

PROVERTO

Educational Publishers • Opvoedkundige Uitgewers

2021

Guiding the leaders of tomorrow

www.proverto.co.za

ECONOMICS

GRADE 11

HIGH SCHOOL OLYMPIAD PREPARATION STUDY GUIDE

2020 PAST PAPERS and Memorandums
100 % CAPS Curriculum Assessment Policy Statements

ROUND
1
&
2



Advertisers and Sponsors



SAICA
THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
develop.influence.lead.



NELSON MANDELA
UNIVERSITY



higher education
& training
Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Follow us on Facebook for the latest
Olympiad updates
www.facebook.com/Proverto

WE PROMISE YOU A WORLD-CLASS* EDUCATION

- Postgraduate
- Degrees
- Diplomas
- Higher Certificates
- Occupational Courses
- Short Learning Programmes

boston.co.za

APPLY NOW

*Accredited by the **British Accreditation Council.**

*Accreditation Council for Business Schools
& Programs, **United States of America.**[†]



**Serious about Education.
Serious about You.**

PAYMENT PLANS. TEXTBOOKS INCLUDED. | National Call Centre 0861 BOSTON | 46 Support Centres Nationwide

Boston City Campus (Pty) Ltd Reg. No.1996/013220/07 is registered with the Department of Higher Education and Training as a private higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No.101 of 1997). Registration Certificate No. 2003/HE07/002.

[†]Candidate for Accreditation of specific programs.



NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL OLYMPIAD

2021

Dear Olympiad Learner,

Thank you for entering the Proverto National High School Olympiad.

Proverto Educational Publishers designed this guide to help you prepare for the National Olympiad.

The guide consist of Olympiad Past Papers Round One and Round Two, 2020.

Study Tip:

Print the Red Answer Sheet provided or use a pen and paper to answer all questions, for example Section A, Question 1. A (answer A)

A memo is included for each question paper.

We hope this guide will help you prepare for the exams this year. The papers are 100 % aligned to the latest Curriculum.

Proverto designed online, interactive self tests (past papers) so that you can familiarise yourself with the olympiad exam papers.

Visit the website: www.proverto.co.za for more information and old past papers.

If you have any queries email your request to: school@proverto.co.za

Good luck with your studies preparing for the Olympiad!

Best wishes,

The Organiser,



NELSON MANDELA UNIVERSITY



Change the World by applying for a qualification in one of the following study field:

Accounting • Advertising • Afrikaans • Agricultural Management • Analytical Chemistry • Anthropology • Applied Design • Applied Mathematics • Architectural Technology • Architecture • Art • Auditing • Biochemistry • Biokinetics • Botany • Broadcasting • Building • Business Management • Business Studies • Ceramic Design • Chemistry • Criminal Justice • Civil Engineering • Clinical Psychology • Computer Science • Communication Networks (IT) • Conservation Biology • Construction Economics • Construction Management • Construction Studies • Counselling Psychology • Chemical Process Technology • Development Studies • Dietetics • Economics • Ecology • Education • Electrical Engineering • English • Environmental Health • Environmental Management • Emergency Medical Care (Paramedic) • Fashion • Financial Accounting • Financial Planning • Fine Art • Foundation Phase Teaching • Forestry • French • FET Teaching • Game Ranch Management • Geography • Geology • Graphic Design • History • Hospitality Management • Human Movement Science • Human Resource Management • Human Settlement Development • Industrial Psychology • Industrial Engineering • Information Systems • Information Technology • Inorganic Chemistry • Interior Design • Internal Auditing • Inventory Management • Intermediate Phase Teaching • isiXhosa • Journalism • Language & Literature • Law • Logistics • Management • Marine Biology • Marine Engineering • Marketing • Mathematics • Mechanical Engineering • Mechatronics • Media, Communication & Culture • Microbiology • Music • Music Education • Medical Laboratory Science • Medicine & Surgery • Nature Conservation • Nursing • Operations Management • Painting • Pharmacy • Philosophy • Physiology • Photography • Physics • Political Studies • Polymer Technology • Psychology • Public Administration • Public Management • Public Relations Management • Quality Management • Quantity Surveying • Radiography (Diagnostic) • Restoration Ecology • Renewable Energy • Sculpture • Senior Phase Teaching • Social Work • Sociology • Software Development • Sport Management • Sport Science • Statistics • Support Services (IT) • Taxation • Textile Design & Technology • Tourism • Transport Economics • User Support Services (IT) • Veldfire Management • Visual Arts • Wood Technology • Youth Work • Zoology

Change the World

T 041 504 1111

E info@mandela.ac.za

myfuture.mandela.ac.za



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use an HB pencil only
- Colour a circle completely
- Erase any faulty marks completely
- Do not make any stray marks on this form
- Do not fold, tear or damage this form

CORRECT MARK



INCORRECT MARKS



SURNAME

FIRST NAME INITIALS

SCHOOL NAME

TODAY'S DATE								
DAY			MONTH			YEAR		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

SCHOOL CODE		
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

DATE OF BIRTH								
DAY			MONTH			YEAR		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

CELLPHONE NUMBER											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

RACE	
Asian	<input type="radio"/>
Black	<input type="radio"/>
Coloured	<input type="radio"/>
Indian	<input type="radio"/>
White	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>

