GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION
PROVINSIALE EKSAMEN

NOVEMBER 2019

GRADE / *GRAAD* 9

ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES/
EKONOMIESE- EN BESTUURSWETENSKAPPE

MARKING GUIDELINES / *NASIENRIGLYNE*

15 pages / *bladsye*

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SECTION A / *AFDELING A*
QUESTION 1 / *VRAAG 1*

1.1 TRUE OR FALSE / *WAAR OF ONWAAR*

1.1.1 True / *Waar* ✓✓
1.1.2 False / *Onwaar*✓✓
1.1.3 True / *Waar*✓✓
1.1.4 False / *Onwaar* ✓✓
1.1.5 True / *Waar*✓✓ **(10)**

1.2 FILL IN THE MISSING WORD / *VUL DIE ONTBREKENDE WOORD IN*

1.2.1 Market / *mark* ✓✓
1.2.2 COSATU / Congress of South African Trade Unions ✓✓
1.2.3 Trading Stock / *Handelsvoorraad* ✓✓
1.2.4 Tertiary sector / *tersiêre sektor* ✓✓
1.2.5 Expense / *Uitgawe* ✓✓ **(10)**

1.3 MATCHING COLUMN A WITH COLUMN B / *PAS KOLOM A BY KOLOM B*

1.3.1 J ✓✓
1.3.2 I ✓✓
1.3.3 H ✓✓
1.3.4 G ✓✓
1.3.5 F ✓✓
1.3.6 E ✓✓
1.3.7 D ✓✓
1.3.8 C ✓✓
1.3.9 B ✓✓
1.3.10 A ✓✓ **(20)**

1.4 MULTIPLE CHOICE / *MEEVOUDIGEKEUSE-VRAE*

1.4.1 B ✓✓
1.4.2 D ✓✓
1.4.3 A ✓✓
1.4.4 D ✓✓
1.4.5 B ✓✓
1.4.6 A ✓✓
1.4.7 D ✓✓
1.4.8 C ✓✓
1.4.9 C ✓✓
1.4.10 A ✓✓ **(20)**

TOTAL SECTION A / *TOTAAL AFDELING A*: 60

SECTION B / *AFDELING B*
QUESTION 2 / *VRAAG 2*

2.1.1 Brazil / *Brasilië;*✓ Russia / *Rusland;*✓ India / *Indië;* China (any / *enige* 2) (2)

2.1.2 Mixed economic system / *gemengde ekonomiese stelsel*✓ (1)

A mixed economic system is a mixture of private and government control of the economy. ✓ It is a combination of planned and market economy.✓
The government provides the framework in which the economy exists, e.g. laws and infrastructure. ✓
Ownership of natural resources are shared between individuals and government. ✓ Entrepreneurs decide what to produce.

'n Gemengde ekonomie is 'n kombinasie van privaat en staatsbeheer oor die ekonomie.✓
Dit is 'n kombinasie van 'n beplande en 'n markekonomie.✓
Die regering voorsien die raamwerk waarin die ekonomie bestaan, bv. wette en infrastruktuur.✓
Hier word ekonomiese besluite deur die staat sowel as individue en besighede geneem wat die grond en natuurlike hulpbronne besit.✓
Entrepreneurs besluit wat om te produseer

(any 4 / *enige 4*) (4)

2.1.3 **Planned / closed economies – *Beplande / Geslote ekonomie***

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
The government strives for economic equality by directing resources to areas where they are really needed. ✓✓	Production is less efficient. This happens at the expense of the consumer. ✓✓
The government focuses on social needs and this results in basic needs of citizens being satisfied.✓✓	Government is slow to adapt to change. ✓✓
Welfare of all citizens are seen as more important than production and profit.	There is no incentive for people to do their jobs well.
A stable closed economic system with little / no economic unrest.	There is no freedom of choice for consumers.
They can stimulate growth in the industry because the government doesn't have to wait for capital to accumulate before it makes investments in heavy industry.	Directing what consumers want does not always work.
	It is difficult to motivate workers to excel.

