

EASTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Eastern Cape Department of Education Logo]

Cofimvaba Senior Secondary School

Grade 11 Geography – Term 3 Formal Assessment Test

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 100

Learner Name: _____

Grade: 11

Teacher: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer ALL questions.
- Number your answers correctly.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Start each section on a new page.
- The test consists of THREE sections: A, B and C.

SECTION A: Short Questions (30 Marks)

Question 1: Multiple Choice (12 × 1.5 = 18 marks)

1.1 Which of the following is an example of **economic development**?

- A. Improved literacy rate
- B. Increased GDP per capita
- C. Higher life expectancy
- D. Improved equality

1.2 **Social development** focuses mainly on:

- A. Education, health and equality
- B. Trade growth
- C. Technological innovation
- D. Industrialisation

1.3 Sustainable development means:

- A. Using up resources quickly
- B. Balancing economy, society, and environment
- C. Ignoring future generations
- D. Maximising profit only

1.4 Rostow's model of development explains:

- A. Uneven trade
- B. Five stages of economic growth
- C. Wealth distribution
- D. Globalisation impacts

1.5 Core–Periphery model suggests:

- A. All countries develop equally
- B. Cores exploit peripheries
- C. Peripheries dominate trade
- D. Development is balanced

1.6 Which of the following is a feature of **people-centred development**?

- A. Large infrastructure projects
- B. Empowering communities
- C. Top-down planning
- D. Government-only decisions

1.7 The Gini coefficient measures:

- A. Economic growth
- B. Income inequality
- C. Education levels
- D. Life expectancy

1.8 Which organisation introduced the HDI?

- A. IMF
- B. UNDP
- C. WTO
- D. WHO

1.9 Which of the following is a **trade surplus**?

- A. Imports > Exports
- B. Exports > Imports
- C. Imports = Exports
- D. No trade occurs

1.10 Fair Trade ensures:

- A. Producers get fair prices
- B. Developed countries export more
- C. Profits only for middlemen
- D. Governments ban imports

1.11 Which is a positive effect of globalisation?

- A. Job creation
- B. Exploitation of cheap labour
- C. Economic inequality
- D. Cultural loss

1.12 Which is a negative effect of globalisation?

- A. Technology transfer
- B. Exploitation of labour
- C. Access to wider markets
- D. Economic growth

Question 2: Match the Column (4 × 3 = 12 marks)

Column A	Column B
2.1 Rostow's model	A. Global interconnectedness
2.2 Globalisation	B. Explains uneven development
2.3 Core–Periphery	C. Five stages of economic growth
2.4 HDI	D. Human well-being measure

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

Question 3 (10 marks)

3.1 Define **economic development**, **social development**, and **sustainable development**. (6)

3.2 Give TWO differences between economic and social development. (4)

Question 4 (15 marks)

Study the table below and answer questions:

Country	GDP per capita (US\$)	Literacy rate (%)	Trade balance (US\$ bn)
South Africa	7 000	95	-5
Germany	50 000	99	+280
Ethiopia	1 200	52	-8

4.1 Which country is the most developed? Give ONE reason. (3)

4.2 Which TWO indicators suggest Ethiopia is less developed? (4)

4.3 Suggest THREE challenges that Ethiopia faces due to low development. (6)

4.4 Why is South Africa's trade balance negative? (2)

Question 5 (15 marks)

5.1 Explain TWO advantages of globalisation for developing countries. (6)

5.2 Explain TWO disadvantages of globalisation for developing countries. (6)

5.3 Suggest ONE way South Africa can benefit more from globalisation. (3)

SECTION C: Essay Questions (30 Marks)

Answer ONE essay question only.

Question 6

Write an essay on **Development Models**. In your essay:

- Explain Rostow's model (10)
- Explain Core–Periphery model (10)
- Evaluate which model is more relevant to South Africa and why (10)

OR

Write an essay on **Trade and Globalisation**. In your essay:

- Explain the meaning of trade and globalisation (10)
- Discuss THREE positive effects of globalisation (10)
- Discuss TWO negative effects of globalisation (10)

MEMORANDUM / MARKING GUIDELINES

SECTION A (30 marks)

Q1 Answers: 1.1 B; 1.2 A; 1.3 B; 1.4 B; 1.5 B; 1.6 B; 1.7 B; 1.8 B; 1.9 B; 1.10 A; 1.11 A; 1.12 B (18)

Q2 Answers: 2.1 C; 2.2 A; 2.3 B; 2.4 D (12)

SECTION B (40 marks)

Q3: Economic dev. = income/GDP growth (2); Social dev. = education/health (2); Sustainable dev. = meeting needs without harming future (2). Differences (any 2 × 2 = 4).

Q4: Germany most developed (3); Ethiopia low literacy & GDP (4); Challenges: poverty, lack of health services, weak trade (6); SA deficit due to high imports (2).

Q5: Advantages: market access, technology (6); Disadvantages: exploitation, dependency (6); Benefit: fair trade, diversify exports (3).

SECTION C (30 marks)

Q6.1: Rostow stages (10); Core–Periphery uneven dev. (10); SA more relevant to Core–Periphery (10).

Q6.2: Trade = exchange goods/services, Globalisation = interconnectedness (10); Positives: jobs, markets, tech (10); Negatives: exploitation, inequality (10).