



Economic and Management Sciences – Grade 9

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:- 4. a b ~~c~~ d

Example 2:- 4. a ~~b~~ ~~c~~ d

Study the following information about different economic systems for questions 1 to 7.

Worker in Country A

Daniel works for a private sugar producing company which produces 80% of all sugar for the country. The price of sugar changes according to demand and supply. Two years ago, the sugar plantations were affected by extremely cold weather. This led to a shortage of sugarcane. The company profits dropped and 300 workers, including Daniel, were retrenched.

He decided to start his own business importing and selling sugar. His business was very profitable and his net worth increased. Daniel and his family bought a beautiful home. However, the cost of living is very high. The prices of goods and services keep on increasing. The cost of private healthcare and education is very high.

Worker in Country B

Njabulo works on a sugar plantation owned by the government of the country. She works 10 hours a day and all workers receive the same weekly wages, irrespective of how hard they work. The family stay on the plantation in a house provided by the government. The government provides rations of staple foods. Other products can be bought at a reasonable price from government subsidised stores.

However, there is not much of a variety of goods. Education and healthcare is provided by the government.



- The type of economic system in country B is a
(a) mixed economic system.
(b) planned economic system.
(c) global economy.
(d) free-market system.



- An example of a country that uses the economic system in country A, is
(a) South Africa. (b) North Korea. (c) Cuba. (d) Country A.

- The advantage of living in country B is that
(a) Njabulo works 10 hours and earns the same as all the others.
(b) there is not much of a variety of goods for Njabulo to choose.
(c) education and healthcare are free.
(d) Njabulo cannot own a house.



- The disadvantage of living in country A is that
(a) Daniel was free to start his own business.
(b) Daniel took the initiative to earn high profits.
(c) Daniel was retrenched when the company's profits dropped.
(d) Daniel owns his own home.

- Why is the economic system in country B regarded as an inefficient system?
(a) It does not stimulate innovation and inventions.
(b) Citizens are hardworking and productive.
(c) Prices are fair because they are determined by the government.
(d) Competition is encouraged.

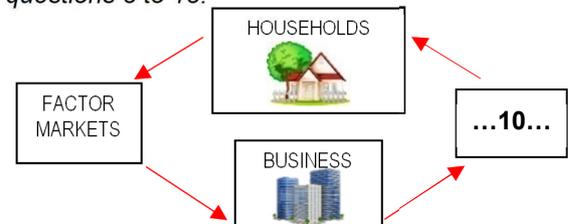


- An increase in the GDP of a country, is an indication of a(n)
(a) economic decline. (b) economic growth.
(c) recession. (d) downswing.

South Africa joined the BRICS countries to stimulate economic growth.

- Which other countries belong to BRICS?
(a) Canada, Russia, India and Brazil.
(b) Russia, Brazil, India and China.
(c) Canada, Russia, Indonesia and Brazil.
(d) Australia, Switzerland, Finland and Botswana.

Study the circular flow diagram below and answer questions 8 to 13.



- Which of these statements is incorrect?
(a) Households are the producers of good and services.
(b) Households are the consumers of goods and services.
(c) Households earn income from supplying factors of production.
(d) Households buy goods and services that satisfy needs and wants.

9. The correct factor of production, and its corresponding remuneration, is
- (a) capital and profit.
 - (b) labour and wages.
 - (c) rent and profit.
 - (d) entrepreneurship and interest.



10. The missing label in the circular flow is:
- (a) Domestic market.
 - (b) Product and services market.
 - (c) Global market.
 - (d) Labour market.
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11. The participants in a closed economy are
- (a) government, business and foreign sector.
 - (b) households, business and foreign sector.
 - (c) households and business.
 - (d) households, businesses and government.

Choose the correct set of words at (a) – (d) to complete question 12.

12. The government participates in the circular flow by collecting ...(i)... from households and businesses, and providing ...(ii)...
- (a) (i) money; (ii) private goods and services.
 - (b) (i) interest; (ii) public goods and services.
 - (c) (i) taxes; (ii) public goods and services.
 - (d) (i) taxes; (ii) private goods and services.



13. Which of these is an example of a state or partially state-owned business in South Africa?
- (a) McDonalds.
 - (b) Woolworths.
 - (c) Eskom.
 - (d) Vodacom.

14. An activity in the tertiary sector is
- (a) mining.
 - (b) fishing.
 - (c) transport.
 - (d) production.

15. Which of these is an example of unskilled labour in the secondary sector?
- (a) Factory Manager.
 - (b) Factory Cleaner.
 - (c) Cost Accountant.
 - (d) Millwright.

Study the quote on the right by Pete Seeger and answer questions 16 to 18.

'RE'

If it cannot be reused, repaired, reduced, recycled, refurbished, resold, recycled or composted, then it should be redesigned or redesigned from production.

16. Which of the following is an irresponsible use of resources in production?
- (a) Recycling waste products.
 - (b) Reusing off cut materials.
 - (c) Manufacturing defective/hazardous goods.
 - (d) Using energy efficient machinery in production.

17. An example of an unsustainable business practice in the primary sector is

- (a) establishing fishing quotas.
- (b) practicing crop rotation.
- (c) treating mine waste before releasing it into the underground water system.
- (d) deforestation.



18. An example of the responsible use of resources in the tertiary sector is
- (a) encourage 'paper' source documents and advertising.
 - (b) increase the use of polystyrene packaging.
 - (c) keeping the lights on in offices after hours.
 - (d) encourage 'electronic' source documents and advertising.

19. Which statement is false?
- (a) The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are inter-related and interdependent.
 - (b) The secondary sector links the primary and tertiary sector.
 - (c) The tertiary sector converts raw materials into finished goods.
 - (d) The primary sector provides the raw materials for the secondary sector.

20. What does the law of demand state?
- (a) The higher the price of goods and services, the higher the quantity demanded.
 - (b) The higher the price of goods and services the lower the quantity demanded.
 - (c) When the price is low, consumers will be willing to purchase less.
 - (d) When the price is high, consumers will be willing to purchase more of the product.

Read the article below and answer questions 21 to 30.

The Price of Butter Leaves a Bitter Taste

According to the independent consumer website tail page watch the average price of Clover 500g pack of butter at Checkers, Shoprite, Pick 'n Pay and Spar was R43,25 in January 2016. This month it is R51,84 (a 36,7% increase).

In Europe the butter price has doubled in the last year, leading to a 'croissant apocalypse'. The increase is due to a shortage of cream, the main ingredient in butter. The demand for cream has increased the price. The increase in demand is caused by the Banting diet which requires more full cream products like full cream milk and yogurt compared to low fat products.

The other factor is the weather in various dairy producing regions of the world has not been ideal, affecting production. It's not that simple to just produce more milk and hence more cream.

As the world has placed more demand on protein and butterfat, the protein component of milk has become more and more valuable.

21. Which of these graphs shows the supply curve according to the law of supply.