	It is impossible for the government to replace the decision – making capabilities of the private sector. Limits economic growth as there are no entrepreneurs. The lack of profit motive results in less competitive and therefore less productive economy. No competition results in a reduced amount of new product development and improvements.
VOORDELE	***NADELE***
Die regering strewe na ekonomiese gelykheid deur ekonomiese hulpbronne na spesieke gebiede aan te wys waar dit benodig word.✓✓ *Die regering sien om na die welstand van al die landsburgers en dit lei tot die bevrediging van hulle basiese behoeftes*✓✓ *Fokus word geplaas op die welstand van die burgers en nie op produksie en winste nie.* *'n Stabiele / geslote ekonomie met min of geen ekonomiese onstabiliteit.* *Groei kan gestimuleer word want die regering hoef nie te wag vir kapitaalopeenhoping voordat 'n belegging in swaar industrieë gemaak kan word nie.*	*Produksie is minder doeltreffend. Dit gebeur ten koste van die verbruiker.*✓✓ *Die regering se stesel is onbuigsaam / traag en kan nie vinnig by verandering aanpas nie.* ✓✓ *Dit is moeilik om werkers te motiveer om te presteer.* *Geen vryheid van keuse oor watter produkte om te koop vir die verbruikers nie.* *Dit is onmoontlik vir die regering om die besluitnemings- vermoëns van die privaatsektor te vervang.* *Dit lei tot 'n nie-mededingende ekonomie.* *Beperk ekonomiese groei omdat daar geen entrepreneurs is nie.* *Gebrek aan kompetisie lei daartoe dat die ekonomiese groei en vernuwing van produkte beperk word.*
Any / *enige* 2	Any / *enige 2*

(4 x 2) (any / *enige* 4) (8)
(15)

2.2.1 **No.*/nr.* 2** – Households / *Huishoudings*✓
No.*/nr.* 4 – Businesses / *Besighede* ✓ (2)

2.2.2 Provide services in exchange for labour to businesses ✓
They spend money when they buy goods and services from the business sector.✓ They pay taxes to the government from their wages and salaries. They receive some public goods and services from the government.✓ Businesses provide goods and services from the primary and secondary sector to households.✓ Businesses pay for the factors of production that belong to the households. Business and households pay taxes to government to provide goods and services.

Voorsien arbeid aan besighede in ruil vir salarise en lone.✓Hulle bestee geld as hulle goedere en dienste koop wat hulle in die sakesektor wil hê. ✓ Betaal belasting aan die regering op hul lone en salarisse. Hulle ontvang 'n paar publieke goedere en dienste van die regering.✓ Besighede voorsien goedere en dienste aan huishoudings vanaf die primêre en sekondêre sektor. ✓Besighede betaal vir die produksiefaktore wat aan huishoudings behoort. Besighede en huishoudings betaal die regering om dienste en goedere te verskaf.

(any 4 relevant answers / *enige 4 relevante antwoorde*) (4)

2.2.3 Electricity / *Elektrisiteit*, ✓Infrastructure / *Infrastruktuur,* ✓
Education / *Onderwys*, Health care / *Gesondheisdienste,*
Safety / *Veiligheid,* Transport / *Vervoer,* Water and Sanitation / *Water en Sanitasie*

(any 2 relevant answers / *enige 2 relevante antwoorde*) (2)

2.2.4 Household will earn less income and will spend less on goods and services.✓✓Transport and fuel prices will increase✓✓Businesses will increase their prices will result in households not being able to afford it. ✓✓ Unemployment will increase since businesses will not be able to afford to pay salaries / wages. Increase in the price of all expenses (transport and fuel) Government usually increases their prices of services (water and electricity) to households. More people will apply for social grants.

Huishoudings sal minder inkomste verdien en sal minder spandeer op goedere en dienste. ✓✓ Verhoging in die prys alle uitgawes (brandstof en vervoer edm).✓✓Besigheide gaan hulle pryse verhoog wat huishoudings nie kan bekostig nie. ✓✓Werkloosheid sal verhoog want besighede kan dit nie meer bekostig om salarisse en lone te betaal nie. Die regering vermeerder hul pryse van dienste (water en elektrisiteit) aan huishoudings. Meer mense gaan aansoek doen vir maatskaplike toelae.

