 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET ANSWER SHEET**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | GEOGRAPHY | **GRADE** | 11 | **DATE** | 27/07/20 |
| **TOPIC** | Development Geography* International trade and world markets
* Types of trading relationships
* Globalisation
* Export led development
 | **TERM 3****REVISION** | √√ | **TERM 3 CONTENT** | √√ |

**Answers to worksheet 1- Case Study – Africa Rising**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | * China’s contribution to Africa improved infrastructure and the manufacturing sector.
* Cross border trading with the removal of trade barriers and tariffs
* Africa’s growth in cellular phone technology
* Mobile internet services enabling mobile banking
* Foreign investments have increased.

**Any TWO**  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | China has invested millions in Africa, in infrastructure and the manufacturing sector. | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Many raw materials which the emerging countries and developing countries need. | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **[6]** |

**ANSWERS TO POSSIBLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1. | 1.1.1. | Systems linking all the economies of different countries closer together (1) [CONCEPT]  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | Has encouraged theliberalisation of trade (2)Better networks for sharing knowledge and fostering relationships (2)Led to the regulation of global economic activities (2)Free movement of people, goods, and ideas between countries (2)Stimulated production, trade and economic growth (2)More people employed in a global workforce (2) (Accept any relevant answer)  | Any (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | Importing cheaper clothing from China is more viable. (2)This has rendered local business unprofitable (2) (Accept any relevant answer)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | Offers low wages (2)Highly productive workforce (2)Sources cheaper raw materials (2) They market good quality products (2)(Accept any relevant answer) (4)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **[13]** |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 |  They are in the process of still developing their economies [CONCEPT] (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.2 | Average amount of money available to each person in that country (1) **OR** The total value of goods and services produced in a country divided by the total population (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.3 | Mass industrial growth led to growth in their economies (2) Export orientated products lead to higher foreign income (2) | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.4 | It has the highest HDI ranking, which includes literacy as an indicator of development (2)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.5 | Core-periphery model ((1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.2.6 | On a global scale, the USA, Europe and Japan are the major cores. (2)The BRICS countries are the regions that span the distance between the core and the periphery (2)On a national scale the capital cities of the BRICS countries are the major cores and the surrounding cities and towns are the peripheral areas from where they draw their resources (2)  | (2x2) | (4)  |
|  |  |  |  | **[11]** |
| 1.3. | 1.3.1 | Terms of trade (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.2 | Balance of trade (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.3 | Balance of payments (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.4 | Trade bloc (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.5 | Tariff (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.6 | Protectionism (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.3.7 | Liberalisation of trade (1)  | **(7x1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.4 | 1.4.1 | Economic development (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.2 | Balance of trade (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.3 | Import quotas (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.4 | Embargo (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.5 | Protectionism (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.6 | Bilateral aid (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4.7 | Humanitarian aid (1)  | **(7x1)** | **(7)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | 1.5.1 | Trade between companies in developed countriesand producers in developing countries in which fairprices are paid to the producers. (1) **(Concept** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5.2 | It offers better prices(1) Improved terms of trade (1) Acquire the business skills necessary to produce high quality products (1) Improve their lives and plan for their future (1) **(Any ONE)** | (1X1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5.3 | Through common agreement, companies keepprices of products low, therefore the consumersaves money. (2)Because farmers are not exploited in fair trade, they tend to keep the prices of their products low. (2) **(Any ONE)** | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.7 | 1.7.1 | It is a corporation that has their facilities and otherassets in at least one other country than in its own country. (1) **(Concept)** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.2 | It makes third world countries dependent on first world countries. (1)It imposes Western cultural values on third world countries. (1)  | (2x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.3 | The extract sees multinational corporations having a positive influence on developing countries. (2)The image illustrates how multinational corporations exploit the resources of developing countries. (2)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.7.4 | **Improving Economy:** Create employment which will increase the GDP (2)Strengthen the economy by acquiring foreign currency (2) The size and scale of the operations enable MNC to offer lower costs on products, which benefits the consumer (2) Profits can be used for research and further development in developing countries (2)**Improving Services:** MNC’s will work with local companies to develop their innovations and technology management. (2 MNC’s can help fight diseases like HIV/Aids through research to benefit production output. (2) MNC’s can improve the skills and knowledge of locals by providing educational and technical assistance and schooling. (2) When factories are built, it will have a ripple effect on services like transport, electricity, education, etc. (2)**(Any FOUR – Accept other relevant responses.**  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.8 | 1.8.1 | The balance between a country’s imports and exports √ (**Concept**)  | (1X1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.2 | (a) The box of the imports is bigger (1) The person is struggling to hold on to exports, implying that less exports occur (1)**(Any ONE)**  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  | (b) Quotas (1)Embargoes (1) Subsidies for farmers to produce more products (1)Tariffs on goods (1)**(Any TWO)**  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.3 | Better trade relationships will be established (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 (2) **(Any TWO)**  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.8.4 | 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)(**Any FOUR**)  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[16]** |
| 1.9 | 1.9.1 | Process where community members come togetherto take collective action to enhance development (1) **(Concept)** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.2 | Socio-economic development of impoverished communities (1)Significantly improves the well-being of households in rural communities (1)  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.3 | It is presented to many households throughout Southern Africa (2) All community members are invited to attend (2) Training covers several modules on homestead agriculture and food security (2) **(Any ONE)**  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.4 | Monitoring makes sure that the skills acquired are correctly implemented (2)It makes sure that participants in the programmes can confront any challenge (2  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.9.5 |  It helps with agricultural expansion (2)It centres around the development of human resources (2) It enhances organising and develops administrative skills Helps with the understanding of health care and health services (2) Helps with nation building (2)It improves infrastructure and modern technology usage (2)It increases the standard of living and empowers women (2)**(Any THREE)**  | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.10 | 1.10.1 | A system(s) linking all countries of the world together (1) (**Concept**)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.2 | The USA is one of the biggest exploiters of developing countries  (2) The USA will help the other big countries to further exploit Africa (2) (**Any ONE**)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.3 | China is an emerging economy and not part of the bigger trading blocs (2)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.4 | 1. Multinationals are businesses which operate in many different countries at the same time. In other words, it's a company that has business activities in more than one country. (1) (**Concept**)

