GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

JUNE 2019

GRADE 9

ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

MARKING GUIDELINES

11 pages

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

MARKING GUIDELINE

SECTION A
QUESTION 1

1.1 **MULTIPLE-CHOICE**

1.1.1	B ✓ ✓	
1.1.2	C ✓✓	
1.1.3	D ✓✓	
1.1.4	A ✓✓	
1.1.5	A ✓✓	**10**

1.2 **TRUE OR FALSE**

1.2.1	False ✓✓	
1.2.2	True ✓✓	
1.2.3	False ✓✓	
1.2.4	False ✓✓	
1.2.5	True ✓✓	**10**

1.3 **WORD BANK**

1.3.1	labour ✓✓	
1.3.2	advertising ✓✓	
1.3.3	National Credit Act ✓✓	
1.3.4	sales ✓✓	
1.3.5	skilled ✓✓	**10**

1.4 **MATCHING ITEMS**

1.4.1	B ✓ ✓	
1.4.2	D ✓✓	
1.4.3	E✓✓	
1.4.4	A ✓✓	
1.4.5	C ✓✓	**10**

TOTAL SECTION A: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 2 – ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

2.1 **Economic Problem:** Is how to satisfy unlimited wants with limited resources. ✓✓ (2)

2.2	2.2.1	Market economy✓	(1)
	2.2.2	Planned economy✓	(1)

2.3 **CHARACTERISTICS OF A MARKET ECONOMY**

- Private individuals own and control the factors of production. ✓✓
- Entrepreneurs decide what to produce.
- Entrepreneurs decide how production will take place.
- Individuals decide what goods and services to consume.

(Mark only ONE relevant answer correct for 2 marks / any other correct characteristic) (2)

2.4 **DISADVANTAGES OF A PLANNED ECONOMY**

- People do not have choices. ✓✓
- Entrepreneurial skills and innovation are not rewarded. ✓✓
- People earn the same amount whether they work hard or if they are lazy.
- Productivity is often low because businesses do not aim to make profits.
- If productivity and production decrease people will not be able to satisfy their needs.
- There is a limited range of products because there is no competition.

(Mark only TWO relevant answers correct for 2 marks each / any other correct characteristics) (4)

2.5 Mixed economies were formed to solve the problems associated with free market and centrally planned economic systems. ✓✓ (2)

2.6 **PROBLEMS LINKED WITH THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

- Free trade in goods and services could make it difficult for producers in developing countries to compete with producers in developed countries. ✓✓
- The free movement of labour can cause skilled workers from developing countries to move to more developed countries in search of higher wages.
- Free movement of capital can lead to foreign investors exploiting labour by paying very low wages. This leads to the creation of sweatshops in developing countries.

(Mark only ONE relevant answer correct / Any other correct and relevant answers) (2)

2.7 Government ✓ (1)

[15]

15

QUESTION 3 – THE CIRCULAR FLOW

3.1 A Goods market✓ (1)

B Goods and services✓✓ (2)

C Spend on goods and services✓ (1)

D Income (sales revenue)✓ (1)

E Government spending✓ (1)

3.2
- Businesses provide goods and services to households. ✓✓
- Households spend on the goods and services sold.
- Businesses receive an income also known as sales revenue.

(Mark only ONE relevant answer correct) (2)

3.3
- Natural resources / Land✓
- Labour✓
- Capital✓
- Entrepreneurship✓ (4)

3.4
- Government receives an income in the form of taxes from households and businesses. ✓✓
- Government provides public services to both the households and businesses of South Africa. These include services such as healthcare, transport, security and education.
- The government also buys goods and services from businesses. For example, state hospitals buy linen from bedding shops and they require the services of electricians and plumbers to do maintenance and fix things in the hospitals.
- Government also receives services from households in the form of labour. For example: teachers, police and office workers supply the government with labour through the work they do.