GRADE	
Grade 10	<input type="radio"/>
Grade 11	<input type="radio"/>
Grade 12	<input type="radio"/>

GENDER	
Female	<input type="radio"/>
Male	<input type="radio"/>

EMAIL

Select the subject/s that you are answering (Mark all that apply)	Accounting <input type="radio"/>	Business Studies <input type="radio"/>	Economics <input type="radio"/>
--	----------------------------------	--	---------------------------------

ACCOUNTING

1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	11 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	16 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	21 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	26 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	7 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	12 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	17 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	22 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	27 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	13 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	18 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	23 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	28 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	14 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	19 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	24 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	29 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	15 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	20 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	25 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	30 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E

BUSINESS STUDIES

1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	11 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	16 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	21 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	26 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	7 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	12 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	17 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	22 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	27 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	13 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	18 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	23 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	28 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	14 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	19 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	24 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	29 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	15 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	20 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	25 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	30 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E

ECONOMICS

1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	11 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	16 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	21 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	26 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	7 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	12 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	17 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	22 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	27 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	13 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	18 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	23 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	28 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	14 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	19 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	24 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	29 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	15 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	20 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	25 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E	30 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E

PERIODIC TABLE OF SUCCESS



A1																	Ha2				
Action																	Habit				
Ef3	O4															Ec5	Br6	Fi7	Pl8	Ba9	E10
Effort	Opportunity															Create Excitement	Breathe	Be the First One	Planning	Balance	Energy
D11	De12															8213	Se14	R15	Fs16	Dy17	Ne18
Determined	Dedication															80/20 Rule	Serve	Take Risks	Be Fast	Dynamic	Network
Gu19	Ng20	Ad21	L22	Rd23	Sm24	Wr25	Rb26	Cs27	Cm28	Al29	P30	Sh31	I32	Te33	St34	Iv35	Re36				
Glam Up	Negotiate	Adventure	Listen	Read	Smile Often	Write Everyday	Be Reliable	Be Consistent	Communi-cate	Be Alert	Passion	Always Be Shipping	Ideas	Great Team	Strong	Invest	Resilient				
Pa37	Qu38	Di39	Dp40	Hu41	S42	W43	Fc44	Lr45	F46	Pu47	H48	Ho49	En50	Cn51	Co52	Vi53	Sc54				
Patience	Quick	Discipline	Dependable	Humble	Sacrifice	Winning	Focus	Learn	Have Fun	Purpose	Be Happy	Be Honest	Enthusiasm	You Can Do It	Have Confidence	Have Vision	Keep a Schedule				
G55	Q56	Cr57	Hw58	So59	Mo60	Be61	Va62	In63	Dr64	Gr65	Pw66	Ca67	Kw68	Pe69	Ex70	Ch71	Ct72				
Goals	Ask Questions	Creativity	Hard Work	Offer Solutions	Motivation	Believe	Values	Intensity	Dreams	Gratitude	Power	Capitalize	Knowledge	Persistence	Expert	Change	Commit				
Ps73	At74	Sr75	Pr76	Ob77	He78	Ge79	Ed80	Om81	Ou82	Lo83	Po84	Si85	Fa86	Wi87	Th88	Wu89	T90				
Persuasive	Attitude	Share	Preparation	Observe	Health	Generosity	Endurance	Open Mind	Outrageous	Love	Positivity	Simplicity	Faith	Wisdom	Think	Wake Up Early	Teach				

A leader on our continent. **UJ. Fourth in South Africa.**

Fifth in Africa: Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings.

For more information, visit future.uj.mobi

**The Future
Reimagined**



PROVERTO

Educational Publishers • Opvoedkundige Uitgewers



Proverto National Olympiad 2020

Grade 11 - Round 1

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Make sure you have the correct paper for your grade.
2. The question paper consists of 3 sections with 30 multiple choice questions per section: Section A – Accounting; Section B – Business Studies; and Section C – Economics. You can choose which sections you want to complete. *(You can write 1, 2 or all 3 sections.)*
3. The answer sheet has 3 sections. Please answer the section on the space provided for the subject; Example if you are answering the Accounting questions you must mark the correct answer in the Accounting block on the answer sheet. Each section will be marked separately.
4. Each question have 4 possible answers (A, B, C, or D). Only one answer is correct.



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



WHEN YOU
DARE TO BE
DIFFERENT,
YOUR
FUTURE
CAN BE
ANYTHING...

BRILLIANT
INNOVATIVE
creative
ADAPTIVE
VISIONARY
BRIGHT

CREATE, INNOVATE, BE A VISIONARY,
APPLY YOUR **BRILLIANT** MIND, **ADAPT**
TO AN EVER-CHANGING WORLD AND
IGNITE YOUR **BRIGHT** FUTURE AT DUT.

- ▲ FACULTY OF ACCOUNTING & INFORMATICS
- ▲ FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
- ▲ FACULTY OF ARTS & DESIGN
- ▲ FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
- ▲ FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
- ▲ FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

WhatsApp DUT Student Admissions

083 445 1282 | 083 446 0459 | 083 454 1495

083 454 3477 | 083 451 6751 | 083 441 3766

Email: info@dut.ac.za. Tel: 031 373 5005

Visit www.dut.ac.za to find out more.