*(*Any relevant answers / enige relevante antwoorde) (3 x 2) (6)
(14)

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QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

3.1 Provide a safe environment ✓ provide uniform or protective clothing ✓ Increase their health benefits and pension benefits / improve working conditions ✓ Reduce overtime hours ✓ implement labour laws ✓ provide transport for overtime ✓ provide training on new technology ✓ appoint additional staff by filling vacant posts ✓ higher salaries on public holidays.✓

Voorsien 'n veilige omgewing ✓voorsien beskermde uniform ✓verhoog die gesondheidsvoordele en pensionvoordele ✓verbeter werksomstandighede✓ verminder ure van oortyd ✓implementer arbeidswette ✓voorsien vervoer vir oortyd ✓voorsien opleiding op nuwe tegnologie ✓stel addisionele werkers aan deur vakante poste te vul ✓verhoogde salaris op publieke vakansiedae.✓

(any 2 relevant answers/ *enige 2 relevant*) (2)

3.2 When members are happy they will increase the productivity of the business. ✓✓ Ensure that targets and time frames are met. ✓✓ Business profits will decrease when they pay penalties. Members can damage the equipment / machinery in the business if their demands are not met and cause more expenses. This can result in industrial action which will create instability for investors. Safety hazard with protest action which can lead to job losses in the businesses and even closure of the business.

As werkers gelukkig is sal dit produktiwiteit by die besigheid verhoog.✓✓ Werkers sal verseker dat teikens en tydraamwerke bereik word. ✓✓Winste sal verminder as besighede boetes moet betaal. Lede kan die toerusting / masjiene beskadig en dit kan meer skade veroorsaak as daar nie aan hul eise voldoen word nie. Industriële aksie kan lei tot onstabilitiet vir die beleggers. Veiligheidsgevare kan lei tot werksverliese in die besighede en selfs sluiting van die besighede.

(any 2 / *enige 2*) (4)

3.3 Representing members during disciplinary hearings.✓
Offer training and development to members with the intention of improving their skills.✓ Acting as an intermediary between employees and employers in resolving workplace disputes. ✓ Negotiate for better working conditions and wages increases. ✓ Trade unions represent workers in the collective bargaining process. ✓ If necessary trade unions organise industrial action such as pickets and strikes. Provides legal information and advice to members about South African labour legislation. Negotiate with employers to improve their members' working conditions. Try to attract new trade union members.
Not to force anyone into joining a trade union. Make decisions based on a secret vote by all their members. Ensure that all industrial action is peaceful and lawful. Make reasonable demands on the employers. Must help to bring about peaceful workplaces.

Verteenwoordig lede tydens dissiplinêre verhore. ✓Bied opleiding en ontwikkeling aan lede met die doel om hul vaardighede te verbeter✓. Tree op as tussenganger tussen werknemers en werkgewers in die oplossing van geskille in die werkplek✓.Onderhandel vir beter werksomstandighede en lone. ✓Vakbonde verteenwoordig werkers in die kollektiewe bedingingsproses. ✓/ Indien nodig organiseer vakbonde industriële aksies soos stakings en protesaksies. Regsadvies aan lede oor Suid-Afrikaanse arbeidswetgewing te gee. Werkgewers onderhandel om hul werksomstandighede te verbeter. Probeer om nuwe lede te lok. Niemand mag gedwing word om by 'n vakbond aan te sluit nie. Besluite neem op grond van 'n geheime stemming deur al hul lede. V*erseker dat alle industriële optrede vreedsaam en wettig is. Moet redelike eise aan die werkgewers stel. Moet help om vreedsame werkplekke te bewerkstellig.*

(any / *enige* 5) (5)
(11)

