



HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL

Grade 11

ECONOMICS P2

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150
TIME: 2 Hours

EXAMINER: Mr B. Moffatt
MODERATOR: Mrs C. Edy

This Paper Consists of 12 Pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer FOUR questions as follows in the ANSWER BOOK:
 - SECTION A: COMPULSORY
 - SECTION B: Answer TWO of the THREE questions.
 - SECTION C: Answer ONE of the TWO questions.
2. Answer only the required number of questions.
3. Answers more than the required number will NOT be marked.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write the question number above each answer.
6. Leave at least ONE line between subsections of each question.
7. Read the questions carefully and start EACH question on a new page.
8. Answer the questions in full sentences and ensure that the format, content and context of your responses comply with the cognitive requirements of the questions.
9. Use only blue or black ink.
10. You may use a non-programmable pocket calculator.
11. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

30 MARKS

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 number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9 D.

1.1.1 Artificial monopolies are formed when:

- A) One business can supply the whole market more cheaply
- B) High start-up costs discourage new firms
- C) Patents or licenses block new competitors
- D) Government provides subsidies

1.1.2 Inflation is...

- A) Only an issue in poorer countries
- B) Only an issue in wealthier countries
- C) A sustained increase in the general price level
- D) An increase in the price level for a short period of time

1.1.3 The **minimum** earnings that will prevent the entrepreneur from leaving the market.

- A) Economic Profit
- B) Economic Loss
- C) Normal Profit
- D) Gross Profit

1.1.4 A change in quantity demanded as a result of a change in income is known as

- A) Price elasticity
- B) Supply elasticity
- C) Cross elasticity
- D) Income elasticity

1.1.5 International trade and agreements are facilitated by:

- A) United Nations
- B) World Bank
- C) World Trade Organisation
- D) International Monetary Fund

1.1.6 Which one of the following is linked to air pollution?

- A) Malnutrition
- B) Eye and throat irritation
- C) Waterborne diseases
- D) Soil erosion

1.1.7 What happens when environmental resources are provided at zero cost?

- A) They are conserved
- B) They are overused
- C) They become private goods
- D) They lose their scarcity

1.1.8 Which of the following is generally a feature of the “Global North”?

- A) Strong economies and advanced technology
- B) High poverty rates and low literacy
- C) Low industrialisation and dependence on agriculture
- D) Limited access to healthcare

(8x2=16)

- 1.2. Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	Column A		Column B
1.2.1	Marginal Utility	A	When the government uses laws and regulations to protect environment
1.2.2	Normal Good	B	The value of the next best alternative given up.
1.2.3	Cross Elasticity	C	An international agreement where countries committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions
1.2.4	Implicit Costs	D	A good where demand increases when people's income increases.
1.2.5	Soil Erosion	E	how the demand for one good change when the price of another good changes
1.2.6	Carbon Dioxide	F	Wearing away of the top layer of soil by wind, water, or human activity.
1.2.7	Kyoto Protocol	G	Extra satisfaction or benefit a person gets from consuming one more unit
1.2.8	Command and control	H	Value of time or resources that could have been used elsewhere.
		I	Greenhouse gas released when fossil fuels are burned

(8x1=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. NO abbreviations or acronyms will be accepted.

- 1.3.1 A type of monopoly where development costs are too high and competitors cannot enter the market.
- 1.3.2 Additional revenue from selling an additional unit.
- 1.3.3 The degree of elasticity where price increases, no change will occur in quantity supplied.
- 1.3.4 The concept that highlights the differences between developed and developing nations.

1.3.5 Newly qualified graduates migrate to developed countries for better paying jobs.

1.3.6 Large company that operates in more than one country, with offices, factories, or branches in different parts of the world.

(6x1=6)

Total Section A: 30 Marks

SECTION B:

Answer any TWO of the THREE questions.