At **Durban University of Technology**, opportunity is limitless, with six faculties to choose from and a highly qualified academic team, your future can be anything you want it to be.

@DUT, YOU CAN **CREATE THE FUTURE** YOU WANT!

APPLY TODAY ON **WWW.CAO.AC.ZA** AND
FOLLOW THE STEPS BELOW.

- 1 VISIT WWW.CAO.AC.ZA
- 2 CLICK ON APPLY
- 3 YOU CAN SELECT UP TO 6 CHOICES
- 4 SUBMIT YOUR APPLICATION
- 5 CHECK YOUR APPLICATION CONFIRMATION
- 6 TRACK YOUR APPLICATION ON WWW.CAO.AC.ZA

ENVISION2030 transparency • honesty • integrity • respect • accountability
fairness • professionalism • commitment • compassion • excellence



DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
INYUVESI YASETHEKWINI YEZOBUCHWEPHESHE

Factors of production

1. The basic factors of production are:

A money, quasi-money, interest and inflation.	B land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship.
C value, utility, scarcity and exchange.	D revenue, costs, profit and utility.
2. Coal used for energy can best be described as a _____ resource.

A renewable	B sustainable	C non-renewable	D depleted
--------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-------------------
3. The money paid for using a hotel room during holidays is seen as ...

A profit.	B wages.	C rent.	D interest.
------------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------------
4. Entrepreneurs are considered a factor of production because they:

A own the land on which a factory or office is located or because they pay rent to landowners.	B are a source of new ideas and innovations and produce new goods and services.
C provide investment capital for state-owned enterprises.	D produce goods and services and as such, earn a wage for their efforts.
5. Which one of the following indicates a decrease in the demand curve for labourers?

A The number of firms delivering a service decreases.	B The demand for the product increases.
C More of the product is needed to meet basic needs.	D The price of the machinery used to produce the goods increases as a result of import taxes.
6. The Minister of Labour wants to increase the participation rate of woman in the South African labour force. Which of the following actions will best lead to this aim?

A The compulsory age for attending school is increased to 20 years.	B Jobs previously reserved for men only, is now available to female workers.
C Women are given 12 months' maternity leave.	D The increase in goods produced is higher than the increase in raw materials delivered.
7. Capital formation refers to:

A the gross capital accumulation during an accounting period for a particular country.	B additions of goods such as equipment, tools, transportation assets and electricity.
C a reduction in the replacement of old and obsolete manufacturing equipment.	D a decrease in the additions to fixed assets and net changes in inventories.
8. Which ONE of the following factors is NOT TRUE with regards to the empowerment of woman in the economy?

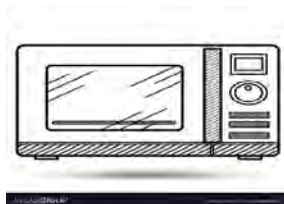
A Women are legally restricted from having the same choice of jobs as men.	B Women are more likely to be unemployed than men.
C Women are paid less than men.	D Women are under-represented in informal and vulnerable employment.

The uses of economic goods and services

9. Which one of the following is an example of semi-durable consumer goods?



A



B



C



D

10. Gross fixed capital formation excludes:

- A loss of value of capital goods due to wear and tear, as well as ageing.
- B spending on land improvements.
- C the construction of roads and railways.
- D commercial and industrial buildings.

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

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

12. To adjust Net National Product to Gross National Product you need to ...

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A add depreciation. | B deduct indirect taxes. |
| C add subsidies. | D deduct inflation. |

13. A higher GDP per capita may not mean that the quality of life has really improved, because:

- A it measures wealth, not income.
- B it measures the average GDP.
- C it does not measure the quality of the items produced.
- D it is only measured every few years.

14. The economic classification of final consumption by government distinguishes between current and capital components. Which one of the following is a capital component?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A Expenditure on fixed capital assets. | B Consumption of fixed capital. |
| C Depreciation. | D Consumption on intangible assets. |

15. Expenditure by the government on education 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 Expenditure from the Gross Domestic Product you have to:

- A subtract the exports of goods and services, and add the import of goods and services.
- B add the exports of goods and services, and subtract 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.

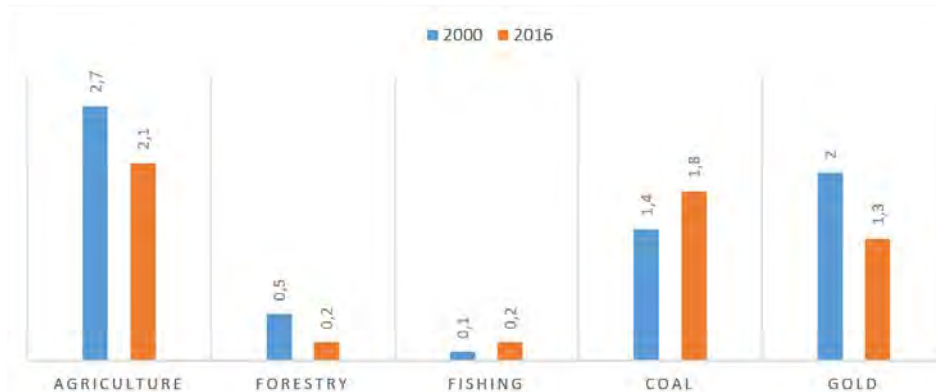
17. National income figures at nominal prices indicates:

- A the amount the consumer will receive from the producer at base year prices.
- B the cost of factors of production calculated adjusting it for inflation.
- C the amount the consumer will pay for the product at current prices.
- D the cost of selling goods and services on the market, inclusive of value added tax.