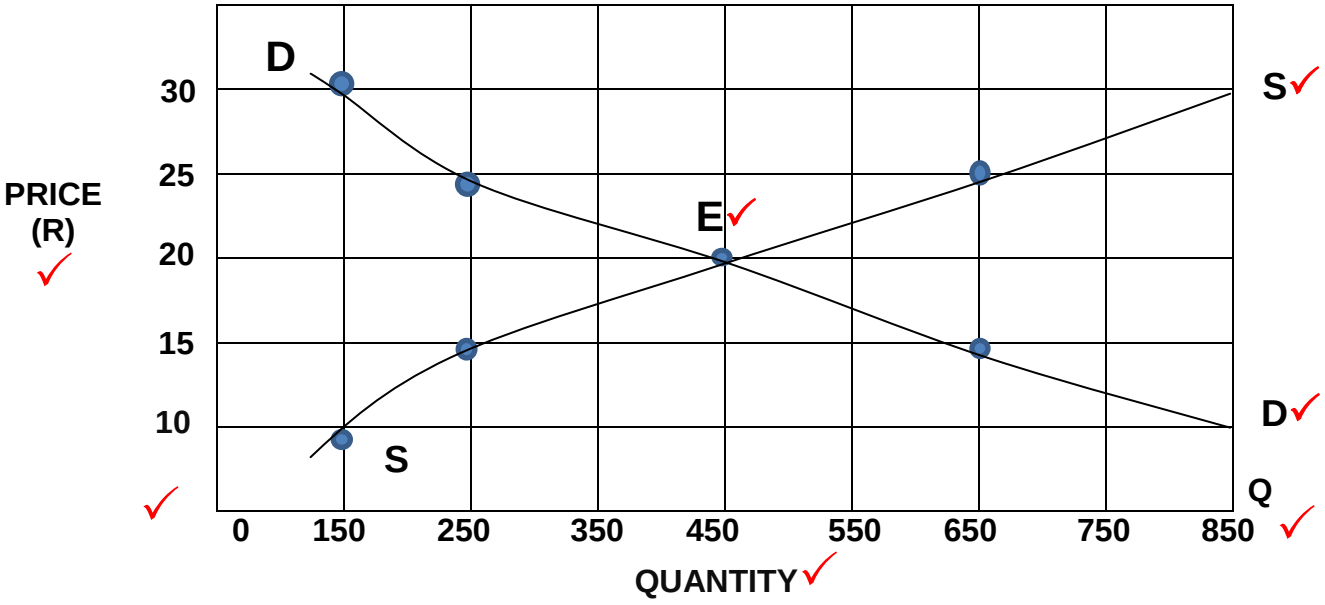
(Mark only ONE relevant answer correct / Any other relevant answer) (2)

3.5 Wages / salaries ✓ (1)

15

QUESTION 4 : PRICE THEORY

4.1 **MARKET DEMAND AND SUPPLY FOR PANCAKES**



(7)

4.2 Equilibrium point ✓✓ (2)

4.3 P = R20✓ Q = 450✓ (2)

4.4 **LAW OF SUPPLY**

- When prices increase, supply increases. ✓
- When prices decrease, supply decreases. ✓ (2)

4.5 **FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEMAND FOR PANCAKES**

- **The price of the product:** The quantity of a product consumers buy depends on the price of the product. ✓ ✓ *For example, if the price of chocolates is low, consumers buy more chocolates, and if the price is high, they will buy less chocolates.*
- **The amount of money consumers have to spend / disposable income:** How much of a product consumers buy depends on how much money they have. If consumers' *incomes are high*, they *buy more* of a product, and if their *incomes are low*, they *buy less*.
- **Advertising:** The advertising of the product determines how much of the product consumers buy. If advertising is effective, consumers demand more of the product. If there is no advertising, consumers demand less of the product.
- **The price of other products:** The price of other products can also affect how much of a product consumers purchase. For example, if the price of petrol increases, this could affect consumers' demand for cars.
- **Weather conditions:** The weather can also affect the quantity of a product that consumers buy. If, for example, the weather is cold and wet, the demand for warm coats and raincoats would be high. If, however, the weather is hot and dry, the demand for coats and raincoats would be low.
- **Fashion:** Fashion and trends influence how much of a product consumers purchase. For example, if skateboards became fashionable, then the demand for skateboards will increase.