TOTAL SECTION B / *TOTAAL AFDELING B*: 40

SECTION C / *AFDELING C*
QUESTION 4 / *VRAAG 4*

4.1

TRIAL BALANCE OF MUFASA TRADERS ON 30 NOVEMBER 2019/ *PROEFBALANS VAN MUFASA HANDELAARS OP 30 NOVEMBER 2019*				
Balance sheet account section / *Balansstaatrekeninge afdeling*	Folio	Debit / *Debiet*	Credit / *Krediet*	
Capital / *Kapitaal*	B1		**360 840** ✓✓	(2)
Drawings / *Ontrekkings*	**B2**	**4 160** ✓		
Land & Buildings / *Grond en Geboue*	B3	192 000		
Equipment / *Toerusting*	**B4**	**24 800** ✓		
Vehicles / *Voertuie*	B5	134 000		
Trading Stock / *Handelsvoorraad*	**B6**	**18 300** ✓		
Debtors' Control / *Debiteurekontrole*	**B7**	**6 420** ✓		(4)
Bank	B8	26 420		
Creditors' Control / *Krediteurekontrole*	B9		19 600	
✓ (1 mark for all Balance Sheet accounts with folio numbers / *1 punt vir alle Balanstaatrekeninge met folio nommers*)				(1)
Nominal account section / *Nominale rekeninge afdeling*				
Sales / *Verkope*	**N1**		**220 000** ✓	
Cost of sales / *Koste van Verkope*	**N2**	**170 000** ✓		
Rent Income / *Huurinkomste*	N3		35 000	
Stationery / *Skryfbehoeftes*	**N4**	**3 100** ✓		
Water & Electricity / *Water en Elektrisiteit*	**N5**	**14 800** ✓		
Salaries / *Salarisse*	**N6**	**40 000** ✓		(6)
Insurance / *Versekering*	**N7**	**1 440** ✓		
✓ (1 mark for all Nominal accounts with folio numbers / *1 punt vir alle Nominalerekeninge met folionnommers*)				(1)
		R635 440	**R635 440**✓☑	(2)
			Method mark / *Metodepunt* Total / *Totaal*	
		2 marks if its correct amount and 1 mark is the amounts are the same but incorrect / *2 punte as die bedrag korrek is en 1 punt as die bedrag dieselfde maar verkeerd is.*		
Marks are allocated only to accounts that are highlighted. / *Punte word net toegeken vir die vetgedrukte rekeninge.*				

(16)

QUESTION 5 / *VRAAG 5*
JOURNALS / *JOERNALE*

5.1 **CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL OF DAVID TRADERS FOR SEPTEMBER 2019 / *KONTANTONTANGSEJOERNAAL VAN DAVID HANDELAARS VIR SEPTEMBER 2019***

Doc No. Dok nr.	Day / Dag	Details / Besonderhede	Fol	Analysis of receipts / Ontleding van Ontvangste	Bank	Sales/ *Verkope*	Cost of Sales / *Koste van Verkope*	Debtors' Control / *Debiteure kontrole*	SUNDRY ACCOUNTS/ *DIVERSE REKENINGE*		
									Amount / *Bedrag*	Fol	Details / *Besonderhede*
CRR KRR	10	Sales / Verkope		14 800		14 800 ✓	11 840 ✓✓				
105		R. Randall	D2	4 600	19 400 ✓✓			4 600✓			

(6)

5.2 **CASH PAYMENTS JOURNAL OF DAVID TRADERS FOR SEPTEMBER 2019/ KONTANTBETALINGSJOERNAAL VAN DAVID HANDELAARS VIR SEPTEMBER 2019**

Doc No. / *Dok nr.*	Day / *Dag*	Name of payee / *Naam van begunstigde*	Fol	Bank	Trading Stock / *Handels voorraad*	Wages / *Lone*	Creditors' Control / *Krediteure kontrole*	SUNDRY ACCOUNTS / *DIVERSE REKENINGE*		
								Amount / *Bedrag*	Fol	Details / *Besonderhede*
305	11	Cash / *Kontant*		1 810 ✓✓		810✓		1 000✓		Cash float / *Wisselgeld* ✓
306	15	Masimino Traders/ *Handelaars*	C2	8 300✓			8 300✓			

(7)

5.3	**CREDITORS' JOURNAL OF DAVID TRADERS FOR SEPTEMBER 2019/ *KREDITEURE JOERNAAL VAN DAVID HANDELAARS VIR SEPTEMBER 2019***											
	Doc No / *Dok Nr*.	Day / *Dag*	Name of creditor / *Naam van krediteur*	Fol	Creditors' control / *Krediteure kontrole*	Trading stock / *Handels-voorraad*	Equipment / *Toerusting*	Stationery / *Skryf-behoeftes*	SUNDRY ACCOUNTS / *DIVERSE REKENING*			
									Amount / *Bedrag*	Folio	Details / *Besonderhede*	
	101	4	Nyla Wholesalers *Groothandelaars*	C1	10 600 ✓✓		10 120✓	480✓				
	102	27	NYC Wholesalers *Groothandelaars*	C3	6 840✓✓	6 840 ☑						(7)