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 graph shows the relative contribution to GDP for two years, 2000 and 2016.



In which sector did SA experience the greatest decrease in the relative contribution to the GDP?

- A Agricultural
- B Forestry
- C Coal
- D Gold

Economic systems

20. If the market forces of demand and supply plays an integral part in the means by which societies or governments organise and distribute available resources, services and goods across a geographic region or country, then the economic system of that country can best be described as a ...

- A market economy.
- B traditional economy.
- C mixed economy.
- D socialistic economy.

21. Which one of the following can be seen as a disadvantage of the free market economy?

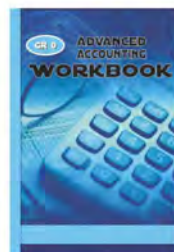
- A There is an incentive for constant innovation, as companies compete to provide better products for consumers.
- B This competition for resources leads to the most efficient use of the factors of production, since businesses are very competitive.
- C Consumers pay the highest price they want to, and businesses only produce profitable goods and services.
- D The lack of focus on social benefit leads to higher income inequality.

22. The biggest problem experienced by the South African economy with regards to the economic system we have is probably:

- A the fact that the government can intervene to correct market failures.
- B although taxation policies can be used to redistribute income and reduce inequality, it is not always very successful.
- C state-run industries are often subsidised by the government and run into large debts because they are uncompetitive.
- D the fact that the government determines what the tax rate is.

- 23.** Which one of the following economies can be considered as the best example of a free-market economy?
- A** South Africa **B** The European Union
C Hong Kong **D** Algeria
- 24.** What drives a free market economy?
- A** The law of demand and supply regulates production and labour.
B Price-floors and price-ceilings as adjusted by the government.
C Government established parameters with regards to income, expenditure and production.
D Moral conviction rather than profit motive drives production.
- 25.** There is limited government control in a _____ economy.
- A** mixed **B** planned **C** command **D** free

- 26.** South Africa's economy is seen as a dualistic economy. This means that the economy of South Africa is:
- A** split into a capitalistic-based manufacturing sector and a labour-intensive primary sector.
 - B** focused on meeting the needs of local markets instead of producing goods for international markets.
 - C** characterised by low savings and low growth.
 - D** divided into two groups, based on schooled and unschooled labour.
- 27.** Which one of the following does not describe the South African manufacturing sector?
- A** Subsistence production
 - B** Profit incentive
 - C** Opportunities for trade
 - D** Rising wages
- 28.** John is a South African farmer. What is the most likely reason for him to decide to cultivate more crops when the price increases?
- A** To be more productive.
 - B** To earn more entrepreneurial remuneration.
 - C** To decrease the demand for these crops.
 - D** To substitute labour for capital.
- 29.** Mary is the owner of a small ice cream shop at a beach. During the holidays, she employs three locals to sell ice cream on the beach. These three workers would be considered to be unemployed during the rest of the year, as a result of _____ reasons.
- A** structural
 - B** seasonal
 - C** cyclical
 - D** derived
- 30.** Which one of the following workers will you find in the tertiary sector?



INPERKING - GEEN PROBLEEM!!
Rekeningkunde lesse by jou huis op jou rekenaar.
**ALLE TEORIE, VOORBEELDE, OEFENINGE
WORD IN DETAIL VERDUIDELIK**

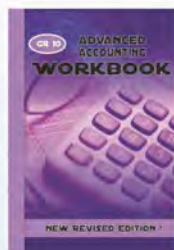


**Rekeningkunde lesse
op USB met werkboek -
Graad 8 tot 12**



Geen rede om jou
huis te verlaat nie!!!

No reason to leave
your home!!!

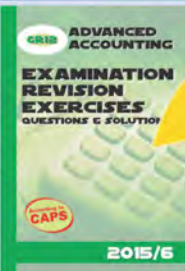
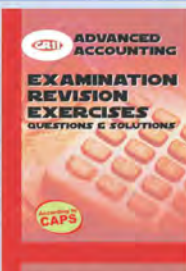
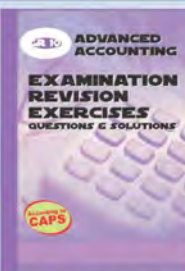
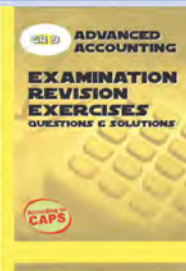
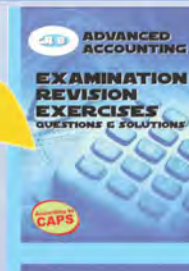
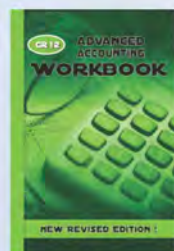


Gevorderde Rekeningkunde werkboeke
Lesse op USB stokkie
Eksamenhersienningsboeke
**Wiskunde oefeninge Gr 11 & 12
op 'n USB stokkie**
Advanced Accounting workbooks
Lessons on a USB stick
Examination revision books
**Mathematics exercises Gr 11 & 12
on USB stick**

