



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CAPRICORN SOUTH DISTRICT

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

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GRADE 11

ECONOMICS 2025

TASK 2

CONTROLLED TEST

MACROECONOMICS

QUESTION PAPER

DATE : 11 MARCH 2025
MARKS : 100
DURATION : 1H30

This question paper consists of 11 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer THREE questions as follows in your answer book:

- SECTION A: COMPULSORY
- SECTION B: Answer ONE of the TWO questions
- SECTION C: Answer ONE of the TWO questions

2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

3. Read the questions carefully and start each question on a new page.

4. Leave 2 lines between sub-sections of questions.

5. Answer in full sentences and ensure that the format, content and context of your responses comply with the cognitive requirements of the questions.

6. Use only blue/black ink.

7. Write neatly and legibly.

8. Answer only the required number of questions. Answers in excess of this number will not be marked

9. Non-programmable calculators may be used.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

20 MARKS- 30 MINUTES

1.1. Various options are provided as answers to the following questions. Write only the letters (A-D) of the correct answer next to the question numbers. (1.1.1- 1.1.5) in the answer book.(e.g. 1.1.6. D)

1.1.1. Forest, mineral deposit, or water that are found in nature and are necessary or useful to humans are called

- A. Human resources
- B. Labour
- C. Natural resources
- D. Capital

1.1.2. Goods which are used by the business to produce other goods are called

- A. Intermediate goods
- B. Durable goods
- C. Final goods
- D. Consumable goods.

1.1.3. Businesses that tend to specialize in producing products that yield the highest profits are ...

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism.
- C. Mixed economy
- D. Feudalism.

1.1.4. Raw materials and other inputs are used to produce goods and services in the...

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary sector
- C. Tertiary sector
- D. Technology sector

1.1.5. Factor of production that creates wealth by using savings and borrowed money to buy capital goods thereby paying interest to their lenders is

- A. Capital.
- B. Entrepreneurs.
- C. Labour
- D. Foreigners.

(5X2)(10)

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1.Non-durable goods	A. Minerals, timber, air and fish
1.2.2.Centrally planned	B. Total value of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of a country for a given period.
1.2.3.Labour	C. The government has full control over the resources and factors of production.
1.2.4.Capital goods	D. Goods which are used up at once.
1.2.5.Gross Domestic Product	E. Mental and physical efforts of people that are used in the production of goods and services with the aim of getting remuneration.
1.2.6.Gifts of nature	F. Goods that last for a short period of time.
	G. Goods which the business buy in order to produce final goods.

(6x1) (6)

1.3. Give ONE concept for each of the following descriptions. Write only the concept next to the question number (1.3.1—1.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. Acronyms, abbreviations and examples will NOT be accepted.

1.3.1. Goods that can be used over an extended period of time.

1.3.2. An increase in the capital to accommodate an increasing labour force.

1.3.3. The economic system that allocates the resources among various uses and establish the level of income of the different classes.

1.3.4. A person who take initiative in bring together the necessary factors of production to exploit opportunity.

(4x1) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

40 MARKS-30 MINUTES

Answer **ONE** of the **TWO** questions from this section in the **ANSWER BOOK**

QUESTION 2

2.1. Answer the following questions.

2.1.1. Name any **TWO** activities of primary sector. (2)

2.1.2. Why are intermediate goods not included in GDP figures? (2)

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

2020	R millions
Compensation of employees	1 451 603
Net operating surplus	922 030
Consumption of fixed capital	405 640
Gross value added @ factor cost	2 779 273
Other taxes on production	56 527
Other subsidies on production	15 538
(A)	2 820 262
Taxation on products	338 804
Subsidies on products	20 086
Gross domestic products @ market prices	(B)

