

economicand management sciences

GRADE

ACTIVITIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

| NAME | | | |
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| | | | |
| CLASS | | | |

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History of Money CONTENT AREA: THE ECONOMY



Money

| Write down anot | ther saying that | focuses on | money in th | ie space p | orovided |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| below: | | | | | |

| Can you find a Bible verse that speaks of money / posessions? | |
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Game: Money songs

Let us play a game - listen to the following songs that will be played to you and see if you can match the name of the song to the singer:

| Name of songs | Singer | | | |
|--|--------|--------------|----|--|
| Mo Money Mo Problems | a. | Travis McCoy | | |
| Money, money, money must be funnyin a rich man's world | b. | Gwen Stefani | | |
| Can't buy me love "don't care too much for money, money can't buy me love" | C. | The Beatles | | |
| Ka-ching | d. | Lucas Maree | | |
| Ek sou kon doen met 'n miljoen | e. | Shania Twain | | |
| Billionaire | f. | Pink Floyd | | |
| Rich Girl | g. | ABBA | | |
| Money | h. | B.I.G | | |
| Money certainly seems to make the world go roo | und. | | | |
| Do you agree? | Yes | | No | |
| | | | | |
| Why do you think this saying is used so often? | | | | |
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Traditional societies

Find a picture of the Khoi-San (hunter-gatherers) and paste it in the space provided below:





Dictionary work - new words

Use a dictionary to complete the table below:

| Subsistence farming: | | | |
|--|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Production: | | | |
| Consumption: | | | |
| Distribution: | | | |
| Complete the table | by comr | paring subsistence farming with com | mercial (modern day) farming |
| Criteria Criteria | by comp | Subsistence farming | Commercial farming |
| Workers | | outeresterree running | |
| Amount of stock or animals farmed with | | | |
| Size of the farm | | | |
| Farming equipment | t | | |
| | | | |



| List as many examples of objects that were used for bartering as you can. | | | | | |
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Do some research to answer the following questions:

| Where does the term "Rand" come from? |
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| Why did South African 1c, 2c, and 5c coins go out of circulation? |
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| Which other coins previously, used in South Africa are also out of circulation? |
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Do some research to answer the following questions:

| Is paper money really made from paper? |
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| How can you tall the difference between real manay and falsified manay? |
| How can you tell the difference between real money and falsified money? |
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The role of money

Which currencies are used in the following countries? Find the exchange rate for their currency and the South African Rand.

| Country | | Currency | Exchange rate |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|
| America | | | |
| England | | | |
| UAE | | | |
| Australia | * * | | |
| Europe | | | |
| Which country in the v | vorld has t | he strongest currency? | |
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Mini-money project - Proudly South African

The history of South African money

Instructions:

Presentation: poster, file, or booklet format

Headings and sub-headings are essential in a neat presentation.

Information may be typed or handwritten.

Always translate the information into your own words.

Use pictures to illustrate some of the points below.

Bibliography required.

Information

| Do research in your school's IT centre or at home to find information on the following: | | | | | |
|---|------|--|--|--|--|
| Which currency was used in South Africa before Rand and Cents? | (2) | | | | |
| When and why were Rands and Cents introduced in South Africa? | (3) | | | | |
| Where did the "Rand" name originate from? | (3) | | | | |
| List all the coins ever used in South Africa. | (5) | | | | |
| Using pictures, list all the banknotes ever used in South Africa using pictures. | (4) | | | | |
| Which pictures were previously used on banknotes and which are being used on the current banknotes? | (3) | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Information - use the mark allocation as specified above | (15) | | | | |
| Layout | (4) | | | | |
| Presentation | (5) | | | | |
| Pictures | (4) | | | | |
| Bibliography | (2) | | | | |
| TOTAL | (35) | | | | |

| RUBRIC: EMS PROJECT - THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICAN MONEY | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----|
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| ormation | | | | | | |
| irrency eviously used SA | | | | | | |
| nen and why ere Rands and ents introduced SA? | | | | | | |
| nere did the me "Rand" ginate from? | | | | | | |
| SA coins ever ed | | | | | | |
| SA banknotes er used | | | | | | |
| ctures on d and new nknotes | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sub-total | /20 |
| yout | | | | | | |
| eading, sub- adings and ctures are early and atly structured d set out | | Excellent | Good | Fair | Needs im- provement | |
| esentation: eneral pression and atness | Very impressive (extra effort) | Neat, well done | Satisfactory | Needs im- provement | | |
| ctures: nount and evance of ctures | | Relevant pictures for most of the questions | Fair amount of relevant pictures | Few relevant pictures | Insufficient amount of pictures | |
| oliography | | | | Clearly specified | General website (not specific) | |
| | | | | | Total | /35 |
| atness ctures: nount and evance of ctures | | pictures for most of the | of relevant | pictures | amount of pictures General website (not specific | c) |

