higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

TRANSPORT ECONOMICS
NQF LEVEL 4

(11020304)

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09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
TRANSPORT ECONOMICS
NQF LEVEL 4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 This network provides the shortest routes between points at a minimum cost because they minimize passenger-kilometre or ton-kilometre costs.

A Hub and spoke network
B Direct link network
C Indirect link network
D Cloud direct link

1.2 This refers to the number of passengers or amount of goods that can be transported using the transport service.

A Furniture
B Capacity
C Goods
D Load

1.3 This is moved via pipeline to various depots around the country.

A Flour
B Gas
C Goods
D Containers

1.4 The foreign service management unit … .

A expands the exporter base of the country
B attracts foreign direct investment
C promotes exports and investment in targeted countries
D exports development

1.5 The main commodity that South Africa import.

A Crude oil
B Gold
C Platinum
D Coal

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Commodities can be saved over time, exchanged for something else or bought via the transport market.

2.2 Many transport service providers in the transport environment adjust and vary rates, but all service providers operate with the goal of making a profit.

2.3 The goal of any transport service provider is to offer a sustainable transport service that can be maintained at a high price.

2.4 When there is a decrease in the price, time, discomfort or risk of transportation services, transport consumers increase their demand for that transport service.

2.5 When using intermodal public transportation commuters can travel to almost any destination of their choice, at a lower price than when travelling with single mode commuting.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1	Includes all the demands of individuals in the transport market	A	private motor vehicles
3.2	An example of private transport	B	models
3.3	Example of elastic goods and services is …	C	furniture
3.4	Is managed with the aim to increase the efficiency of the transport system, and its focus is on road transportation	D	market demand
3.5	It is used to integrate or combine different transport networks	E	traffic
		F	intermodal transport chain

(5 × 1) **[5]**

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QUESTION 4

Complete the following sentences by writing only the missing word or words selected from the given table next to the question number (4.1–4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Transport supply	equilibrium	price inelastic	commodity	containers
destinations	Cash flow	bottlenecks	profit	intermodal

4.1 Transport lanes are movements between origins and … .

4.2 If demand or supply is …, then any changes in price of a goods or service will not affect how much is demanded or supplied.

4.3 … is the money that is left over once the service provider has covered all the costs of providing the transport service.

4.4 … is defined as the provision of various forms of transport to meet market demand.

4.5 A central feature in intermodal marine transport is shipping … .

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Identify TWO key players in the transport market. (2)

5.2 Name and explain TWO types of indirect cost. (2 × 3) (6)

5.3 Identify THREE conditions or factors that affect the cost of transport. (3)

5.4 Describe FOUR economic effects that can influence transport rates. (4 × 2) (8)

5.5 In table form compare the THREE markets operating in a specific transport mode which will determine competition and rate setting for that transport service. (3 × 3) (9)

[28]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Discuss FOUR demand patterns that transport service providers cannot influence. (4 × 3) (12)

6.2 If consumers choose to use water transportation to meet their needs, their demand determines what type of ship will be used for services.

Name TWO types of ships that service providers can use. (2)

6.3 Describe fully a bottleneck in the transport environment. (4)

6.4 Define the concept *equilibrium price.* (2)

6.5 Name and explain THREE types of costs applicable to transport provision (3 × 3) (9)

[29]

QUESTION 7

Read the given scenario and answer the following questions.

Cars and trucks are strongly depending on roads. There are more problems on the road and more focus by the government to build more roads.

7.1 Explain TWO problems that can be solved in the medium term by building more roads. (2)

7.2 Name and explain ONE type of transport price in traffic management. (3)

7.3 Describe TWO advantages of intermodal transportation. (2 × 2) (4)

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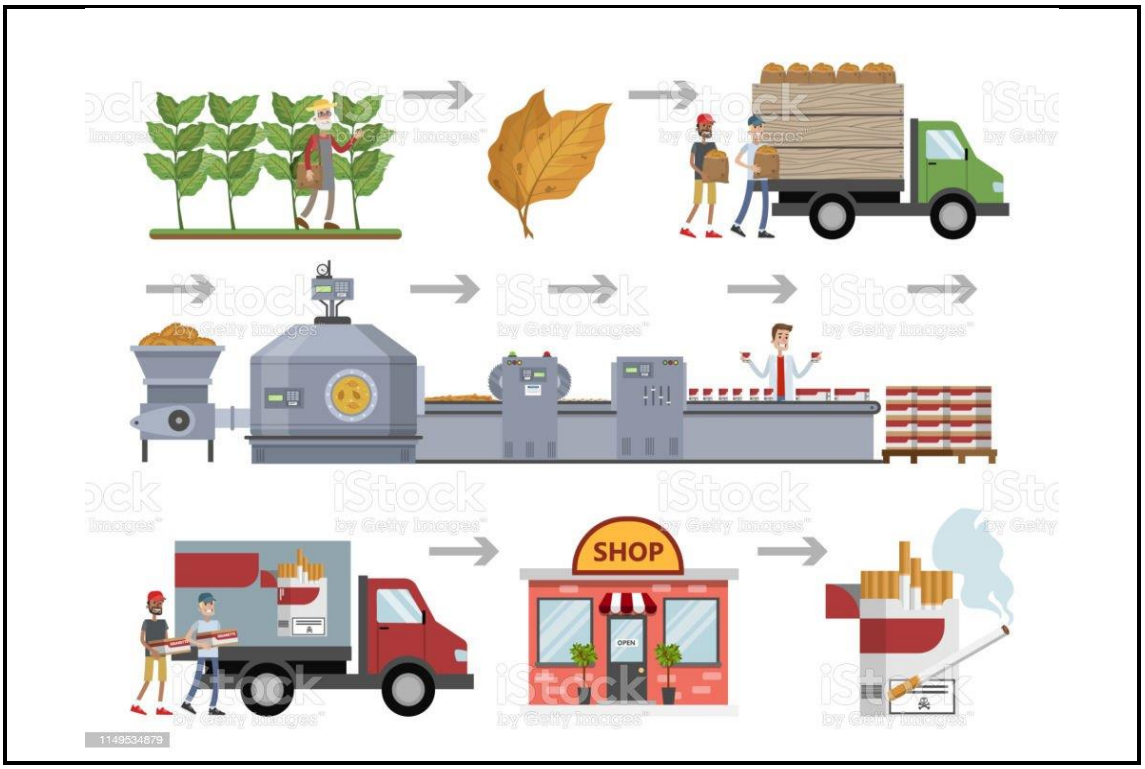
7.4 Look at the picture below and answer the following question.



Discuss the stages of processing and transporting tobacco from raw material until it reaches the customer. (8)

7.5 Describe fully the aims of the following international organisations:

7.5.1 International Maritime Organisation (IMO)

7.5.2 African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)

(2 × 2) (4)

7.6 Explain TWO responsibilities of the investment promotion and facilitation unit. (2)

[23]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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