

Bank reconciliation

- A cheque that is older than six months, would not be excepted by the bank because it is a/an ...
 - A dishonoured cheque.
 - B stale cheque.
 - C misplaced cheque.
 - D R/D cheque.
- Permission is granted to a third party to receive automatic payments on a monthly basis from the current account of the business. This is known as a/an ...
 - A debit order.
 - B stop order.
 - C EFT (electronic funds transfer).
 - D None of the above
- An amount which was debited on the bank statement with an entry 'Interest', would be entered into the books of the business as ...
 - A interest income.
 - B bank charges.
 - C interest expense.
 - D None of the above.
- A cheque was received from a debtor on September 12, 2018 dated for October 31, 2018. What is the correct way to capture cheque at the end of September 2018?
 - A No entry in the books of the business, the cheque is kept in a safe place.
 - B Enter the cheque in the CPJ and in the bank reconciliation statement.
 - C Enter the cheque in the CRJ and in the bank reconciliation statement.
 - D Only enter the cheque in the bank reconciliation statement.

Creditors Reconciliation

Questions 5 to 9 relate to the information provided for the creditors reconciliation.

The information was taken from the books of JoJo Suppliers. A Statement of account was received from a creditor, DeCon Projects, on **29 July 2019**. It shows that JoJo Suppliers owes them R17 850. According to the creditors' ledger of JoJo Suppliers on **31 July 2019** the outstanding amounts is R26 268

Indicate how the differences that were found during the investigation would affect the Creditors' ledger and Statement of account for JoJo Suppliers, in order to calculate the correct balances at the end of the month.

Consider the errors provided and choose the best option to rectify them. The Creditors' ledger and Statement of account must be in balance after all the below corrections.

Round off all amounts to the nearest Rand.

- JoJo Suppliers paid DeCon Projects R8 398 after 5% discount was allowed. DeCon Projects however rejected the discount because the payment was received too late.

	Creditors' ledger of JoJo Suppliers		Statement of account received from DeCon Projects	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
A	420			
B	442		442	
C		420	420	
D		442		

6. DeCon Projects bought goods on credit from JoJo Suppliers. The accountant of JoJo Suppliers received instruction to offset their debit balance of R900 in the debtors' ledger against the DeCon Projects account in the Creditors' ledger. This entry was not yet entered into the books of DeCon Projects.

	Creditors' ledger of JoJo Suppliers		Statement of account received from DeCon Projects	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
A	900			900
B		900	900	
C		900		900
D	900		900	

7. Credit note 221 for R240 was received from DeCon Projects which was erroneously entered as an invoice of R420 into the Creditors' ledger.

	Creditors' ledger of JoJo Suppliers		Statement of account received from DeCon Projects	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
A	180			
B	660			
C		180		
D		420		

8. DeCon Projects shows a deduction error of R5 000 on their statement of account balance.

	Creditors' ledger of JoJo Suppliers		Statement of account received from DeCon Projects	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
A			5 000	
B			10 000	
C				10 000
D				5 000

9. JoJo Suppliers bought goods for R3 200 from DeCon Projects on 31 July 2019 and entered it into their books. (The statement of account was printed on July 29, 2019).

	Creditors' ledger of JoJo Suppliers		Statement of account received from DeCon Projects	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
A		3 200	3 200	
B			3 200	
C	3 200		3 200	
D				3 200

Fixed assets

Information:

	Land and buildings	Vehicles	Equipment
Carrying value on 1 January 2018	6 000 000	1 400 000	1 290 000
Cost price	6 000 000	3 500 000	2 700 000
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2 100 000)	(1 410 000)
Movements			
Additions	①	900 000	450 000
Asset disposal at carrying value	-	0	②
Depreciation	-	(438 000)	③
Carrying value on 31 December 2018	11 700 000	1 862 000	?
Cost price	11 700 000	4 400 000	2 790 000
Accumulated depreciation		(2 538 000)	④

Vehicles

- A new vehicle was bought on 1 November 2018.
- Depreciation on vehicles is calculated on the cost price.