The Economy CONTENT AREA: THE ECONOMY



Divide into groups of 5 and brainstorm the following scenario. You will be dropped off on a remote tropical island for a month. Apart from the rich plant life the only other living creatures are small animals. It often rains on tropical islands, but in general the temperatures are warm. Your group may choose one of the following things to take with you:

- · Lighter
- Tent
- 5 litre water bottle

- Knife
- Compass

Discuss the following in your groups:

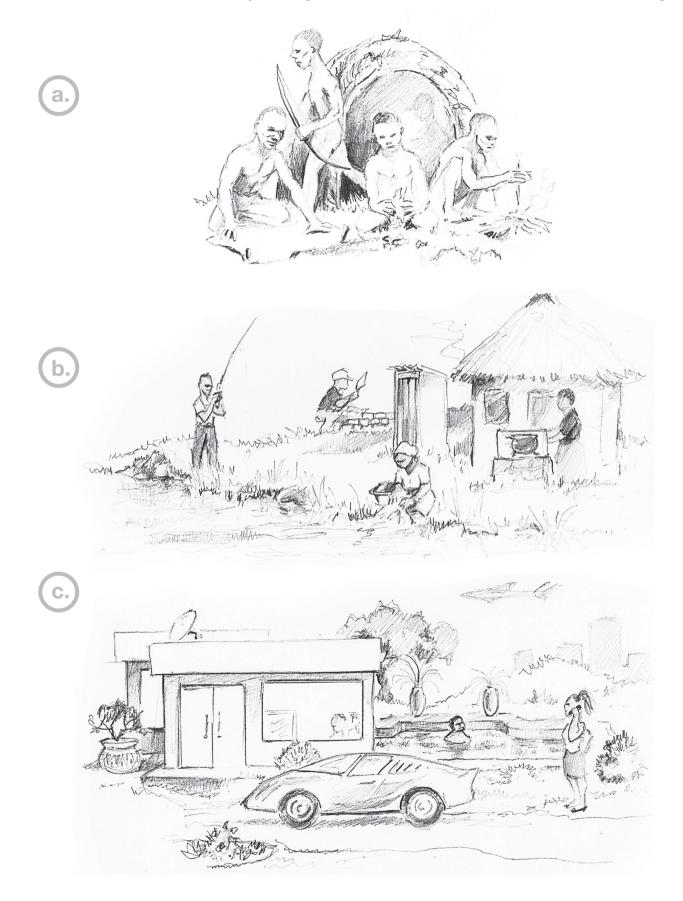
- 1. Which item would you choose and why?
- 2. Discuss why you will not choose the other items.
- 3. What is the first thing that you will do on the island?
- 4. Make a list of other important things that you will do in order to survive for a month.

Report back and listen carefully to each group's ideas and comment on these.



Compare lifestyles

Compare the following pictures illustrating three types of lifestyles. Complete the table by making a tick in the column if their basic needs are being met.



| | a. San people | b. Rural family | c. Urban family |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Basic survival needs | | | |
| Air | | | |
| Shelter | | | |
| Food | | | |
| Drinks (water) | | | |
| Clothing | | | |
| Other needs | | | |
| Safety and security | | | |
| Health care | | | |
| Transport | | | |
| Education | | | |
| Water and electricity | | | |
| Communication (interaction with other people) | | | |
| Recreation (sport or relaxing) | | | |
| Cultural or religious needs | | | |

| Imagine that you have just won the national lottery. After you have bought all the things that you need, make a list of five things that you would like have. |
|---|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| |



List first world and third world countries in the world.

| First World Countries | Second World Countries | Third World Countries |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
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Word search

1. Find the needs and wants in the word search below. Circle the needs in one colour and the wants in a different colour.

