Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

TYPE OF ASSESSMENT TASK – CONTROLLED TEST 3

SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
CODE	:	GEOG
GRADE	:	11
TERM	:	THREE
TIME	:	1 HOUR
TOTAL MARK	:	60
DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	:	SEPTMBER 2023

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LEARNERS

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Number your answers according to the numbering system on the paper
3. Marks will be allocated as follows: 3x1 = 3 means that three facts must be provided for one mark each.
4. Diagrams and data are there to assist you.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

This paper consists of 08 pages from cover page and including diagrams

QUESTION 1

1.1 State whether the following statements refers to a **developed or developing** country.

1.1.1 Countries that are technologically advanced countries.

1.1.2 High levels of energy consumption, high rates of literacy are the characteristics of this county.

1.1.3 Also referred to as the countries of the south/third world countries.

1.1.4 These are relatively poor countries.

1.1.5 These countries are characterized by high birth rates.

1.1.6 Secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors of the economy are well developed

1.1.7 The service sector provides more wealth than the industrial sector

1.1.8 Most labour force is employed under primary sector.

(8x1) (8)

1.2 Complete the statements in column A with the options in column B. Write down only X or Y next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the answer book e.g. 1.1.8 Y

	Column A	Column B
1.2.1	An economic indicator that combines life index expectancy and the level of education	X Human development Y Gini co-efficient
1.2.2	Total value of goods and services produced product by a country in a year including foreign product earnings.	X Gross domestic product Y Gross national product
1.2.3	Index that indicate degree of inequality between men and women in a country.	X Gender inequality index Y Human development index
1.2.4	The relationship between the value of a country's imports and exports.	X Balance of payment Y Balance of trade
1.2.5	Financial summary of all payments made by a country.	X Balance of trade Y Balance of payment

1.2.6 The total value of goods and services produced within the boundaries of a country in a year.
X Gross domestic product
Y Gross Geographical

1.2.7 An economic indicator where a score of 1 shows complete inequality in a country.
X Lorenz curve
Y Gini co-efficient

(7x1) (7)

1.3 The case study in FIGURE 1.3 is on community development in Zambia. Read the case study and answer the questions that follow.

VERONICA BUILDS A HOUSE WITH TOMATOES

Veronica Sianchenga was one of the first in her village to buy the Mosi –o – tunya, a low cost irrigation system that is manufactured in Zambia. It cost less than the imported pumps and produces a higher output because it was designed for the specific local topography of rural Zambia. Using their Mosi-o- Tunya, Veronicas family has already started reaping the benefits of additional income from irrigated produce thanks to IDEs links to wholesalers and caterers in Livingstone.

Hard work and keen entrepreneurial instincts have resulted in a dramatically improved life for Veronica and her family. Due to an increased productivity and sales, in less than one year, she has been able to build and send her children to school.

Easy to use tread pump can pump water from a well or a river and easily transported.

[Adapted from http/hyww.ideoorg.org/OurResults/SuccessStories'Veronica.aspx]

1.3.1 State whether the case study refers to rural or urban community development.

(1x1) (1)

1.3.2 Describe TWO examples to prove that Veronica's quality of life has improved.

(2x2) (4)

1.3.3 The improved quality of life for these individuals will probably have positive ripple effects in their community. Suggest TWO positive ripple effect for Veronica's community

(2x2) (4)

1.3.4 Describe THREE advantages of using this type of technology referred to in the case study.

(3x2) (6)

1.4 Read the extract about Brics and answer the questions that follow.

BRICS is an acronym for the developing nations of Brazil, Russia, India, and China – countries believed to be the future dominant suppliers of manufactured goods, services, and raw materials by 2050. China and India will become the world's dominant suppliers of manufactured goods and services, respectively, while Brazil and Russia will become similarly dominant as suppliers of raw materials. As of 2010, South Africa joined the group, which is now referred to as BRICS.

A meeting of the BRICS trade bloc made it clear that China, with a relatively abundant supply capacity of medical resources, like vaccines, could effectively help these countries come out of the pandemic as soon as possible. In the entire history of the BRICS agreement, there has never been a more challenging time before for all five nations to divert resources towards collective action.

The meeting also addressed the concerns on the sweeping public health crisis, the economic decline, and the rising unemployment rate, which pose a threat to social stability. It is believed that only through international co-operation and a multilateralism agenda can we face our challenges.

Regarding the multilateral discussions, this meeting has represented a powerful response to the recent unilateral actions of the United States. The USA has also tried to encourage Brazil and India to downgrade the BRICS' importance.

1.4.1 Name the trade bloc referred to in the extract

(1x1) (1)

1.4.2 Name any TWO member countries of BRICS that are in the northern hemisphere.

(2x1) (2)

1.4.3 Define trade protectionism

(1x2) (2)

1.4.4 How do the BRICS countries apply protectionism to look after the interests of the trade bloc?

(1x2) (2)

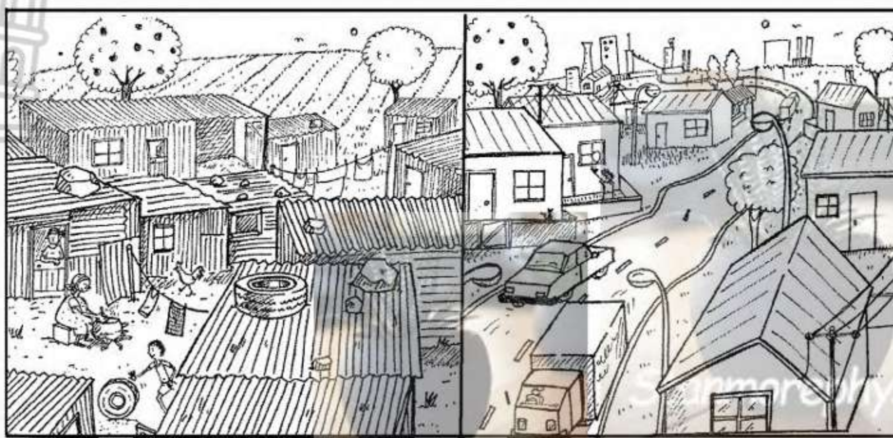
1.4.5 Why would a developed country like the United States favour a free trade policy?

(2x2) (4)

1.4.6 Explain how being a member of the BRICS trade bloc could assist South Africa in recovering from the negative economic effects caused by the Covid-19 pandemic

(2x2) (4)

1.5 Study the artwork, FIGURE 1.5 below, that depicts a less developed country before and after globalisation to answer the following questions.



1.5.1 Explain the process of globalisation.

(1x2) (2)

1.5.2 Give evidence from the artwork to indicate that globalisation has occurred.

(1x1) (1)

1.5.3 Refer to panel A of the artwork and indicate which Millennium Goal has been reached by the establishment of the factory.

(1x2) (2)

1.5.4 If the factory produces products for the export market, what form of development will take place in this country

(1x2) (2)

1.5.5 Refer to the artwork and write a short paragraph on the positive and negative effects of globalisation in this country.

(4x2) (8)

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MARKING GUIDELINES

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QUESTION 1

1.1.1 developed
1.1.2 developed
1.1.3 developing
1.1.4 developing
1.1.5 developing
1.1.6 developed
1.1.7 developed
1.1.8 developing

(8x1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 X- Human development index
1.2.2 Y- Gross national product
1.2.3 X- Gender inequality index
1.2.4 Y- Balance of trade
1.2.5 Y- Balance of payment
1.2.6 X- Gross domestic product
1.2.7 Y-Gini co-efficient

(7x1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 Rural

(1x1) (1)

1.3.2 Veronica is in a position to employ other villagers thereby raising their standard of living. Her increased income also means that she can support the local businesses to a greater extent.

(2x2) (4)

1.3.3 Has a better house. All her children are enrolled in school. She spends less time collecting water. Any two

(2x2) (4)

1.3.4 Treadle pump is easy to use. Saves time and labour so larger areas can be cultivated. Easy to transport. Light enough for both males and females. Produced locally. Any three

(3x2) (6)

1.4

1.4.1 BRICS

(1x1) (1)

1.4.2 China

India

Russia Any two

(2x1) (2)

1.4.3 A trade policy meant to protect the economy of one or certain countries by limiting imports and increasing exports. [CONCEPT]

(1x2) (2)

1.4.4 There is a free trade agreement (without tariffs) among the 5 member countries. Sanctions are imposed on trade with other countries.

Tariffs, duties and customs are imposed on other countries exporting goods to the BRICS countries.

Quotas are imposed on the amount of goods entering the country. BRICS countries allocate import subsidies to local producers when goods are imported.

Governments of BRICS countries allocate export subsidies to local producers to enable them to sell at reduced prices to foreign consumers.

Any one

(1x2) (2)

1.4.5 They advocate a free trade policy to increase their economic growth. Strengthen their manufacturing base and create more jobs. They benefit from an exchange of goods and services at reduced costs.

They can develop market-orientated policies and encourage private investment.

Any two

(2x2) (4)

1.4.6 They could receive humanitarian aid (e.g., vaccines) to decrease the spread/deaths among skilled/educated members of the workforce. Trade through exports can assist domestic manufacturers a decrease retrenchment. Investment in different sectors of the economy from other member countries could increase jobs. Imports can provide essential/specialised components to different sectors of the economy. Loans at favorable interest rates could help subsidise businesses to re-establish themselves.

Any two

(2x2) (4)

1.5

1.5.1 Globalisation is the interconnection of places around the world in terms of economic, social, political and cultural ways of life.

(1x2) (2)

1.5.2 Factory is built in panel B. Improvement in the standard of living as a result of job opportunities. Improvement in services e.g., housing. Infrastructure established. Any two

(1x2) (2)

1.5.3 Multinational/transnational corporation

(1x1) (1)

1.5.4 Export-led development

(1x2) (2)

1.5.5 POSITIVE

Stimulates economic development. Creates jobs. Reduces poverty.

Improves standard of living. Increases the flow of ideas between countries.

Stimulates foreign investment. Any two

NEGATIVE

Widened gap between rich and poor countries. Foreign countries have economic control of local and domestic industries, commerce and agriculture. Exploits the resources of less developed countries. Exploits workers e.g. low wages and long working hours. Cultures of indigenous societies are disrupted. Rural-urban migration increased.

Any two

(4x2) (8)