Equipment

- One of the machines that was used in production was sold for cash on 30 June 2018 at carrying value. The accumulated depreciation on this machine was R115 200 on 1 January 2018.
- The replacement machine was bought on 1 September 2018.
- Depreciation on machinery is calculated at 20% p.a. according to the diminishing balance method.

Refer to the above information to answer question 10 to 14.

10. Calculate the additions to land and buildings during the current financial year (number ①).
- A** R17 700 000 **B** R6 000 000 **C** R 5700 000 **D** R11 700 000
11. Calculate the rate of depreciation on vehicles.
- A** 12% p.a. on cost **B** 10% p.a. on cost **C** 23% p.a. on cost **D** 17% p.a. on cost
12. Calculate the asset disposal value of equipment sold during the current financial year (number ②).
- A** R200 640 **B** R334 800 **C** R244 800 **D** R220 320
13. Calculate the depreciation on equipment for the current financial year (number ③).
- A** R268 416 **B** R288 000 **C** R263 520 **D** R243 936
14. Calculate the accumulated depreciation on equipment on 31 December 2018 (number ④).
- A** R1 538 736 **B** R1 582 800 **C** R1 563 216 **D** R1 533 840

Partnerships

15. Which one of the options below is NOT an advantage of a partnership?
- A More capital can be generated.
 - B Variety of skill sets can be offered by the partners.
 - C Decisions can be reached quickly and unilaterally.
 - D Partners are entitled to primary and final distributions of profits.
16. Which one of the options below is NOT a disadvantage of a partnership?
- A Partnerships are limited to 21 partners.
 - B The partnership would dissolve should one partner withdraw or die.
 - C Profits are shared amongst the partners.
 - D Decision making can be delayed if all partner's opinions are to be considered.
17. A partnership is formed and contractually binding by means of the ...
- A Memorandum of Incorporation
 - B Partnership agreement
 - C Partnership Act 13A
 - D Formation agreement
18. Sole traders and partnerships are characterised by ...
- A limited liability.
 - B partial liability.
 - C unlimited liability.
 - D None of the above.
19. William and Sally want to start a partnership. Sally has years of experience in marketing and purchases. She will largely be responsible for the daily running of the shop. William on the other hand holds a big corporate post and even though he has lots of experience to offer, his current position does not allow a lot of free hours in a week. Therefore, the decision was made that William would only be a/an ... partner that provides a capital contribution.
- A absent
 - B silent
 - C calm
 - D inactive

Question 20 to 24 relate to the General ledger accounts provided.

Louisa and Thandeka have been friends for many years. A few years ago they started a partnership, K-T Home Etc. importing unique furniture and accessories to sell and distribute. On 30 April 2019 they received the following accounts from their accountant. They need your help to explain a few important points to them.

Capital account: Louisa

					2018	01	Balance	b/d	400 000
					May				
					Nov	30	Bank	CRJ	150 000
									550 000

Current account: Thandeka

2018	01	Balance	b/d	11 500	2019	30	Interest on capital	GJ	39 600
May					Apr				
2019	30	Drawings: Thandeka	GJ	250 000			Salary: Thandeka	GJ	165 600
Apr							Appropriation	GJ	?

Appropriation

2019	30	Interest on capital	GJ	81 225	2019	30	Profit and loss	GJ	622 700
Apr					Apr				
		Salary: Louisa	GJ	?					
		Salary: Thandeka	GJ	165 600					
		Bonus: Louisa	GJ	?					
		Current account: Louisa	GJ	79 500					
		Current account: Thandeka	GJ	?					

20. What percentage interest is earned by each partner?
- A** 14% **B** 9% **C** 7,5% **D** 8,7%
21. Thandeka earns 15% p.a. more than Louisa. Calculate Louisa's annual salary.
- A** R144 000 **B** R194 824 **C** R140 760 **D** R190 440
22. Louisa is responsible for the recruitment of new customers, hence she earns an additional 20% bonus on all remaining profits after interest on capital and salaries are deducted. Calculate Louisa's outstanding bonus:
- A** R36 210 **B** R47 023 **C** R37 087 **D** R46 375
23. What is the profit sharing ratio between Louisa and Thandeka?
- A** 1:1 **B** 1:2 **C** 2:3 **D** 3:4
24. Calculate the balance in Thandeka's current account on 30 April 2019?
- A** R62 950 favourable **B** R49 700 favourable
C R23 200 favourable **D** R102 700 favourable

Accounting equation – Year-end adjustments

The information below was taken from the books of KTM Bikers for the financial year ending on 28 February 2019.

