



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

**GEOGRAPHY
PRE TEST : TERM 3
MARKING GUIDELINES**

TOTAL: 60 Marks

This document consists of 7 pages.

1.1

1.1.1 Y

1.1.2 Y

1.1.3 X

1.1.4 X

1.1.5 X

1.1.6 X

1.1.7 Y

1.1.8 X (1 x 8) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 E

1.2.2 F

1.2.3 A

1.2.4 B

1.2.5 C

1.2.6 H

1.2.7 D (1 x 7) (7)

1.3.1 Development for the people by the people (2) Collaborative approach where community members, organizations and stakeholders work together to identify needs and implement development strategies (2) [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Promote equality between genders for meaningful development (1)

Economic contribution to household incomes (1)

Many families are headed by women (1)

Primary caregivers / central role in raising children (1)

Active in health and wellbeing of family (1)

Bring a diverse perspective (1)

Involved in various sectors (household, agriculture, entrepreneurship, etc.) (1)

Advocate efforts to address issues (accept examples) (1)

Promote inclusivity as they have been marginalized (1)

Important role in managing natural resources (1)

Women make up most of the informal sector (1)

Unequal opportunities to education (1)

ANY TWO (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 low literacy / low level of education (1)

limited / poor skills training (1)

poor access to services (healthcare) (1)

ANY TWO

(2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 (a) Human (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Increased agricultural productivity (1)

Increased crop yields (1)

Diversification of crops and livestock (1)

Access to modern technology (1)

Contributes to food security / access to food (1)

Increases the availability of nutritious / healthy foods (1)

Improves quality of life / livelihood (1)

Increased employment opportunities (1)

Profits from selling agricultural produce (1)

Reduces crime (1)

Transfer of skills / up skilling (1)

Diversified income sources (1)

Development of Agribusinesses)

ANY TWO

(2 x 1) (2)

1.3.5 Skills development through agricultural training improves productivity and profitability in farming activities (2)

Training exposes women to innovative agricultural practices which increases yields and reduces losses. (2) of modern methods and tools enable increased production and ability to adapt to change (2)

With training, women can better identify and address agricultural challenges (2)

Access to finances helps the acquisition of inputs (accept examples) to expand / increase productivity (2)

Financial access helps to manage risks and uncertainties by providing a safety net (accept examples) (2)

With finances women can explore new markets, diversify products which leads to economic empowerment (2)

Training in financial management helps women to understand how a business operates (accept examples) which ensures efficient use of \ resources (2)

Improved cash flow management can lead to increased profitability (2)

Business management training provides skills in planning, marketing and sales (2)

A solid business plan and marketing strategy helps reach broader markets and

attract customers (2)

Financial literacy enhances a women's understanding money (accept examples) (2)

Informed decisions can be made to build long-term financial stability (2)

Technical and business skills make more effective / competitive entrepreneurs (2)

ANY THREE

(3x2) (6)

1.4.1 No (1) **(1 x 1) (1)**

1.4.2 A condition is attached to his assistance (2) **(1 x 2) (2)**

1.4.3 a. MEDC - Man with cigar/fat man/well-dressed man (1) **(1 x 1) (1)**

b. LEDC – Thin man/poorly dressed man/man with dog (1) **(1 x 1) (1)**

1.4.4 Tariffs (2)

Import licenses and Export licenses (2)

Import quotas (2)

Subsidies (2)

Local content requirements (2)

Embargoes (2)

Trade restrictions (2)

ANY TWO

(2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 Trade of goods without taxes (including tariffs) or other trade barriers (e.g. quotas on imports or subsidies for producers) (2)

Trade in services without taxes or other trade barriers (2)

The absence of trade-distorting policies (such as taxes, subsidies, regulations, or laws) that give some firms an advantage over others (2)

Free access to markets (2)

Free access to market information (2)

Inability of firms to distort markets through government-imposed monopoly power (2)

ANY TWO

(2 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.6 Reduced exports: Trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas make products from less economically developed countries more expensive in international markets, reducing their exports and foreign income (2)
- Limited economic growth: Trade barriers restrict access to international markets, which can reduce investment, employment opportunities and economic growth in less economically developed countries (2) **(2 x 2) (4)**
- 1.5.1 Modern technology, such as computers and the internet, enables people around the world to share knowledge (1) **(1 x 1) (1)**
- 1.5.2 They make it faster and easier to transport goods and products between different countries (2)
- They make international travel easier, allowing people and businesses to interact and operate across countries (2)
- ANY ONE** **(1 x 2) (2)**
- 1.5.3 Consumers have access to a wider variety of products from different countries (2)
- Increased competition can lead to lower prices and better quality products (2)
- ANY ONE** **(1 x 2) (2)**
- 1.5.4 Local businesses find it difficult to compete with Multi-National Corporations which have strong financial backing (2)
- Global market fluctuations negatively affect local market profits due to price changes (2)
- Local businesses often lack the expertise to navigate complex customs, standards, and intellectual property laws as a result they fail to gain access to global markets (2)
- Global brands influence consumer preferences, leading to reduced demand for local products (2)
- Local goods and services are not preferred due to globalised alternatives which are cheaper (2)

Local businesses often lack access to advanced technology and global financing (2)

ANY ONE

(2 x 1) (2)

1.5.5 Loss of forest cover /vegetation due agricultural expansion (2)

Habitats are destroyed which also lead to species extinction and loss of biodiversity (2)

Global demands and companies as they intend to maximise profit, urban air pollution is worsened (2)

Increased air water and soil pollution due to excessive industrialisation (2)

Greenhouse gas emissions accelerate global warming / climate change (2)

Marine ecosystems are damaged due overfishing because of global demand for seafood (2)

Coral reefs are damaged by warming oceans and pollution linked to industrial expansion (2)

ANY FOUR

(4 x 2) (8)

TOTAL MARKS: 60 marks