



**Western Cape
Government**

**CURRICULUM FET
ECONOMICS
LEARNER BOOKLET
MAIN TOPIC 4: Contemporary Economic Issues**

TERM 3 - 2025



**BACK ON TRACK PROGRAMME
GRADE 12**



**Western Cape
Government**

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Topic 12: Inflation

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

30 MARKS – 20 MINUTES

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1–1.1.8), the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 Low growth, high unemployment and high rates of inflation are characteristics of ...

- A stagflation.
- B inflation.
- C hyperinflation.
- D deflation.

1.1.2 The institution that publishes the consumer price index monthly is ...

- A the Department of Finance.
- B the Department of Tourism.
- C the South African Revenue Services.
- D Statistics South Africa.

1.1.3 Cost-push inflation can be caused by ...

- A lower wages.
- B a decrease in input costs.
- C exchange rate depreciation.
- D increase in productivity.

1.1.4 A Fiscal measure to combat inflation is ...

- A a decrease in direct taxation
- B an increase in productivity
- C a decrease in government expenditure
- D increased import control

1.1.5 An inflation rate that excludes items with highly volatile prices is called ... inflation.

- A administered
- B headline
- C inclusive
- D core

1.1.6 A decrease in the general price level of goods and services refers to ...

- A deflation.
- B disinflation.
- C degrading.
- D inflation

1.1.7 The rate at which the Reserve Bank lends money to commercial banks is called the ... rate.

- A prime lending
- B interest
- C repo-
- D inflation

1.1.8 In South Africa, income is taxed on a ... tax system.

- A regressive
- B proportional
- C progressive
- D direct

(8 X 2)

(16)

1.2

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.9 J.

COLUMN A		ANSW	COLUMN B
1.2.1	Production price index		A the institution that publishes the consumer price index monthly
1.2.2	Inflation targeting		B type of inflation that measures price changes to all final goods and services, not only those in the selected basket
1.2.3	Weighted index		C a policy used by the Reserve Bank to stabilise prices
1.2.4	Monetary Policy Committee		D price control of fuel and electricity
1.2.5	Administered prices		E inflation target of South Africa
1.2.6	Statistics South Africa		F calculated on a basket of goods only
1.2.7	All-inclusive inflation		G shows the relative importance of an item in a basket of goods and services that are used to calculate inflation
1.2.8	3 – 6%		H make decisions on repo (repurchase) rate
			I the type of inflation the excludes volatile prices

- 1.3 **Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.**
- 1.3.1 Occurs when there is an increase in the general price level caused by an increase in the cost of production.
- 1.3.2 An inflation rate of more than 50%
- 1.3.3 This type of inflation excludes items that show a high price volatility from the CPI basket of goods
- 1.3.4 Prices of goods and services that are set by the government
- 1.3.5 Type of inflation where the aggregate demand for goods and services exceeds the aggregate supply
- 1.3.6 An increase in prices of goods due to an increase in input costs (6)
(6 × 1)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

NAME/GIVE/STATE/LIST ANY TWO: (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

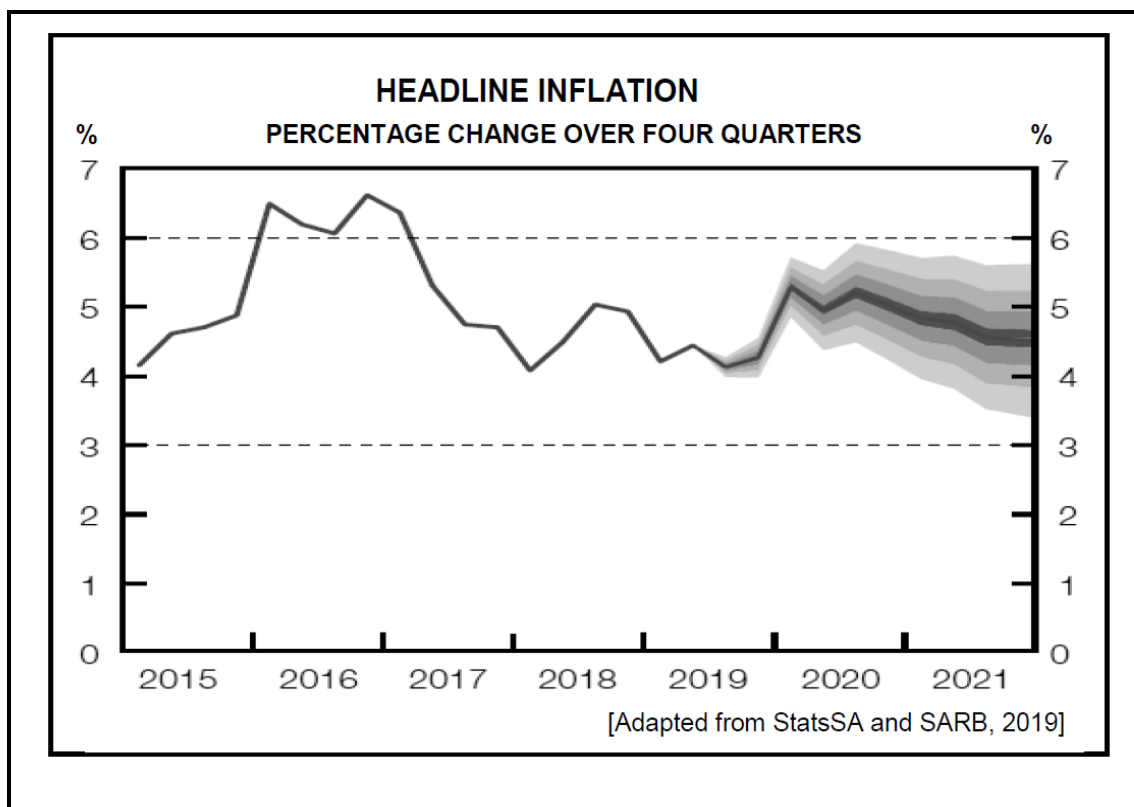
- | | | | |
|----|--|---------|-----|
| 1. | Name any TWO ways to measure inflation. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 2. | Name TWO causes of cost push inflation. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 3. | Name any TWO examples of consumer inflation | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 4. | Give TWO examples of prices that are controlled by the South African government. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 5. | Name two causes of demand-pull inflation. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 6. | Name two consequences of inflation | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 7. | Name TWO monetary measures used to combat inflation. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 8. | Name TWO fiscal measures used to combat inflation. | (2 x 1) | (2) |

