



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

## GEOGRAPHY

**Grade 11 Controlled Test**

TERM 3

15 SEPTEMBER 2025

**MARKS: 60**

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**TIME: 60 Minutes**

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This question paper consists of 7 pages including the cover page

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of FIVE SUB - QUESTIONS:
2. Answer ALL questions.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER BOOK.
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list
10. Write neatly and legibly.

**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Choose the correct concept from those given in the box that matches the descriptions below. Write only the concept next to the question number 1.1.1 – 1.1.8 in the answer book i.e 1.1.9 Exports

Industrialisation, transnational corporations, imports, foreign trade, developing, multiplier effect, globalisation, sustainable development, developed, foreign-direct investment



- 1.1.1 An increase in activity and investment in one area triggers off activity and investment in other areas.
- 1.1.2 Balances economic, social and environmental objectives.
- 1.1.3 Located in LEDC'S where resources are cheap and wages are low.
- 1.1.4 Countries generally located in the north with high income.
- 1.1.5 Involves the movement of goods, services, capital, ideas and people around the world.
- 1.1.6 The development of industries in a country.
- 1.1.7 Exchange of goods between countries.
- 1.1.8 Goods brought into a country. (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.8 D.

1.2.1 The country depicting the highest level of human development is ...

A

India

0,645

B

Norway

0,943

C

Canada

0,908

D

Germany

0,905

1.2.2 The country that has the biggest trade surplus...

**BALANCE OF TRADE**  
BILLIONS \$

CHINA	+401,2
RUSSIA	+233,1
-80,4	INDIA
-121,4	UNITED KINGDOM

- A. China
- B. Russia
- C. India
- D. United Kingdom

Refer to the map and answer QUESTIONS 1.2.3 and 1.2.4.



1.2.3 SADC stands for...

- A. South African Development Community
- B. Southern African Development Countries
- C. Southern African Development Community
- D. South African Development Countries

1.2.4 Key economic benefit of SADC's free trade agreements is...

- A. A common currency
- B. Removing competition
- C. Barriers to entry for businesses
- D. Enhanced access to international markets.

1.2.5 Fair trade is a type of trading relationship based on the principle of...

- A. Reducing environmental regulations
- B. Transparency and accountability in the supply chain.
- C. Increasing profits by reducing production costs
- D. Prioritising local markets over global markets.

1.2.6 Financial assistance from the government to help local businesses compete against foreign imports is...

- A. Quota
- B. Tariff
- C. Subsidy
- D. Embargo

1.2.7 The main difference between a tariff and an import quota is...

- (i) Tarrifs are taxes on imports
- (ii) Imprt quotas limit quantity of imports
- (iii) Tarrifs are taxes on exports
- (iv) Import quotas encourage more imports

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (iv)

(7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Refer to the sketch below that depicts the balance of trade.



1.3.1 Define the term balance of trade. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 The sketch shows a (**positive / negative**) trade balance. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Explain your choice in 1.3.2 above. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Explain how fair trade could help struggling countries to have a better balance in their trade. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Evaluate the importance of a positive balance of trade for countries. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4

Refer to the extract below based on the type of development

### Aus women start brick making venture

The women's brick-making business started in 2020 with the Kharas Region council's help. These women make the bricks on their own as a women empowerment. The town, located in Kharas region is one of the coldest in the country and the group saw this as an opportunity to make bricks for the residents to be able to build their own brick houses.

"Most inhabitants are living in shacks and this is a frigid town which made us come up with affordable bricks for the residents to build houses," Bertha Boois's spokesperson said.

The women's brick-making business started in 2020 with the Kharas Region council's help. These women make the bricks on their own as a women empowerment.

The project started in the backyard of Bertha's house because they could not afford to buy a plot for their business as an upcoming business in town.



"We sell the bricks at a very affordable price of N\$7 per big brick and N\$3 per small brick and we also sell them to farmers in the surroundings of Aus," Boois said.

(Source <https://namibiadailynews.info/aus-women-start-brick-making-venture/>)

- 1.4.1 Identify the type of development depicted in the diagram. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Refer to the extract and justify women's brick making business as urban development approach. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 How is the Aus women brick making project sustained? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Describe the socio – economic benefits of the project to the community of Kharas Region? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Discuss challenges faced by the project and propose ways authorities should implement to assist the project. (3 x 2) (6)

1.5 Read the extract below on export-led development in developing countries.

Export-led growth is an economic strategy used by some developing countries. This strategy seeks to find a place in the world economy for a certain type of export. Industries producing this export may receive governmental subsidies and better access to the local markets. By implementing this strategy, countries hope to gain enough hard currency to import commodities manufactured more cheaply somewhere else. There are essentially two types of exports used in this context: manufactured goods and raw materials.