Method mark: if it is the same amount even if it's incorrect / give 1 mark

Metodepunt: as dit dieselfde bedrag is al is dit verkeerd / gee 1 punt

5.4	**DEBTORS' JOURNAL OF DAVID TRADERS FOR SEPTEMBER 2019 / *DEBITEUREJOERNAAL VAN DAVID HANDELAARS VIR SEPTEMBER 2019***						
	Doc No / Dok No.	Day / Dag	Name of debtor / Naam van debiteur	Fol	Sales / Verkope	Cost of sales / Koste van verkope	
	76	3	G. Huluma	D1	1 300 ✓	1 040✓✓	
							(3)

(23)

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

GENERAL LEDGER OF RABADA TRADERS / *ALGEMENE GROOTBOEK*

BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNT SECTION / *BALANSTAATREKENING AFDELING*

6.1 **DEBTORS CONTROL / D*EBITEUREKONTROLE***

	2019 Oct / *Okt*	1	Balance / *Saldo*	b/d / *a/b*	20 800✓	2019 Oct / *Okt*	31	Debtors' allowance / *Debiteure-afslag* ✓	DAJ	1 800 ✓
		31	Sales/ Verkope ✓	DJ	13 500 ✓			Bank ✓	CRJ / *KOJ*	23 500 ✓✓
								Balance / *Saldo*	c/d / *o/d*	9 000 ✓
					34 300					34 300
	Nov	1	Balance / *Saldo*	b/d / *a/b*	9 000 ☑					

(10)

Method mark: Same balance amount is brought down as amount carried over
Metodepunt: Dieselfde bedrag saldo is oorgedra as bedrag wat afgebring is

(10)

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6.2 6.2.1 Creditors' Ledger / *Krediteuregrootboek* ✓

Name of creditor✓ / names of the journals CPJ and CJ / increases in credit column with purchases✓ / decreases in debit column with payments.

Naam van 'n krediteur✓/ name van die joernale is KBJ✓ en KJ / saldo vermeerder in kredietkolom met aankope en verminder in die debietkolom met betalings.

(any / enige 1) (2)

6.2.2 R 800 ✓ (1)

6.2.3 CJ / *KJ* ✓ (1)

6.2.4 R1 500 ✓✓ (2)

6.2.5 Cheque / *tjek* ✓ (1)

6.2.6 Assets decrease (A – R 1000)
Bates verminder (B – R1 000) ✓✓

Liabilities decrease (L – R1 000)
Laste verminder (L – R1 000)✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(11)

TOTAL SECTION C / *TOTAAL AFDELING C*: 60

SECTION D / *AFDELING D*
QUESTION 7 / *VRAAG 7*

7.1 Services business. He repairs shoes does not sell goods / products
Diensonderneming.✓ *Hy herstel skoene en verkoop geen produkte / goedere nie.* ✓ (2)