2 MARK QUESTIONS (MIDDLE-HIGHER ORDER)

- | | | | |
|----|--|---------|-----|
| 1. | Why is it important for the South African Reserve Bank to monitor and control the supply of money? | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 2. | How can a reduction in income tax rates contribute to demand-pull inflation? | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 3. | What do monetarist believer to be the main reason for inflation? | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 4. | Why is core inflation lower than headline inflation?
(2 x 1) | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 5. | What is the negative impact of an increase in indirect taxes on goods and services? | (2 x 1) | (2) |

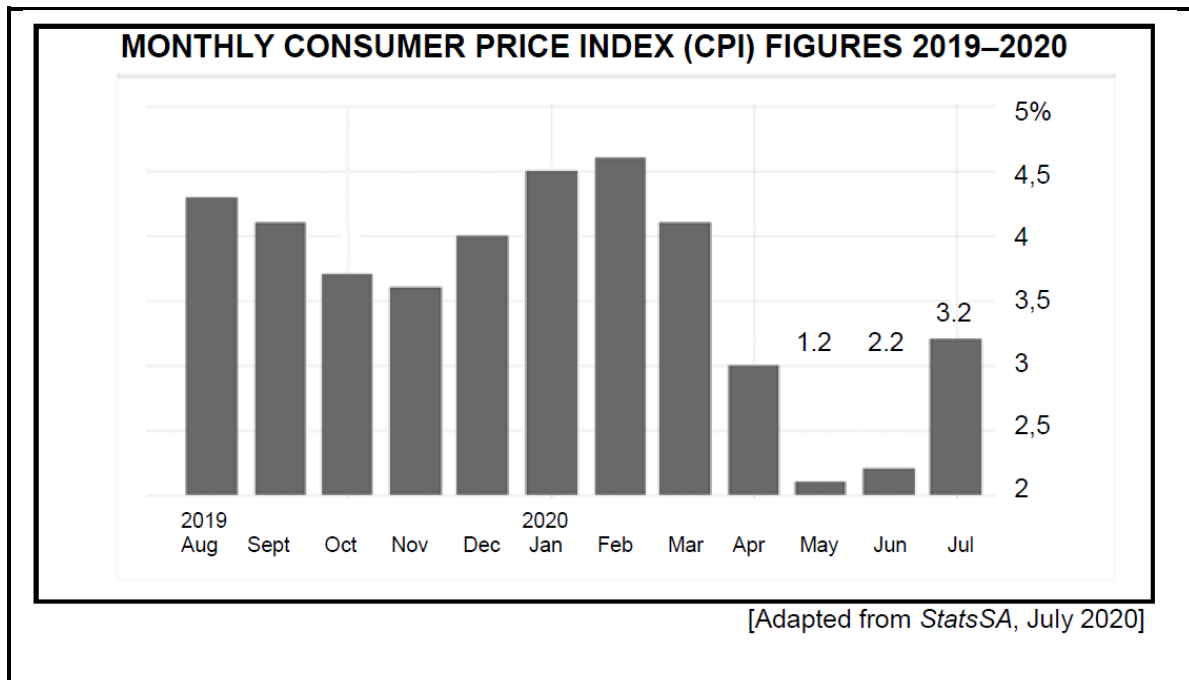
DATA RESPONSE

1. Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



- 1.1 What do the TWO dotted lines in the graph refer to? (1)
- 1.2 During which year would the Monetary Policy Committee more likely increase the repurchase (repo) rate? (1)
- 1.3 Briefly describe the term *headline inflation*. (2)
- 1.4 Explain the influence of inflationary expectations on consumption expenditure. (2)
- 1.5 How would an increase in value-added tax impact on the economy? (4)

2. Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



- 2.1 During which month in 2020 was the inflation rate outside the target range? (1)
- 2.2 Determine the increase in the inflation rate between June 2020 and July 2020. (1)
- 2.3 Briefly describe the term *production price index*. (2)
- 2.4 Explain the reason for the exclusion of certain items from the CPI basket, when calculating core inflation. (2)
- 2.5 How will an increase in social and unemployment grants influence inflation? (2 x 2) (4)

3. Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

LABOUR MARKET – WAGE DEMANDS

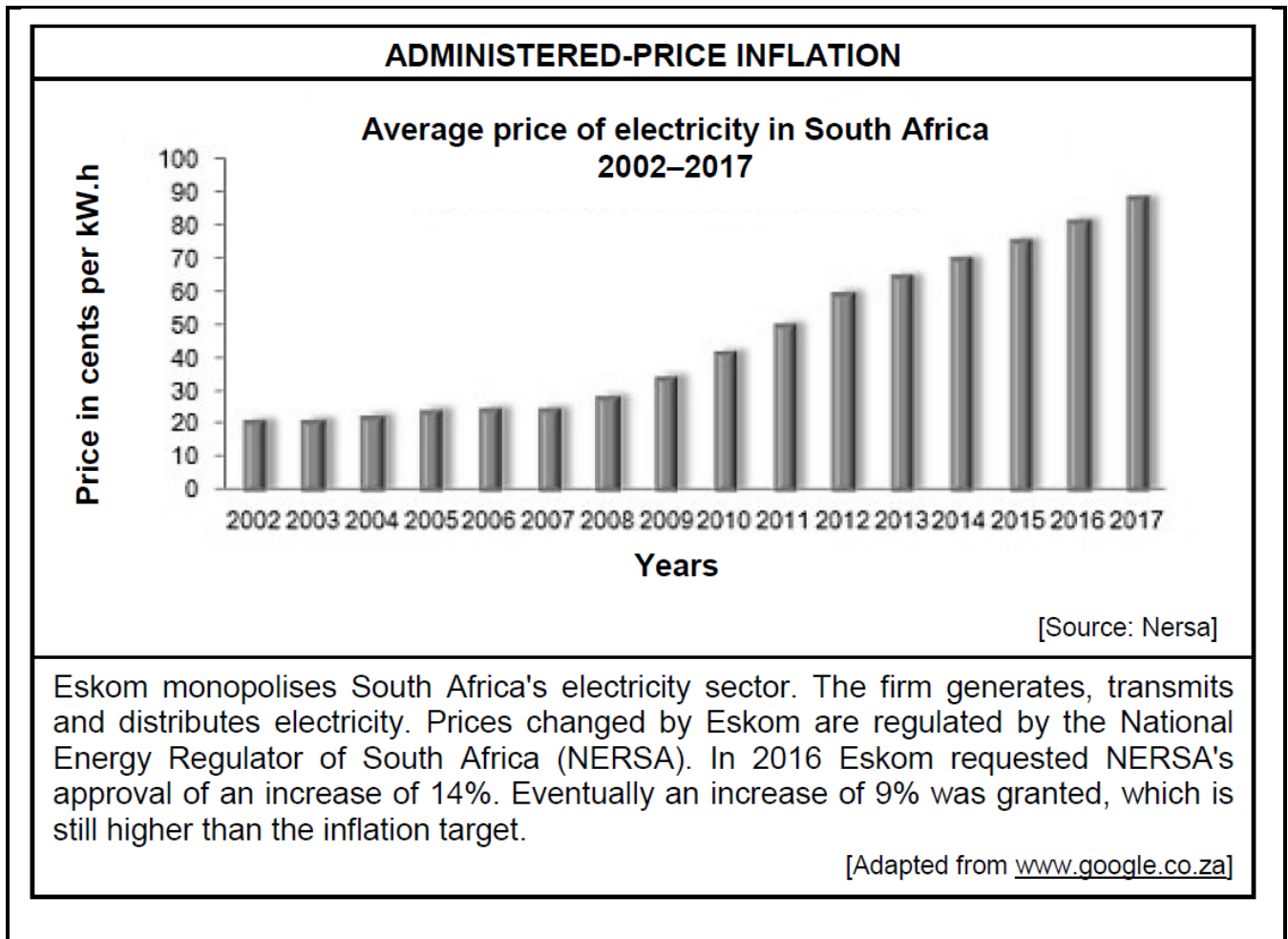
The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) demanded an 84% rise in basic pay for entry-level gold-mining workers, a near 10 percentage point increase on previous demands. NUM, which represents 57% of the workers in the gold-mining industry, wants employers to pay entry-level workers R10 500 per month.

Entry-level gold diggers currently earn around R5 700 per month, excluding various allowances structured into their pay packages. The demand for wage increases that are higher than the inflation rate seemed to be a trend across many industries. Workers in the transport industry, represented by SATAWU, demanded a 25% increase across-the-board in 2015.

[Source: www.publicnewshub.com, June 2015]

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 3.1 | Identify the percentage wage increase in the extract above that was demanded by workers in the transport industry. | (1) |
| 3.2 | Which labour union represents the workers in the mining sector above? | (1) |
| 3.3 | Briefly describe the term <i>cost-push inflation</i> . | (2) |
| 3.4 | Briefly explain ONE reason for the excessive wage demand above. | (2) |
| 3.5 | What will the impact be on the mining industry if the entry-level workers' wage demands of R10 500 per month are met? | (2 x 2) (4) |

4. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.



- 4.1 Identify the average price of a kilowatt per hour (kW.h) electricity in 2002. (1)
- 4.2 What trend does the average price of electricity show, as represented in the graph? (1)
- 4.3 Briefly describe the term *administered-price inflation*. (2)
- 4.4 Why does NERSA allow Eskom to have price increases above the inflation rate? (2)
- 4.5 Why is it important that NERSA regulates electricity prices in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

5. Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

HEADLINE AND CORE INFLATION

The consumer price index (CPI) is an important instrument for measuring headline inflation. Headline inflation rose from 5,8 per cent in June 2016 to a peak of 6,4 per cent in December 2016, with no indication that it is about to slow down. The main reason for that was the hike in maize and wheat prices caused by the severe drought.

The gradual increase in both headline and core inflation, despite a weaker currency, suggest that inflation expectations remain well anchored, although at the upper end of the 3%–6% band.

