

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ECONOMICS ORDINARY LEVEL

4347/2

PAPER 2

2 hours

Marks 80

2017

Additional Materials: Answer Book

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name on all the work you hand in.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs and rough working.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- Answer **four** questions.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

ORDINARY LEVEL

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

Answer any **four** questions.

- 1** Despite various efforts of the Nigerian Government to promote economic growth and job creation, in 2013 unemployment remained high. The government was also concerned that mostly temporary and low skilled jobs were created.
- (a) Outline **three** possible reasons why governments might want to increase employment. [6]
- (b) Justify why the high number of temporary and low skilled jobs might be of concern to the Nigerian Government. [8]
- (c) Explain **three** types of unemployment that might fall due to higher economic growth rates. [6]
- [20]**
- 2** Output levels of cotton producers in Zimbabwe decreased during 2015 due to a lack of investment and elasticity of demand.
- (a) From the extract, identify and describe **two** factors of production. [6]
- (b) Use a demand and supply diagram to explain how the lack of investment influenced the output and price of cotton. [7]
- (c) Discuss the possible effects of a decrease in output on the revenue of Zimbabwean producers. [7]
- [20]**
- 3** In 2014, it was reported that Kenyan factories in different industries raised productivity due to high competitiveness of labour specialisation.
- (a) Outline possible reasons for the increase in productivity in the factories other than those mentioned in the extract. [6]
- (b) Explain the link between specialisation, high labour competitiveness and increased productivity. [7]
- (c) How might the government use its fiscal policy to support private sector businesses? [7]
- [20]**
- 4** Many large firms spend thousands of dollars on advertising campaigns to increase sales and maximise profits.
- (a) Describe **three** methods of advertising. [6]
- (b) Explain why some firms wish to grow in size and some firms do not. [7]
- (c) How might the profits of a firm be affected due to increased spending on advertising? [7]
- [20]**

- 5** Nampost operates in the public sector as the sole enterprise providing postal mail box services and tax free investments.
- (a) Outline reasons for Nampost being classified as a monopolist. [6]
 - (b) Explain possible reasons why the government might wish to keep control over Nampost. [7]
 - (c) Justify why you might be in favour of the government listing Nampost on the stock exchange. [7]
- [20]**
- 6** Many countries experience more government intervention in their economy, due to the short-comings created by a free-market economic system.
- (a) Explain the features of a highly government-planned economic system. [6]
 - (b) Describe why a mixed economic system is preferred to a free-market economic system. [7]
 - (c) Consider how price stability and economic growth might be used to create a more equal distribution of income. [7]
- [20]**

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