Study the accounting equation provided in questions 25 to 27.

Select the CORRECT adjustment associated with the accounting equation entry.

25.

Account debited	Account credited	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
Prepaid expenses	Insurance	+1 050	+1 050	0

- A** The total annual insurance amounts to R9 750. This includes an amount of R1 050 paid on 1 April 2018 for the annual building insurance.
- B** The insurance to date amounts to R8 250. The insurance for February 2019 is still outstanding.
- C** The total annual insurance amounts to R36 600. This includes an amount of R1 800 paid on 1 October 2018 for the annual building insurance.
- D** None of the above.

26.

Account debited	Account credited	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
Current income	Debtors' control	- 1 600	- 1 600	0

- A** A debtor, A Roux, sent goods back to the amount of R1 600.
- B** Cash sales to A. Roux, R1 600.
- C** A Roux, a debtor, sent his KTM 690 bike in for repairs to the amount of R4 000. He writes out a cheque to the value of R2 400 and takes the rest on credit.
- D** A debtor, A Roux, was not satisfied with the repairs done on the KTM 690 bike, issue credit note 101 for R1 600.

27.

Account debited	Account credited	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
Bank	Debtors' Control	± 480	0	0
Bad debts	Debtors' Control	- 720	- 720	0

- A** T. Pillay settled his account written off during January 2019.
- B** A debtor, T. Pillay, moved overseas. The business decided to write off his debt as irrecoverable.
- C** A debtor, T. Pillay, was declared insolvent. His estate paid 40 cents in the rand of what he owed. Receive R480 and write the rest off as irrecoverable.
- D** None of the above.

Study the adjustments below and choose the CORRECT accounting equation to accompany the adjustment.

28. Receive the loan statement from Capitec Bank (interest is capitalised):

Balance on 1 March 2018	R600 000
Repayments (R3 450 per month) include interest	?
Balance on 28 February 2019	570 000

Interest has not yet been correctly calculated.

	Account debited	Account credited	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
A	Interest on loan	Loan: Capitec Bank	0	- 11 400	- 11 400
B	Loan: Capitec Bank	Interest on loan	0	- 11 400	- 11 400
C	Interest on loan	Bank	-11 400	- 11 400	0
D	Interest on loan	Loan: Capitec Bank	0	- 11 400	+ 11 400

Question 29 to 30 relate to the adjustment below from the salaries journal.

One employee was left out of the salaries journal for February 2019. His details are as follows:

Gross salary	R15 800		
DEDUCTIONS:			
PAYE	MEDICAL AID	PENSION FUND	UIF
R4 340	R720	7,5%	1%

The employer contributes 10% of the gross salary to the pension fund.

29. Which option shows the correct entry to record the pension deduction and contribution?

	Account debited	Account credited	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
A	Salaries	Pension fund	0	- 1 185	+ 1 185
	Pension contribution	Pension fund	0	- 1 580	+1 580
B	Salaries	Bank	- 1 185	- 1 185	0
	Pension contribution	Pension fund	0	- 1 580	+1 580
C	Salaries	Pension fund	0	- 1 185	+ 1 185
	Pension fund	Pension contribution	0	- 1 580	+1 580
D	Pension fund	Salaries	0	- 1 185	- 1 185
	Pension contribution	Salaries	0	- 1 580	- 1 580

30. Which option shows the correct entry to record the net salary?

	Account debited	Account credited	Assets	Equity	Liabilities
A	Gross salaries	Net salaries	0	± 15 800	0
B	Salaries	Creditors for salaries	0	- 9 397	+ 9 397
C	Salaries	Bank	- 15 800	- 15 800	0
D	Creditors for salaries	Salaries	0	- 7 817	- 7 817

Business environments

1. Identify a challenge experienced in the macro environment.

A Demotivated employees	B Recession
C Lack of vision and mission	D Competition

2. Environmental scanning is used to:

A try to pre-empt what is happening and plan ahead.
B put the business and its role in the broader economy - involving a variety of stakeholders - into perspective.
C predictable changes which, to some extent, the business can plan for..
D keep a watchful eye on developments in the industry, which may affect your business.