QUESTION 2: MICROECONOMICS

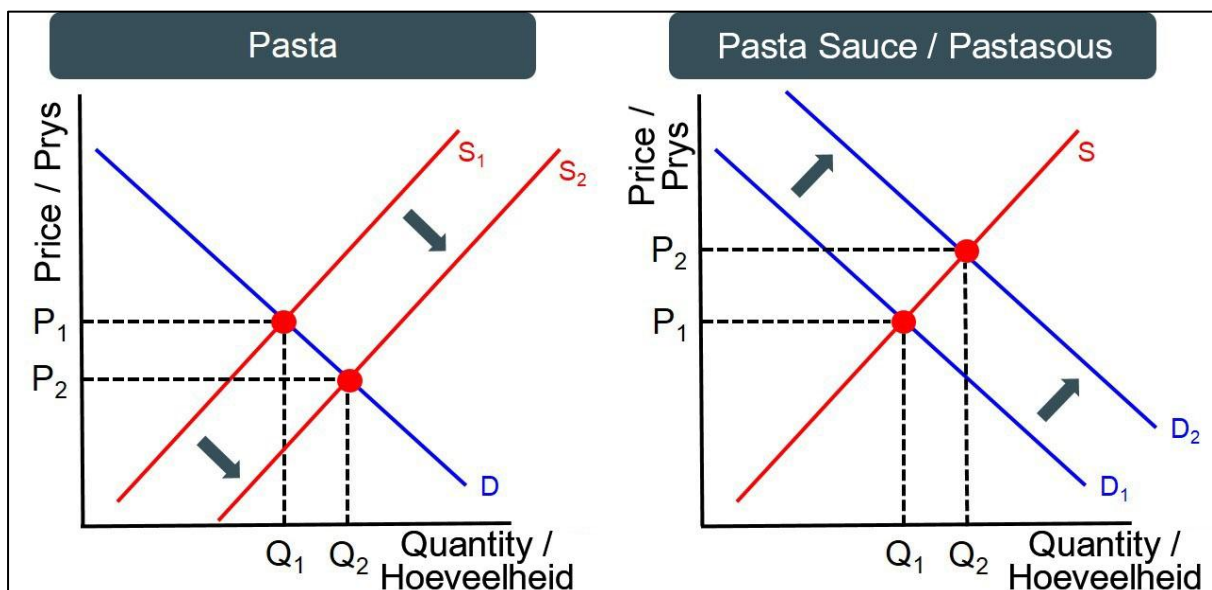
40 MARKS

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Name TWO examples of variable costs. (2)

2.1.2 Why is the demand curve for the monopoly downward sloping? (2)

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



2.2.1 What is the relationship between the products in the diagram? (2)

2.2.2 Describe the term *market*. (2)

2.2.3 Explain the type of elasticity that is associated with the products in the diagram. (2)

- 2.2.4 Describe how businesses may use the information in the diagram above to market their products. (4)
- 2.3 Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

The Power of Few in South Africa's Food Industry

In South Africa's food value chain, a few big companies dominate almost every stage, from seed to store. This concentration often leads to higher prices. For example, the Competition Commission found collusion in the bread and cereals industry, which pushed prices up. A 2016 World Bank report showed that cartels made some food prices 20%–40% higher.

Big food companies argue that their size allows them to cut costs and offer lower prices. Their dominance began under apartheid, and even after deregulation in 1994, it has remained hard for smaller competitors to enter the market.

Source: Adapted from Mail & Guardian

- 2.3.1 Identify the phrase from the extract that defines what an oligopoly market is. (1)
- 2.3.2 Identify the effect of oligopolies on food prices. (1)
- 2.3.3 Describe the term *collusion*. (2)
- 2.3.4 Explain mutual dependence amongst firms in this market structure. (2)
- 2.3.5 Explain price determination in perfect markets. (4)
- 2.4 Compare and contrast Perfect competition and the Monopoly in terms of market entry and price control. (8)
- 2.5 In which way would knowledge of price elasticity of demand support an entrepreneur to decide if he/she must adjust price levels? (8)

[40]

QUESTION 3: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES

40 MARKS

3.1 Answer the following questions.

3.1.1 Name any TWO members of BRICS+. (2)

3.1.2 How does granting of property rights ensure sustainability? (2)

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



3.2.1 Identify ONE problem associated with globalisation visible in the cartoon. (1)

3.2.2 What is the link between globalisation and the COVID19 pandemic? (1)

3.2.3 Describe the concept *free trade*. (2)

3.2.4 How does globalisation increase inequality? (2)

3.2.5 How can free trade benefit the economy? (4)

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



- 3.3.1 Identify TWO activities that you may NOT do at Steenbras Nature Reserve. (2)
- 3.3.2 Describe the term *conservation*. (2)
- 3.3.3 How can technology assist in conservation of the environment? (2)
- 3.3.4 How does the government balance conservation and tourism? (4)
- 3.4 Discuss *subsidies* and *marketable permits* as a measure to ensure sustainability. (8)
- 3.5 Evaluate the negative effects of globalisation on developing countries like South Africa. (8)