(b) MNC’s pay local government officials to exploitresources of their country (2) Local government officials may implement policies that will benefit multinational corporations (2) (**Any ONE**)  | (1x1)(1x2) | (1)(2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.10.5 | ***Positive impact*** 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 MNCs have brought job opportunities to poorer nations (2)***Negative impact*** 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)  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[16]** |
| 1.11 | 1.11.1 | It is a strategy to find a place in the world economy for acertain type of export commodity / When a country decidesto base development on exporting goals (1) (**Concept**)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.2 | Government subsidies (1) Better access to local markets (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.3 | Countries earn enough hard currency to impact commodities manufactured more cheaply elsewhere (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.4 | Export-led growth creates profits and job opportunities (2) Beneficiation of raw materials (2) Debt can be repaid or surpassed through the exporting of the commodity (2) Positive balance of trade can be created (2) Some imports can be replaced through self-manufacturing (2) (**Any TWO**)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  | 1.11.5 | Competing with more developed countries with more technical and financial resources and facilities (2) Trade restrictions and protectionism may hamper the export of the commodity (2) The local markets may have very low buying power (2) (**Any TWO**)  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.11.6 | This will increase productivity (2) Creates more job opportunities because of increased manufacturing (2) Foreign exchange can be used to import other commodities (2) High foreign exchange reserves may lead to international investors investing in the country (2) (**Any TWO**) | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.12 | 1.12.1 | 1 (D) Liberation of trade (1)  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.2 |  (A) Terms of trade (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.3 | (I) Tariff (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.4 |  (E) Balance of payment (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.5 |  (B) Balance of trade (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.6 | (G) Embargo (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.7 | (C) Protectionism (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.12.8 | (F) Trade bloc (1)  | **(8x1)** | **(8)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.13 | 1.13.1 | Rapid industrialisation in a country to export goods (1)[**CONCEPT**]  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.13.2 | (a) Fuels (1)  (b) Manufactured goods (1)  | (1x1)(1x1) | (1)(1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.13.3 | Both countries have an extremely high shift in demand from China (2)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.13.4 | **2010**  More exports from sub-Saharan Africa to China (2) Sub-Saharan Africa had a favourable balance of trade against China (2)**[ANY ONE]** **2016** More imports than exports from China (2) Sub-Saharan Africa has a negative balance of trade against China (2)**[ANY ONE]** **[BOTH 2010 AND 2016 MUST BE DESCRIBED]**  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.13.5 | They will beneficiate their own raw materials and export it at higher prices (2) Less dependence on higher priced manufactured imports (2) More finances for industrialisation or industries (2) They will avoid high import costs (2) Skills of workers increase as more industries develop due to the multiplier effect (2) [**ANY THREE]**  | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.14 | 1.14.1 | A trade barrier is a structure or regulation imposed bygovernments to control trade (1) **[CONCEPT]**  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.2 | Tariffs (1) Quotas (1) Sanctions (1) Embargo’s (1) Subsidies (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.3 | He wants his products to be sold without paying taxes (1) His products will thus be cheaper than local products (1) He wants as many of his country’s products to be sold in other countries (1) **[ANYTWO]** (2 x 1) | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.4 | To protect jobs in their country (1) To protect local products from foreign competition (1) To encourage industrial growth in their country (1) To protect their country from inferior / dangerous products (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1)  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.14.5 | They would able to trade competitively (2) They would be actively involved in determining fair prices for their products (2) It would result in social development for impoverished communities (2)It would guarantee better working conditions for workers (2) They would share in profits (2) It would encourage gender equality (2) Focus would be on environmental sustainability (2) It would result in infrastructural development in developing countries (2)**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8) | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.15 | 1.15.1 | Systems linking all countries of the world together/Economic,social, political and cultural activities of countries across theworld are interconnected (1) **[CONCEPT]**  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.15.2 | More people are able to leave their countries and be employed in a global workforce (1) Easier to move between countries (1) Improved telecommunication allows for an interconnected workforce (1)Transference of finances is easier to family members (1) Trade and political relationship between countries is better (1) **[ANY ONE]**  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.15.3 | (a) multinational corporations (1)  | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  | (b) Samsung (1) Nokia (1) Microsoft (1) BMW (1) CITI (1) HP (1) Google (1) Marlboro (1) Gillette (1) McDonalds (1) Coca Cola Nescafe (1) Walt Disney (1) **[ANY TWO]**  | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  | © Globalisation has facilitated the development of MNCs in different parts of the world (2)  | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  | 1. Jobs are created (2)