7.2 R 8 000 ✓ (1)

7.3

Strengths	**Sterk punte**
Unemployed started his own business Cash business he could make a living✓✓ Many customers that support him He does repairs well He used his savings to start business High income – makes a profit Works 6 days every day Income covered his expenses Characteristics of an entrepreneur - Perseverance and dedication.	*Werkloos begin sy eie besigheid.* *Kontant wat hy ontvang kan sy daaglikse behoeftes voorsien.* ✓✓ *Baie kliënte wat hom ondersteun* *Hy maak skoene mooi reg.* *Hy het sy spaargeld gebruik om sy besigheid mee te begin.* *Hoë inkomste – maak 'n wins.* *Werk 6 dae 'n week.* *Inkomste dek sy uitgawes.* *Goeie karaktertrekke.* *Uitsettingsvermoë en toegewydheid.*
Any relevant / *enige relevante* 1 (2)	
Weaknesses	***Swak punte***
Works from the pavement when weather is not favourable, he cannot work. ✓✓ Long hours on the pavement. Difficult to start the business with just R500. Risk of using cash daily as he receives it. No financial records of his budget. No customers / clientele when he started business.	*Werk op die sypaadjie as dit reën of weer is ongunstig, kan hy nie werk nie.* ✓✓ *Lang ure op die sypaadjie.* *Moeilik om besigheid the begin met R500.* *Risiko van kontant wat hy elke dag ontvang.* *Geen finansiële state of begroting nie.*
Any relevant / *enige relevante* 1 (2)	
Opportunities	***Geleenthede***
He wants to open a shop in town.✓✓ Expanded his business with support from customers from various areas.	*Beplan om winkel in die stad te open.* ✓✓ *Besigheid uitbrei as meer kliënte hom ondersteun.*
Any relevant / *enige relevante* 1 (2)	
Threats	***Bedreigings***
Other entrepreneurs repairing shoes in the area. ✓✓	*Ander entrepreneurs wat ook skoene herstel in die gebied.* ✓✓
Any relevant / *enige relevante* 1 (2)	

(4 x 2) (8)

7.4 A cover page ✓Executive summary ✓Description of the business ✓ (main aim, short and long term goals, vision and mission statement, nature of business operations e.g. Selling furniture SWOT analysis the name of owner.
Marketing plan Financial plan Operating plan Additional Information Management plan Production plan✓

'n Voorblad opsomming ✓Beskrywing van die onderneming (hoofdoel, kort- en langtermyn doelwitte✓, visie en missieverklaring, aard van die sakebedrywighede, bv.✓Die verkoop van meubels) SWOT-analise naam van eienaar Bemarkingsplan Finansiële plan Bedryfsplan Bykomende inligting Bestuursplan Produksieplan

(any / *enige* 3) (3)

7.5 Show how much money he will use as capital to start the business with.✓✓ Indicate differences between his fixed and variable costs✓✓ Break-even points show how many goods he has made and sold to break even ✓✓ Percentage to ensure that he makes a profit (Mark-up %) Profit of percentage that he makes in the business

Dui aanvangskoste aan✓✓ hoeveel kapitaal is gebruik om besigheid te begin✓✓Dui aan die verskil tusssen vaste en veranderlike koste ✓✓ Gelykbreekpunte dui aan hoeveel goedere hy gemaak het en produseer en hoeveel verkoop is winsgrens op verkope verseker dat daar 'n wins op verkope is. Die besigheid se persentasie wins

(any / *enige* 3) (3 x 2) (6)

7.6 Mass production is a system where a high number of the same goods are produced.
Masssaproduksie is 'n stelsel wat gebruik word om 'n groot hoeveelheid (massa) produkte te vervaardig wat dieselfde is. ✓✓

Job production is used to produce goods once-off that are different / not the same. ✓✓
Taakproduksie is wanneer besighede eenmalige produkte wat almal verskillend is produseer. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

(24)

QUESTION 8 / *VRAAG 8*

8.1 8.1.1 Human resource management / *Die menslike – hulpbronne bestuursfunksie*✓✓

8.1.2 Risk management function / *Risikobestuursfunksie* ✓✓

8.1.3 Marketing function / *Bemarkingsfunksie* ✓✓

8.1.4 Financial function / *Finansiële funksie* ✓✓

8.1.5 Public relations function / *Die openbare betrekkinge funksie*✓✓

(5 x 2) (10)

8.2

Sector/*Sektor*	**Skills / Vaardighede**
Tertiary / *tersiêr*✓	Highly educated – degrees and highly skilled workers for specialized services /✓ *Hoë vlak van opleiding graad en hoë vaardigheidsvlakke vir spesiale dienste*
Secondary / *sekondêr*✓	Semi-skilled workers with basic schooling /✓ *Semi-geskoolde werkers met basiese onderwys opleiding*
Primary / *Primêr*✓	Unskilled / lack of skills low levels of skills /✓ *Ongeskoold / gebrek of lae vlakke van vaardighede*
	(3 x 2) (6)

(16)

TOTAL SECTION D / *TOTAAL AFDELING D*: 40
GRAND TOTAL / *GROOTTOTAAL*: 200

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