Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ECONOMICS ORDINARY LEVEL

4347/1

PAPER 1 2 hours 30 minutes

Marks 80 **2018**

Additional Materials: Non-programmable calculator

Ruler

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		

Marker	
Checker	

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A

xplain the im	portance of capital as a facto	r of production.
	spent N\$200 million on droughthe above statement involves	ght relief rather than on education. sopportunity cost.
	advantages of division of labo	ur.
Profitability en Describe spec	courages firms to increase sp ialisation.	ecialisation.
	lia maanut hoonna firmatian af .	manay is to get as a unit of account
Describe wha	is meant by one function of i	money is to act as a unit of account.

The	e diagram below shows the demand for and supply of a product.
Cor	mplete the diagram to show the effects of a fall in the price of a nplementary good to this product.
Def	fine the term <i>disequilibrium price</i> .
Exr	plain why training of workers might increase productivity.
Des	scribe diseconomies of scale.
	sonibe diococnomics of coale.

12	A firm has the following costs to produce 500 units per week. Wages N\$6 000, fuel N\$800, rent N\$12 000 and raw materials cost N\$1 200.	
	Calculate the average variable costs of the firm per week. Show your calculations.	
		[2]
13	Define backward vertical integration.	[-]
		[2]
14	Identify two factors, other than capital and market share, that might influence the size of a firm.	
	1	
	2	[2]
15	Distinguish between structural and frictional unemployment.	
		[2]
16	Name two causes of inflation. 1	
	2	
		[2]
17	Explain what is meant by the conservation of resources.	
		[1]

18	Define external costs and give one example.	
	Example	[2]
19		
		[2]
20	Define exchange rate.	
		[1]
21	Define investment.	
		[2]
22	What is meant by the private sector.	
		[2]
		[40]

SECTION B

Namibian consumers have expressed their dissatisfaction over chicken price increases by the Namibian Poultry Industry. The price increased from N\$38,99 to N\$58,99 for 1,5 kg as the price of chicken in Namibia is greatly affected by the international price of maize which is the main source of chicken feed. Since the price increase, the poultry industry had experienced a fall in demand for chicken from 2 000 tonnes to 800 tonnes per week. Consumers appealed to the country's largest chicken producers to reconsider the price increase, since the product is locally produced and also one of the most highly consumed meat products in the country. Consumers welcomed the opening up of the borders allowing more chicken imports.

(a)	Outline four factors, other than the price of maize, that might have led to an increase in the price of chicken.	
	l	
	2	
	3	
	ļ	
		[4]
(b)	i) Use the information given in the extract to calculate and determine if the demand for chicken would be price elastic or price inelastic.	
(b)		

	(ii)	Referring to your answer in (b) (i) , explain four possible reasons for the demand of chicken to be price elastic or price inelastic.	
		1	
		2	
		2	
		3	
		4	
			[4]
(c)		e diagrams to illustrate and asses the effects on the quantity and price chicken in Namibia for	
	(i)	the price increase.	
			[4]
	(ii)	the higher amount of chicken imports.	
			[4]
			[20]

[3]

24 Just over N\$421 million worth of shares were traded on the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) in the last two weeks of August 2016. During this period, FNB Namibia Holdings Ltd recorded a total trading of about N\$18,9 million, while Bank Windhoek Holdings Ltd traded N\$3,5 million worth of shares in total.

Share prices listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange for the last six months of 2016.

BANK WINDHOEK HOLDINGS (BWH) Ltd FNB NAMIBIA HOLDINGS (FNB) Ltd 50 Bank Windhoek FNB 48 Holdings Limited Share Price N\$ Share Price N\$ 47.54 47.5 17.24 45.51 17.23 16.99 17.2 45.05 45 16.96 16.96 0 March '16 Period Period (a) (i) Identify and explain the type of ownership of the two commercial banks. [2] (ii) Explain possible reasons for the listing of these two companies on the NSX.

(b)	Compare the trend in share prices of BWH and FNB over the period as indicated in the graphs.	
		[3]
(c)	Examine possible reasons for a fall in the share prices of a company.	
		[4]

Why do you think the NSX plays an important role in the Namibian economy?

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