3. Which one of the following scenarios is not seen as a challenge from the market environment in which Woolworths operates?

A An advertising campaign by Pick n Pay promoting its joint venture with Discovery Health to promote healthy eating.
B Lack of communication between top level management and lower level management on a new salary structure.
C Changes in the demographic structure of the target market
D Willingness of suppliers to negotiate changes in the price of raw materials

4. The target market consists of the following:

A The total consumer market that will benefit from the product
B Consumers in a geographical location who will benefit from the product
C All consumers
D A part of the total consumer market that will benefit from the product

5. Communication between people on different levels in the organizational hierarchy – where delegation of authority and feedback on tasks take place – is called

A Horizontal communication	B Vertical communication
C Formal communication	D External communication

6. Identify the factors that will have a negative effect on the performance of a business.

A high sales turnover; high staff turnover	B low labour costs; low productivity
C low labour costs; low overhead costs	D high overhead costs; low productivity

7. Identify the current South African unemployment rate.

A 26.7 percent	B 0.4 percent	C 10 percent	D 4 percent
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8. The following must be taken into consideration when management develops a mission statement.

Which answer DOES NOT fit?

- | |
|---|
| A Market trends that may influence the future of the business |
| B The ability of the business to excel in a particular field of operation. |
| C The history of the owners. |
| D The history of the business. |

9. The following is a remuneration description for what type of intermediary specialist?

Remuneration is calculated as a value of goods or services provided to clients.

- A** selling agent **B** broker **C** commission agent **D** buying agent

Socio-economic issues

10. Choose the correct statement.

- A** Ethical behaviour will be linked to cultural values.
B Ethics entails acting according to the law.
C To succeed in business, one has to turn a blind eye to unethical behaviour.
D It is considered unethical to do business on the golf course or at any social event.

11. Which of the following is not an example of a form of piracy?

- A** Copyright **B** e-commerce **C** Patents **D** Trademarks

12. Propose the possible outcome if population growth is higher than economic growth.

- A** Higher inflation **B** Inefficient use of human capital
C Undersupply of labour **D** Over-supply of labour

13. Determine the possible economic challenge a strike could lead to.

- A** Improvement of skills **B** Increase in business revenue
C Shutdown of businesses activities **D** Increase in government revenue

Refer to the picture below and answer questions 14 and 15:



Figure 1: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/ad/98/93/ad9893dd90b8f4a371ae6e43bfadde0.jpg>, accessed 19/02/2019

14. Why is bullying the biggest problem faced in South African schools?

- A** Economic downgrade of the country. **B** Increase in the use of social media.
C National elections on the 8th of May. **D** Overpopulation of schools.

15. Which of the issues listed in the image refer to poor infrastructure?

1. Getting water from a tap
2. Teachers who are absent
3. Poor conditions of buildings and classrooms
4. Parents do not get involved enough

- A** 2, 3 **B** 2, 1, 4 **C** 1, 3, 4 **D** None of the above

Primary, secondary and tertiary enterprises

16. Privatisation is the term used when

- A** a private company is listed on the JSE.
B a public company is listed on the JSE.
C the State sells public sector businesses to the private sector
D the Minister of Finance raises taxes from the private sector

17. The following is a suggested list of businesses in the Tertiary Sector of the economy _____.

1. O.R. Tambo International Airport
2. Nedbank
3. Aqua Monte Bottling Plant
4. Amakulu Dairy
5. House of Coffees

Choose the correct combination:

- A** 1, 3 and 5 **B** 1, 2 and 5. **C** 2, 4 and 5 **D** 3, 4 and 5

18. Determine which of the following shows the agricultural link with the tertiary sector.

- A** Plantation forestry.
B Factories in the clothing industry.
C Wine-making industries.
D Farmers insure their crops to limit the risk of income loss.

19. Identify which one is not a sub-sector of the tertiary industry.

- A** Wholesale and retail **B** Energy generation
C Financial services **D** Transport

Business ventures

Refer to the following extract and answer question 20 to 22.

