



GAUTENG PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

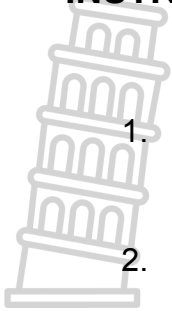
TYPE OF TASK: CONTROL TEST

SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
GRADE	:	11
TERM	:	THREE
DURATION	:	ONE HOUR
EXAMINAR	:	EKURHULENI SOUTH
MODERATOR	:	GAUTENG EAST
TRANSLATION	:	GAUTENG NORTH
MARKS	:	60

This question paper consists of 7 pages



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION



1. Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.
2. This question paper consists of **FIVE SUB SECTIONS**
3. Answer all questions
4. All diagrams are included.
5. Number all your answers in the **CENTRE** of the line.
6. Leave a **LINE OPEN** between subsections answered.
7. Underline your work after every subsection.
8. Number your answers **EXACTLY** as the questions have been numbered.
9. Suggested time allocation: 60 minutes

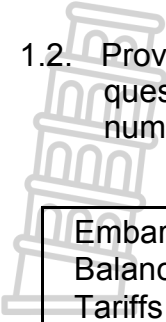


- 1.1 Choose an explanation from COLUMN A that matches the term in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.1.1– 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Indicator of development combining life expectancy, education, and GDP /capita	A GNP/capita
1.1.2 Indicator of inequalities between men and women	B GDP
1.1.3 Measures which restrict trade to look after the interests of a country	C HDI
1.1.4 The amount of money the average person in a country can expect to have	D Gini coefficient
1.1.5 The relationship between the price a country sells its exports for and the price it pays for its imports	E Terms of trade
1.1.6 The average number of years a person is expected to live.	F Protectionism
1.1.7 The number of babies who die before the age of one.	G Gender Inequality
1.1.8 Goods which exit a country.	H Export I Life Expectancy J Infant mortality rate K Import

(8x1) (8)

1.2. Provide the term from the list below, which matches the descriptions with the questions that follow. Write ONLY the correct term next to the question number (1.2.1.to 1.2.7), for e.g. 1.2.8. Development.



Embargo	Humanitarian aid	Import quotas
Balance of trade	Bilateral aid	Economic development
Tariffs		Balance of payment

- 1.2.1. The ability of a country to have access to its resources to create economic wealth.
- 1.2.2. The balance between the monetary value of a country's exports and imports.
- 1.2.3. Restrictions put on imported goods, regarding its weight, volume and amount.
- 1.2.4. The import of goods from other countries is restricted.
- 1.2.5. The tax paid on imported items.
- 1.2.6. Direct aid from one country to another.
- 1.2.7. Aid for individuals or countries in times of natural disasters or civil conflict. (7 × 1) (7)



1.3 Study the table of data, below, illustrating development indicators for a selection of countries and answer the following questions:

	Developmental Indicators										
	GDP (US \$)	GD P/capita (US \$)	H u m a n D e v e l o p m e n t I n d e x (H D I)	G i n i c o e f f i c i e n t (G I N I)	B i r t h R a t e (B R)	D e a t h R a t e (D R)	L i f e E x p e c t a n c y (L E)	I n f a n t M o r t a l i t y R a t e (I M R)	L i t e r a c y	D o c t o r s / 1 0 0 0 0 p e o p l e	% population under-nourished.
Australia	851bn	40 000	0,94	0,35	12,4	6,8	82	4,7	99	29,9	5
Brazil	2 trn	10 100	0,70	0,55	18,1	6,4	72	21,9	90	17,2	6
Japan	4.2 trn	32 700	0,88	0,24	7,4	9,8	82	2,8	99	20,6	5
Kenya	62,6 bn	1600	0,47	0,48	35,1	9,3	59	53,5	87	1,4	31
South Africa	505.3 bn	10 300	0,60	0,57	19,6	17	49	43,8	89	7,7	6
Switzerland	314,7 bn	41 400	0,87	0,33	9,6	8,7	81	4,1	99	40,7	5
Thailand	540,1 bn	8 200	0,65	0,42	13	6,5	75	16,7	94	3	15
USA	14,1 trn	46 000	0,90	0,40	13,8	8,4	78	6,1	99	26,7	5

1.3.1 Define the concept “**Gross Domestic Product**”. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2. Which country, from the table has the **highest** birth rate? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3. Mention **ONE natural factor** that contribute to the **high birth rate** in the country like the one mentioned in question 1.3.2? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4. Name **TWO African countries**, from the table that has **highest**

- GDP per Capita? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.5. Identify, from the table **THREE** development **indicators** that are used to calculate **HDI**? (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.3.6. List **THREE** factors that contributes to the **higher Life Expectancy** (LE) in the developed countries like Japan, Switzerland or Australia? (3 x 2) (6)
- [15]

FIGURE 1.4: BALANCE OF TRADE

The trade surplus in South Africa widened to a record high of ZAR 57.68 billion in June of 2021, well above market forecasts of ZAR 52 billion. Exports were up 2% to ZAR 166.5 billion, mainly boosted by sales of precious metals and stones (7%), base metals (9%), chemicals (23%) and vegetable products (10%) while shipments of vehicles declined 31%. Most exports went to the US, China, Germany, the UK and Japan. Imports were little changed at ZAR 108.8 billion, with main declines seen for purchases of mineral products (-11%), vehicles and transport equipment (-15%). Most imports came from China, the US, Germany, India and Italy. Considering the first half of 2021, exports were up 51% and imports 19.3%, resulting in a trade surplus of ZAR 255.6 billion.