| В | S | F | R | В | N | Р | W | В | I | С | Υ | С | L | Е |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | Α | W | М | F | М | Е | D | I | С | I | N | Е | N | Т |
| L | Q | Е | Α | D | S | N | J | Н | N | G | Е | D | Υ | Α |
| L | W | В | G | Т | Α | V | N | Z | С | Α | Е | U | W | Q |
| Α | Q | Α | Α | R | Е | F | С | V | Р | 0 | R | С | Н | Е |
| В | Q | Χ | Z | Α | D | V | L | Χ | V | Α | Е | Α | I | Р |
| 0 | Α | В | l | N | С | Χ | 0 | V | J | S | Е | Т | Α | R |
| N | R | 0 | N | S | l | V | Т | W | E | Н | L | I | 0 | S |
| G | 0 | Χ | Е | Р | V | K | Н | В | W | Е | D | 0 | С | W |
| Α | Е | U | S | 0 | V | В | Е | D | Е | L | S | N | V | Е |
| S | F | L | С | R | W | U | S | S | L | Т | V | Υ | U | Е |
| Р | Т | С | Q | Т | V | Т | Υ | С | L | Е | N | W | М | Т |
| U | R | W | V | U | Е | W | Α | Т | E | R | J | I | Р | S |
| Z | Χ | V | Υ | U | I | Е | R | S | R | Q | U | L | F | Χ |
| Т | R | Α | V | Е | L | I | N | G | Υ | D | G | F | 0 | W |



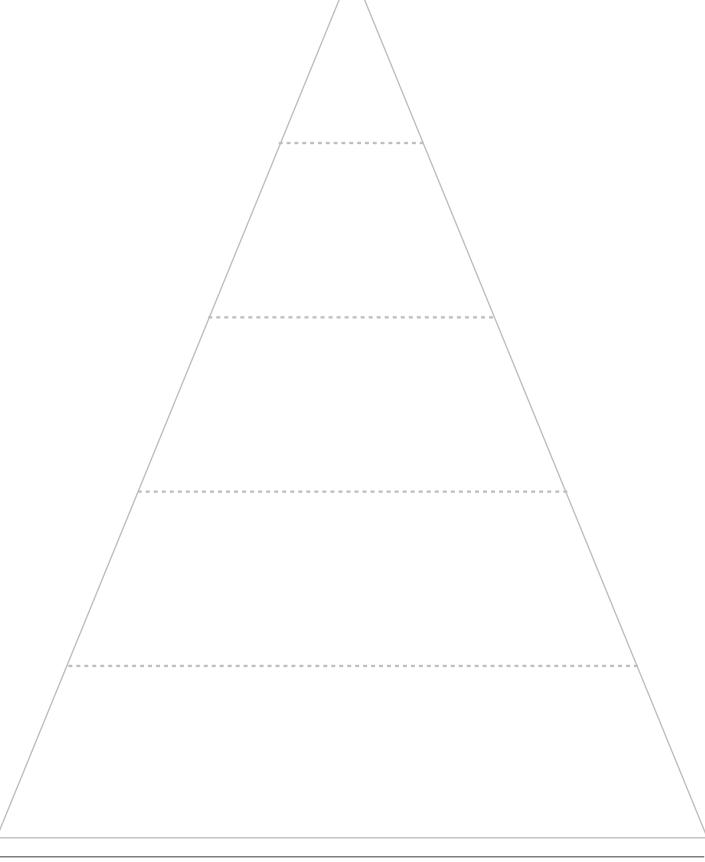
Look at the pictures and decide whether it illustrates a primary (basic) need or a secondary (luxury) need. Circle the correct answer.

| Primary need | Secondary need |
|--------------|----------------|
| Primary need | Secondary need |



ACTIVITY 2.6 Maslow's hierarchy of needs

Find pictures or draw pictures to illustrate the different levels of needs. Label each level.





Mr Smith earns R10 000 per month. Here is a list of his needs and wants.

- 1. Help him prioritise his needs and wants in order of importance (Number 1-10)
- 2. Tick in the appropriate column whether it is a need or want. (Write the amounts under the needs/wants column, and add the totals)

| Needs and wants | Cost | Prioritise | Needs | Wants |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------|-------|
| New flat screen TV | R 4 000 | | | |
| Camping weekend | R 2 000 | | | |
| Petrol | R 500 | | | |
| Medical aid | R 1 500 | | | |
| Rent for the house | R 4 000 | | | |
| Engagement ring | R 3 000 | | | |
| Clothing | R 500 | | | |
| Entertainment | R 500 | | | |
| Water and electricity | R 1 000 | | | |
| Food | R 2 000 | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

| Does Mr Smith have enough money to satisfy all his needs? |
|---|
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| |
| How much money will he have left over after satisfying his needs? |
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| How can he use this left over money wisely in order to satisfy some of his wants? |
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| Another problem is that the resources required to produce the products may be scarce. In Module 4 you will learn about the production factors necessary to produce products. One of the factors is the availability of natural resources. For example, we mine coal in South Africa to make electricity (ESKOM) and to produce petrol (SASOL). This natural resource is a non-renewable resource and will eventually run out. We are therefore faced with another problem of how to satisfy the need for fuel and electricity with the limited natural resources available to us. |
| How do you think this problem can be solved? |
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Looking at the list of basic survival needs and other needs covered in activity 2, do you think the basic needs of all South African families are met?



ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO:

- · Clean, safe water
- Education
- A house
- Food
- Health care

There are many South African families whose basic needs are not being met. A lack of education prevents a lot of people from getting a job that will earn enough income, which in turn will help them to buy the things they need or want.

Whose responsibility is it to help these people?

| Find out what the government is doing to meet the basic needs of all South Africans. | | | | | | |
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Find the logos for the following government services.

| Electricity | Water | Communication - Telkom |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Safety and security - the police | Department of Education | Broadcasting service - SABC |
| Postal services - Post Office | Transport - Spoornet | Transport - South African Airways |
| Rubbish removal - Pikitup | SPCA | The SA Roads Agency SANRAL |

ACTIVITY 2.10 Crossword puzzle

Do some research, then complete the crossword puzzle to find out exactly where the government gets money from in order to provide the necessary service to households and businesses.

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|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|--|
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| Α | C | R | O | S | S | |
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| _ | v | | $\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathcal{U}}}$ | u | u | = |

| AC | ROSS: | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1) | Direct taxes are taxes that households and businesses pay on their i | | | | |
| | it is also referred to as income tax. | | | | |
| 2) | Indirect taxes are taxes that consumers pay to a business and not d | | | | |
| | to the government. | | | | |
| 3) | Examples of indirect taxes are itaxes paid on goods imported from | | | | |
| | foreign countries. | | | | |
| 4) | Included in the price petrol or diesel is ftax which is also an example of | | | | |
| | indirect tax. | | | | |
| 5) | When consumers buy goods or pay for services they pay V(value added tax). | | | | |
| | This type of tax is reflected on the till slip and is also an example of indirect tax. | | | | |
| DO | WN: | | | | |
| 6) | VAT makes up fpercent of consumer's purchase of goods or services. | | | | |
| 7) | Another example of indirect tax is etax paid on alcohol and cigarettes. | | | | |
| 8) | Indirect taxes are usually iin the price that the consumer pays | | | | |
| , | and is the responsibility of the business owner to pay it over to the government. | | | | |
| 9) | Some basic food items are tax fso that the poor people can afford basic | | | | |
| | healthy food. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Fir | nd out what SARS is and what the acronym stands for. | | | | |
| 1 11 | id out what of the is and what the adjoing in stailed for. | | | | |



Paste a food till slip in the open space provided and follow the instructions below:



- Underline the products that are **needs** in green, and those that are **wants** in blue. a.
- Circle the VAT amount. b.
- Highlight all the VAT free items. c.
- Make a list of all the items that are VAT free. Add examples from other learner's lists as well. d.



Needs and Wants

Complete the following table by writing down a specific product and / or service that will satisfy the following needs or wants:

| Need / want | Goods | Services |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Education | e.g. Books, Stationary, | School, After-care |
| | Bags etc. | Kumon etc. |
| Food | | |
| | | |
| Sweets | | |
| | | |
| Medicine | | |
| | | |
| Entertainment | | |
| | | |
| Holiday | | |
| | | |
| Games | | |
| | | |
| Clothing | | |
| | | |
| Transport | | |
| | | |
| Health care | | |
| | | |
| Sport and recreation | | |
| Haveban | | |
| Housing | | |
| Cafaty and acquirity | | |
| Safety and security | | |
| | | |
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Producers and consumers

Look at the following picture and identify all the producers and consumers. Discuss your findings. (Highlight producers in one colour and consumers in a different colour).