[Adapted from *Mail & Guardian*, February 2017]

- 5.1 Identify the index used to measure South Africa's inflation rate. (1)
- 5.2 Give the main reason for the increase in the CPI inflation above. (1)
- 5.3 Briefly describe the term *core inflation*. (2)
- 5.4 How can the South African Reserve Bank ensure that the CPI fluctuates within the 3%–6% band? (2)
- 5.5 Calculate the percentage change in the inflation rate between June 2016 and December 2016. Show ALL calculations. (4)

8 MARK QUESTIONS: (CONTENT BASED)

1. Distinguish between *consumer price index* and *producer price index*. (4 x 2) (8)
2. Explain how *wages* and *exchange rates* can lead to cost-push inflation (4 x 2) (8)

8 MARK HIGHER ORDER QUESTIONS:

1. How effective has inflation targeting in South Africa been to ensure price stability? (4 x 2) (8)
2. How does the government contribute to higher inflation? (4 x 2) (8)
3. How will the consumer price index influence the economy? (4 x 2) (8)

4. How can an increase in demand for goods and services be the cause of inflation?

(8)

Topic 13: Tourism

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

30 MARKS – 20 MINUTES

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1–1.1.8), the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 For an activity to be classified as part of tourism, the minimum length of stay should be one ...

- A year.
- B month.
- C day.
- D week.

1.1.2 Tourism is a ...-intensive industry.

- A capital
- B labour
- C trade
- D goods

1.1.3 People travelling to South Africa from other countries are known as ... tourists.

- A inbound
- B influx
- C internal
- D outbound

1.1.4 Development in media technology is important for tourism as part of the ... infrastructure.

- A transport
- B communication
- C energy
- D basic service

1.1.5 When tourists visit South African game farms, it is referred to as ... tourism.

- A eco-
- B business
- C cultural
- D outbound

- 1.1.6 Outbound tourism refers to ...
- A travelling or movement within the country.
 - B American tourists visiting South Africa.
 - C travelling for work purposes for over one year.
 - D South African citizens travelling to other countries.
- 1.1.7 Road facilities needed by tourists are called Infrastructure.
- A building
 - B energy
 - C communication
 - D transport
- 1.1.8 A factor that could discourage foreign tourism to South Africa is
- A advanced infrastructure
 - B the outbreak of malaria
 - C a crime free environment
 - D economic stability
- (8 X 2) (16)

1.2

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.9 J.

COLUMN A	ANS	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Paleo tourism		A labour intensive and employs many skills
1.2.2 Transit tourists		B South African citizens travelling abroad
1.2.3 Tourism industry		C traditions, rituals or music that are unique to a given culture or society
1.2.4 Cultural tourism		D people travelling through South Africa to get to another destination
1.2.5 Department of Tourism		E Tourists visit for business meetings and conferences
1.2.6 Outbound tourist		F visiting museums and art galleries
1.2.7 Business and professional tourists		G visiting a country to see sites of archaeological significance, such as the Cango Caves
1.2.8 Indigenous knowledge system		H Ensures and accelerate the delivery of tourism benefits
		I Tourists from other countries who come to South Africa to visit places of interest

(8 x 1)

(8)

- 1.3 **Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.**
- 1.3.1 The type of tourism that involves attending conferences, trade fairs and exhibitions in other countries
- 1.3.2 Tourists travelling within their own countries
- 1.3.3 The provision of goods and services such as roads, telephone lines, radio and television services
- 1.3.4 Tourists from other countries who come to South Africa to visit places of interest
- 1.3.5 People travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for no more than one consecutive year
- 1.3.6 Tourists travelling through South Africa using air, road, rail, and sea transport to get to another destination
- (6 × 1) (6)
- TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

SECTION B

NAME/GIVE/LIST ANY TWO: (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Name any TWO purposes of tourism. (2 × 1) (2)
2. Name TWO types of tourism (2 × 1) (2)
3. Name any TWO examples of transport infrastructure needed for tourism. (2 × 1) (2)
4. Name any TWO examples of transport infrastructure needed for tourism. (2 × 1) (2)
5. Give TWO reasons for growth in the tourism industry in South Africa. (2 × 1) (2)
6. Name any TWO examples of sites in South Africa that promotes cultural tourism (2 × 1) (2)
7. State any TWO criteria for an activity to be regarded as tourism. (2 × 1) (2)

2 MARK QUESTIONS (MIDDLE-HIGHER ORDER)

1. How will a sound political climate lead to an increase in tourism? (2 × 1) (2)

2. Why is international tourism important to the South African economy (2 x 1) (2)
3. How can the tourism sector help to reduce poverty among the local people in the community? (2 x 1) (2)

DATA RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

TOURISM FACES CHALLENGES

During the 2018 Africa Travel Indaba held in Durban, exhibitors complained that township tourism faced high crime rates, a lack of security and funding.

Emerging businesses in the industry experience economic backlog and marketing challenges, and although a weakened rand encouraged international tourists to travel to South Africa, only 5% of the world's tourists visit Africa.

SATourism requested that the government should not try to run the industry, but rather to create a space for business to operate successfully.