**Accounting lessons on
USB stick with workbook -
Gr 8 to 12**



LOCKDOWN - NO PROBLEM!!
Accounting lessons at home on your PC
**ALL THEORY, SAMPLES, AND EXERCISES
EXPLAINED IN DETAIL.**



carl@lucem.co.za 083 235 48148

www.lucem.co.za





higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Tshwane South
TVET College

"achieve the future"

Courses offered at Tshwane South TVET College are:

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE VOCATIONAL - NC (V)

***L2 – L4**

- Information Technology & Computer Science
- Hospitality
- Tourism
- Civil Engineering & Building Construction
- Electrical Infrastructure Construction
- Engineering & Related Design
- Office Administration
- Finance Economics & Accounting

Pre-learning Programme

- PLP – Pre Learning Programme

REPORT 191: GENERAL STUDIES

***N4 – N6**

- First Introductory N4 - Business Studies (compulsory)
- Management Assistant
- Financial Management

REPORT 191: NATURAL SCIENCE (ENGINEERING STUDIES)

***N1 – N6**

- Electrical, Mechanical & Civil Engineering

SKILLS PROGRAMMES, LEGACY TRADES & SHORT COURSES

- Fibre-processing and Manufacturing (formerly known as clothing production)
- Process Instrumentation, Electronics
- Civil
- Cosmetology
- Mechanical
- Automotive
- Electrical

GANDHI MANDELA CENTRE OF SPECIALIZATION FOR ARTISAN SKILLS (Pretoria West Campus)

Centre of specialization courses at Pretoria West Campus are:

- Electrician
- Boilermaking
- Mechanical Fitter
- Millwright

CENTRE OF SPECIALIZATION COURSE AT CENTURION CAMPUS IS:

- Fitting and Turning



LEARNERSHIPS

- As determined by funders

For more info visit our website:
www.tsc.edu.za

CONTACT DETAILS

General enquiries: 012 401 5000

Email: info@tsc.edu.za

Follow us on social pages

Facebook: Tshwane South TVET College

Instagram: @tsc_vet

Twitter: @tsc_tvset

Youtube: Tshwane South TVET College





PROVERTO
Educational Publishers • Opvoedkundige Uitgewers

SAICA
THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
develop influence lead.

Subject Content Sponsor
2020 Caps Aligned

Proverto National Olympiad 2020

GRADE 11

ROUND TWO

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Make sure you have the correct paper for your grade.
2. The question paper consists of 3 sections with 30 multiple choice questions per section: Section A – Accounting; Section B – Business Studies; and Section C – Economics. You can choose which sections you want to complete. (You can write 1, 2 or all 3 sections.)
3. The answer sheet has 3 sections. Please answer the section on the space provided for the subject; Example if you are answering the Accounting questions you must mark the correct answer in the Accounting block on the answer sheet. Each section will be marked separately.
4. Each question have 4 possible answers (A, B, C, or D). Only one answer is correct.

Olympiad Gold Sponsor



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



PROVERTO EMS OLYMPIAD 2020 – GRADE 11

Economics

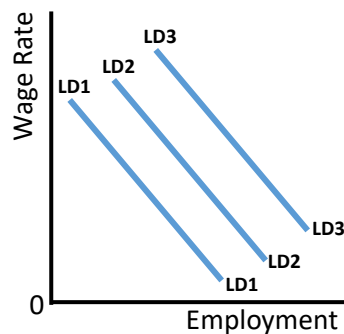
ROUND 2

Factors of production

1. Higher productivity has various advantages. Which one of the following is NOT an advantage of higher productivity?
 - A Lower unit costs
 - B Lower wages
 - C Increase in economic growth
 - D Higher profits

2. Which one of the following is not a form of discrimination in the labour market?
 - A Women are paid less than men despite having comparable levels of education, experience, and expertise.
 - B One group of workers is paid less than another for the same output.
 - C Wages in Cape Town is lower than wages in Johannesburg.
 - D Wage levels are determined by qualifications and experience levels.

Study the following graph depicting shifts in the labour demand curve and answer questions 3 and 4.



3. If the wage rate increases:
 - A there will be a movement from LD1 to LD2.
 - B there will be a movement from LD3 to LD2.
 - C there will be a movement on LD2.
 - D impossible to say, as the supply curve for labour is omitted.

4. Which one of the following will lead to an inward shift of the demand curve?
 - A A rise in consumer demand.
 - B A decrease in the price of the goods that labour is making.
 - C A decrease in the price of labour.
 - D A cut in costs of labour due to a subsidy.

Analysing the uses of economic goods and services

5. Spending by households on goods and services, with the exception of purchases of new housing, is known as:
- A consumption.
 - B investment.
 - C trade.
 - D net surplus.
6. The GDP deflator:
- A is identical to the Gross Domestic Product of South Africa.
 - B is a measure of the price level calculated as the ratio of nominal GDP to real GDP times 100.
 - C is the spending on capital equipment, inventories and structures, including household purchases of new housing.
 - D equals the imports of a country over the exports of a country multiplied by 100.
7. The following information was taken from the National Accounts of Country C:

	Rm
Compensation of employees	1 867 851
Net operating surplus	1 067 334
Consumption of fixed capital	553 222
Taxes on production	81 531
Subsidies on production	9 380
Taxes on products	444 871
Subsidies on products	14 476

From the given figures, the following can be calculated in Rm.