2.2.1 Identify the method of determining Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the table (1)

2.2.2. Complete the item represented by **A** in the table. (1)

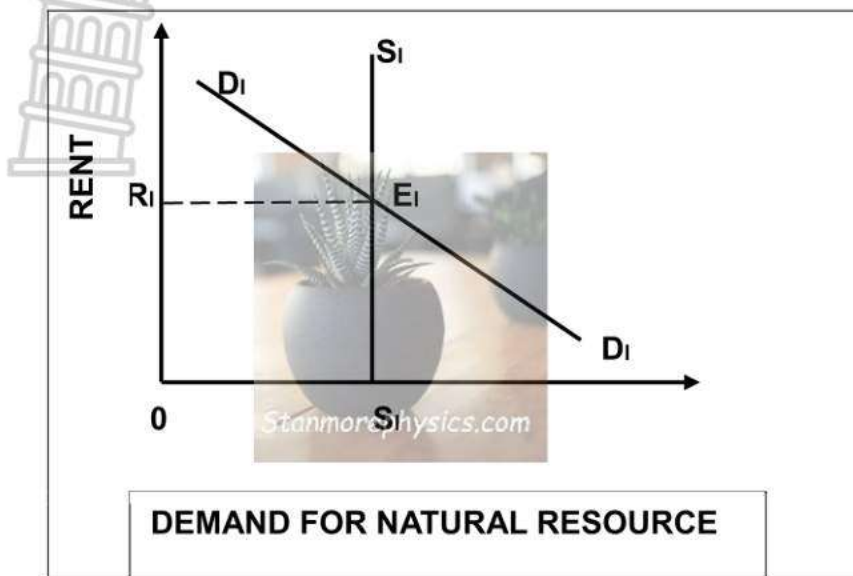
2.2.3. Describe the term *gross domestic products (GDP)*. (2)

2.2.4. Explain the '*Consumption on fixed capital*'. (2)

2.2.5. Calculate the 'Gross Domestic Products @ market prices' labelled (B).

Show all calculations. (4)

2.3 Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow



2.3.1. Name any example of a non-renewable resources. (1)

2.3.2. Give any factor that can influence the price of natural resources. (1)

2.3.3. Briefly describe the term *natural resource*. (2)

2.3.4. How is scarcity of land is related to rent? (2)

2.3.5. Redraw the graph in your answer book and show what will happen to the price of land (rent) if there is a decrease in the demand for land. (4)

2.4 Briefly discuss any TWO categories of labour. (8)

2.5. How do social services differ from economic services (8)

[40]

QUESTION 3

40 MARKS-30 MINUTES

3.1 Answer the following question.

3.1.1. Name any TWO types of markets in the circular flow model. (2x1) (2)

3.1.2. Why is the mining industry important in South Africa? (2)

3.2 Study the cartoon below and answer the question that follow.



3.2.1. Identify any ONE economic system shown in the cartoon above? (1)

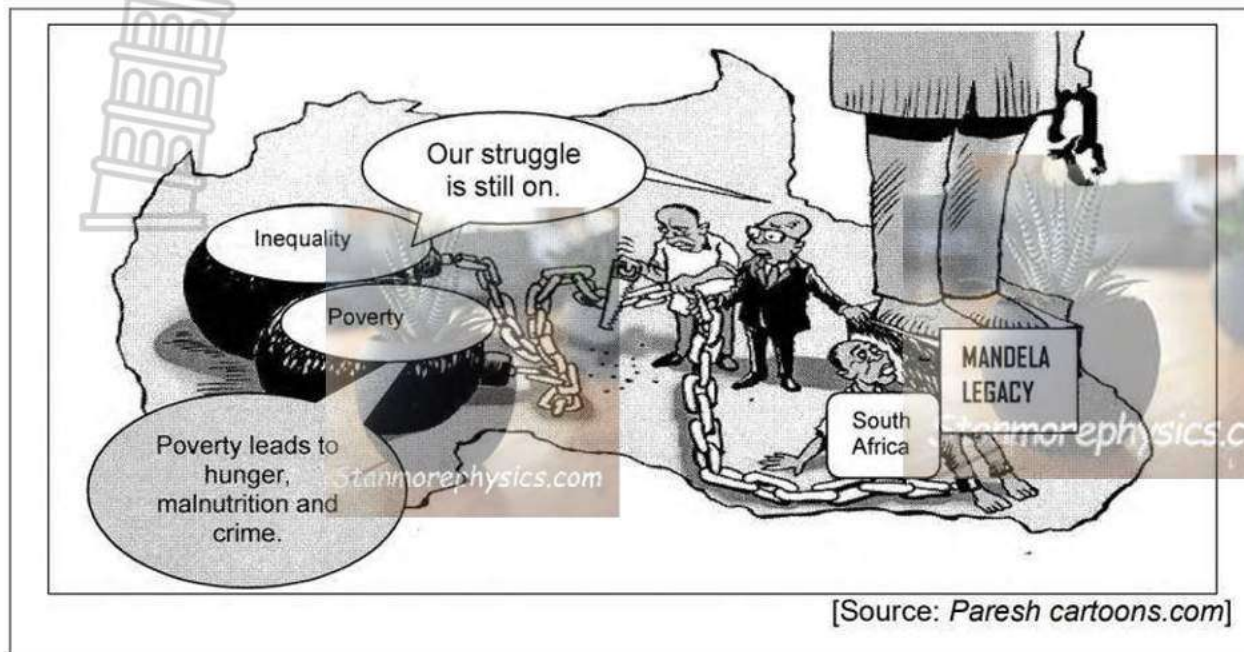
3.2.2. Name the economic system used in South Africa (1)