ACTIVITY 2.14

Economic cycle

Discuss the following scenario in groups:

| Many factories in Japan were destroyed due to the 2011 earthquake. One of them was supplying car and elevator components to South Africa. We could not import these parts from Japan until their factories were restored. South Africa could also not export iron ore and coal to Japan until their factories were reopened. Explain how this could have an influence on the flow of money in the economic cycle. |
|---|
| Import: (from S.A.) |
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| Export: (to Japan) |
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Read the following story and answer the questions that follow:

Mr Bean works in a factory and Mrs Bean is making clothes for people. They use the money that they are paid at the end of the month for basic needs such as water, electricity, food, clothing, telephone, transport, and rent for their house. Ben delivers newspapers for pocket money that he uses to buy school stationery. Anne does baby sitting for neighbours over weekends for pocket money. She uses this money to buy magazines.

| Answer the following questions: | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| a) When are the Bean family consumers? | | | |
| | | | |
| b) When are the Bean family producers? | | | |
| | | | |
| c) Explain how money flows in and out of the Bean household. | | | |
| IN: | | | |
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| OUT: | | | |
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| d) Draw an economic cycle illustrating the Bean family as consumers. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | d) Draw an economic cycle illustrating the Bean family as consumers. | | | |
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| e) Draw an economic cycle illustrating Mrs Bean as a producer. | | | |
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Natural resources

List the natural resources that are necessary to produce the following products.



Natural resources

Which natural resource is necessary in the following alternative methods for generating electricity:

- Nuclear power ______
- Solar electricity _______
- Wind turbines

Research one of the following in your school's IT centre.

- a. How cable theft costs Telkom billions. *OR*
- b. Laws that protect and regulate the use of natural resources and pollution in South Africa.

A class discussion on these topics will be held.

| | Renewable | Non-renewable |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Definition | | |
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| Examples | | |
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Jot down some ideas on how households and businesses can save on using electricity.

and and a second second

Businesses

CONTENT AREA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Complete the table below. Explain how the business is Types Of businesses an example of that specific type of business. Follow the example below.

| Example of business | Trading | Manufacturing | Service | Mixed |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|--|-------|
| Petrol station with a carwash and convenience store | Petrol, oil, goods from the shop | - | Pumping tyres, filling up cars, car wash, washing windows | Yes |
| Florist | | | | |
| School | | | | |
| Pet shop | | | | |
| Furniture and carpentry shop | | | | |
| Stationers | | | | |
| Party planners | | | | |
| Clothing factory that sells direct to the public | | | | |

| Example of business | Trading | Manufacturing | Service | Mixed |
|---------------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|
| Day mother | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Hairdresser | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Photographer | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Chemist with a | | | | |
| nurse | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Hotel | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Restaurants | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Gardener or | | | | |
| domestic worker | | | | |
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This is a homework activity. Find as many names of shops or businesses in your area by using magazines, shopping brochures, business cards, and so on and paste them below. Label them according to the type of business that they are. If it is a mixed business, you must state what types of businesses it is a mixture off.





Discuss and compare the two stories under the following points. Follow the example and answer the questions that follow.

| | Peter Samson | Mary Thomson |
|--|---|--|
| Proper shop or building | e.g. No, he has a small gazebo on the side of the road. | Yes, works at a school and has a proper class room |
| Regular monthly income | | |
| Holidays | | |
| Working hours | | |
| Sick leave | | |
| Other benefits | | |
| Registered business | | |
| Paying of taxes | | |
| Amount of people working in the business | | |
| Is this an example of a formal or informal business? | | |
| List your parents' occupations a | nd state whether they are formal | or informal businesses. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | no start their own businesses) regi paying taxes. Do such entreprend | |
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| How do you think such entrepreneurs will pay the people they employ in their business? |
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| Do you think all people who work in informal businesses are necessarily poor? Explain your |
| answer. |
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Discuss and list some advantages and disadvantages of formal or informal businesses.

| Formal businesses | Informal businesses |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Advantages | Advantages |
| Disadvantages | Disadvantages |



Label the following pictures as formal or informal businesses.





Courier Airline pilot Professional footballer Clerk at a bank



Read the following articles and answer the questions that follow:

Japan natural disaster creates increased demand for grape concentrate from Northern Cape

08 April 2011 by Orange River Wine Cellars - http://www.wine.co.za/news

The devastating tsunami that shook Japan on March 11 this year has resulted in an increase in this country's food imports, including grape concentrate from Orange River Cellars, in Upington.

Orange River Cellars' grape concentrate division, Orange River Concentrate Producer, is the largest supplier of concentrate in South Africa. Close to 40% of its annual production, of around ten million litres of grape concentrate, is exported to Japan where it is used as a sweetener of, amongst others, yoghurt and fruit juice. However, as a result of flood damage in the Orange River vineyard region earlier this year, the production of concentrate will not be as high as previous years.