	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross value added at basic prices	GDP at market prices
A	3 488 407	3 416 256	2 985 861
B	2 463 494	3 579 318	4 038 665
C	2 463 494	3 560 558	2 884 509
D	3 488 407	3 560 558	3 990 953

8. Which one of the following definitions are incorrect?
- A GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.
 - B GDP is divided among four components of expenditure: consumption, investment, government purchases, and net exports.
 - C Real GDP uses constant base-year prices to value the economy's production of goods and services.
 - D GDP includes the value of leisure and the value of a clean environment.

South Africa's mixed economy

9. In a market economy, division of labour allows workers to specialise. This means that:
- A people with identical skills will find it difficult to obtain a job, as there is someone else that can do the same work.
 - B time is wasted, as specialised workers have to shift from one task to another.
 - C freedom of choice and the potential of profits provide the incentive for capital accumulation.
 - D regional and international specialisation take advantage of localised resources.
10. Country Z has a pure capitalism economic system. To decide how to use the country's limited resources in order to satisfy the unlimited human wants and needs, they rely on:
- A a central planning committee.
 - B free trade.
 - C a price system.
 - D full employment.
11. Which one of the following is true with respect to monopolistic (free) markets and perfect competition (completely free markets)?

	Monopolistic markets	Perfect competition
A	Firms are price takers	Firms are price makers
B	Firms have some control over the market	Firms have total control over the market
C	Barriers to entry are eliminated	Barriers to entry are eliminated
D	Consumers have a choice of buying the product or not	Consumers have a choice of where to buy the product

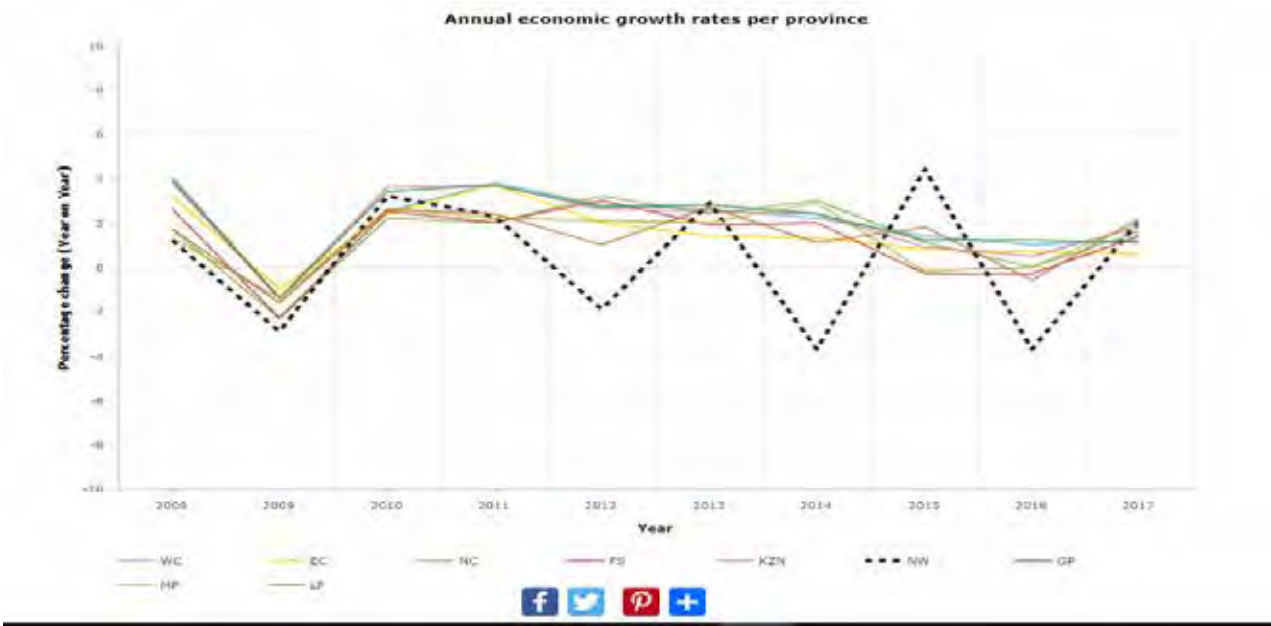
12. During the Covid-19 epidemic, the government announced a lockdown on what could be produced and when production could take place. This resulted in the South African economy being classified as:
- A *laissez-faire* approach.
 - B a market economy.
 - C a mixed economy.
 - D a planned economy.

The economic structure of South Africa

The line chart below shows the annual GDP growth rates per province since 2008. Note that the growth rates are based on 2010 constant prices as published by Statistics South Africa.

Answer questions 13 to 16 based on this information.