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

3.2.4. What role does the government play in a centrally planned system? (2)

3.2.5 What are the advantages of mixed economy? (4)

3.3 Study the cartoon below and answer the question that follows:



3.3.1 Identify ONE socio-economic challenge in the cartoon above. (1)

3.3.2 Give ONE negative consequence of poverty. (1)

3.3.3 Briefly describe the concept *economic marginalization*. (2)

3.3.4 Suggest ONE way in which the problem of inequality can be solved. (2)

3.3.5 How can human resources be targeted to be more effective in solving the problems above. (2x2) (4)

3.4. Differentiate between *economic goods* and *free goods* (8)

3.5. Evaluate government's positive involvement in increasing access to economic opportunities. (8)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 40

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

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QUESTION 4

- Discuss in detail the economic importance of the tertiary sector (26)
- Explain the impact of technology on unemployment (10)

[40]

QUESTION 5

40 MARKS-40 MINUTES



- Compare and contrast the South African mixed economy with a centrally planned economic system (26)
- How can the government take care of our natural resources? (10)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

GRAND TOTAL: 100



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**ECONOMICS 2025
TASK 2
CONTROLLED TEST
MARKING GUIDELINE**

DATE : 11 MARCH 2025

This marking guideline consists of 12 pages

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Multiple Choice.

- 1.1.1. C (Satural Resources) ✓✓
- 1.1.2. A (Intermediate goods) ✓✓
- 1.1.3. A (Capitalism) ✓✓
- 1.1.4. B (Secondary sector) ✓✓
- 1.1.5. B (Entrepreneurs) ✓✓

[10]

1.2. MATCHING

- 1.2.1. D✓
- 1.2.2. C✓
- 1.2.3. E✓
- 1.2.4. G✓
- 1.2.5. B✓
- 1.2.6. A✓

(6)

1.3. ONE TERM/WORD

- 1.3.1. Durable goods. ✓
- 1.3.2. Capital widening. ✓
- 1.3.3. Market/Free/Capitalism✓
- 1.3.4. Entrepreneur. ✓

(4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 20 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer **ONE** of the **TWO** questions from this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

Question 2

2.1.

2.1.2. **Why are intermediate goods not included in GDP figures?**

- Agriculture ✓
 - Forestry ✓
 - Fishing ✓
 - Mining ✓ and quarrying ✓
- (Accept any correct response)

(Any 2x1) (2)

2.1.2. **Why are intermediate goods not included in GDP figures?**

To avoid double counting. ✓✓

(1x2) (2)

2.2. Data response

2.2.1 **Identify the method of determining Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the table**

The income method. . ✓✓

(1)

2.2.2. **Complete the item represented by A in the table.**

GDP/GVA at basic price ✓✓

(1)

2.2.3. **Describe the term *gross domestic products (GDP)*.**

- The value of all final goods and services produced within the boundaries of the country in a period of time. ✓✓

(2)

Accepts any correct response

2.2.4. **Explain the 'Consumption of fixed capital'.**

- Consumption on fixed capital is used in preference of generating new output ✓✓

(2)

2.1.1. Name any TWO activities of primary sector.

2.2.5. Calculate the 'Gross Domestic Products @ market places' labelled (B) show all calculations.

$$2\ 820\ 262\checkmark + 338\ 804\checkmark - 20\ 086\checkmark = 3\ 138\ 980.\checkmark \quad (4)$$

2.3. DATA RESPONSE QUESTION

2.3.1. Name any example of a non-renewable resources.

- Diamond ✓
- Gold ✓
- Fossil fuel ✓

(Accept any correct response) (Any 1x1) (1)

2.3.2. Give any factor that can influence the price of natural resources.

- Climate ✓
- Location ✓
- Technology ✓
- Quality of resource ✓
- Supply ✓ and demand. ✓

(Accept any correct response) (Any 1x1) (1)

2.3.3. Briefly describe the term *natural resource*.

- All means available/provided by nature to be used as inputs in the production process. ✓✓

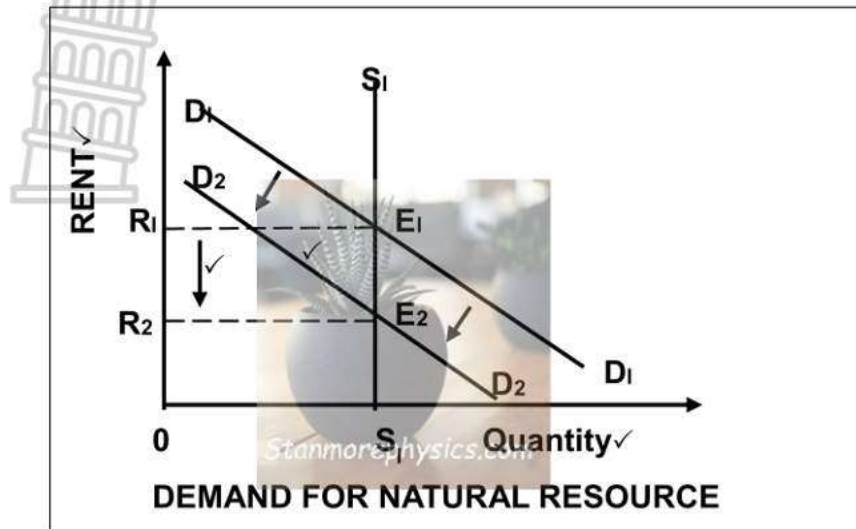
(Accept any correct response) (2)

2.3.4. How is scarcity of land is related to rent?

- If land is scarce, the rent will be higher and if land is in abundance the rent will be lower. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any correct response)

2.3.5. Redraw the graph in your answer book and show what will happen to the price of land (rent) if there is a decrease in the demand for land.



(4)

2.4. Briefly discuss any TWO categories of labour.

- Skilled labour ✓. - Skilled workers are workers who are qualified and experienced in their duties ✓✓ e.g. Accountant, Lawyer, Doctor ✓
- Semi-skilled labour ✓. - Its workers who are not fully qualified and experienced ✓✓
- Non skilled labour. ✓ - Workers who do not have working experience and they are not qualified for any work, they can do any general work ✓✓

(Any 2x4)(8)

2.5. How do social services differ from economic services?

Social services

- Social services are supplied by the government directly to the community, households or individuals to promote welfare. ✓✓
- Social services include all the expenditure of different Government Departments. ✓✓
- For example, Education, Health care, social security etc ✓

(Accept any correct response)

Economic services

- Economic services are associated with a fee.
 - Economic services are associated with regulating and operating the economy and the business sector more efficiently. ✓✓ (Max 8)
- (Accept any correct response)

[40]**QUESTION 3**

3.1

3.1.1. Name any **TWO** types of markets in the circular flow model.

- Product / good and services/ output market. ✓
- Factor/ resource market. ✓
- Foreign exchange market. ✓
- Financial market. ✓

(Any 2x1)(2)

3.1.2 Why is the mining industry important in South Africa?

- It is the largest earner of foreign exchange and reserves. ✓✓
 - It creates employment for both the skilled and unskilled labour. ✓✓
- (Accept any other relevant correct response)

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Data response

3.2.1 Identify any **ONE** economic system shown by the cartoon above?Capitalism/ Socialism ✓ **(1)**

3.2.2. Name the economic system used by South Africa.

Mixed Economic system ✓✓ **(1)**3.2.3. Briefly describe the term *capitalism*.

It is a system in which everything is controlled by the market forces, the government plays a very minimal role. ✓✓ **(2)**

3.2.4. What role does the government play in a centrally planned system?

The government controls everything. ✓✓ **(2)**

(Accept any correct response)

3.2.5. What are the advantages of mixed economy?

- Mixed market system allows for greater stability, economic growth and job creation ✓✓
 - Cooperation of private and public sectors ensures the maximum use of resources. ✓✓
 - Mixed economies are able to attract foreign capital investment. ✓✓
 - Public sector (Government) may use measures to regulate the market mechanisms. ✓✓
 - Eg. Anti-monopoly laws, labour legislation and control of money through Reserve Bank ✓✓
- (Accept any correct response)

(2x2) (4)

3.3 DATA RESPONSE

3.3.1 Identify ONE socio-economic challenge in the cartoon above.

- Inequality ✓✓
- Poverty ✓

(Any 1x1) (1)

3.3.2 Give ONE negative consequence of poverty.

- Hunger/✓Malnutrition✓/crime ✓

(1)

3.3.3 Briefly describe the concept *economic marginalization*.

- The exclusion of certain section of the population in the economic decision making of a country. ✓✓
- (Accept any other relevant correct response)

(2)

3.3.4 Suggest ONE way in which the problem of inequality can be solved.

- Provide free tertiary education. ✓✓
- Provide learnerships and apprenticeships. ✓✓
- Apply a progressive system of taxation. ✓✓
- Avail expanded work programmes. ✓✓
- Through public and private partnerships to create jobs ✓✓.
- Have investor-friendly legislation that will attract FDI. ✓✓
- Creation of employment opportunities. ✓✓
- Encourage entrepreneurship. ✓✓
- Fair distribution of national income. ✓✓

- (Accept any other relevant correct response)

(2)

3.3.5 How can human resources be targeted to be more effective in solving the problems above.

- More emphasis should be placed on education to benefit all involved in education. ✓✓
- Major partners in the private sector should take responsibility to accommodate workers skilled on different levels ✓✓
- Focus on manufacturing using labour intensive production methods. ✓✓
(Accept any other relevant correct response) (2 x 2) (4)

3.4. Differentiate between *economic goods* and *free goods*:

- Economic goods: They command price ✓✓
- They have usage value and exchange value ✓✓
- Possession measure wealth ✓✓ .e.g. TV, Computer, table, house ✓
- Free goods: They do not command price. ✓✓
- They have usage value but no exchange value ✓✓

Trees, sun, air ✓

(max 8)

3.5 Evaluate government's positive involvement in increasing access to economic opportunities.

- Removing of legal restrictions that block the entry of blacks into the main stream economy. ✓✓
- Introducing policies to promote new opportunities for an increased the level of participation of black people in the ownership. ✓✓
- Improving the provision of infrastructure to poor areas. ✓✓
- Decentralizing economic activities to previously disadvantaged areas thorough regional development programmes. ✓✓
- Providing free education to increase qualification of previously disadvantaged individuals. ✓✓ (8)

(Accept any correct response)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 40 MARKS

SECTION C

Answer only ONE of the questions in this section.