[40]

QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES

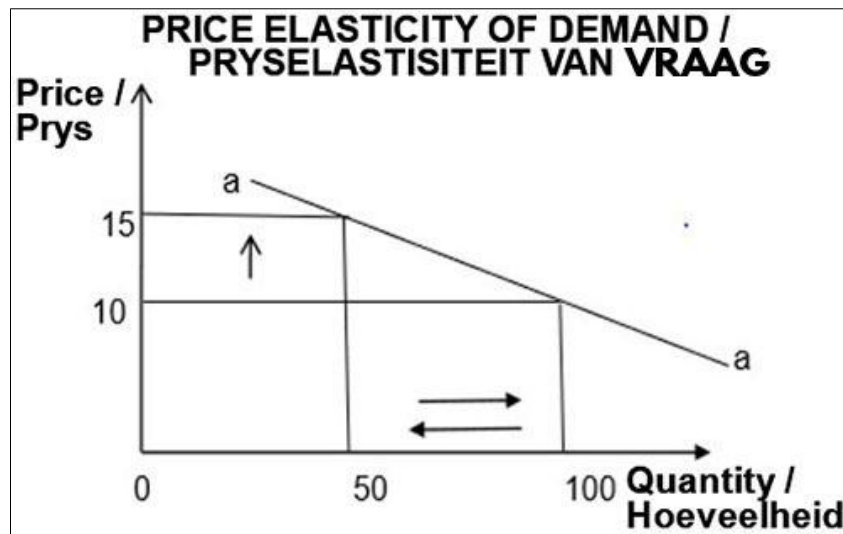
40 MARKS

4.1 Answer the following questions.

4.1.1 List any TWO goods that may be considered perfectly inelastic. (2)

4.1.2 Why is collusion not possible in a perfect market? (2)

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



4.2.1 Provide an appropriate label for the curve labelled aa. (1)

4.2.2 What is the quantity demanded when the price is R10. (1)

4.2.3 Describe the term price elasticity of demand. (2)

4.2.4 Explain the price elasticity of a luxury good. (2)

4.2.5 Use the information on the graph to calculate the elasticity and indicate the type/ degree of elasticity. Show all calculations. (4)

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

ECONOMIC INTERGRATION IS NEEDED

Africa's economy has grown strongly over the past decade, even during global crises. However, this growth has not reduced poverty much and has not created enough jobs. The growth has also not been inclusive for everyone. Challenges such as low trade between African countries, poor integration, and weak infrastructure limit Africa's global competitiveness and efforts to fight poverty. To move forward, Africa needs to focus more on integration, trade between its countries, and better infrastructure. Progress has been made, but more still needs to be done.

Source: <https://au.int/en/auc/priorities/economic-integration>

- 4.3.1 Why has growth been slow in Africa? (1)
- 4.3.2 Name ONE member country of SADC. (1)
- 4.3.3 Describe the term *economic integration*. (2)
- 4.3.4 Discuss ONE social cost of globalisation. (2)
- 4.3.5 How can infrastructure boost Africa's continental economic growth?(4)
- 4.4 Differentiate between *Comparative* and *Absolute* advantage of free trade. (8)
- 4.5 With the aid of an average cost curve, explain Economies and Diseconomies of scale. (8)
- [40]

Total Section B: 80 marks

SECTION C: Answer any ONE of the TWO questions

You will be assessed as follows:

STRUCTURE OF ESSAY	MARK ALLOCATION
Introduction	Max 2
Body Main part: Discuss in detail / In-depth discussion / Examine / Critically discuss / Analyse / Compare / Evaluate / Distinguish / Differentiate / Explain / Assess / Debate	Max. 26
Additional part: Give own opinion / Critically discuss / Evaluate / Critically evaluate / Draw a graph and explain / Use the graph given and explain / Complete the given graph / Calculate / Deduce / Compare / Explain / Distinguish / Interpret / Briefly debate / How? / Suggest	Max. 10
Conclusion	Max 2.