Source: <https://www.southafricanmi.com/provincial-gdp-11mar2019.html>



13. The graph shows *growth rates are based on 2010 constant prices*. Which one of the following is not a correct explanation of what this means?
- A A year is chosen as the base year. For any subsequent year, the output is measured using the price level of the base year.
 - B Any nominal change in output is excluded, which enables a comparison of the actual goods and services produced.
 - C The current year's prices are multiplied by the base year's quantities in order to get the constant value.
 - D The effect of inflation has been eliminated.
14. The following table indicates the economic growth of the provinces for the period 2008 – 2017:

Province	2008	2017
Gauteng	4.0%	1.1%
Western Cape	3.9%	1.2%
KZN	3.8%	1.8%
Limpopo	1.7%	2.2%
North West	1.2%	2.1%
Mpumalanga	1.3%	2.0%
Eastern Cape	3.2%	0.6%
Free State	2.6%	1.4%
Northern Cape	1.7%	1.6%

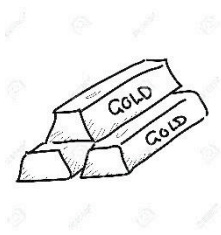
The province with the biggest change in economic growth over this period is:

- A Eastern Cape.
 - B Western Cape.
 - C Mpumalanga.
 - D Gauteng.
15. Which year indicates a decline in the annual growth rate for ALL provinces?
- A 2009
 - B 2012
 - C 2014
 - D 2016

16. The province with the most volatile economic growth is North West Province (indicated by the black dashed line on the graph). Why is the economy of North West so volatile?
- A More women are employed in North West than in any other province.
 - B The economic fortune of North West is largely based on the platinum mining industry.
 - C The North West province have been hit the hardest by Covid-19.
 - D As a result of the distance from the sea, exports are not possible.

Dynamics of markets: Price elasticity

17. Which degree of price elasticity of supply as described by each of the following is not correct?
- A In unitary elastic supply, the ratio of change in quantity supplied is equal to the ratio of change in price.
 - B With a perfectly elastic supply curve, the quantity supplied has varied significantly even at the same price level.
 - C With perfectly inelastic supply, the amount of commodity supplied has remained unchanged even when the price has greatly changed.
 - D With a relatively elastic supply curve, the ratio of change in quantity supplied is smaller than the ratio of change in price.
18. Which one of the following products indicates a relative elastic supply curve for households?



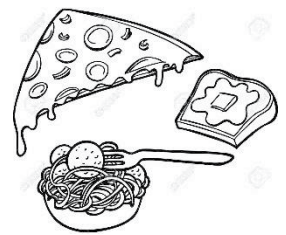
Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D

- A Picture A
 - B Picture B
 - C Picture C
 - D Picture D
19. The sales of product Q is 15 000 units. The income elasticity is +2 and income increases by 10%. The sales of product Q will increase by:
- A +3 000
 - B - 3000
 - C +1 500
 - D - 1 500
20. If there is an increase of 10% in the price of tea and the quantity demanded for coffee increases by 2%, then the cross-elasticity of demand equals:
- A +0.2
 - B -0.2
 - C +20
 - D -20

The relationship between markets, costs and revenue

21. Which of the following is correct with regards to complementary goods?
- A If the price of one good increases, demand for both complementary goods will fall.
 - B If the price of one good decreases, demand for both complementary goods will fall.
 - C If the price of one good increases, supply for that good will increase and the supply of the complementary good will fall.
 - D If the price of one good decreases, supply for that good will increase and the supply of the complementary good will fall.
22. Good C and Good T are substitutes. Which of the following is incorrect?
- A Substitute goods are those goods which can be used in place of one another for satisfaction of a particular want.
 - B Demand for a given commodity varies directly with the price of a substitute good.
 - C If the price of Good C increases, then the demand for Good T will increase.
 - D A decrease in the price of Good C will lead to an increase in the demand for Good T.
23. The firms in an industry observe a 20% increase in the productivity of labour, but to get there they had to increase the cost of labour by 10%. What would you expect to happen in the output market as a result of this?
- A Market supply should increase.
 - B Market supply should decrease.
 - C Market demand should increase.
 - D Market demand should decrease.

24. The following information indicates Firm A's short-term total costs.

Output	Total cost (R)
100 000	250 000
200 000	450 000
300 000	600 000
400 000	700 000

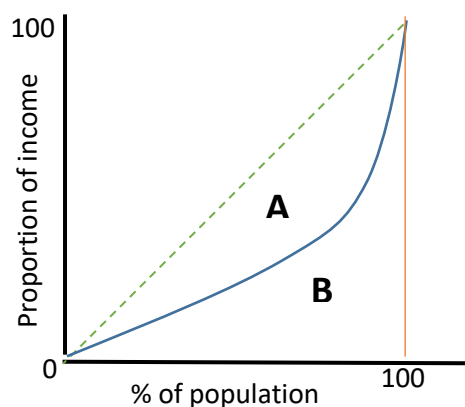
What is the marginal cost per item if output increases from 200 000 to 300 000 units?

- A R2.25
 - B R2.00
 - C R0.67
 - D R1.50
25. In which instance will both the equilibrium price and the quantity rise?
- A When demand and supply increase, but the rise in demand exceeds the rise in supply.
 - B When demand and supply increase, but the rise in supply exceeds the rise in demand.
 - C When demand and supply decline, but the decline in the demand exceeds the decline in supply.
 - D When demand and supply decline, but the decline in supply exceeds the decline in demand.