[Adapted from @SABCNewsOnline, 2019]

- 1.1 Give the term used to describe tourists from another country visiting South Africa. (1)
- 1.2 State ONE purpose of tourism. (1)
- 1.3 Briefly describe the term *indigenous knowledge*. (2)
- 1.4 Why is marketing as a tourism policy important? (2)
- 1.5 How can tourism have a negative impact on the environment? (4)

2. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIPS PER PROVINCE IN 2016/2017		
PROVINCE	NUMBER OF TRIPS IN 2016	NUMBER OF TRIPS IN 2017
Western Cape	3 042	3 504
Eastern Cape	2 511	2 368
Northern Cape	715	711
Free State	1 088	1 067
KwaZulu-Natal	2 494	3 246
Northwest	1 855	1789
Gauteng	8 202	8 972
Mpumalanga	2 576	2 956
Limpopo	3 061	3 670
TOTAL	25 543	27 532

[Adapted from News 24, 2018]

- 2.1 How many provinces showed a decline in domestic overnight trips? (1)
- 2.2 Which institution compiles the data above? (1)
- 2.3 Briefly describe the term *domestic tourism*. (2)
- 2.4 How could households in rural areas benefit from tourism? (2)
- 2.5 Why is foreign tourism the fastest growing industry in South Africa? (4)

3. Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

WEAK RAND CAN BENEFIT SOUTH AFRICA'S TOURISM

South Africa's currency has reached its lowest level since 2001. This is great news for international tourists who can take advantage of a very favourable exchange rate to visit South Africa. Now, more than ever, South Africa offers great value for money and has become one of the greatest holiday destinations for international travellers.

South Africa offers vacation options to suit every pocket and taste. Travellers are truly spoilt for choice from hotel and safari lodge accommodation, restaurants offering local and international cuisine, access to the Big Five wildlife and spectacular, breath-taking scenery.

[Source: www.eturbonews.com]

- 3.1 Identify TWO goods or services on which tourists can spend money in South Africa in the extract above. (2)
- 3.2 Briefly describe the term *tourism*. (2)
- 3.3 How does a weaker rand affect the South African tourist? (2)
- 3.5 How can an increase in tourism benefit South African households? (2 x 2) (4)

4. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

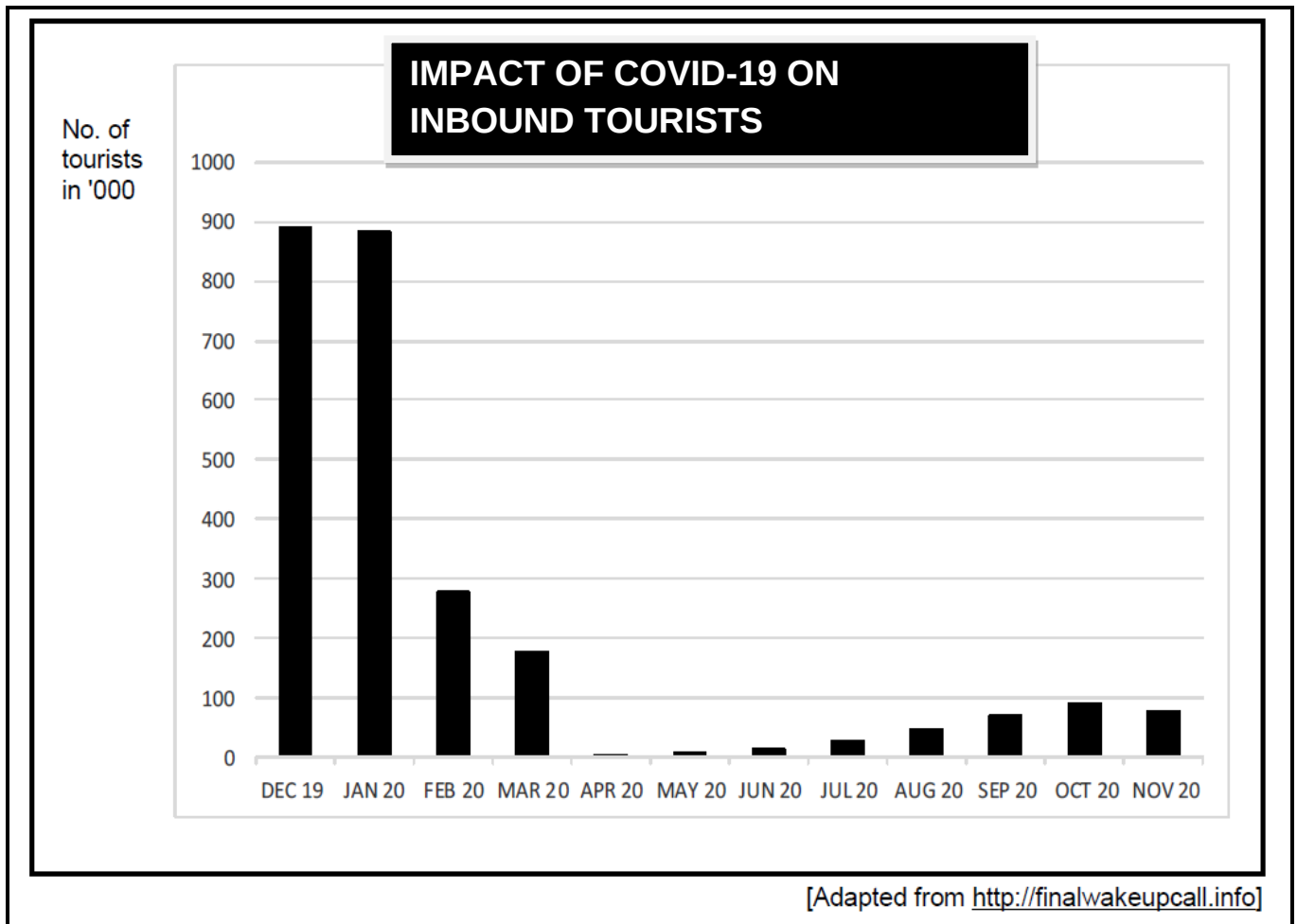
PURPOSES OF DOMESTIC TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA 2015 AND 2016

Purpose of trips	Trips made	
	2015	2016
Visiting friends and family	66%	70%
Holidays	15%	9%
Business	8%	11%
Total number of trips	4,6 million	7,3 million

[Source: www.southafrica.net]

- 4.1 Identify TWO purposes in the table above why South Africans travelled domestically. (2)
- 4.2 Briefly describe the term *domestic tourism*. (2)
- 4.3 What is a possible reason for the decline in holiday trips between 2015 and 2016? (2)
- 4.4 Calculate the number of people who undertook business trips in 2016. Show ALL calculations. (4)

5. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.



- 5.1 Name the factor that caused a sharp decrease in tourism sales between January and April 2020. (1)
- 5.2 Give ONE reason why the government imposes tax on tourist activities. (1)
- 5.3 Briefly describe the term inbound tourist. (2)
- 5.4 Explain the role played by tourism in infrastructure development in South Africa. (2)
- 5.5 How does a decline in tourism activities impact on rural communities? (2 x 2) (4)

8 MARK QUESTIONS: (CONTENT BASED)

1. Explain the effects of increased tourism on poverty. (4 x 2) (8)
2. Briefly describe the negative effects of tourism on the environment. (4 x 2) (8)

8 MARK HIGHER ORDER QUESTIONS:

1. How can indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) be used to increase tourism in SA? (4 x 2) (8)
2. How can the government promote South Africa as a tourist destination? (4 x 2) (8)
3. Analyse marketing strategies used to promote tourism in South Africa. (4 x 2) (8)

Topic 14: Environmental sustainability

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

30 MARKS – 20 MINUTES

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1–1.1.8), the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 Global warming is caused by the release of ... into the atmosphere.

- A oxygen
- B carbon dioxide
- C hot air
- D cold air

1.1.2 The government can levy a/an ... tax on environmental polluters.

- A import
- B personal income
- C consumption
- D Green

1.1.3 The granting of a licence to businesses that allow them to pollute up to a certain degree is referred to as ...

- A marketable permits.
- B legislation.
- C taxable permits.
- D licencing.

- 1.1.4 The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development agreed to focus on ...
- A preventing soil erosion.
 - B a green economy.
 - C non-renewable energy.
 - D reducing population growth.
- 1.1.5 A non-renewable energy resource is ...
- A wind.
 - B currents.
 - C coal.
 - D sunlight.
- 1.1.6 The agreement to ban 12 of the most dangerous manufactured chemicals was addressed by the ...
- A Basel Convention.
 - B Stockholm Protocol.
 - C Johannesburg Summit.
 - D Kyoto Protocol.
- 1.1.7 Which of the following is an example of an environmental World Heritage Site?
- A Sterkfontein Caves
 - B Robben Island
 - C Cape Fynbos Region
 - D Vredefort Dome
- 1.1.8 The permanent destruction of trees and forests is referred to as ...
- A weathering.
 - B deforestation.
 - C erosion.
 - D desertification.
- (8 X 2) (16)

1.2

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.9 J.

COLUMN A	ANS	COLUMN B
1.2.1 Deforestation		A measures that ensure the maximum level of a resource is used, e.g. tons of fish caught skills
1.2.2 Green economy		
1.2.3 Kyoto Protocol		B the introduction of harmful substances into the environment
1.2.4 Pollution		C products that are eco-friendly and can be absorbed by the environment without any harm
1.2.5 Conservation		
1.2.6 Command and control measures		D the uncontrolled removal of vegetation in an unsustainable way
1.2.7 Robben Island		E sustaining development in ways that protect the environment
1.2.8 Biodegradable		F an international agreement aimed at reducing greenhouse gases
		G taking care of the environment so that present and future generations will benefit
		H dumping waste on the earth's surface
		I World Heritage Site

1.3

Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Abbreviations, acronyms and examples will NOT be accepted.

- 1.3.1 Causes damage to the environment by dumping waste material
- 1.3.2 The process of managing the environment in such a way that it remains intact
- 1.3.3 The long-term change in weather patterns which includes changes in temperature, rainfall patterns and wind
- 1.3.4 A variety of plant and animal species found in a particular environment
- 1.3.5 The traditional practices, heritage, cultural ceremonies and way of life that makes a country unique
- 1.3.6 Resources that can be replaced or regenerated (6 × 1)

(6)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

NAME/GIVE/STATE/LIST ANY TWO: (2 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Name any TWO World Heritage Sites in South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)
2. Name any TWO international agreements on sustainable development. (2 x 1) (2)
3. Name any TWO millennium development goals that form part of international agreements that ensure a sustainable environment. (2 x 1) (2)
4. State any TWO measures used by government to ensure environmental sustainability. (2 x 1) (2)
5. Name any TWO types of pollution (2 x 1) (2)

2 MARK QUESTIONS (MIDDLE-HIGHER ORDER)

1. What is the purpose of green tax? (2 x 1) (2)
2. How can climate change influence agricultural production? (2 x 1) (2)
3. What is the effect of climate change on weather patterns? (2 x 1) (2)
4. What effect does chemical pollution have on agricultural land in South Africa? (2 x 1) (2)
5. How may taxes be used to ensure environmental sustainability (2 x 1) (2)
6. What effect will green tax have on the production output of a business that generates a negative externality? (2 x 1) (2)
7. How can people be educated to manage the environment in such a way that sustainability is ensured? (2 x 1) (2)
8. What is the main purpose of preservation? (2 x 1) (2)
9. Why is it important to focus on preservation worldwide? (2 x 1) (2)

DATA RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The environmental problems of global warming and climate change are real threats to the survival of plants and animals. Through various conferences United Nations has been attempting to address the issues.

[Adapted from www.google.co.za]

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1.1 | What is the effect of the emission of greenhouse gases on the environment? | (2) |
| 1.2 | What is the message conveyed by the cartoon? | (2) |
| 1.3 | Name the international agreement that was formed to deal with global warming and climate change. | (2) |
| 1.4 | How can the world stop the global warming trend?_ | (4) |

2. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

AIR POLLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

In 2016 the Global Urban Ambient Air Pollution database revealed which regions in the world experience high levels of air pollution. The database covers over 3 000 cities across the world, measuring fine particle matter per cubic metre. According to the World Health Organisation, these measurements can be linked directly to increased health risks, as the particles are so fine they can cause a variety of diseases.

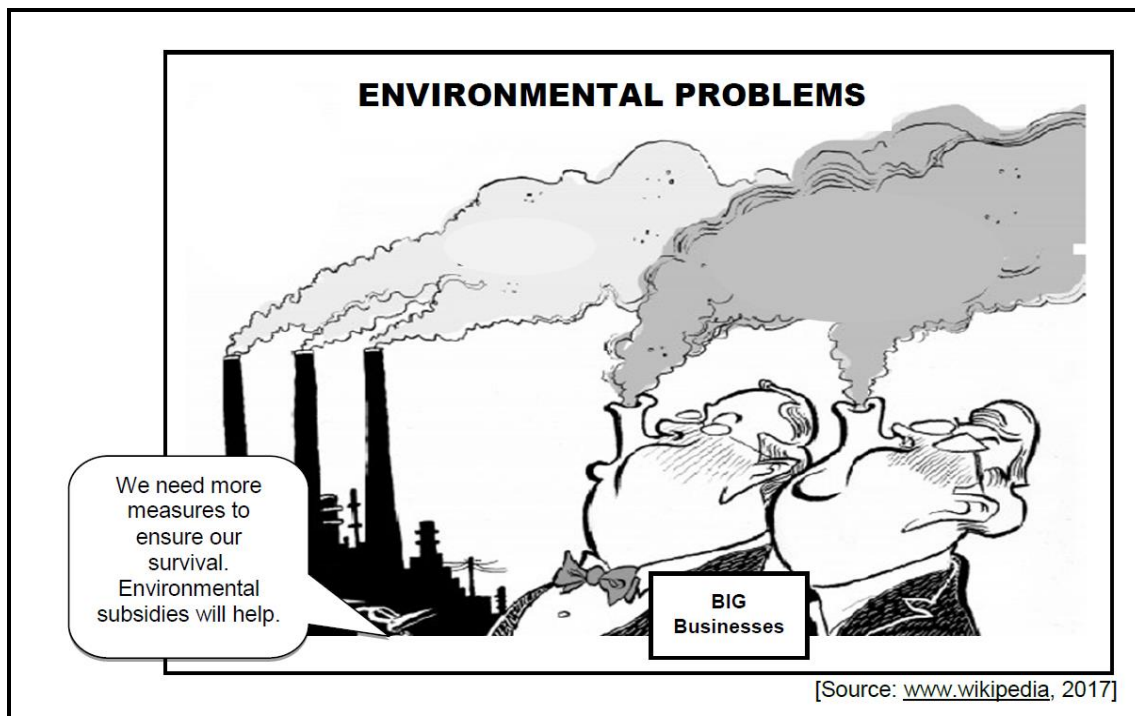
Below are five South African urban areas that experience the most air pollution.

URBAN AREA	PROVINCE	PARTICLE MATTER PER CUBIC METRE
Hartebeespoort	North West	60
Durban	KZN	51
Emalahleni	Mpumalanga	41
Tshwane	Gauteng	34
Port Elizabeth	Eastern Cape	31

[Adapted from www.environment.co.za]

- 2.1 Identify the most polluted urban area in South Africa in the information above. (1)
- 2.2 Which organisation, in the information above, links health risks to air pollution? (1)
- 2.3 Briefly describe the term *air pollution*. (2)
- 2.4 Why is pollution resulting from production such a serious problem? (2)
- 2.5 Why are the major cities in South Africa the most polluted? (2 x 2) (4)

3. Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



- 3.1 Identify the type of pollution in the cartoon above. (1)
- 3.2 What major environmental problem can result from the business activities above? (1)
- 3.3 Briefly describe the term *environmental sustainability*. (2)
- 3.4 What impact will environmental problems have on food security (continuous food production)? (2)
- 3.5 How can environmental subsidies be used to ensure sustainable development in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)
4. Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

