



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Education

SEKHUKHUNE EAST- DISTRICT ON THE RISE

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**



GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY

CONTROLLED TEST 2

15.09.2025
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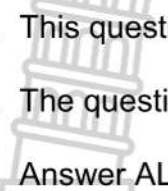
MARKS: 60

TIME: 90 minutes

This question paper consists of 7 pages including this page.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION






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- 
1. This question paper consists of ONE question.
 2. The questions are based on DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY
 3. Answer ALL the questions.
 4. All diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
 5. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.
 6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
 7. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
 8. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.



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1.1 Choose the term in COLUMN B that matches the descriptions in COLUMN A. Write down only Y or Z next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.8 Y.


COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Extracting materials directly from nature	Y Primary economic activity Z Secondary economic activity
1.1.2 A country that has an HDI score close to 1:	Y Developed Z Developing
1.1.3 A programme designed to improve the quality of life within a specific community.	Y Sustainable development Z Community based development
1.1.4 South Africa belongs to this trade bloc.	Y EU Z BRICS
1.1.5 When people have access to healthy and enough food.	Y Food security Z Food insecurity
1.1.6 An example of a political factor that affects development. 	Y  Adapted from: o-CORRUPT-MONEY-facebook.jpg (2000x1000) Z  Adapted from: access to education - Search
1.1.7 Favorable balance of trade	Y  Z  Source: balance-of-trade-l.jpg (1024x768)

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- 1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers

(1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.9 A.

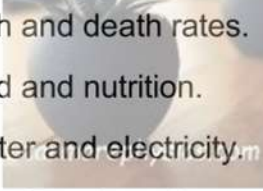
1.2.1 A Gini co-efficient score of 0,8 indicates ...

- 
- A an unequal distribution of wealth in a country.
 - B the worst possible quality of life.
 - C the almost perfect quality of life.
 - D a more equal distribution of wealth.

1.2.2 Balance of trade is the ...

- A. taxes placed on imported goods.
- B. financial statement of a country's transactions.
- C. value of a country's imports and exports.
- D. restriction on imported goods.

1.2.3 Demographic indicators include ...

- 
- A. birth and death rates.
 - B. food and nutrition.
 - C. water and electricity.
 - D. goods and services.

1.2.4 A disadvantage of globalisation is the ...

- A. liberalisation of trade.
- B. exchange of skills.
- C. spread of Covid-19.
- D. formation of global organisations.

1.2.5 China's rapid economic development can be attributed to a(n) ...

- A. succession of five-year plans.
- B. policy of protectionism.
- C. global workforce.
- D. export-led approach to development.

1.2.6 The donation of vaccines to curb the spread of the covid pandemic is an example of ... development aid.

- A. Conditional
- B. Humanitarian
- C. Bilateral
- D. Technical



1.2.7 A human development index of 0,8 indicates a ...

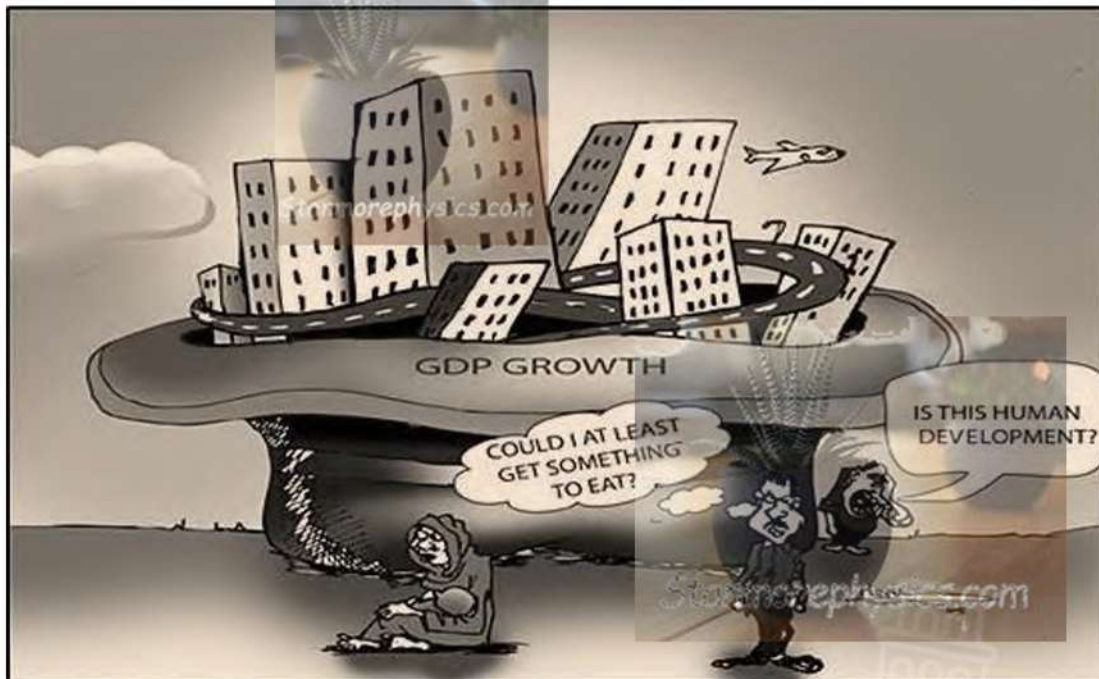
- A. good quality of life.
- B. poor quality of life.
- C. high birth rate.
- D. high death rate.