African Revenue Service

source: South

- 1.4. **CASE STUDY** 1.4 depicts a balance of trade situation.
- 1.4.1 Define the term balance of trade. (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.2 The South African Revenue Service, depicts a positive balance of trade.
- (a) Give evidence, from the case study 1.4, to validate the statement that the balance of trade is positive for South Africa? (1x2) (2)
- (b) Provide TWO products which are exported by South Africa according, to the case study. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.3. Identify, from the CASE STUDY, any TWO products South Africa imports. (2x1) (2)
- 1.4.4 Protectionist policies restrict fair trade. Explain how fair trade could help struggling countries to have a better balance of trade. (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.5. Discuss **THREE** importance of a positive balance of trade for South Africa. (3x2) (6)



1.5. Refer to **Following Figure**, a cartoon on globalisation and answer the questions which follow:



Jürgen Tomicek, Germany "GLOBALIZATION"

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-----|
| 1.5.1 | Define the term globalisation . | (1x1) | (1) |
| 1.5.2 | According to the cartoon, which country (developed or developing) benefitted more from globalisation? | (1x2) | (2) |
| 1.5.3 | Discuss TWO reasons why many people are opposing globalisation. | (2x2) | (4) |
| 1.5.4 | In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, comment on the social and economic impacts of globalisation on developing countries. | (4x2) | (8) |



GRAND TOTAL = 60 MARKS



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THIS MEMORANDUM CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES

Marking Guideline

1.1.1 C ✓

1.1.2 G ✓

1.1.3 F ✓

1.1.4 D ✓

1.1.5 E ✓

1.1.6 I ✓

1.1.7 J ✓

1.1.8 H ✓

(8)

1.2.1. Economic development ✓

1.2.2. Balance of trade ✓

1.2.3. Import quotas ✓

1.2.4. Embargo ✓

1.2.5. Duties ✓

1.2.6. Bilateral aid ✓

1.2.7. Humanitarian aid ✓

1.3.1. Gross Domestic Product refers to the total value of all goods and services produced by the country in a particular year. ✓ (1)
[concept]

1.3.2. Kenya. ✓

1.3.3. General increase in birth rate / sex. ✓

1.3.4. Kenya. ✓ South Africa. ✓

1.3.5. GDP per capita ✓ Life Expectancy. ✓ Literacy rate. ✓

1.3.6. Access to better health re/ facilities. ✓✓

- Better food intake/ nutritious food/ diet. ✓✓
- Hygiene / clean environment. ✓✓
- Regular exercise or training lifestyle. ✓✓
- Less crime rate. ✓✓



1X1(1)

1X1(1)

2x1(2)

3x1(3)

3x2(6)

1.4.1. Balance of trade refers to the balance between a country's imports and exports ✓ [concept] (1x1) (1)

1.4.2. (a) The exports are larger / more than the imports. ✓

- implying that less imports occur. ✓
- Exports up 2% ✓
- Trade surplus occurred ✓ (Any ONE) (1x1) (1)

(b) Precious metals and stones ✓ (2x1)(2)

- Base metals ✓ chemicals ✓ vegetable products ✓ [any two]

1.4.3 **China, US, Germany, India and Italy (Any TWO)** (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4. Better trade relationships ✓✓

- No restrictions on certain goods ✓✓
- Products will be exported at a fair price to other countries ✓✓
- More production of agreed products to the world market ✓✓

(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5. It will build stronger international relationships ✓✓

- Countries will earn foreign exchange ✓✓
- Improved employment opportunities ✓✓
- Better industrialisation and import replacement ✓✓
- It will reduce poverty ✓✓
- Trade helps with capacity building ✓✓
- Infrastructure will be developed and upgraded ✓✓
- Multiplier effect will take effect, where one development will lead to the development of other sectors ✓✓ (3 x 2) (6)
[any three]

1.5.1 Globalization – all the countries in the world living as one global community ✓
(concept)(1)

1.5.2 Developed ✓✓ (2)

1.5.3 Local producers lose money ✓✓

- People lose jobs ✓✓
- Expensive products ✓✓
- Cheap quality products ✓✓

2x2 (4)

1.5.4 Positive impact

- Migration processes become easier and quicker ✓✓
- International networks make it easier to communicate ✓✓
- People learn about the traditions and cultures of other nations ✓✓
- International intervention during human or natural disasters can be implemented much easier and effectively ✓✓
- Through globalisation, a lot of MECs have brought job opportunities to poorer nations ✓✓

Economic Impacts

- More jobs created ✓✓
 - Skills learnt ✓✓
 - Brain gain ✓✓

Negative impact

- Globalisation has brought a breakdown in traditions and cultures ✓✓
- Leads to cultural uniformity ✓✓
- Loss of family ties ✓✓
- Spread of diseases, viruses, etc. has become easier ✓✓

Economic Impacts

- Child labour exploited ✓✓
- Brain drain ✓✓

(Any FOUR)

(4 x 2) (8)

TOTAL =60