Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

TYPE OF TASK: CONTROLLED TEST 03

SUBJECT	**:**	**GEOGRAPHY**
CODE	**:**	**GEOG**
GRADE	**:**	**11**
TERM	**:**	**THREE**
TIME	**:**	**1 HOUR**
TOTAL	**:**	**60 MARKS**
DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	**:**	**15 SEPTEMBER 2022**

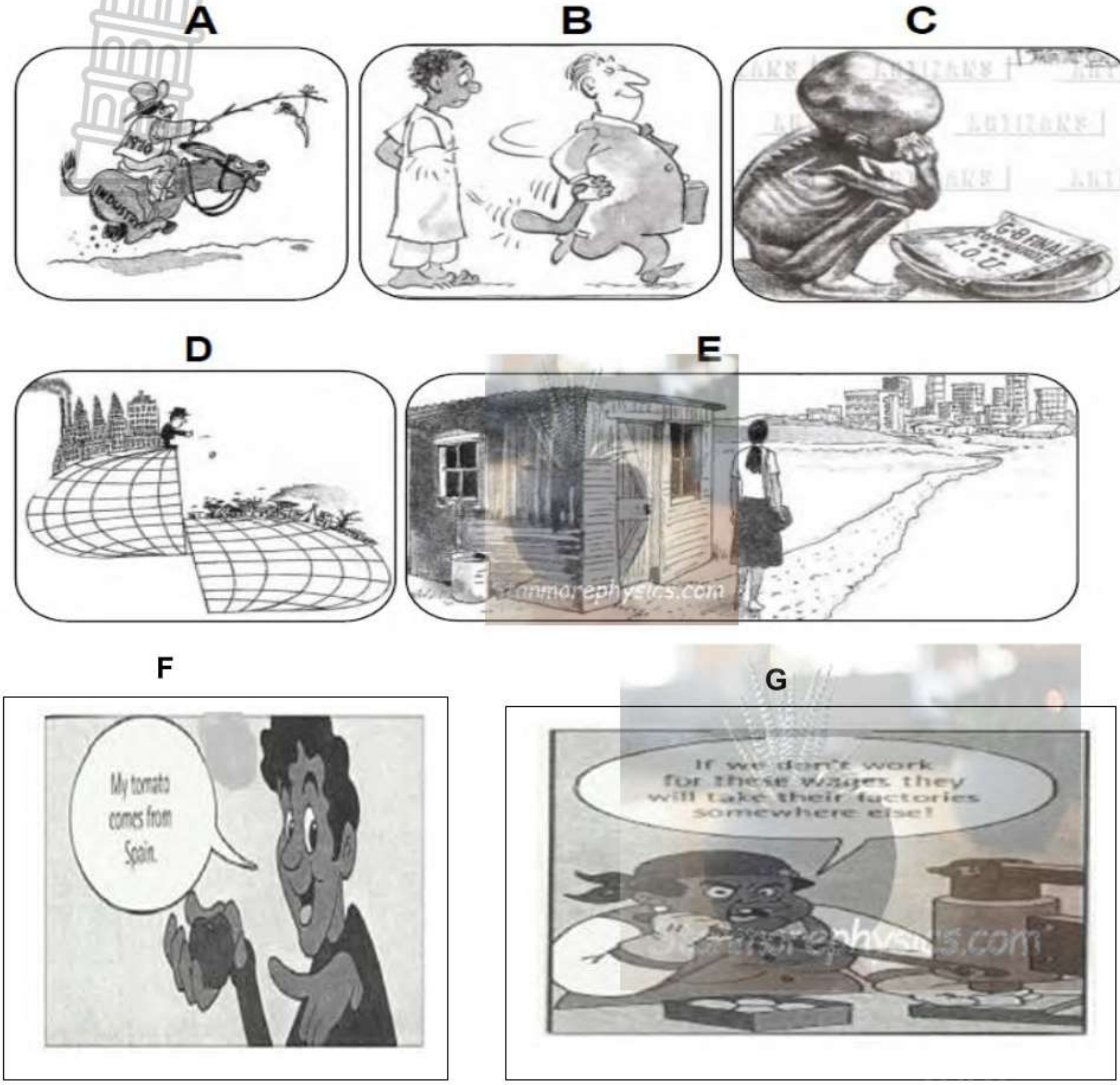
This question paper consists of 07 pages

INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION TO LEARNERS

1. Answer all questions
2. Diagrams and data are included in the question paper.
3. All paragraph questions must be answered in **FULL** sentences
4. Units of measurements MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 100% and 17 years

QUESTION 1

1.1 Refer to the various illustrations in FIGURE 1.1 and answer the following questions.



Provide only the LETTER of the illustration of your choice that corresponds to the statements below:

1.1.1 Shows that the developed countries are not really concerned about the less developed countries.

1.1.2 Depicts third world in first world, and first world in third world situations.

1.1.3 Shows globalisation.

1.1.4 Shows aid as a solution for poverty

1.1.5 Shows multi-corporations who aim exclusively to make a profit from transactions with less developed countries.

1.1.6 Depicts multination corporation.

1.1.7 Shows industrial development in urban areas as motivation for decentralisation in South Africa.

7X1 7

1.2 Read the statements below and determine if the statement refers to:
MDC Most developed countries
LDC Least developed countries
NIC Newly industrialised countries

Write the numbers 1.2.1 – 1.2.8 and write either **MDC**, **LDC** or **NIC** next to the question number. For example, 1.2.9 MDC

1.2.1 Strong economies, high levels of employment

1.2.2 Growing economies, large informal sector

1.2.3 Access to services is excellent

1.2.4 These countries, according to the Brandt report, are mostly in the north

1.2.5 These countries favour export-led development

1.2.6 Fast growing economies

1.2.7 High levels of poverty, weak economies

1.2.8 Colonialism had a major negative impact on these countries

8X1 8

1.3 Carefully study the table (FIGURE 1.3) showing Development Indicators of two countries to answer the following questions.

INDICATOR	THE NETHERLANDS	MOZAMBIQUE
% of labour in agriculture	2%	81%
GDP per capita	$22 000	$800
Value of exports	$203 billion	$226 million
Daily newspapers	46	3
Literacy rate	99%	40%
Life expectancy	78	43
Population growth rate	0,4%	2,2%

1.3.1 Identify TWO indicators that contribute to the economic growth of the two countries (2X1) (2)

1.3.2 Give reasons for the contrasting percentage of labour in agriculture between the two countries. (2X1) (2)

1.3.3 Account for the vast difference in the value of exports between the two countries (2X2) (4)

1.3.4 Why is both the literacy rate and the life expectancy rate low in Mozambique? (1X2) (2)

1.3.5 Describe the socio-economic impact of the high population growth in Mozambique. (2X2) (4)

1.4 Study FIGURE 1.4 showing a cartoon on trading relationships

1.4.1	Define a trade barrier.	1X1	1
1.4.2	Name TWO examples of trade barriers.	2X1	2
1.4.3	Why do you think the man at **A** wants to do 'away with barriers to trade'?	2X1	2
1.4.4	Why is the group of people at **B** protesting against removing barriers to trade?	2X1	2
1.4.5	In a paragraph of EIGHT lines, discuss the positive impact that fair trade will have on a developing country.	4X2	8

1.5 Read the extract about 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-a-development-strategy.html]

1.5.1	Define the term export-led development	1X2	2
1.5.2	Name ONE incentive that government can give industries to produce an export-led commodity.	1X1	1
1.5.3	What is the main aim of implementing an export-led growth strategy, according to the article?	1X1	1
1.5.4	Beside the main aim of export-led growth, mentioned in QUESTION 1.5.3, explain TWO reasons why export-led growth is important for developing countries.	2X2	4
1.5.5	Evaluate how manufactured goods can be a disadvantage to developing countries.	2X2	4
1.5.6	Comment on the importance of earning foreign exchange from export-led commodities.	2X2	4

