



eduresourcza.com



ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

GRADE 8

DATA-RESPONSE

TERM 1

WEEK 5

Marks: 50

Time: 60 minute

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

Instructions:

- Answer all the questions on the spaces provided.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Read all the instructions before answering the questions.

Marks Achieved: _____ / 50

Feedback to learner:

QUESTION 1

Study the bar chart regarding the National Budget's tax revenue and answer the questions that follow:



1.1.1 Which revenue contributes the most to the National Budget? Give the percentage.

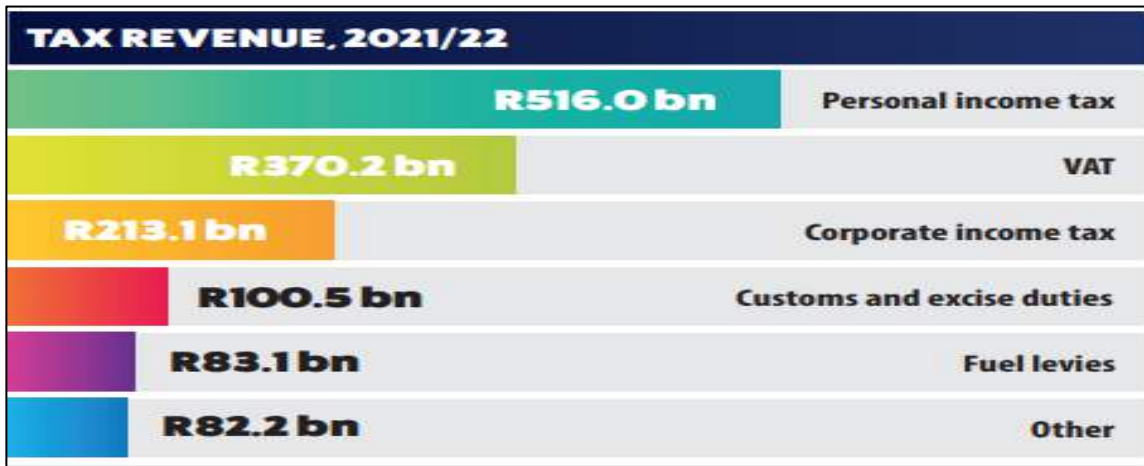
(2)

1.1.2 Which revenue contributes the least to the National Budget? Give the percentage.

(2)

1.1.3 Give ONE example of a income that is not tax.

(2)



- 1.2.1 There are different types of taxes. What type of tax is the biggest contributor to the National Budget? (2)

- 1.2.2 What does the abbreviation VAT stand for? (2)

- 1.2.3 Although VAT is levied on most goods and services, there are exceptions. List 2 products on which VAT is not charged. (2x1)

1.3.1

FUEL LEVIES
INCREASES IN FUEL LEVIES The general fuel levy will increase by 15 cents per liter and the road accident fund levy will increase by 11 cents from 7 April 2021. It increases: • The general fuel levy to R3, 85 per liter of fuel and R3,70 per liter of diesel. • The road accident fund levy to R2.18 per liter, both for petrol and diesel.

What effect does a rise in fuel prices have on product prices?

(2)

- 1.3.2 The general fuel levy will increase by 15c per liter and the road accident fund levy by 11c. When will this increase take effect?

(1)

INCREASE IN TAX ON ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

Specific excise duty on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products will increase by 8%

	INCREASES WITH:
MOUT BEER	14c per 340ml can
UNFORTIFIED WINE	26c per 750ml bottle
FORTIFIED WINE	44c per 750ml bottle
SPARKLING WINE	86c per 750ml bottle
APPLE BEER AND ALCOHOLIC FRUIT DRINKS	14c per 340ml can
STRONG BEVERAGE/DRINKS	R5,50 per 750ml bottle

1.4.1 Excise duty is also known as _____

(2)

1.4.2 In your opinion, do you think it was the right decision to increase excise taxes? Motivate your answer.

(3)

[20]

QUESTION 2

Study the diagram regarding the National Budget's tax allocation and answer the questions that follow:

CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION, 2020/21-2023/24					
R billion	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2020/21– 2023/24
	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates			Average growth (excl. COVID-19)
Learning and culture	387.2	402.9	411.0	416.0	2.7%
Health	247.0	248.8	245.9	245.0	2.5%
Social development	413.3	335.3	326.2	325.2	2.4%
Community development	211.5	218.8	234.0	240.7	5.6%
Economic development	191.9	207.5	210.9	217.2	5.0%
Peace and security	218.6	208.6	212.9	213.4	-0.1%
General public services	62.5	68.4	68.5	69.1	3.5%
Payments for financial assets	87.6	48.2	27.2	24.9	
Allocated expenditure	1 819.6	1 738.6	1 736.5	1 751.6	1.6%
Debt-service costs	232.9	269.7	308.0	338.6	
Contingency reserve	—	12.0	5.0	5.0	

- 2.1 Which spending program, by function, was allocated the most money in the 2021/22 budget? What do you think is the reason for that?

Function:	
Reason:	

(2)

(2)

- 2.2 Identify the 2nd and 3rd largest recipients of allocations in the 2021/22 budget.

--

(2)

- 2.3 For the first time in our budget, tax is allocated for a function namely “Contingency Reserve” over the next 3 years. What do you think the allocation is specifically for?

--

(2)

[10]

VRAAG 3

Read the case study below and study the table on grants to be able to answer the questions that follow.

**THE GOVERNMENT
PRIORITIZES SOCIAL
EXPENDITURE TO REDUCE
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**



SOCIAL GRANTS TO BENEFIT THE POOR

The number of beneficiaries of social grants is expected to increase by about 300 000 people over the period. However, most asset values will increase by less than inflation.

SOCIAL GRANTS	2020/21	2021/22
STATE AGE ALLOWANCE	R1 860	R1 890
STATE AGE ALLOWANCE OLDER THAN 75	R1 880	R1 910
WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE	R1 880	R1 910
DISABILITY ALLOWANCE	R1 860	R1 890
FOSTER CARE ALLOWANCE	R1 040	R1 050
CARE DEPENDENCY ALLOWANCE	R1 860	R1 890
CHILD MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE	R445	R460

3.1 What is the most direct way to alleviate poverty in South Africa?

(1)

3.2 Name any TWO examples of social grants.

(2)

3.3 By how much Rand will the next grant increase in 2021/2022 National Budget?

3.3.1.	State old age allowance: R _____ per month
3.3.2.	Foster care allowance: R _____ per month

(1)

(1)

[5]

QUESTION 4



4.1 Define the term "government".

(2)

4.2 Complete the following paragraph by filling in the missing words:

(7)

South Africa is a democracy. The head of our country, Mr Ramaphosa is the _____ and is assisted by the Deputy President, Mr Mabuza.

The government consists of 3 levels namely the National, _____ and _____ Government.

The National Government consists of 2 houses. The house responsible for drafting laws is known as the _____

Mr David Makhura is the _____ of Gauteng, head of the province.

The local governments can be divided into different types of municipalities. Tshwane is an example of a _____ municipality. Where people are widespread and a few small towns are merged, they are usually run by a _____ municipality.

4.3 Indicate which level of government is responsible for the delivery of the following services:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a) Construction and maintenance of provincial roads | _____ |
| b) Clinics in a specific residential area | _____ |
| c) Responsible for the army, police and correctional services | _____ |

(3)

4.4 Briefly explain why the government can be classified as a consumer and producer.

(3)

[15]

GRAND TOTAL: 50 MARKS



