 x 2) (4)
 - 4.4 Briefly discuss the factors determining the elasticity of demand. (4 x 2) (8)
 - 4.5 Evaluate foreign direct investment as a cause for globalisation. (4 x 2) (8)
- [40]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 80

SECTION C

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

Your answer will be assessed as follows:

STRUCTURE OF THE ESSAY	MARK ALLOCATION
Introduction The introduction is the lower-order response. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good starting point would be to define the main concept related to the question topic. • Do NOT include any part of the question in the introduction. • Do NOT repeat any part of the introduction in the body. • Avoid mentioning in the introduction what you are going to discuss in the body. 	Max. 2
Body Main Part: Discuss in detail/In-depth discussion/Examine/Critically discuss/Compare/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain/Draw a graph and explain/Complete the given graph/Assess/Debate. A maximum of 8 marks may be allocated for headings/examples.	Max. 26
Additional Part: Critically discuss/Evaluate/Critically evaluate/Debate/Deduce/Compare/Interpret/How/Suggest/Analyse A maximum of 2 marks may be allocated for mere listing of facts.	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 • Any opinion or value judgement on the facts discussed • Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/analysis • A contradictory view point with motivation • Recommendations 	Max.: 2
TOTAL:	40

QUESTION 5: MICROECONOMICS**40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

- Discuss in detail the characteristics of perfect markets and monopolies. (26 marks)
 - Analyse the different types of objectives that a business need to achieve. (10 marks)
- [40]**

QUESTION 6: MICROECONOMICS**40 MARKS – 40 MINUTES**

- Debate the positive and negative consequences of globalisation. (26 marks)
 - Analyse the impact of the North/South divide in globalisation. (10 marks)
- [40]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 150