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MARKING GUIDE

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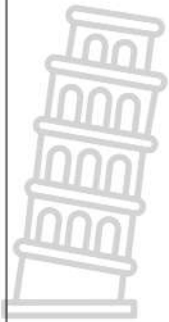
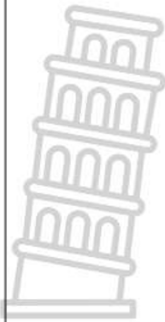
QUESTION 1			
1.1			
1.1.1	C		
1.1.2	E		
1.1.3	F		
1.1.4	D		
1.1.5	B		
1.1.6	G		
1.1.7	A		
		7X1	7
1.2			
1.2.1	MDC		
1.2.2	LCD		
1.2.3	MDC		
1.2.4	MDC		
1.2.5	NIC		
1.2.6	NIC		
1.2.7	LDC		
1.2.8	LDC		
		8X1	8



1.3			
1.3.1	GDP per capita. % of labour in agriculture. Value of exported goods.	2X1	2
1.3.2	**Netherlands** Very few people actually farm in Netherlands. Much farming is done by machines. More of the population are working in secondary and tertiary activities. (Any 1X1) **Mozambique** Large number of people work on farms. Many are subsistence farmers. Farming is their only livelihood. (Any 1X1) 2X1 2		
1.3.3	Mozambique has $226 million less than $203 billion of Netherland. GDP per capita for Netherlands is $22000 more than $800 for Mozambique. Most agricultural products are consumed locally. Netherlands is a developed country. Many industries in Netherlands contribute to the export of manufactured goods. (Any 2x2)	2X2	4
1.3.4	Many children have no access to schools. Aids and other diseases have impacted on the population. High infant mortality rate. (Any 1x2)	1X2	2
1.3.5	Will place a heavy burden on their governments to supply in the needs of all citizens. Primary sector will be under pressure to alleviate their demands. (Any 2x2)	2X2	4



1.4			
1.4.1	A trade barrier is a structure or regulation imposed by governments to control trade.	1X1	1
1.4.2	Tariffs Quotas Sanctions Embargo's Subsidies	2X1	2
1.4.3	He wants his products to be sold without paying taxes. His products will thus be cheaper than local products. He wants as many of his country's products to be sold in other countries. **[ANY TWO]**	2X1	2
1.4.4	To protect jobs in their country. To protect local products from foreign competition. To encourage industrial growth in their country. To protect their country from inferior / dangerous products.	2X1	2

1.4.5	They would able to trade competitively. They would be actively involved in determining fair prices for their products. It would result in social development for impoverished communities. It would guarantee better working conditions for workers. They would share in profits. It would encourage gender equality. Focus would be on environmental sustainability. It would result in infrastructural development in developing countries.	4X2	8

1.5			
1.5.1	It is a strategy to find a place in the world economy for a certain type of export commodity / When a country decides to base development on exporting goals	1X2	2
1.5.2	Government subsidies. Better access to local markets.	1X1	1
1.5.3	Countries earn enough hard currency to impact commodities manufactured more cheaply elsewhere	1X1	1
1.5.4	Export-led growth creates profits and job opportunities. Beneficiation of raw materials. Debt can be repaid or surpassed through the exporting of the commodity. Positive balance of trade can be created. Some imports can be replaced through self-manufacturing. (Any TWO 2X2 4		
1.5.5	Competing with more developed countries with more technical and financial resources and facilities. Trade restrictions and protectionism may hamper the export of the commodity. The local markets may have very low buying power. (Any TWO)	2X2	4

1.5.6	Productivity will increase. Creates more job opportunities because of increased manufacturing. Foreign exchange can be used to import other commodities. High foreign exchange reserves may lead to international investors investing in the country.	2X2	4