According to Mr Altus Theron, manager of Orange River Concentrate Producer, the Japan

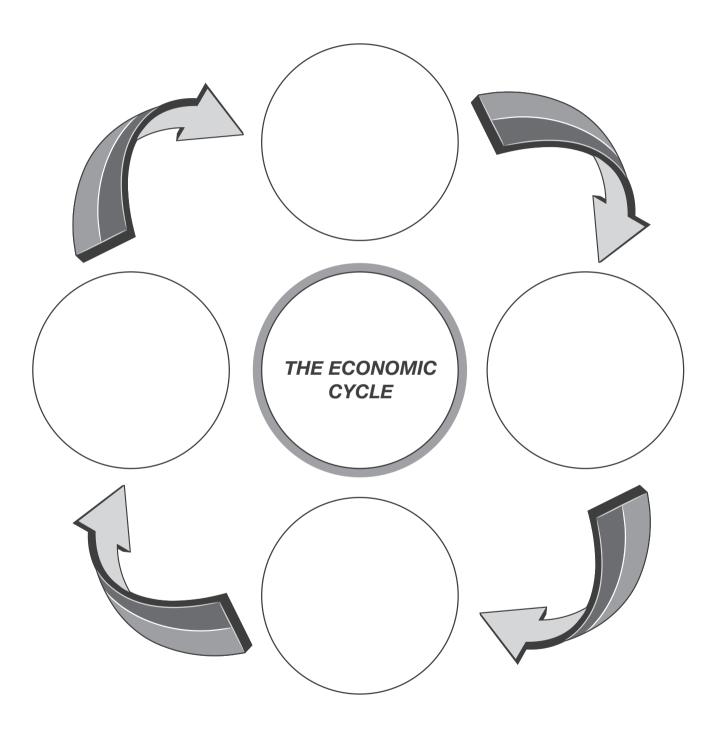
disaster has led to a significant increase in demand for grape concentrate from Upington as food suppliers in Japan struggle to fill empty shelves and provide citizens with nutritional foodstuffs and beverages.

"Concentrate exports from Orange River to Japan were initially anticipated to be 345 600 litres for April 2011 – before the tsunami disaster," says Theron." We have now been requested to increase the volume by around 66%, to 576 00 litre. Fortunately, the increase in volume still falls within the provisions of our contract with our Japanese clients and we are able to fulfil obligations to our other clients as well."

| a. | Which natural disaster hit Japan? Explain how it affected the demand for grape juice concentrate. |
|----|---|
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| b. | Which natural disaster hit the Orange River vineyard earlier in this year? Explain how it affected the supply of grape juice concentrate. |
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| | |
| C. | Japan isthe grape juice concentrate and South Africa isthe grape juice concentrate. |
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| | |
| d. | Was South Africa able to supply the increased demand from Japan? |
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| e. | Was South Africa still able to supply to their other clients as well? |
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Complete the economic cycle: f.



ACTIVITY 3.7

| a. | Which prevention program did Anglo American put in place to turn the threat of the HIV / AIDS epidemic in its workplace into a manageable situation? |
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| | |
| b. | Explain how AIDS can affect workers' ability to work. |
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| | |
| C. | Are the workers at Anglo American producers or consumers? |
| | |
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| | |
| d. | "The costs of treatment is far outweighed by the benefits that we got back" – explain the benefits that Anglo American experienced. |
| | |
| | |
| e. | Think of some personal benefits that these workers will experience from this program and list them below: |
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module

Production Process

CONTENT AREA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP



List the raw materials needed to bake a cake and briefly describe the production process:

| Raw materials | Production process | Final product |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
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Wholesalers

Answer the following questions:

| 2.1 | List a few examples of wholesalers. |
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| 2.2 | When do consumers prefer to buy from a smaller retailer instead of a wholesaler? |
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| 2.3 | What advantage is there for the consumer to buy directly from the wholesaler? |
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| 2.4 | What do you think is the biggest disadvantage about a middleman? |
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ACTIVITY 4.3 RETAILERS

Find more examples of retailers and paste pictures of them in the space provided. Label whether they are a franchise, chainstore or an individual entrepreneur.