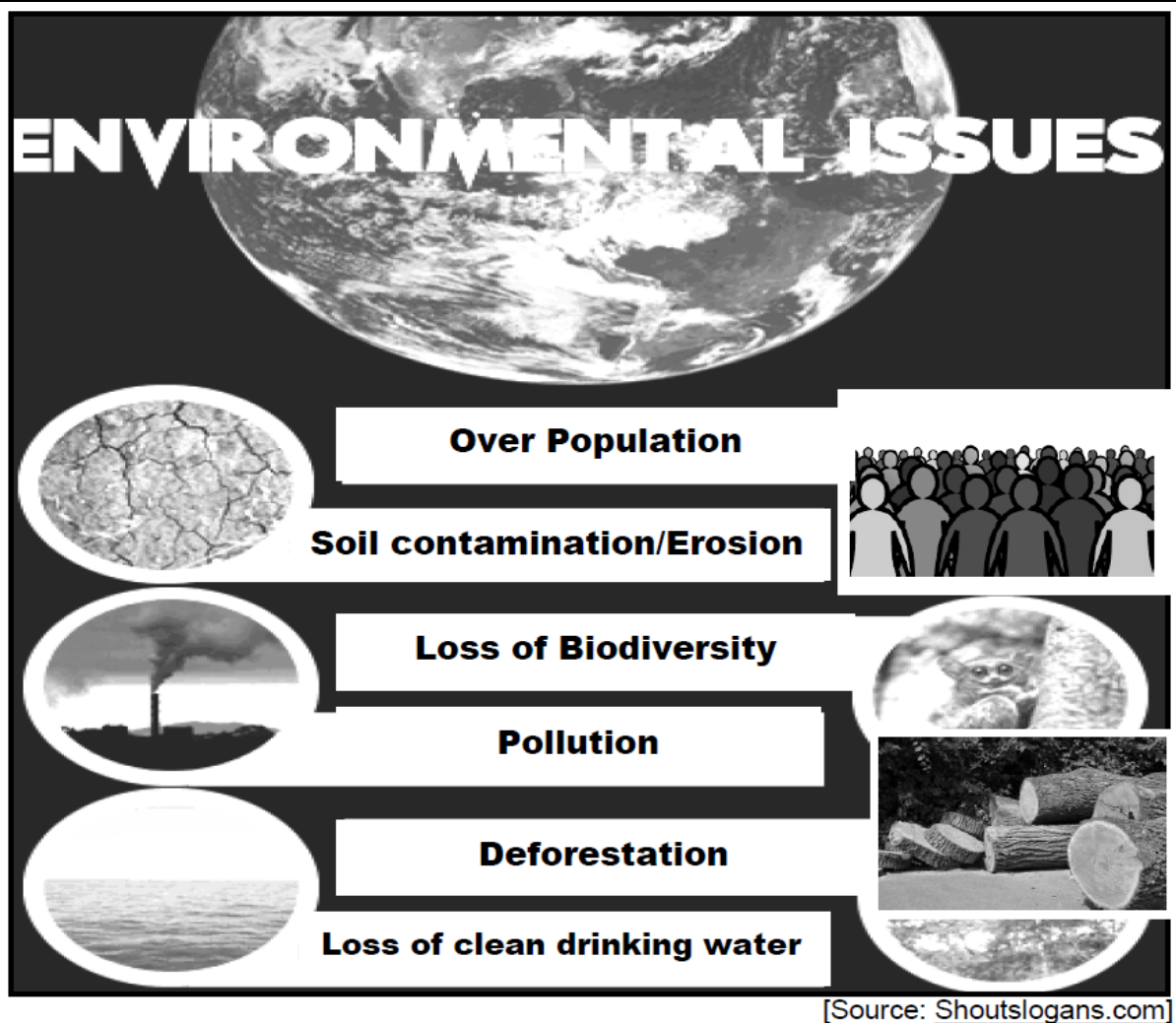
The critical risks of climate change pose a major danger worldwide to educational performance. In South Africa all final examinations are written when temperatures are as high as 53 degrees – some even written in shipping container classrooms.

On the other hand, many species in need of rescue are forgotten. Species, from pangolins to pythons, are being sold by poachers to lucrative markets. Mass deforestation threatens tropical forests' biodiversity and ecosystem.

[Adapted from *Mail & Guardian*, 2019]

- 4.1 Identify the concept related to the removal of trees. (1)
- 4.2 Name ONE organisation that campaigns for the sustainable use of the environment. (1)
- 4.3 Briefly describe the term *hazardous waste*. (2)
- 4.4 Explain the way in which the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) aims to reduce biodiversity loss. (2)
- 4.5 How can the government address the extinction of animal species?
(2 x 2) (4)

5. Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.



- 5.1 Which country has the highest population in the world? (1)
- 5.2 Identify the environmental problem related to removing of trees and plant life. (1)

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 5.3 | Briefly describe the term <i>biodiversity</i> . | (2) |
| 5.4 | In what way can the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) address the loss of biodiversity? | (2) |
| 5.5 | How can environmental subsidies be used to reduce environmental damage? | (2 x 2) (4) |

8 MARK QUESTIONS: (CONTENT BASED)

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|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Differentiate between <i>conservation</i> and <i>preservation</i> . | (4 x 2) (8) |
| 2. | Explain the government's use of <i>subsidies</i> and <i>permits</i> as measures to ensure environmental sustainability. | (4 x 2) (8) |
| 3. | Discuss the negative effects of soil erosion on the environment. | (4 x 2) (8) |

8 MARK HIGHER ORDER QUESTIONS:

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|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | What are the benefits of using technology in sustaining the environment? | (4 x 2) (8) |
| 2. | Why is South Africa regarded as a major air polluter in the world? | (4 x 2) (8) |
| 3. | Why have the international measures (agreements) been ineffective in reducing the effects of climate change? | (4 x 2) (8) |
| 4. | How can countries contribute to reducing ocean (sea) pollution? | (4 x 2) (8) |