6. (a) (i) Define the term trade.

_____ [1]

(ii) Identify **TWO** ways that a government can intervene in trade.

1. _____ 2. _____ [2]

(b) What is the difference between visible and invisible trade?

_____

_____

_____ [1]

(c) Explain **FOUR** advantages and **ONE** problem associated with trade.

Advantages:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Problem:

1. _____ [10]

"Some countries form themselves into trading blocs in order to stimulate economic growth among member countries" New Caribbean Geography, Vohn Rahil.

(d) (i) Name **TWO** trading blocs:

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(ii) Explain **TWO** ways The Bahamas benefits from being a member of a trading bloc.

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____ [4]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. (a) (i) What are the main purposes of livestock farming in the Caribbean?

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

(ii) Identify the term applied to the activities involved in the rearing of livestock.

_____ [1]

(b) Explain **THREE** ways that livestock farmers control the feeding of their livestock.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____ [6]

(c) (i) Describe **THREE** problems facing the livestock farming industry in the Caribbean.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____ [6]

(ii) Propose **TWO** practices that may be implemented to improve the quality and quantity of livestock farming.

1. _____

2. _____ [2]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(d) Identify **ONE** way that the government of The Bahamas could develop its livestock farming.

_____

_____ [1]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. (a) (i) Define the term 'resource'.

_____

_____ [1]

(ii) Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources. Provide **ONE** example of each.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [4]

(iii) Suggest **THREE** reasons for an increasing demand for resources.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____ [3]

(b) (i) "Through sustainable development the earth's resources can be protected." Define the term 'sustainable development.'

_____

_____

_____ [2]

LIVEWORKSHEETS