Local people are trained and skills are transferred (2) Better salaries and working conditions are offered (2) Poverty is reduced (2) Increased access to spread of knowledge and innovations (2) Some of the profits from MNCs are retained and reinvested in the host country (2) MNC’s establish partnerships with communities which leads to socio-economic upliftment (2) **[ANY TWO]**  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.15.4 | Great demand for raw materials leads to depletion (2) Exploitation of resources leads to ecological damage (2) Globalisation leads to excessive amounts of air, water and land pollution (2) Construction of new infrastructure harms the environment (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4) | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
| 1.16 | 1.16.1 | Globalisation is the spread of products, technology, information, and jobs across national borders and cultures (1) **OR**Globalisation describes an interdependence of nations around the globe. (1)[**Any One** - **CONCEPT**] (1 x 1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.16.2 | ‘people can easily interact with each other without facing any serious barriers’ (2)‘due to the technological development factor of globalisation’ (2)‘technological advancement which is one of the main forces for globalisation made it easier for people to travel by land, sea and even air from one part to the other without facing any obstacles’ (2)[**Any ONE**] (1 x 2) | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.16.3 | Daily statistics of worldwide affections are broadcast (2)Social media allows for information to be readily available (2)Positive or negative influences of the pandemic are highlighted (2)Behaviour of people around the world towards safety measures can be followed (2)People can easily extract best practices to avoid affections (2)[**Any TWO**]  | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.16.4 | Price fluctuations of goods causes instability in the economy (2)It might cause job insecurity/losses because of the increased demand for skilled labour (2)MNC’s exploit the natural resources of South Africa, which in turn will lead to depletion and further job losses (2)The spread of diseases and epidemics are easier, affecting the workforce negatively with less output (2)Locally produced goods and products decline, due to cheaper produced goods and products by MNC’S (2)Globalisation encourages ‘cut-throat’ competition between local businesses (2)[**Any FOUR**]  | (4x2) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  | **[15]** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |