higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

TRANSPORT ECONOMICS
NQF LEVEL 2

(11020282)

1 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 6 pages.

NCV

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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. Write neatly and legibly.

NC(V)

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Developed countries are characterised by medium per capita income.

1.2 Individualisation and changing lifestyles is one of the causes of diversity in travel patterns.

1.3 China is one of the countries highly affected by negative externalities.

1.4 Rea Vaya in Gauteng is part of the country's urban transport planning.

1.5 Buyer power is one of the main reasons for the economic challenges in South Africa.

1.6 A landlocked country is a country surrounded by the ocean.

1.7 Transnet port terminals manage ports and road freight operations in all national ports.

1.8 The GDP of a country does not include the unrecorded economic activities.

1.9 Government agencies aim to control the standard of service in the country to avoid vehicles that are not roadworthy and, ultimately, high road-related mortality.

1.10 Metered taxis are usually expensive but offer great convenience in door-to-door services.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 2

Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
2.1	Shows patterns of mobility for different segments of the community	A	imports
2.2	Where different role-players from the transport environment conduct business	B	transport stakeholder
2.3	New and efficient mobility services need to be developed and offer nearly door-to-door services	C	demand
2.4	When goods or services are brought into one country from another for the purpose of sale	D	mobility map
2.5	New companies can easily enter the market and weaken the other businesses	E	supply
2.6	Meets the demands of the global economy	F	public funding
2.7	People affected by the decisions made in the transport industry	G	transport market-place
2.8	The quantity of products or services that is available when a certain price is paid	H	transport economics
2.9	The amount of products or services that is required by consumers or businesses	I	threat of new entry
2.10	The study of allocation of resources within the transport sector to meet the needs of society	J	common carrier transport
		K	mass transport

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 3

Define the following concepts:

3.1 Private air-freight market players

3.2 Stopping taxis

3.3 Micro-economics

3.4 Market factors

3.5 Elasticity

(5 × 2) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Write the acronyms below in full:

4.1.1 NPA

4.1.2 SAA

4.1.3 ACSA

4.1.4 SAPO

4.1.5 UN

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 The Department of Transport is constantly working on addressing mobility and access challenges experienced by rural communities in a planned and organised way.

Name any TWO plans that were drawn up to ensure equitable distribution of resources in rural communities. (4)

4.3 List FIVE benefits that the Bus Rapid Transport system has for the South African transport industry. (5 × 2) (10)

4.4 Discuss TWO of the flexibilities of transportation in a changing economy. (4)

4.5 Give FOUR interactions between *transport infrastructure* and *transport economics.* (4 × 2) (8)

[31]

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QUESTION 5

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

AFRICA AND ASIA TRADE RELATIONSHIP

According to data from the international trade centre, Africa exported about $108,1 bn to Asia in 2016; the top three African exports are South Africa $22,3 bn, Angola $18 bn and Egypt $11 bn. Their combined exports represented 47,5%of the total African exports. As for imports from Asia, the top three African importers are South Africa $32,4 bn, Egypt $24,7 bn and Algeria $15,6 bn. They represent a combined 39,4% of the total African imports.

[Source: *www.howemadeitinafrica.com/africa-asia-partnership-offer-new-economic-opportunities/59511/*]

5.1 Analyse the above scenario with a focus on South Africa's import and export to Asia.

5.1.1 Determine whether the above scenario represents a trade surplus or a trade deficit. (2)

5.1.2 Elaborate on your answer in QUESTION 5.1.1. (2)

5.1.3 Define the term *international trade.* (3)

5.1.4 Give FOUR ways in which international trade can influence transport logistics and operations. (4 × 2) (8)

5.2 List FOUR products imported in South Africa. (4)
[19]

QUESTION 6

6.1 The Rural Strategy of South Africa aims to address challenges faced by the rural areas with regard to transport infrastructure and the provision of non-motorised transport to combat the historical challenges brought about by the previous South African government.

6.1.1 Elaborate on challenges that are faced by the Department of Transport to improve transport in rural areas. (3 × 2) (6)

6.1.2 Name FOUR infrastructure developments that have taken place in South Africa post-1994. (4)

6.2 State the SIX aims for transport regulations in South Africa. (6)

6.3 Discuss TWO categories of why government should provide common carrier transport. (4)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 70
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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