Question 5:

40 MARKS

<u>Main Part</u> Discuss in detail the characteristics of monopolistic competition.	(26)
<u>Additional Part:</u> How does branding, loyalty and non-price competition play a key role in this market structure?	(10)

Question 6:

40 MARKS

<u>Main Part</u> Discuss in detail any FIVE environmental problems affecting the environment.	(26)
<u>Additional Part:</u> How can businesses assist in ensuring environmental sustainability?	(10)

Total Section C: 40 Marks

Grand Total: 150 Marks

ECONOMICS
GRADE 11 PAPER 1
Marking Guidelines
2025 TERM 4
MARKS: 150

1.1 (Note to marker: if the learner provides more than one answer, the mark may not be awarded)

- 1.1.1 C✓✓
- 1.1.2 C✓✓
- 1.1.3 C✓✓
- 1.1.4 D✓✓
- 1.1.5 C✓✓
- 1.1.6 B✓✓
- 1.1.7 B✓✓
- 1.1.8 A✓✓

(8X2=16)

1.2 (Note to marker: if the learner provides more than one answer, the mark may not be awarded)

- 1.2.1 G✓
- 1.2.2 D✓
- 1.2.3 E✓
- 1.2.4 H✓
- 1.2.5 F✓
- 1.2.6 I✓
- 1.2.7 C✓
- 1.2.8 A✓

(8X1=8)

1.3 (Note to marker: No abbreviations may be accepted)

- 1.3.1 Natural Monopoly✓
- 1.3.2 Marginal Revenue✓
- 1.3.3 Perfectly inelastic ✓
- 1.3.4 North / South Divide✓
- 1.3.5 Brain Drain✓
- 1.3.6 Multinational Corporation✓

(6x1=6)

Total Section A:30 marks

SECTION B:

Answer any TWO of the THREE questions.

QUESTION 2: MICROECONOMICS

40 MARKS

2.1 Answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Name TWO examples of variable costs. (2)

Raw materials ✓

Wages ✓

Water✓ and Electricity✓

2.1.2 Why is the demand curve for the monopoly downward sloping? (2)

The monopolist must lower the price to sell more units ✓✓

Accept any other relevant correct response

2.2.1 Provide another example of two products which may be considered complementary. (2)

Complements✓✓

2.2.2 Describe the term *market*. (2)

A market is a place (physical or virtual) where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services✓✓

2.2.3 Explain the type of elasticity associated with the products in the diagram. (2)

Cross elasticity of demand when the price of one good decreases, the demand for its complement increases✓✓

2.2.4 Describe how businesses may use the information in the diagram above to market their products. (4)

By identifying complimentary products businesses can market them together e.g. strawberries and cream✓✓

Businesses can make decisions on what products to stock or discontinue based on their needs✓✓

- 2.3.1 Identify the phrase from the extract that defines an oligopoly market. (1)
a few big companies dominate ✓
- 2.3.2 Identify the effect of oligopolies on food prices. (1)
Higher Prices ✓
- 2.3.3 Describe the term *collusion*. (2)
Where firms work together to increase prices/ fix prices ✓✓
Accept any other relevant correct response
- 2.3.4 Explain mutual dependence amongst firms in this market structure. (2)
Each firm considers the actions of rivals before making decisions because the behaviour of one affects the others ✓✓
Accept any other relevant correct response
- 2.3.5 Explain price determination in perfect markets. (4)
- In a perfectly competitive market, the price is determined by the intersection of market demand and market supply, a process where the forces of supply and demand set an equilibrium price.
 - Individual firms are "price takers," meaning they must accept this market price and cannot influence it because they are small and sell identical products.
 - The individual firm then decides its output quantity based on that fixed market price, selling at a price higher than the market price would lead to zero sales, and a price lower would lead to no profit ✓
- 2.4 Compare and contrast Perfect competition and the Monopoly in terms of market entry and price control. (8)
Market Entry (max 4)
- Perfect Competition:
 - New firms can easily enter when profits exist and leave during losses. ✓✓
 - Monopoly:
 - High barriers to entry (patents, government licenses, high costs, exclusive resources). ✓✓

Price Control (max 4)

- Perfect Competition:
 - Firms are price takers.
 - Prices are set by supply and demand in the market. No individual firm can influence the price. ✓✓
- Monopoly:
 - Firm is a price maker.
 - Can set and influence the price by controlling supply.
However, still limited by consumer demand ✓✓

Max 4 for listing

- 2.5 In which way would knowledge of price elasticity of demand support an entrepreneur to decide if he must adjust the profit levels? (8)

If demand is elastic: lowering price will increase total revenue ✓✓

If demand is inelastic: increasing price will increase total revenue ✓✓

Helps entrepreneur set correct pricing strategy ✓✓

Ensures profit levels are maximised and losses avoided ✓✓

Accept any other relevant correct response

Max 2 for listing

[40]

QUESTION 3: CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES

40 MARKS

- 3.1 Answer the following questions.

