REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ECONOMICS
SPECIMEN PAPERS 1–2 AND
MARK SCHEME
HIGHER LEVEL
GRADES 11 – 12

 THESE PAPERS AND MARK SCHEMES SERVE TO
EXEMPLIFY THE SPECIFICATIONS IN THE LOCALISED
NSSC ECONOMICS HIGHER LEVEL SYLLABUS

2006
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 1</th>
<th>Specimen Paper</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper 1</td>
<td>Mark Scheme</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 2</td>
<td>Specimen Paper</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 2</td>
<td>Mark Scheme</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIME:  2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer Section A and any three questions from Section B.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

Answer this question:

1 In 1997, the proposed privatisation of Zambia’s two biggest copper mines was seen as a major step in Zambia’s progress towards a market economy.

(a) Explain the main features of a market economy. [8]

(b) Outline reasons why a free market economy be preferred to other types of economy. [5]

(c) Discuss the effects of changing an industry, which was a government monopoly, into a private monopoly. [12]

[Total: 25]

SECTION B

Answer three questions from this section.

2 In 1998, chocolate production was badly affected by a disease in cocoa plants. At the same time many major producers of chocolate were increasing their advertising budgets to promote chocolate products.

(a) Explain, with the use of diagrams, the likely effects of these changes on the market for chocolate products. [8]

(b) Define price elasticity, income elasticity and cross-elasticity of demand. [6]

(c) Discuss the relevance of these three measures of elasticity to chocolate producers. [11]

[Total: 25]

3 In 1998 it was reported that the Japanese economy was performing badly, though the country’s balance of payments was in a healthy position. At the same time, Japanese manufacturers complained about wild fluctuations in the value of the Japanese currency (Yen). In one week the Yen lost 20% of its value.

(a) Describe the structure of the balance of payments in a country. [6]

(b) Explain how exchange rates are determined and why they might fluctuate. [9]

(c) Discuss the possible measures that the Japanese government could take to improve the performance of the Japanese economy. [10]

[Total: 25]
4 In Malawi, a developing country in Southern Africa, the Gross Domestic Product per head was US$586 in 1999.

(a) Identify the main characteristics of a developing country. [6]

(b) Explain how other indicators besides GDP per head could be used to assess the standard of living in Malawi. [10]

(c) How could a country such as Malawi encourage economic development? [9]

[Total: 25]

5 Economics is about scarcity, choice and the allocation of resources. Individuals have to make choices about which occupation they wish to follow and choices about spending, saving and borrowing.

(a) Explain the factors affecting an individual’s choice of occupation. [8]

(b) What factors do you consider affect the motive to borrow? [7]

(c) Discuss, with the use of diagrams, the conditions that are required to achieve productive and allocative efficiency in the allocation of resources. [10]

[Total: 25]

6 Economic theory analyses market structures by using the models of perfect competition, monopolistic competition and monopoly.

(a) Outline how the characteristics of monopolistic competition differ from those of monopoly. [6]

(b) Compare the long-run equilibrium of firms in perfect competition and monopoly. [10]

(c) Discuss the advantages to consumers of a competitive market. [9]

[Total: 25]
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC)

ECONOMICS: HIGHER LEVEL

PAPER 1
MARK SCHEME

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

(a) private property; freedom of enterprise and choice; competition; reliance on the price mechanism; limited role for the government; (candidates should explain each term to demonstrate knowledge and understanding) [8]

(b) Consumer sovereignty and greater use of price mechanism; increased competition; incentives for firms to make profit and innovation; foreign investment - less fearful for government intervention; efficiency may increase. [5]

(c) Nationalisation to privatisation; transfer of assets from the public to private sector; revenue raised for government; wider share ownership for individuals; private monopolies more efficient than nationalised industries; improved management of nationalised industries; cost push inflation may be reduced; long term loss of revenue (corporation tax does not cover revenue lost) - loses future profits from these industries; competition in product markets increased - no competition in case of private monopoly; market forces may not ensure greater efficiency - monopoly firms earn supernormal profit although insufficient; private sector firms may not act in public's interest; loss of government control over economy. [12]

[Total: 25]
QUESTION 2

(a)  D  -  1
     S  -  2
     E  -  2

Explain: Disease reduce supply, advertising increases.
          Supply - price change will depend on the success of advertising
          and actual reduction in supply.  [8]

(b)  Price: measures responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price.
     Income: responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in income.
     Cross: responsiveness of quantity demanded of good A when the price
            of good B changes.  [6]

(c)  Chocolate - Price elasticity determines pricing policy.
     Price -elastic - increase in prices could lower sales and perhaps
     profits. (chocolate is a luxury product)
     Income elasticity - help with stock decisions when income of
     consumers decrease or increase dealer should stock more or less.
     Cross: possible substitute or complementary goods - dealer consider
            reduction in demand for chocolate when prices of substitutes like
            other sweets increase or decrease.  [11]

[Total:  25]
QUESTION 3

(a) Record its trade with other countries; consist of current account - records value of exports and imports; current account divided in visible and invisible account - visible account - shows value of exports and imports; invisible account records value of exports and imports of services; investment and other capital flows account divided into short term capital flows and long term capital flows - flows of funds between countries - not immediate for payment for goods and services provided. Balancing item - balance for official financing section.  

(b) Exchange rates determined by forces of demand and supply for currency - imports and exports determined demand or supply of currency. More imports, more of currency supplied, more exports more of currency demanded. Intersection of demand and supply exchange rate through market equilibrium. Fluctuate because of changes in exports and imports; forces of demand and supply acts freely, to determine exchange rate; changes in demand for exports or imports change the exchange rate; more imports than exports - more currency supplied than demanded - decrease in the value of currency or currency depreciation; more exports than imports - more of currency demanded - currency appreciates or increase value.

(c) Government could stimulate the economy through fiscal policy measures - decrease direct taxes to increase disposable income and therefore influence domestic consumption, that might lead to economic growth through higher demand for goods and services; more people employed to meet the higher demand for goods and services - more disposable income - more consumption; economic growth through multiplier effect. Government expenditure increase in economy - expands economy - higher gross domestic product (GDP) and rise in national income - multiplier effect on economy causing economic growth.

Exchange controls; Yen depreciated - Japanese exports cheaper; leads to higher exports - more money flowing into Japan; gross national product (GNP) increases - problem in Japanese economy - its output is sold for less - through decrease in Yen's value; government should try to intervene through purchasing of Yen to stabilise currency.

Monetary policy - decrease in interest rates to improve investment opportunities; investments - buying of capital stock to produce consumer goods; increase in machinery, equipment and factories - more goods and services produced - more national output - increase in GNP; economic growth; increase in money supply - more consumption might lead to higher inflation rate through demand pull inflation.

[Total: 25]
QUESTION 4

(a) low income per capita; low health and education standards; poor infrastructure; low capital / shortage of capital investment; under employment/ low productivity labour; foreign debt problem; high population growth; dependence on one or two exports. [6]

(b) Number of patients per doctor; education level and age of leaving school; number of household goods, televisions, telephones per head, leisure time, public transport provision, housing provision, access to water and electricity. [10]

(c) Short term: increases production by using more land, labour, capital. Long term: increase skill and education; economies of scale; investment; new technology; reallocation of resources. [9] [Total: 25]

QUESTION 5

(a) Wages; opportunities for promotion; high degree of job security; varied and satisfying work; pleasant working conditions; extra payments in the form of housing, company car etc.; person's natural skills, abilities and interests. [8]

(b) interest rates: amount of money - length of time to pay back; credit cards; hire purchase; stage of life. [7]

(c) productive efficiency - produce at lowest cost where MC = AC; allocative - efficiency produce maximum output where MR = AR; only achieved by perfect competition; diagram [10] [Total: 25]

QUESTION 6

(a) Compare: price determination; profit maximisation; barriers to entry; number of firms; differentiation of the product. [6]

(b) Illustrate by diagram possible level of price output and profit (supernormal) May exist in monopoly and not in perfect competition. [10]

(c) Advantages such as lower prices to consumers more competition; more firms wider variety/ or choice of goods; more efficient firms gives better services e.g. guarantees non-price competitions - gifts; attractive outlets [9] [Total: 25]
### ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES GRID

**QUESTION PAPER: NSSCH ECONOMICS – PAPER 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Syllabus Reference</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Skill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Economic systems</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business organisations</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>T3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elasticity</td>
<td>T6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>International Trade</td>
<td>T7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>T8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>T7.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Occupational choices</td>
<td>T4.1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>T4.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>T5.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Private firm as producer and employer</td>
<td>T5.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weighting of Assessment Objectives as prescribed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighting syllabus</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 20 %</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 40 %</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 40 %</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- QUESTION 1 – OCTOBER 1999 (QUESTION 2)
- QUESTION 3 – OCTOBER 2000 (QUESTION 7)
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC)

ECONOMICS: HIGHER LEVEL

PAPER 2
SPECIMEN PAPER

TIME: 2 hours

Additional materials: Answer paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer all questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
QUESTION 1

**Fuel price adjustments:** Since July 2001 fuel pump prices were adjusted upward in April for Namibia by 12 cents/l for 93 Octane Petrol and 13 cents/l for 95 Octane Petrol, pushing the trend of pump prices upward. Diesel pump price went up by roughly 2%. But overall it seems that fuel prices are relatively stable in Namibia compared with South Africa. Generally, petrol prices show a stronger upward trend in South Africa, with diesel recovering from historically low prices up until April 2002.

(a) (i) The article says that petrol pump prices are relatively stable in Namibia compared with South Africa. Assess whether or not the graph supports this statement. [3]

(ii) Did the price of Nam Diesel follow a similar trend to Nam Petrol? Explain your answer. [3]

(iii) There was a large increase in the price of S.A. Diesel in 2002. Explain why the price of a product might increase steeply. [7]

(b) It is hoped that Namibia will adjust fuel prices downward as this would reduce inflationary pressures in the economy.

Outline what is meant by this statement. [5]

(c) The Namibian government has imposed a tax on petrol. Discuss whether you support the imposition of this tax. [7]

**Total: 25 marks**
QUESTION 2

The table shows some social and economic indicators for South and North Korea and the former West and East Germany.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, millions</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per head, $</td>
<td>10,067</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>19,283</td>
<td>5,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports, % of GDP</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports, % of GDP</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality, per 1,000 births</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm population, %</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radios per 1,000 population</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) (i) Define GDP per head. [2]

(ii) GDP is often used as a measure of living standards in a country. Why is this? [5]

(b) (i) Identity two indicators in the above table, apart from GDP per head, that may be used to illustrate standards of living. [2]

(ii) You are asked to use either these two indicators or GDP per head to determine which country in the table had the highest standard of living. Explain whether you would come to the same conclusion if you used these two indicators instead of GDP per head. [5]

(c) West and East Germany were united in 1990, but South and North Korea remained separate in 1995. What evidence is there in the Table that the economies of South and North Korea differ from one another more than those of the former West and East Germany? [3]

(d) (i) Assess the importance of knowing the comparison between the level of imports and the level of exports? [5]

(ii) From the table, identify which country or countries achieved a balance of payments surplus and also state the amount of such surplus (assume the exports and imports include both visible and invisible exports and imports respectively). [3]

[Total: 25 marks]
QUESTION 3

Coca-Cola’s role in job creation

The soft drinks company, Coca-Cola, plays a vital part in job creation in South Africa while helping thousands of entrepreneurs make small businesses profitable. Trade, and not just production, creates jobs. Suppliers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers are important, with employment ranging from plant managers to street vendors. The network extends from large cities to some of the most remote rural areas. Coca-Cola provides South Africa’s varied small vendors with a product that gives them a high profit margin and a high turnover.

Many of the small enterprises make a profit from their Coca-Cola sales which is used to fund investments in other activities.

During 1998 Coca-Cola provided 2.3 % of South Africa’s total employment and contributed 1.4 % of South Africa’s GDP. In 1998 it directly employed about 16 500 South Africans and supported over 161 000 jobs indirectly. For every job created in bottling and production, another 10 jobs were created in the distribution and sales of the product. 24 % of the jobs were highly skilled, 43 % were semi-skilled.

(a) Outline the indicators that might be used to determine whether a business is small rather than large? [4]

(b) A retail business tells you it has made a large profit on the sales of Coca-Cola and asks for your advice on how to use this profit.

What would you present to the business as alternatives? [7]

(c) (i) Calculate the percentage of jobs created that were unskilled. [1]

(ii) What is your understanding of ‘161 000 jobs were supported indirectly.’ [3]

(d) Explain whether there is sufficient evidence in the article to support the claim that ‘Coca-Cola plays a vital part in job creation in South Africa.’ [10]

[Total: 25 marks]
QUESTION 1

(a)  (i) Referring to the graph from July 01 to May 02 Nam petrol price followed a consistent trend but S A petrol fluctuates continuously. The graph supports the article. [3]

(ii) No, although Nam petrol remained consistent, price increased for Nam. diesel after Mar 02 up to May 02. [3]

(iii) Scarcity, non-renewable resource. Excess demand, limited supply. Could comment on reasons for demand increases – higher disposable income, elasticity of demand. Could comment on possible restrictions in supply due to government regulations, protection measures. [7]

(b) Lower fuel prices will decrease production costs. This can result in an increase in production of goods and services. Increased exports and decreased imports can be expected because economies of scale, and lower fuel prices. May result in larger demand for Namibian goods due to competitive prices. An improved balance of trade can be expected that may lead to a balance of payment surplus. [5]

(c) Should discuss for and against the imposition of a tax. Tax increases prices so makes the product more expensive and not affordable by some sections of the population. However, the income from the tax may be used to support other government projects which may help the wider community. Could debate whether petrol is a necessary good and whether the population will be disadvantaged if price is high. Could also discuss the pollution effects of using petrol in vehicles and, therefore, whether the externalities of this might be reduced if the government imposed a tax on the product. [7]

[Total: 25]
QUESTION 2

(a) (i) The total output of all the factors of production in a country. Gross Domestic Product. [2]

(ii) It is a measure of all the goods and services produced in a country – when compared with the number of people in a country it gives a measure of wealth per capita. If GDP increases in real terms wealth and the standard of living increases. Social costs must be deducted from the increase in production because the standard of living might not have risen as much as the increase in national income per head would indicate. The GDP per capita can be used as a measure of the living standard in different countries. [5]

(b) (i) infant mortality rate
radios per 1000 population
farm population (% in primary sector) [2]

(ii) according to GDP West Germany has the highest standard of living. This is supported by low infant mortality rate. Radios per 1000 population does not show the same, but this might be because West Germans might be buying more TV sets. The farm population supports the conclusion of W. Germany since it is lowest there – mechanisation might be greater than in other countries. [5]

(c) GDP per head differed in the Koreas. If they were united we would expect that the difference would be smaller. Exports in the Koreas also differed much more than in E W Germany. Infant mortality rates show the same difference as in the Koreas. The farm population as well as the number of radios differs greatly between the Koreas but not as much as in the E W Germany. [3]

(d) (i) The difference between the level of imports and the level of exports shows the balance of payments on the current account. It shows whether a country is paying its way as a trading nation. If it is negative (the imports exceed the exports) the country will be in debt with the rest of the world. If positive, the country will have a credit balance or surplus. The value of the money in a country in deficit will decline compared with the countries it trades with as a result of excess supply. The excess demand will push up the value of the currency which will influence the standard of living positively. [5]

(ii) West Germany had a surplus of 5.9 as a % of GDP
East Germany had a surplus of 0.2 as a % of GDP
(1 Mark each for country correctly identified (2 marks) and 1 mark for the figures)
If deficit for North Korea of 2.6 and South Korea of 2.2 as a % of GDP is stated as an answer, award only 1 mark. [3]

[Total: 25 marks]
QUESTION 3

(a) – number of employees
- value of capital employed
- value of outputs
- branches a business has in the country. [4]

(b) there are a number of alternatives that profit could be used for.
- to buy extra resources to expand the business – extra plants, employing more capital or labour
- investing the profit
- sponsoring a social programme like building an retirement home or landscaping a public area to promote the image of the business as being socially responsible. [7]

(c) (i) 33% (43% + 24% = 67%; 100% - 67% =33%) [1]

(ii) What the statement means is that there is a chain of reactions whenever a job is created, for example, the article indicates that for every jobs created in bottling and production another 10 jobs were created in the distribution and sales of the product. This is how jobs were supported indirectly. [3]

(d) The evidence in the article includes:
- the business activities extend from large cities to remote areas, many people are employed in the distribution of the product.
- it employs plant managers and street vendors. This means that skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers are employed.
- it directly employs 16 500 South Africans and supported over 161 000 jobs indirectly. This evidence suggests that more jobs are created in the distribution and sales of the Coca-Cola product every time there are jobs created in the bottling and production of the product. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]
# ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES GRID

## QUESTION PAPER: NSSCH ECONOMICS PAPER 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Syllabus Reference</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>T3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>T6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>T6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>T7.3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Trade</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Business Organisations</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>T7.2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weighting of Assessment Objectives as prescribed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighting syllabus</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 20%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 35 %</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 30 %</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 15 %</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledgement

Paper 2 1999 (Question 2)
The National Institute for Educational Development
P/Bag 2034
Okahandja
NAMIBIA

Telephone: +64 62 502446
Facsimile: + 64 62 502613

E-mail: info@nied.edu.na
Website: http://www.nied.edu.na

© NIED 2005