**ANSWERS**

1. Expansion is characterised by growth in real GDP and income.

 Consists of two phases – recovery and prosperity (also called the

 boom). (4)

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1. Contraction is a period of gradual decline in economic activity. 

There is a decrease in aggregate demand that forces a decrease in output.  (4)

3.

* + JSE all share index
	+ Money supply (M1)
	+ Consumer price index
	+ Factory hours worked opinion survey
	+ Business cycle indicators of our major
	+ trading partners
	+ Manufacturing orders opinion survey
	+ Inventory versus demand opinion survey (any 3 X 1)(3)

4.

 (4)

**Contraction phase**  is the downward phase of the business cycle. During this phase spending declines, gross domestic product falls, employment decreases, business confidence declines and income falls.

**Trough**  is the point where the economic contraction is at its lowest. It is followed by an expansion.

**Expansion phase**occurs when economic activity rises. This is reflected in an increase in spending, gross domestic product and employment.

**Peak** is the point where the economic expansion is at its highest, after which it is followed by a contraction.

 ( 4 for diagram and 4 for note) (8)

5.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable  | Contraction phase  |
| a) Gross domestic product  | Decrease  |
| b) Level of economic activity  | Decrease  |
| c) Total spending  | Decrease  |
| d) Level of production  | Decrease  |
| e) Consumer spending  | Decrease  |
| f) Investment confidence  | Decrease  |
| g) Investment spending  | Decrease  |
| h) Imports  | Decrease  |
| i) Inflation  | Decrease  |

 (9)

1. During the upswing imports increase which negatively affects the balance of payments and leads to a depreciation of the exchange rate and an increase in the interest rate. These factors then impact negatively on the economy and a slow-down occurs. Or it might be that the increase in total spending leads to an increase in inflation, which negatively impacts on the level of economic activity. (8)

1. Exogenous factors are factors that have nothing to do with the business cycle such as

 natural disasters or droughts. 

 It is not possible to control these factors. 

Endogenous factors are factors within the business cycle such as changes in interest rates or changes in aggregate demand. 

 These factors can be controlled to a certain degree.  (8)