higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

TRANSPORT ECONOMICS
NQF LEVEL 4

(11020304)

3 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

281Q1N2003

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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. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. 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 answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 … transport services generally transport one or few people at a time.

A Contract
B Common
C Private carrier
D Private

1.2 … costs include costs or activities that stay the same for a certain project.

A Fixed indirect
B Production
C Administrative
D Fixed direct

1.3 The number of passengers or amount of goods that can be transported:

A Intermodal
B Modal
C Bottlenecks
D Capacity

1.4 Goods or products being carried as freight:

A Networks
B Technology
C Capital
D Commodity

1.5 Central feature in intermodal transport:

A Safety
B Efficiency
C Transport mode
D Shipping containers

(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 Transaction costs include the movement of passengers or goods with costs such as legal fees and insurance.

2.2 Demand refers to the amount of goods and services that suppliers plan to make available to a specific market over a specified period.

2.3 Examples of elastic goods and services include furniture and motor vehicles.

2.4 A limitation of water transport is slow accessibility.

2.5 Walking is done by commuters who travel from rural areas to the cities in which they work.

(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	Type of commodity	A	peak demand
3.2	Quantity of goods that companies can sell at a certain price	B	traffic calming
3.3	Higher demand for transport services	C	traffic safety
3.4	Traffic management strategy that reduces the speed of vehicles travelling in urban areas	D	supply
3.5	Quantity that represents and compares the interaction of two different parameters	E	containers
		F	rate

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

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

4.1 … include annual registration fees and the cost of tyres.

4.2 … is the price at which transport service providers are willing to sell their services at a profit and transport consumers are willing to pay for the transport service.

4.3 … is the function that considers all relevant factors that have an influence on the price of transport.

4.4 … is the price that the driver of motor vehicles pays for using a certain road, highway or area.

4.5 A … is a group or a person with a strong interest in a project and its operation.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Define the term *fixed costs*. (2)

5.2 Explain THREE types of fixed costs in the transport industry. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 Differentiate between *direct costs* and *indirect costs* in the transport industry and give ONE example of each. (3 + 3) (6)

5.4 List SIX conditions affecting transport costs. (6)

5.5 Explain THREE main forms of regulations that influence the structures and entities when rates are determined. (3 × 2) (6)

[26]

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QUESTION 6

Read the extract below and answer the questions.

A transport service provider's existence and livelihood depend on a demand for the services it provides. There are some factors affecting demand that transport service operators cannot influence, while there are others that transport service providers can influence.

6.1 State FOUR transport demand patterns that transport service providers cannot influence. (4)

6.2 Differentiate between s*ocial costs*, *external costs* and *internal costs*. (3 × 2) (6)

6.3 Discuss TWO major categories of transport supply. (2 × 3) (6)

6.4 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Transport supply is largely influenced by bottlenecks which delay services, increase transport costs and influence the choice of transport mode. A bad storm or road accident may also cause bottlenecks in the transport network.

[Source: *www.arrivealive.co.za*]

6.4.1 Define the term *bottleneck* in terms of a transport context. (2)

6.4.2 Name and explain THREE major bottlenecks in transport. (3 × 3) (9)

[27]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Explain each of the following transport-management strategies and give ONE example of each:

7.1.1 Improving public transport (2 × 2) (4)

7.1.2 Enhancing pedestrian areas (2 × 2) (4)

7.2 List SIX organisations that regulate international trade. (6)

7.3 Explain TWO aims of the International Maritime Organisation. (2 × 2) (4)

7.4 Define the term *balance of trade*. (2)

7.5 What does the acronym SAMSA stand for? (1)

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7.6 Give ONE responsibility of each of the following agencies:

7.6.1 Airports Company South Africa (ACSA)

7.6.2 Road Accident Fund (RAF) 

7.6.3 South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)

(3 × 2) (6)
[27]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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