MINI-PROJECT - Sectors of production

Decide on a product and find pictures that will illustrate all three of the sectors of production for that particular product. Give a short, relevant description of what happens in each stage of the product that you chose. Write headings and label accordingly. Use an A4 page.

| | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | |
| Description of each sector | Detailed and accurate description of all three sectors. | Good description of all three sectors. | Fair description of all of the sectors. | Lacking relevant information. | No description. |
| Pictures | Relevant pictures that illustrate exactly what happens in the sectors. | Relevant pictures for all three sectors. | Pictures, but they do not fully illustrate the different sectors. | Some pictures. | No pictures. |
| Layout and presentation | | Excellent - very neat, structured, headings. | Good – meets the basic requirements. | Fair - lacks neatness, give attention to correct layout. | No attention to neat presentation or correct layout. |
| Choice of product | | | Excellent – it is clear that it required research. Not everyday. | Ordinary, everyday example. | |
| Date due | | | | Handed in on time. | 10% of the total will be deducted for everyday that the project is late. |
| Name | | | | Yes. | No. |
| | | | | TOTAL | /15 |



Give examples of the four production factors that will be needed in a bakery business.

| PRODUCTION FACTORS | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Entrepreneurship | Labour resources |
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| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |
| Capital resources | Natural resources / raw materials |

ACTIVITY 4.5 Output

Look at some products in your house or in shops and think of ways that the packaging can be recycled. You may also search the web for answers. Write five different ways of recycling packaging.

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Use the example of a mealie plant and complete the following table:

| Input (in primary and secondary sectors) | Process (in primary and secondary sectors) | Output (tertiary sector) | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Entrepreneur: | | Finished product (list as many products as you can) | | |
| Labour: | | | | |
| Natural resources: | | | | |
| Captial resources: | | Waste products: | | |
| List names of businesses that are involved in the production and supply of mealies | | | | |

List names of businesses that are involved in the production and supply of mealies in the three sectors

| Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Farmer | KOO factory | Checkers |
| | | |
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Discuss how strikes and power failures can impact on productivity in the workplace.



Draw a mind map discussing how each of the following technologies improves business.

- Telephone / cell phones
- Computers (desk tops / laptops / tablets)
- Fax
- Radio / TV
- Printed media

- Satellites
- Banking, ATMs
- GPS
- Security systems



List some advantages and disadvantages of the use of technology in the workplace.

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------|---------------|
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Financial Literacy CONTENT AREA: FINANCIAL LITERACY



Look up the meaning of the following words in your dictionary:

| Income | |
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| Expenses | |
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| Budget | |
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List a few things and the amounts that you spend your pocket money on, on a monthly basis:

| EXPE | NSES | INCO | OME |
|------|------|------|-----|
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Listen to the song "Ka-Ching" by Shania Twain, and answer the following questions:

We live in a greedy little world-that teaches every little boy and girl
To earn as much as they can possibly-then turn around and
Spend it foolishly
We've created us a credit card mess
We spend the money that we don't possess
Our religion is to go and blow it all
So it's shoppin' every Sunday at the mall

All we ever want is more
A lot more than we had before
So take me to the nearest store

Can you hear it ring
It makes you wanna sing
It's such a beautiful thing--Ka-ching!
Lots of diamond rings
The happiness it brings
You'll live like a king
With lots of money and things

When you're broke go and get a loan
Take out another mortgage on your home
Consolidate so you can afford
To go and spend some more when
you get bored

Let's swing
Dig deeper in your pocket
Oh, yeah, ha
Come on I know you've got it
Dig deeper in your wallet
Oh

| 1. | How do we create a credit card mess? |
|----|---|
| | |
| | |
| 2. | What do you think people are addicted to in this song? Explain your answer. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 3. | What can you do when you do not have any more money? |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 4. | What is a mortgage on your home? |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 5. | Which word in the forth paragraph indicates impulsive buying? |
| 0. | This is the factor and agraph in allocated impalence buying |
| | |
| | |
| 6. | Which line in the first paragraph indicates "Income < Expenses"? |
| 0. | Which line in the first paragraph indicates. Income < Expenses: |
| | |
| _ | |
| 7. | How can we "spend money we don't possess"? |
| | |
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ACTIVITY 5.4

Draw up a simple budget using the following information.

The Jones family never draws up any budgets. They cannot understand why they never have money left over to save. Use the information of the previous months' income and expenses and show them how to draw up a budget. Give them some advice on how to make provision for savings.

