

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name
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NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ECONOMICS ORDINARY LEVEL

4347/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 30 minutes

Marks 80

2020

Additional Materials: Non-programmable calculator

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Candidates answer on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces at the top of this page and on all separate answer sheets used.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- You may use a soft pencil for any rough work, diagrams or graphs.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin *For Examiner's Use*.
- You may use blank pages for working/when answers are crossed out and corrected.
- Answer **all** questions.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You may use a non-programmable calculator.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	

<i>Marker</i>	
<i>Checker</i>	

This document consists of **12** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A

1 A boat owner employs a crew to catch fish to sell on the market.

Name and explain **one** factor of production from the extract.

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[2]

2 Identify the type of economic system where the government of a developed economy subsidises local private businesses and encourages foreign companies to locate in the country.

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[1]

3 Use a diagram to illustrate how a fall in the price of cars might influence the demand for cars.

[2]

4 Name the type of economies of scale that would result from a firm producing a diverse range of products.

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[1]

5 Two firms agree to integrate. Both produce soft drinks.

Identify the type of merger.

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[1]

6 When a firm produces 100 units, the total variable cost is N\$300 and the total fixed cost is N\$2 700.

Calculate the average cost.

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[1]

7 Name **two** types of inflation.

1.....

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2.....

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[2]

8 Describe the meaning of a *subsidy*.

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[2]

9 An increase in the number of manufacturing robots represents an increase in which factor of production?

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[1]

10 In 2017 Rio de Janeiro held the Olympic Games which attracted a large number of visitors from foreign countries.

How will this be classified in the current account of Rio de Janeiro?

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[2]

11 How is the GDP per head of a country calculated?

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[2]

12 Write down the incomes received by capital and enterprise as factors of production.

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[2]

13 Outline the major cause of diseconomies of scale.

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[1]

14 State **two** ways in which barriers of entry are created by monopolist firms.

1.....
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2.....
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[2]

15 Explain the concept of absolute advantage in international trade.

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[2]

16 Name **two** ways in which national output can be measured.

1.....
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2.....
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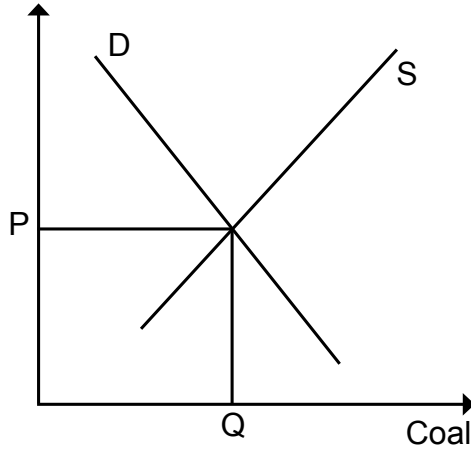
[2]

17 Due to bad weather conditions farmers do not employ people at harvest time. Identify the type of unemployment created by this.

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[1]

- 18 In 2017 South Africa bought more coal in order to generate more electricity.
Complete the diagram below to show the effect on the price and quantity of coal.



[2]

- 19 A group of dentists agree to form a partnership.
Explain what this will mean about their liability in the business.

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[2]

- 20 Name **two** reasons why the supply of cars might be price elastic.

1.....

 2.....

[2]

- 21 The opening of a large copper mine in Namibia was welcomed due to more jobs being created.
Explain an external benefit illustrated above.

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[2]

- 22 How will a decrease in the demand for Pakistani's exports influence the value of the Pakistani Rupee?

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[1]

23 Name **two** of the most important features of a public corporation.

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2.....
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[2]

24 Give **two** examples of social security benefits provided by the government.

1.....
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2.....
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[2]

[40]

SECTION B

25 Two sides to a plastic story

Plastics are a product of human ingenuity, innovation and one of civilization's great solutions. They're lightweight, durable, airtight, decay resistant and inexpensive, and moldable into a huge range of products. Plastics contribute to the health and safety of consumers in food and water packaging applications.

The problem, however, is that plastic is made from molecules extracted from oil and gas and other energy sources. Factories world-wide produce approximately 400 million tonnes of plastic per year.

All the plastic ever produced still exists somewhere in the biosphere, although much of it is now invisible to humans, reduced to tiny particles in ocean and land ecosystems. Only 18 percent of plastics overall is recycled, including plastics in cars and buildings.

Oceans are polluted with at least 8 billion kilograms of plastic annually, equivalent to a garbage truck full of plastic unloading into the ocean every minute. Unless plastic production and dumping are decreased immediately, by 2050 the mass of plastic in our oceans will exceed the mass of fish. Plastics contain additives that harm humans and other species.

Some governments levy a tax on plastic shopping bags which means that consumers have to pay for the shopping bag, but it is not really effective in reducing demand.

(Adapted from article written by Darrin Qualman, 12 December 2017)

(a) Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of plastic consumption from the article.

Advantage.....
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Disadvantage.....
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[2]

(b) Explain how the information in the article might be applicable to opportunity cost.

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[4]

(c) Assess whether the demand for plastic shopping bags is price elastic or price inelastic, according to the information in the article.

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[4]

(d) How might the consumption and production of plastic packaging products be reduced?

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[4]

26 Employed persons by selected occupations and gender

Occupation	Both Genders Number	Males Number	Females Number
Armed Forces	10 787	6 540	4 247
Professionals	58 305	23 560	34 748
Technicians	38 670	19 944	18 725
Service and Sales	91 678	34 842	56 837
Skilled Agriculture	75 714	38 456	37 257
Elementary	206 730	107 857	98 873

Details in the 2016 Labour Force Survey report released by the Namibia Statistics Agency reveal that, out of a total employment of 675 885 people in Namibia, elementary occupations constitute the largest number of employed people.

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) website, elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools, and often some physical effort. Tasks performed by workers in elementary occupations usually include selling goods on streets; property watching (security guards); collecting garbage; sweeping streets and similar places; performing various simple farming, fishing, hunting tasks; performing simple tasks connected with mining, construction and manufacturing, pedalling or hand-guiding vehicles to transport passengers and goods; as well as driving animal-drawn vehicles or machinery.

The full Labour Force Survey (LFS) report for 2016, shows that skilled agriculture, which was the number one occupation in 2014, has dropped to fourth position with 11,2% in 2016. Although the survey further reveals that in terms of the economic sector, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector remains the highest employment sector in Namibia.

(Adapted from the Namibian, 28 June 2017)

(a) Outline **four** factors that might influence a persons's choice to be employed in the armed forces.

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4

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[4]

(b) (i) Calculate the percentage of people employed in elementary jobs out of the total number of employed people in Namibia. Show your calculations.

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[2]

(ii) Calculate the percentage of males compared to females working as professionals. Show your calculations.

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[2]

(c) Assess likely reasons for the high number of females employed in the sales and services sector, compared with the skilled agriculture sector.

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[4]

(d) (i) What might have been the causes of the decline of the number of people employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors as indicated in the article?

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[4]

(ii) Why does the agricultural sector still employ a very high number of workers?

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[4]

[20]