- 3.1.1 Name any TWO members of BRICS+ (2)

Russia✓, India✓, China✓, Brazil✓, South Africa✓, Egypt, ✓ Ethiopia✓, Iran✓, Saudi Arabia✓, UAE✓

- 3.1.2 How does granting of property rights ensure sustainability? (2)

Granting property rights ensures people take care of resources ✓✓

Ownership encourages responsibility and prevents overuse ✓✓

Accept any other relevant correct response

- 3.2.1 Identify ONE problem associated with globalisation from the cartoon. (1)
Financial crisis✓
Diseases spreading✓
US-China Trade War✓
- 3.2.2 What is the link between globalisation and the COVID19 pandemic? (1)
spread COVID-19 faster✓
- 3.2.3 Describe the concept *free trade*. (2)
Trade without barriers such as tariffs, quotas or subsidies✓✓
- 3.2.4 How does globalisation increase inequality? (2)
Increases inequality because rich countries/firms benefit more than poor ones/ developed nations exploit developing nations. ✓✓
- 3.2.5 How can free trade benefit the economy? (4)
Access to larger markets which can increase GDP✓✓
Greater efficiency and specialisation and mass production✓✓
Promotes competition and innovation and results in efficiency of markets✓✓
Increase efficiency results in productive and allocative efficiencies✓✓
Accept any other relevant correct response
Max 2 for listing
- 3.3.1 Identify TWO activities that you may NOT do at Steenbras Nature Reserve. (2)
No fires✓
No drinking✓
No sleeping/ staying overnight✓
No animals✓
No feeding the wildlife✓
Any two

- 3.3.2 Describe the term *conservation*. (2)
The careful use, protection, and management of natural resources so that they last for future generations. ✓✓
- 3.3.3 How can technology assist in conservation of the environment? (2)
Technology helps through recycling, renewable energy, pollution control ✓✓
Accept any other relevant correct response
- 3.3.4 How does the government balance conservation and tourism? (4)
enforcing strict environmental regulations while still allowing controlled access to natural areas. ✓✓
Charging an environmental tax to tourists to recover the social cost. ✓✓
Educating tourists while they are in natural areas such as the aquarium or nature reserves ✓✓
Max 2 for listing
Accept any other relevant correct response
- 3.4 Discuss *subsidies* and *marketable permits* as a measure to ensure sustainability. (8)
Subsidies (4 marks)
Subsidies reduce costs and encourage firms to use eco-friendly methods. ✓✓
Such as a Subsidy for renewable energy ✓✓
Marketable permits (4 marks)
government issues pollution rights/limits ✓✓
Firms can trade these permits, creating incentives to reduce pollution ✓✓
Accept any other relevant correct response
Max 4 for listing

- 3.5 Evaluate the negative effects of globalisation on developing countries. (8)

Developing countries may rely heavily on developed economies for markets, capital, and technology. ✓✓

Brain drain: Skilled workers may migrate to developed countries in search of better opportunities, weakening local economies. ✓✓

Local traditions and products are often replaced by global consumer culture, reducing cultural identity. ✓✓

Local industries often cannot compete with cheaper imports ✓✓

Dumping of products by developed countries ✓✓

Max 2 for listing

Accept any other relevant correct response

[40]

QUESTION 4: MICROECONOMICS AND CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC ISSUES

40 MARKS

- 4.1 Answer the following questions.

- 4.1.1 List any TWO goods that may be considered perfectly inelastic. (2)

Medication ✓

Cigarettes / any habit forming/ addictive good. ✓

Accept any other relevant correct response

- 4.1.2 Why is collusion not possible in a perfect market? (2)

Collusion not possible because there are many small firms and products are identical. ✓✓

Accept any other relevant correct response

- 4.2 Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

- 4.2.1 Provide an appropriate label for the curve labelled aa. (1)

Demand ✓

- 4.2.2 What is the quantity demanded when the price is R10. (1)

100 units ✓

- 4.2.3 Describe the term price elasticity of demand. (2)

Measures responsiveness of quantity demanded to changes in price ✓✓

4.2.4 Explain the price elasticity of a luxury good. (2)

Highly elastic/ elastic demand, when price increases, demand will drop. ✓✓

Accept any other relevant correct response

4.2.5 Use the information on the graph to calculate the elasticity and indicate the type/ degree of elasticity. Show all calculations. (4)

$$\frac{66.7\checkmark}{40\checkmark} = 1.67\checkmark \text{ elastic good}\checkmark$$

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

4.3.1 Why has growth been slow in Africa? (1)

low trade between African countries, ✓

poor integration, ✓

weak infrastructure✓

Any ONE

4.3.2 Name ONE member country of SADC. (1)

South Africa✓

Namibia✓

Zimbabwe✓

Botswana ✓

Lesotho

Any ONE

4.3.3 Describe the term *economic integration*. (2)

Cooperation/trade agreements among countries to reduce barriers and increase trade✓✓

4.3.4 Discuss ONE social cost of globalisation. (2)

loss of cultural identity, where local traditions, languages and customs are replaced by dominant global cultures✓✓

Increase in human trafficking and drug trafficking✓✓

Accept any relevant correct response

4.3.5 How can infrastructure boost Africa's continental economic growth? (4)

Improving transport and trade. ✓✓

Connecting markets. ✓✓

Attracting investment. ✓✓

Reducing costs of doing business ✓✓

4.4 Differentiate between *Comparative* and *Absolute* advantage of free trade. (8)

Absolute advantage = ability to produce more with fewer resources ✓✓

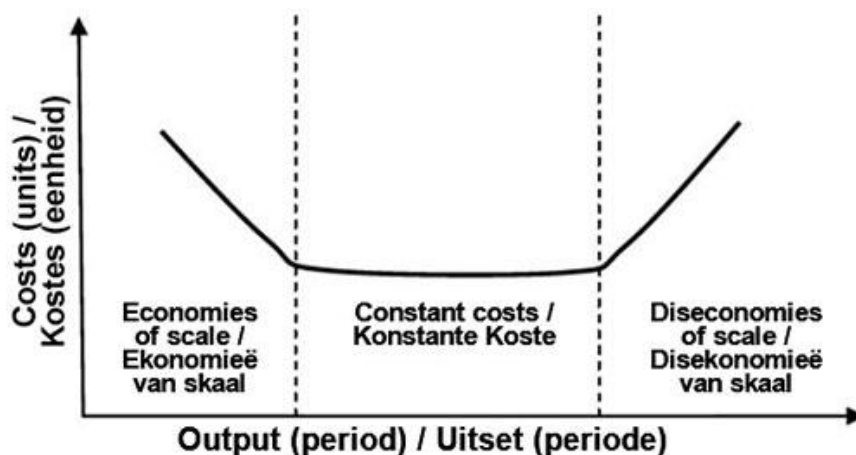
Comparative advantage = ability to produce at a lower opportunity cost ✓✓

Countries should specialise in goods where they have comparative advantage ✓✓

Both lead to gains from trade ✓✓

Max 4 for listing

4.5 With the aid of an average cost curve, explain Economies and Diseconomies of scale. (8)



Graph: (4 marks)

1 mark for correct shape of average cost curve ✓

1 mark for labelling economies of scale ✓

1 mark for labelling diseconomies of scale ✓

1 mark for both axes

Explanation 4 marks

long-run average total cost declines as output increases, it is said to be economies of scale ✓✓

cost per unit falls as output increase ✓✓

when long-term total cost rises as output increases, there are said to be diseconomies of scale ✓✓

costs rise when firm becomes too large, and unit costs increase as production increases ✓✓

[40]

Total Section B: 80 marks

Total Section C: 40 Marks

Grand Total: 150 Marks

Question 5:

40 MARKS

Main Part

Discuss in detail the characteristics of monopolistic competition. (26)

INTRODUCTION

Monopolistic competition is a market structure which combines certain features of monopoly and perfect competition. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct introduction) (Max.2)

Main Part

Nature of product ✓

The product is differentiated (heterogeneous products) and Products are similar but not identical. ✓✓

They satisfy the same consumer needs. ✓✓

e.g. shoes, men's clothing, women's clothing, etc. ✓✓

Products may be offered in different ways based on the desires of sellers ✓✓

Differences may be imaginary: ✓

The name of the product differs but ingredients are the same, e.g. medicines. ✓✓

Sometimes only the service of the seller differs from the others. ✓✓

Difference in packaging: ✓

Only the packaging makes the difference. e.g. sugar and salt ✓✓

Because of product differentiation the demand and supply curve is not the same as under perfect competition. ✓✓

Control over price ✓

A single equilibrium for a single product cannot be determined, because a range of prices will apply. ✓✓

The business has little control over the prices of products. ✓✓

The differences in products between suppliers makes individual suppliers able to charge different prices. ✓✓

(Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for mere listing of facts/examples)

Additional Part:

How does branding, loyalty and non-price competition play a key role in this market structure? (10)

Branding:

Firms create strong brand identities to differentiate their products, even if they are similar. ✓✓

Branding builds recognition and trust, making it harder for new firms to enter the market. ✓✓

Customer Loyalty:

Successful branding leads to repeat customers who prefer a certain product or company. ✓✓

Loyalty reduces the likelihood of consumers switching to competitors, even if prices rise. ✓✓

Non-price competition:

Since firms avoid price wars, they compete through advertising, product quality, packaging, and innovation. ✓✓

This increases sales and market share without reducing prices. ✓✓

Examples include loyalty rewards, after-sales services, and sponsorships. ✓✓

CONCLUSION

In a monopolistic competition all businesses have a certain amount of monopolistic power which is not very strong because of the availability of substitutes. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct higher order conclusion)

(Max.2)

Question 6:

40 MARKS

Main Part

Discuss in detail any FIVE environmental problems affecting the environment (26)

INTRODUCTION

Environmental sustainability is the ability of the environment to survive its use ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant introduction)

(Max. 2)

MAIN PART

Biodiversity loss ✓

The diversity of species in the world decreases rapidly due to extinction and this is an irreversible process. ✓✓

Modern techniques such as gene transplant can help to limit the loss of species. ✓✓

United Nations' Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) prohibits trade in endangered plant and animal species. ✓✓

Monitoring and regulation of trade in endangered species is carried out using permits and quotas in South Africa. ✓✓

Chemical waste ✓

Chemical waste is toxic and their effect on an organism can be death or infertility. ✓✓

Chemical waste needs to be carefully managed to ensure that it does not leak into ground water. ✓✓

The Stockholm Protocol bans twelve of the deadliest manufactured chemicals. ✓✓

The Rotterdam Convention protects countries that lack adequate infrastructure to monitor the import of and export of dangerous chemicals. ✓✓

Hazardous waste ✓

Hazardous waste is more than a chemical waste, and it includes toxic metal waste such as lead. ✓✓

Hazardous waste has a slow decomposition rate (It stays poisonous for a long time). ✓✓

Hazardous waste can endanger all life forms and the entire ecosystem. ✓✓

The Basel Convention on the control of Trans boundary Movement of Hazardous waste allows trade between countries that have signed the convention. ✓✓

Climate change ✓

A build-up of certain gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere causes the heat to be captured into the atmosphere, which leads to global warming.

Effects of climate change include change in temperature and weather patterns which may cause destruction to plant and animal inhabitants. ✓✓

The United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sets objectives to reduce greenhouse gases. ✓✓

Kyoto Protocol was signed as an agreement in which greenhouse gases emission levels for developed countries were agreed upon ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (Marks 26)

(Allocate a maximum of 8 marks for mere listing of facts/examples) (Accept other major environmental problems such as deforestation)

Additional Part:

How can businesses assist in ensuring environmental sustainability? (10)

Adopt eco-friendly production methods – use renewable energy sources like solar and wind to reduce carbon emissions. ✓✓

Green product design – manufacture products that are biodegradable, recyclable, or energy efficient. ✓✓

Water conservation – reduce water wastage in production processes and invest in water recycling systems. ✓✓

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) – fund or support environmental protection initiatives in communities. ✓✓

Green supply chains – source inputs from environmentally responsible suppliers.

Accept any relevant correct response ✓✓

CONCLUSION

The success in protecting the environment will take a united effort from consumers, businesses and governments. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct higher order conclusion) (Max. 2)

Total Section C: 40 Marks
Grand Total: 150 Marks