1.2.8 Combating the spread of HIV/Aids and Covid-19 are examples of development from a ... context.

- A. local
- B. regional
- C. community
- D. global

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the cartoon below showing an economic indicator of development.



[Source: Addisfortune.net]

1.3.3 What is *GDP growth*? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 State the importance of GDP growth for a country. (1 x 1)(1)

1.3.5 Comment on the relationship between GDP growth and human development. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.6 How does the cartoon portray a negative impact of GDP growth on human development? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.7 Explain why this negative impact (your answer to QUESTION 1.3.4) is prevalent in most countries. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.8 Suggest strategies to improve human development in developing countries. (2x2)(4)

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1.4 Refer to the extract below on 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.

source: South

African Revenue Service

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 countries South Africa imports products.

(2x1)(2)

1.4.4. Protectionist policies restrict fair trade. Explain how fair trade could

help struggling countries to have better balance of trade (1x2) (2)

1.4.5. Discuss **THREE** importance of a positive balance of trade for South Africa. (3x2)(6)

/15/

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

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GRAND TOTAL 60 MARKS



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MARKING GUIDELINES

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MARKS: 60

The Marking Guidelines consists of 5 pages including this page

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Y (1)

1.1.2 Y (1)

1.1.3 Z (1)

1.1.4 Z (1)

1.1.5 Y (1)

1.1.6 Y (1)

1.1.7 Y (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 A (1)

1.2.2 C (1)

1.2.3 A (1)

1.2.4 C (1)

1.2.5 D (1)

1.2.6 B (1)

1.2.7 A (1)

1.2.8 D (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 An increase in the total of value of goods and services produced by a country in one year (2)

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 There would be an increase in the economy (1)

Indicates an increase in formal employment and formal business (1)
Policymakers and banks can make future positive plans to grow the economy further (1)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 GDP growth increases the living standards and quality of life of people/An increase in the living standards and quality of life of people leads to further GDP growth (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Despite GDP growth there are still many people that live in poverty/'could I at least get something to eat' (2)

(1 x 2) (2)



- 1.3.5 Unequal distribution of wealth in a country (Gini-coefficient) (2)
 GDP growth focuses on money and not on developing the social capital in a country (2)
 Social tension as the poor are marginalised (2)
 Racial tension as minority groups are excluded from the mainstream economy (2)
 GDP growth depletes natural resources and robs people of their livelihoods (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.6 Improve the levels of literacy by making education more accessible (2)
 Introducing a variety of skills programs to make more people employable in the formal and informal sectors (2)
 Provision of services (accept examples) to improve the quality of life (2)
 Improving the Gender Inequality Index so that more women are represented in politics, education and high-level jobs (2)
 Improving food security in a country to reduce poverty (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4

- 1.4.1. Balance of trade refers to the balance between a country's imports and exports (1) **[concept]** (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.2. (a) The exports are larger / more than the imports.(1)
 • implying that less imports occur. (1)
 • Exports up 2% (1)
 • Trade surplus occurred (1) **(Any ONE)** (1x1) (1)
- (b) Precious metals and stones (1) (2x1)(2)
 Base metals (1) chemicals(1) vegetable products(1) **[Any TWO]**
- 1.4.3 US, China, Germany, Japan, UK **(Any TWO)** (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.4. Better trade relationships/direct relationship between buyer and seller (2)
 • No restrictions on certain goods (2)
 • Products will be exported at a fair price to other countries (2)
 • More production of agreed products to the world market
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.5. It will build stronger international relationships (2)
 • Countries will earn foreign exchange (2)

Improved employment opportunities (2)

- Better industrialisation and import replacement (2)
- It will reduce poverty (2)
- Trade helps with capacity building (2)
- Infrastructure will be developed and upgraded (2)
- Multiplier effect will take effect, where one development will lead to the development of other sectors (2)

(3 x 2) (6)
(Any
THREE)

/15/

1.5.1 Globalization – all the countries in the world living as one global community /

Worldwide interconnection and interdependent with free of goods, capital, services, skills across national borders.

(CONCEPT)(2)

1.5.2 Developed (1)

(1)

1.5.3 Local producers lose money (2)

- People lose jobs (2)
- Expensive products (2)
- Cheap quality products (2)

(2x2) (4)
(Any TWO)

1.5.4 **Positive impact (social)**

- Migration processes become easier and quicker (2)
- International networks make it easier to communicate (2)
- People learn about the traditions and cultures of other nations (2)
- International intervention during human or natural disasters can be implemented much easier and effectively (2)
- Through globalisation, a lot of MECs have brought job opportunities to poorer nations (2)

Negative impact (social)

- Globalisation has brought a breakdown in traditions and cultures (2)
- Leads to cultural uniformity (2)

- Loss of family ties (2)
- Spread of diseases, viruses, etc. has become easier (2)

Positive Impacts (economic)

- More jobs created(2)
- Skills learnt (2)
- Brain gain (2)

Negative Impacts(economic)

- Child labour exploited(2)
- Brain drain(2)
- Job loss due to automation/technology



(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

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TOTAL 60 MARKS