QUESTION 4

- Discuss in detail the economic importance of the tertiary (26)

INTRODUCTION

Tertiary sector is the service industry of the economy as it includes a large variety of services. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any correct introduction)

BODY

MAIN PART

GDP✓ = the tertiary contributes about 60% to the GDP. ✓✓

- Not all services are always included, an example is in –house services that a business provides for itself (such as computer services).
- The exact amounts of business income are not always known. ✓✓
- Employment✓ = about 65% of the workforce of South Africa is employed in the tertiary sector✓✓
- Economic growth✓ = economic growth in the tertiary sector has increased and is growing much more than the primary sector. ✓✓
- Exports✓ = countries import and export services such as insurance, financial services and port facilities ✓✓

Services provided by tertiary sector: ✓✓

- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation✓✓
 - Many producers prefer to sell directly to retailers or consumers. ✓✓
 - In the tourism industry, catering and accommodation are fast growing services which are mostly privately owned. ✓✓
- Transport, storage and communication✓ – this includes the taxi industry and other transport such as railway and buses, telecommunication and internet services. ✓✓
- Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services ➤ These consist of mainly of business and banking services such as auditors and architects. ✓✓
- Community, social and personal services ✓✓
 - These includes social services such as medical and education services. ✓✓

(26)

(Accept any correct response)

ADDITIONAL PART**Explain the impact of technology on unemployment**

- Can be decreased as new job opportunities are created as technology improves. ✓✓
- Can be increased as technology can replace certain individuals in their field of work. ✓✓
- Can be increased as developing countries such as South Africa have many people who do not have skills to work in a technology driven economy. ✓✓
- Can be increased as the global economy consumes or buys large quantities of technological products which are produced by developed economies ✓✓.
- Can be increase as more new training technology centers are established. ✓✓

(Accept any correct response).

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(10)

Conclusion

Tertiary sector is a major contributor to the GDP of the country and it is a major source of capital formation. ✓✓ This sector also provides a market for secondary sector as goods that are produced in the secondary sector are often sold in the tertiary sector. ✓✓

(2)

(Accept any correct conclusion)

[40]

QUESTION 5

Compare and contrast the South African mixed economy with a centrally planned economic system

INTRODUCTION

Economic system specifies the institutions by which certain issues that are common to all economies are addressed. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any correct response)

BODY**MAIN PART****Centrally planned**

- The government has control over the economy at all times and all work planned. ✓✓

- This allow the government to utilize factors of production for what it thinks is needed. Because there is no competition, people can pay more attention to performing their daily tasks and full employment is utilised. ✓✓
- The government decides when and how savings and capital formation must take place. ✓✓
- Mass production and monopoly make consumer choices easy ✓✓
- Income distribution is equal and fairer to all. ✓✓
- Business fluctuations are eliminated and planning usually allows for externalities such as cost and benefits. ✓✓
- Advertising is used to educate and not to influence people. ✓✓

Mixed economy

- Through both private initiative and government intervention, the mixed market system allows for greater stability, economic growth and job creation. ✓✓
- Private and public sector cooperation ensures the maximum use of resources and the satisfaction of need needs. ✓✓
- The public sector may use certain measures to regulate the market mechanisms ✓✓.
- The private sector provides consumer goods and services, whereas the government provides public goods and services, such as street lights and roads ✓✓
- Mixed economics are able to attract foreign capital investment due to the stability provided by the government and the functioning of the market mechanism. ✓✓
- The government can assist with the fight against unemployment by introducing business development programmes Such as BBBEE ✓✓

- A system of progressive taxation is used, this means that high –income earners are taxed at a higher rate than low-income earners. ✓✓

ADDITIONAL PART

How can the government take care of our natural resources?

- Government can use taxes such as green taxes to target exploiters of these resources. ✓✓
- Environmental subsidies can also be provided to those businesses willing to reduce environment damage. ✓✓ Subsidies in **recycle**.
- Subsidies to apply technology in the use of greener energy like solar, power saving bulbs. ✓✓
- Extent marketable permits to businesses willing to use the environment to allow them use a certain extent, e.g. mining, fishing, forest. ✓✓
- Educating the masses on the importance of these resources such as on the use of water. Through pamphlets flyers newsletters. ✓✓
- (Accept any relevant answer) (10)

CONCLUSION

The usage factors of production and resources depends on political stability of a country. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any correct response)

TOTAL SECTION C: 40 MARKS

TOTAL MARKS: 100