(Any ONE relevant answer) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 45

15

SECTION C FINANCIAL LITERACY

QUESTION 5: JOURNALS AND ACCOUNTING EQUATION

5.1 **CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL OF SANDY JEWELLERS – FEBRUARY 2019** **CRJ1**

Doc No.	Day	Details	Fol	Analysis of Receipts		Bank		Sales		Cost of Sales		Debtors Control		Sundry Accounts			
														Amount		Fol	Details
CRT 11	02	Sales ✓		13 280	-	13 280	-	13 280✓	-	8 300✓✓	-						
83	27	D. Poole ✓		4 800	-		-					4 800✓✓	-				
84		M. Saint ✓		6 200		11 000✓✓								6 200✓			Rent income✓

(12)

5.2 **CASH PAYMENTS JOURNAL OF SANDY JEWELLERS – FEBRUARY 2019** **CPJ 1**

Doc No.	Day	Name of Payee	Fol	Bank		Trading Stock		Telephone		Sundry Accounts			
										Amount		Fol	Details
101	16	Cipro Jewellers ✓		28 800	-	✓28 800	-		-				
102	24	Telkom✓		1 900				1 080✓		820✓✓			Drawings✓

(7)

5.3 **DEBTORS JOURNAL OF SANDY JEWELLERS – FEBRUARY 2019** **DJ1**

Doc No.	Day	Debtor	Fol	Sales		Cost of Sales	
61	04	D. Poole ✓	D1	9 400✓	-	5 875✓✓	-
✓	✓						

(6)

5.4 **DEBTORS' ALLOWANCES JOURNAL OF SANDY JEWELLERS – FEBRUARY 2019** **DAJ1**

Doc No.	Day	Debtor	Fol	Debtors Allowances		Cost of Sales	
CN2	21	D. Poole ✓	D1	✓4 600	-	✓✓2 875	-
✓	✓						

(6)

5.5 **ACCOUNTING EQUATION**

Source document	Account Debited	Account Credited	Assets	Owner's equity	Liabilities
Example: Duplicate receipt	**Bank**	**Rent income**	**+ 1 000**	**+ 1 000**	**0**
Cheque counterfoil ✓	Telephone✓	Bank✓	- 1 900 ✓	- 1 080 ✓	0
	Drawings✓			- 820 ✓	0

(7)

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QUESTION 6 – GENERAL LEDGER

GENERAL LEDGER OF SILVER STORES

DR. **TRADING STOCK** **CR.**

Date		Details	Fol	Amount		Date		Details	Fol	Amount	
2019 Mar	1	Balance	b/d	29 860✓	-	2019 Mar	31	Cost of sales✓	CRJ	17 221✓	-
	31	Bank✓	CPJ	16 930✓	-			Balance	c/d	29 569	-
				46 790	**-**			☑		**46 790**	-
2019 April	1	Balance	b/d	29 569	-						

***** A method mark may only be awarded if the amounts are the same even if they are incorrect, allocate a mark ☑

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QUESTION 7 – TRIAL BALANCE

TRIAL BALANCE OF MZANSI TRADERS ON 30 APRIL 2019.

	Fol	Debit		Credit	
Balance Sheet Accounts Section					
Capital				**76 800**✓✓	
Drawings		18 990	-		
Bank		41 370	-		
Trading Stock		32 440			
Debtors Control		16 300	-		
Nominal Accounts Section					
Sales				**70 200**✓✓	
Cost of sales		46 800			
Packing material		3 220			
Rent income				12 120	
		159 120✓		**159 120**✓	

6

TOTAL SECTION C: 50

SECTION D – ENTREPRENEURSHIP

QUESTION 8 – SECTORS IN THE ECONOMY

8.1 Primary Sector✓
Secondary Sector✓
Tertiary Sector✓ (3)

8.2
- The tertiary sector is the part of the economy that provides services. ✓✓
- People either pay directly for the services or indirectly through paying taxes.
- The public services that the government provides, such as health care and education, are part of the tertiary sector.

(Any ONE relevant answer for 2 marks) (2)

8.3 In the primary sector there are TWO types of skills,

- There are unskilled workers such as farm workers, fishers and miners. ✓✓
- There are skilled workers with specialised skills such as farm management, animal husbandry, engineering, geology and fishing trawler operations. ✓✓ (4)

8.4
- Primary sector uses machinery from the secondary / tertiary sector. ✓✓
- The secondary sector needs raw materials from the primary sector and machinery or equipment from the tertiary sector. ✓✓
- Tertiary sector gets raw materials from the primary sector to sell fresh produce and needs final goods from the secondary sector in order to sell it. ✓✓

(3 x 2) (6)

15

TOTAL SECTION D: 15

TOTAL: 150