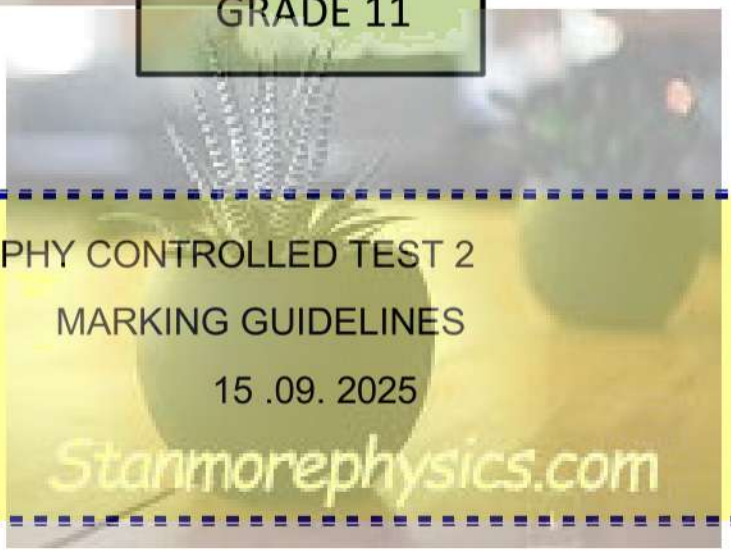
LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Department of Education

SEKHUKHUNE EAST- DISTRICT ON THE RISE

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE



GRADE 11



GEOGRAPHY CONTROLLED TEST 2

MARKING GUIDELINES

15 .09. 2025

MARKS: 60

The Marking Guidelines consists of 5 pages including this page

QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Y (1)

1.1.2 Y (1)

1.1.3 Z (1)

1.1.4 Z (1)

1.1.5 Y (1)

1.1.6 Y (1)

1.1.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)



1.2 1.2.1 A (1)

1.2.2 C (1)

1.2.3 A (1)

1.2.4 C (1)

1.2.5 D (1)

1.2.6 B (1)

1.2.7 A (1)

1.2.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 An increase in the total of value of goods and services produced by a country in one year (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)



1.3.2 There would be an increase in the economy (1)
Indicates an increase in formal employment and formal business (1)
Policymakers and banks can make future positive plans to grow the economy further (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 GDP growth increases the living standards and quality of life of people/An increase in the living standards and quality of life of people leads to further GDP growth (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Despite GDP growth there are still many people that live in poverty/'could I at least get something to eat' (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Unequal distribution of wealth in a country (Gini-coefficient) (2)
GDP growth focuses on money and not on developing the social capital in a country (2)
Social tension as the poor are marginalised (2)
Racial tension as minority groups are excluded from the mainstream economy (2)
GDP growth depletes natural resources and robs people of their livelihoods (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Improve the levels of literacy by making education more accessible (2)
Introducing a variety of skills programs to make more people employable in the formal and informal sectors (2)
Provision of services (accept examples) to improve the quality of life (2)
Improving the Gender Inequality Index so that more women are represented in politics, education and high-level jobs (2)
Improving food security in a country to reduce poverty (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

/15/

1.4

1.4.1. Balance of trade refers to the balance between a country's imports and exports (1) **[concept]** (1x1) (1)

1.4.2. (a) The exports are larger / more than the imports.(1)

- implying that less imports occur. (1)
- Exports up 2% (1)
- Trade surplus occurred (1) **(Any ONE)** (1x1) (1)

(b) Precious metals and stones (1) (2x1)(2)

- Base metals (1) chemicals(1) vegetable products(1) **[Any TWO]**

1.4.3 US, China, Germany, Japan, UK (**Any TWO**) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4. Better trade relationships/direct relationship between buyer and seller (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

(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5. 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)

(3 x 2) (6)
(**Any THREE**)

/15/

1.5.1 Globalization – all the countries in the world living as one global community / Worldwide interconnection and interdependent with free of goods,capital,services,skills across national borders.

(CONCEPT)(2)

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1.5.2 Developed (1) (1)

1.5.3 Local producers lose money (2)

- People lose jobs (2)
- Expensive products (2)
- Cheap quality products (2)

(2x2) (4)
(Any TWO)

1.5.4 **Positive impact (social)**

- 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 MECs have brought job opportunities to poorer nations (2)

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Negative impact (social)

- 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)

Positive Impacts (economic)

- More jobs created(2)
- Skills learnt (2)
- Brain gain (2)

Negative Impacts(economic)

- Child labour exploited(2)
- Brain drain(2)
- Job loss due to automation/technology



(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

/15/

TOTAL 60 MARKS