Ann Withey (co-creator of Smartfood popcorn) launched Annie's Homegrown to make and sell organic pasta, meals, and snacks. Her chosen form of ownership gives her the ability to focus on the creative aspects of the company as well as the flexibility to take new products to market quickly.

Adapted from: <http://www.gaebler.com/Successful-Entrepreneurs-Who-Started-Out-As-Sole-Proprietors.htm>, accessed 12/03/2019

20. Identify the form of ownership chosen by Ann Withey.
- A** Sole trader **B** Public company **C** Private company **D** Close corporation
21. Identify one characteristic of the form of ownership identified in question 20.
- A** Long decision process **B** Limited liability
C Flexible **D** Board of directors makes all decisions
22. What type of tax is paid by the form of ownership identified in question 20.
- A** Fixed rate of 28% **B** Flexible rate based on number of employees
C Progressive tax **D** Company tax
23. Which document issued by a public company, invites the public to buy shares?
- A** Memorandum of association **B** Articles of association
C Prospectus **D** Certificate of incorporation
24. The term limited liability means that the shareholders of a public company _____
- A** are only responsible for their personal debts within the business.
B are not responsible for the debts of the business, but lose the amount of money they have invested in the business.
C are responsible for some debt of the business and also lose the amount they paid for their shares.
D need to pay back the total dividends received to make money available to pay the debts of the business.
25. Choose what must be included in the Notice of Incorporation for a company.
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Type of company | 2. Financial year-end |
| 3. Breakdown of shares | 4. Company name |
- A** 1 and 4 **B** 1,2 and 4 **C** 1,3 and 4 **D** None of the above
26. Smarties Ltd chose the public company over the close corporation (CC) as a form of ownership. Which one of the following factors had the primary influence on choosing the public company over the close corporation as a form of ownership
- A** The percentage interest of individual members in the CC can be determined by the mutual agreement of the members.
B A member can bind the close corporation through agreements with third parties e.g. Trade Unions, even if the member was not authorized to do so.
C A CC can buy out a member's interest or support other members to obtain a share of the business
D A CC does not require statutory audits of its financial statements.
27. Susan & Johnny & Co. is an example of what form of ownership?
- A** close corporation **B** public company **C** partnership **D** private company
28. Select which of the following is not a requirement for a prospectus.
- A** Must offer securities **B** Must include royalties payable.
C Must be issued to the public. **D** Must be written, no verbal agreements.
29. Justify the payment of royalties as a franchisee.
- A** The franchisee has the right to distribute the franchisor's products or services.
B The franchisor pays the franchisee for their location.
C The franchisee signs a lease agreement.
D It gives the franchisee insurance that they will make a profit.
30. Recommend one advantage to franchising a known business idea.
- A** The business is not known to the public. **B** The market research has been done.
C No existing customer base. **D** More risky than starting a new business.

Factors of production

1. The rent that owners of natural resources receive for making their natural resources available to form part of production, is known as _____ rent.

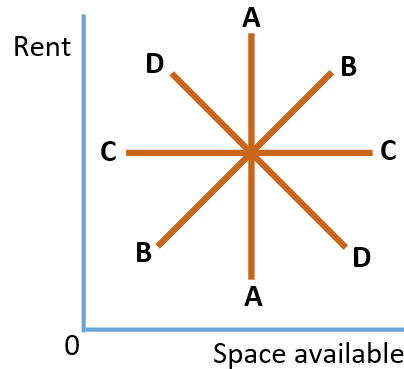
- A** commercial **B** economic **C** derived **D** quasi-

2. Gold used for jewellery is known as a _____ resource.

- A** renewable **B** sustainable **C** non-renewable **D** depleted

3. Which one of the following graphs indicate the supply of office space in a high-rise building in Sandton?

- A** Graph AA
B Graph BB
C Graph CC
D Graph DD



4. The remuneration for the physical efforts and intellectual abilities that a manager provides is known as

- A** rent. **B** wages. **C** profit. **D** interest.

5. In which one of the following instances will the demand curve for labour increase?

- A** The number of firms decreases **B** The demand for the product increases
C The productivity of labour increases **D** The price of a substitute factor of production (e.g. capital) decreases.

6. Which of the following factors will influences the labour force participation rate in South Africa?

- (i) The age distribution of the population
(ii) Emancipation of woman
(iii) Education and training of the work force
(iv) The economic structure

- A** (i) and (ii) **B** (iii) and (iv)
C (i), (ii) and (iv) **D** (ii), (iii) and (iv)

7. Capital plays an important part in the production capacity of a country. Which ONE of the following statements are **FALSE** with regards to capital as factor of production?

- A** If a business increases capital formation with 20% and the labour force increases by 10%, then capital deepening has occurred.
B If a business increases capital formation with 20% and the labour force increases by 20%, then capital widening has occurred.
C Capital formation takes place if a business uses post-tax income in order to increase the stock of real productive equipment of the business.
D If capital stock is depreciated at a rate less than the capital formation rate, then the capital stock of the business will be reduced.

8. Empowerment refers to actions where

- A** emerging suppliers and contractors get a greater share of tenders in public contracts.
B economic power is transferred to previously marginalised groups.
C local government stimulates local economic opportunities.
D the social options of rural people are improved.

The uses of economic goods and services

9. The following are pictures of goods and services. Which one illustrates semi-durable goods?

Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



A Picture 1

B Picture 2

C Picture 3

D Picture 4

10. Capital formation refers to the ...

- A loss of value of capital goods due to wear and tear as well as ageing.
- B allocation of factors of production in such a manner that it is impossible to produce more of good A without producing less of good B.
- C process of adding to the stock of real productive equipment of an enterprise.
- D future use of capital goods.

11. Final consumption expenditure by households at current prices indicates spending by households on final goods and services at

- A current volumes multiplied by future prices.
- B constant volumes multiplied by future prices.
- C current volumes multiplied by current prices.
- D constant volumes multiplied by current prices.

12. Gross domestic product (GDP) is defined as the total

- A market value of all final goods and services which are produced within a specific time and within the borders of a country.
- B monetary value of remuneration that the owners of factors of production received for their share in the production process for a specific period of time.
- C monetary value of spending of national income on final goods and services by the permanent residents of a country for a specific period of time.
- D factor value of all basic goods and services which are produced within a specific period of time within the borders of a country.

13. The following was taken from the SARB Quarterly Bulletin (March 2018).

R million	2015	2016	2017
Compensation of employees	1 906 052	2 063 973	2 219 844
Consumption of fixed capital	559 212	613 292	630 129
Net operating surplus	1 056 128	1 126 109	1 237 578
Subsidies on production	8 132	7 854	8 838
Subsidies on products	15 327	14 575	15 953
Taxes on production	80 403	85 304	93 016
Taxes on products	441 034	14 575	15 953
Extract from KB601			

The value of the GDP at market prices for 2017 is

- A R4 003 373 million.
- B R4 157 499 million.
- C R4 017 603 million.
- D R4 171 729 million.

14. The economic classification of final consumption by government distinguishes between current and capital components. Which one of the following is a current component?
- A** Expenditure on fixed capital assets **B** Consumption of fixed capital
C Expenditure on land and stock **D** Expenditure on intangible assets
15. Expenditure by the government on policing will be classified as
- A** general public services. **B** protection services.
C social services. **D** economic services.
16. In order to calculate the Gross Domestic Product from the Gross Domestic Expenditure you have to
- A** add the exports of goods and services and subtract the import of goods and services.
B subtract the exports of goods and services and add the import of goods and services.
C add the exports of goods and services and add the import of goods and services.
D subtract the exports of goods and services and subtract the import of goods and services.
17. National income figures at market prices indicates
- A** the amount the consumer will receive from the producer.
B the cost of factors of production.
C the amount the consumer will pay for the product.
D the cost of selling goods and services on the market.
18. Which one of the following is correct?
- A** If $GDP > GDE$ then $X > M$ **B** If $GDP < GDE$ then $X > M$
C If $GDE = GDP$ then $M > X$ **D** If $GDE = GDP$ then $M < X$
19. The following table shows the gross value added by kind of economic activity at current prices (R millions) for Country B.