Wealth, economic growth and the standard of living

26. The standard of living in South Africa is measured by:
- A Real GDP per capita.
 - B Real GDP.
 - C Real GDP multiplied by the population.
 - D Real GDP plus net surplus.
27. Which of the following is the best explanation of standard of living?
- A A measure of the total wealth of a country.
 - B The measure of the net worth of a country.
 - C The measure of the quality of life and level of material prosperity in a country.
 - D The perfect equality curve.
28. Which two of the following are most likely to be associated with an increase in the incidence of poverty?
- (i) The Gini coefficient falls substantially.
 - (ii) The real income of those in the top 20% of income earners falls by 10%.
 - (iii) The number of households earning below 50% of average incomes has increased substantially.
 - (iv) The number of single persons with children and of single pensioners has increased substantially.
 - (v) The number of people earning below the level of income support has decreased.
- A (i) and (ii)
 - B (ii) and (iii)
 - C (iii) and (iv)
 - D (iv) and (v)
29. The single measure of income distribution which assesses inequality over the whole range of income distribution is known as the:
- A Median income statistic.
 - B Gini coefficient.
 - C 90/10 share ratio.
 - D Cumulative decile shares.

Study the following graph and answer questions 30



30. The Gini coefficient can be calculated as:

- A $A/(A+B)$
- B $B/(A+B)$
- C A/B
- D $(A+B)/(B+A)$

Olympiad Gold Sponsor



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

MEMORANDUM

	ANSWER
--	--------

	LOWER LEVEL
--	-------------

	MODERATE LEVEL
--	----------------

	HIGHER LEVEL
--	--------------

ROUND ONE: 30 Questions

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

TOPICS		A	B	C	D
FACTORS OF PRODUCTION	16.				
	17.				
	18.				
	19.				
	20.				
	21.				
	22.				
	23.				
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS	24.				
	25.				
	26.				
	27.				
	28.				
	29.				
	30.				
THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF S.A.	16.				
	17.				
	18.				
	19.				
	20.				
	21.				
	22.				

	ANSWER
--	--------

	LOWER LEVEL
--	-------------

	MODERATE LEVEL
--	----------------

	HIGHER LEVEL
--	--------------

ROUND TWO: 30 Questions

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

TOPICS		A	B	C	D
FACTORS OF PRODUCTION	16.				
	17.				
	18.				
	19.				
	20.				
	21.				
	22.				
	23.				
ECONOMIC SYSTEMS	24.				
	25.				
	26.				
	27.				
	28.				
	29.				
	30.				
THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF S.A.	16.				
	17.				
	18.				
	19.				
	20.				
	21.				
	22.				



SAICA

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1

THE RIGHT CHOICE

When picking your subjects, make the right career choices. **Take Maths**, and English and study hard to achieve a Level 5 pass (or more) in Grade 12.

2

THE RIGHT UNIVERSITY

Study a BCom undergraduate and postgraduate degree (Certificate in the Theory of Accounting [CTA] or equivalent) from a university accredited by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA).

3

THE RIGHT TRAINING

Enter a 3-year training programme with a SAICA accredited training office to gain real life, on-the-job work experience.

4

THE RIGHT SKILL

Study for and pass the 2 SAICA qualifying exams - the Initial Test of Competence (ITC) and the Assessment of Professional Competence (APC).

5

THE RIGHT CAREER

Leaders never quit! Cas(SA) are leaders in their industries - once you've passed your exams and completed your training programme, register with SAICA to become a CA(SA).

YOUR ROADMAP TO BECOMING A CA(SA)

www.saica.co.za/becomeaCA



DON'T JUST STRIVE FOR EXCELLENCE, BECOME IT.

Be a #YoungDifferenceMaker



AT NEDBANK WE BELIEVE IN USING OUR FINANCIAL EXPERTISE TO DO GOOD BY ASSISTING BRIGHT YOUNG LEADERS TO PURSUE THEIR ACADEMIC DREAMS.

The Nedbank External Bursary Programme aims to fund academically deserving students who do not have the financial means to study fulltime towards a first undergraduate degree or diploma at a South African public university or university of technology.

Bursaries are awarded to address scarce and future skill requirements in the financial sector with specific focus on **Green Economy** skills.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:

To be eligible for the Nedbank bursary, you must:

- be a South African citizen;
- have a proven financial need, as determined by your household income;
- have achieved:
 - a minimum academic average of 65% in the year that you are applying for the bursary; and
 - a minimum academic average of 65% for the required subjects aligned with the qualification you plan to study towards at university; and
- not have completed your grade 12 or senior certificate with mathematics literacy; and
- have successfully obtained admission approval to a South African public university or university of technology for the undergraduate qualification you plan to study towards.

THE APPLICATION PROCESS:

We screen bursary applications against our external bursary selection criteria and we award bursaries through the Nedbank Educational Trust, at the sole discretion of the trust.

IF YOU ARE SHORTLISTED, WE WILL ASK YOU TO:

- submit the relevant documents for financial review;
- participate in psychometric and other assessments; and
- attend an interview.

For the complete application process and a list of required documents, please visit our website at

www.nedbank.co.za/bursary.

There you can also find more information on opening dates and apply online.

All candidates will receive **feedback on the status** of their application at the completion of the recruitment and selection process (expected to be completed by the end of 2021).

Contact information

Email: Unlockyourambition@nedbank.co.za

Bursaries are granted at Nedbank's sole discretion.

see money differently

NEDBANK