[Source: Adapted from <http://www.preservearticles.com/how-export-led-growth-is-used-as-development-strategy.html>]

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1.5.1 What is export - led growth strategy? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Give ONE type of export mentioned in extract. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Quote evidence from the extract that industries adopting export – led growth strategy receive incentives. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Explain how importing manufactured goods can be a disadvantage to developing countries. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Why export – led growth is important for economic development? (3 x 2) (6)

[60]



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**QUESTION 1**

1.1



1.1.1 Multiplier effect

1.1.2 Sustainable development

1.1.3 Transnational Corporations

1.1.4 Developed



1.1.5 Globalisation

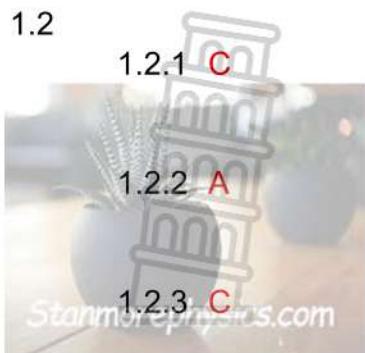
1.1.6 Industrialisation

1.1.7 Foreign Trade

1.1.8 Imports

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2



1.2.4 D

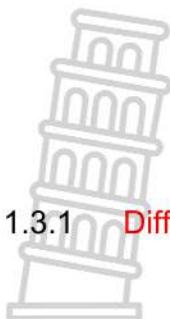


1.2.6 C

1.2.7 A

(7 x 1)

1.3



1.3.1 Difference in value of exports and imports (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Negative (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Value of imports exceeds the value of exports (2) (1 x 2) (2)



1.3.4 Reduce prices on imported products (2)  
Provide LDC with more access to international markets (2)  
Promote production of a wide variety of export products (2)  
Promote formation of community co-operatives that produce goods targeting the export market (2)  
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5

More money comes into the country. (2)  
Improves standard of living for the citizens of a country (2)  
Improve economic growth (2)  
Job creation (2)  
Reduce dependence on foreign capital (2)  
Increases foreign exchange reserves (2)  
Improve terms of trade (2)  
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

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1.4

1.4.1	Community Development (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
1.4.2	Bricks are sold to urban informal settlement dwellers (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
1.4.3	Bricks are sold to generate profit to sustain the project (2) Assistance from the Kharas region council also assists (2) Farmers also buy from them(2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2) (2)
1.4.4	Bricks are sold to generate profit and income (2) Bricks are affordable so they are accessible to the community (2) Living conditions are improved when shacks are replaced with proper houses (2) Health condition improve since dwellers are safe from cold weather of the town (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2) (4)
1.4.5	<b>CHALLENGES</b> Limited capacity and resources (2) Limited access to markets Bricks are sold cheaply so little income is generated (2) Inadequate support from government (2) Lack of community participation (2)	
	<b>STRATEGIES TO ASSIST THE PROJECT</b> Provide working space by authorities (2) Subsidize the project and help it expand (2) Training and Skill Development Pair women with experienced mentors (2) Engage with the local community to raise awareness about the project and its benefits (2) Encourage community participation (2) Networking with Other Women-Led Projects Partnerships with Local Organizations (2) [ANY THREE] [MUST REFER TO BOTH CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES]	(3 x 2) (6)

1.5



1.5.1	When a country seeks economic development by opening itself up to international trade (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
1.5.2	Manufactured goods (1) Raw material (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 X 1) (1)
1.5.2	"Industries producing this export may receive governmental subsidies and better access to the local markets." (2)	(1 x 2) (2)
1.5.3	Manufactured goods have more value so they are more expensive (2) Unprocessed goods have low value so generate little profit (2)	(2 x 2) (4)
1.5.4	Increased foreign earnings (2) Development of Infra-structure (2) Industrial development (2) Higher job creation (2) Improve competitiveness (2) Increase productivity (2) Reduce dependence on domestic market (2) Attract foreign investment (2) innovation and technology transfer (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2) (6)