	2016	2017	2018
Primary sector	180	200	230
Secondary sector	330	440	480
Tertiary sector	470	760	980

In this table the relative contribution of the primary sector has

- A** decreased from both 2016 to 2017 and from 2017 to 2018.
B increased from both 2016 to 2017 and from 2017 to 2018.
C decreased from 2016 to 2017 and has increased from 2017 to 2018.
D increased from 2016 to 2017 and has decreased from 2017 to 2018.

Economic systems

20. The concept **economic system** is best described as
- A** a study of the unlimited wants and needs of households and the limited resources available to satisfy these wants and needs.
B a distinctive method of resource utilisation in order to address issues that are common to all economies.
C the moral incentives used by government in order to allocate scarce resources
D the unseen forces of demand and supply that regulates the economy.

29. The demand for workers in the tertiary sector decreases. This will lead to

- A structural unemployment.
- B seasonal unemployment.
- C cyclical unemployment.
- D derived unemployment.

30. Which one of the following businesses operates in the tertiary sector?

Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



- A Picture 1
- B Picture 2
- C Picture 3
- D Picture 4



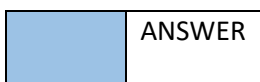
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Grade 11 - Round 1 Memorandum



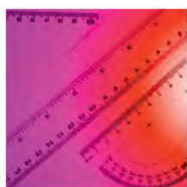
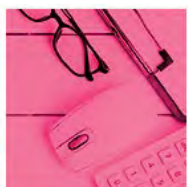
ACCOUNTING

TOPIC		A	B	C	D
BANK RECON	1. eg				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
CREDITORS RECON	5.				
	6.				
	7.				
	8.				
	9.				
FIXED ASSETS	10.				
	11.				
	12.				
	13.				
	14.				
	15.				

TOPIC		A	B	C	D
PARTNERSHIPS	16.				
	17.				
	18.				
	19.				
	20.				
	21.				
	22.				
	23.				
	24.				
	AOL ADJUSTMENTS	25.			
26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					



For more information sms "Name, Surname and Olympiad" to 41721



BUSINESS STUDIES

TOPIC		A	B	C	D	
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS	1.		Blue	Green		
	2.					Blue
	3.			Blue	Red	
	4.			Blue	Green	
	5.			Blue	Yellow	
	6.					Blue
	7.	Blue	Green			
	8.				Blue	Yellow
	9.				Blue	Yellow
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES	10.	Blue	Yellow			
	11.		Blue	Green		
	12.					Blue
	13.				Blue	Red
	14.			Blue	Yellow	
	15.				Blue	Green

TOPIC		A	B	C	D
PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY	16.			Blue	Yellow
	17.		Blue	Red	
	18.				Blue
	19.			Blue	Green
BUSINESS VENTURES	20.	Blue	Green		
	21.			Blue	Yellow
	22.			Blue	Yellow
	23.			Blue	Green
	24.			Blue	Red
	25.			Blue	Yellow
	26.			Blue	Red
	27.				Blue
	28.				Blue
	29.	Blue	Red		
	30.			Blue	Red

ECONOMICS

TOPIC		A	B	C	D	
FACTORS OF PRODUCTION	1.	Blue	Green			
	2.			Blue	Yellow	
	3.	Blue	Red			
	4.		Blue	Yellow		
	5.		Blue	Red		
	6.			Blue	Green	
	7.					Blue
	8.		Blue	Green		
USES OF ECONOMIC GOODS AND SERVICES	9.		Blue	Green		
	10.			Blue	Green	
	11.			Blue	Yellow	
	12.	Blue	Green			
	13.					Blue
	14.		Blue	Green		
	15.		Blue	Green		

TOPIC		A	B	C	D
	16.	Blue	Yellow		
	17.			Blue	Green
	18.	Blue	Red		
	19.	Blue	Red		
	20.		Blue	Yellow	
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS	21.			Blue	Yellow
	22.				Blue
	23.				Blue
	24.	Blue	Yellow		
	25.				Blue
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF SA	26.		Blue	Yellow	
	27.		Blue	Yellow	
	28.		Blue	Red	
	29.	Blue	Red		
	30.				Blue