Fixed monthly expenses:

| • | Mortgage | R7 000 |
|---|-------------|--------|
| • | Insurance | R1 500 |
| • | Car | R2 000 |
| • | Medical aid | R2 500 |
| • | School fees | R1 200 |

ABC Accountants

Mr Jones - Salary Slip

Net earnings R27 000,00

Non-fixed monthly expenses:

| • | Petrol | R1 | 500 |
|---|-------------------|----|-----|
| • | Food | R5 | 000 |
| • | Municipal account | R2 | 000 |
| • | Store accounts | R1 | 500 |
| • | Credit card | R1 | 000 |

Other expenses:

| • | Panarottis | R500 |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| • | Hobby Shop Gift Voucher: recieved | R500 |
| • | Nu-Metro | R230 |
| • | Hobby shop: purchases | R1 000 |
| | , , , | |

INCOME - EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR:

| Expenses | | Income | |
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| ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. | What is Mr Jones's regular monthly expense? | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 2. | What is his regular monthly income? | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 3. | Based on the information in question 1 and 2, circle the correct statement: | | |
| | a. Income > Expenses | | |
| | b. Income < Expenses | | |
| | c. Income = Expenses | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 4. | How much money does Mr Jones have left over for savings in a regular month? | | |
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| 5. | Advise Mr Jones on ways that he can save more money. | | |
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Use the following information to calculate whether a profit or loss has been made.

| LUKE'S BICYCLE SHOP | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| Expenses | | Income | | |
| | R10 985 | R3 000 | | |
| | R2 343 | R2 786 | | |
| | R548 | | | |
| | | | | |
| Profit / Loss | F | Amount: | | |
| PETE'S TOY SHOP | | | | |
| Expenses | | Income | | |
| | R4 865 | R5 000 | | |
| | R3 450 | R3 786 | | |
| | | | | |
| Profit / Loss | F | Amount: | | |
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Use the following information to draw up a simple income-expenditure statement for "Twisted Sister's Salon".



INCOME - EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR:

Sandy and her sister Serina are co-owners of the Salon. Here follows their financial details for the month of June:

| • | Telephone | R250 |
|---|------------------------|---------|
| • | Salaries | R10 000 |
| • | Advertising | R1 000 |
| • | Stationery used | R500 |
| • | Water and electricity | R2 000 |
| • | Costs of products sold | R5 000 |

Money received from sales R35 000

She received rent of R7 000 for a storage room they are letting.

Expenses Income

| ANS | ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND SHOW YOUR CALCULATIONS: | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 1. | Calculate the profit. | | | |
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| 2. | Share the total profit between the two partners. How much will each one receive? | | | |
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| 3. | Sandy has decided to donate 10 % of her share of the profit to an AIDS organisation. Help her to work out how much money she will contribute. | | | |
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A Grade 7 class has sold hot chocolate during the exams. Use the following information to work out their production cost.

A total of 500 cups of hot chocolate were sold at R4 each.

Their expenses were:

| • | Disposable cups | R100 |
|---|-----------------|------|
| • | Telephone | R20 |
| • | Electricity | R50 |
| • | Petrol | R30 |
| • | Sugar | R20 |
| • | Milk | R150 |
| • | Hot Chocolate | R200 |
| • | Labour: cleaner | R100 |

Do the following calculations and show formulas for each:

1. Calculate the total cost:

| Direct costs | Indirect costs | | |
|--------------|----------------|--|--|
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2. Complete the table below

| Direct cost | + | Indirect cost | = | Total cost |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | | | |
| Total cost | ÷ | Total output | = | Unit cost |
| | | | | |
| Selling price | - | Unit price | = | Profit |
| | | | | |
| Profit per unit | x | Total number of units sold | = | Total profit |
| | | | | |



Paste a till slip in the open space provided, or take a photograph of one with your tablet. Highlight the VAT (tax) amount and the VAT registration number on the slip.





E.g. Use the following information and complete the cash receipt below, following the instructions from your teacher.

Pam Smith is a teacher at a school and she collects the photo money from all the children. She has to pay the money she receives to the finance office at the school. Mrs. Els at the finance office has to give her a cash receipt as proof that she has paid the money over. On the 13th July 2012 she paid R1000 to Mrs Els.

| CASH INVOICE | | |
|----------------|---|-------|
| | | |
| Date: | | |
| Recieved from: | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| The sum of | | Rand |
| | | Cents |
| | | |
| | R | , |
| | | |
| With thanks | | |
| In payment of | | |
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Research online and find out what the "Forbes" magazine is all about.

| 1. Find out what the latest personal "net worth" of the following people is: | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Oprah Winfrey | |
| | President Obama | |
| | Bill Gates | |
| | Michael Jackson (at the time of his death) | |
| | The richest man in the world | |
| | The richest woman in the world | |



Determine your own personal net worth, by listing all your assets and liabilities. Write the value of your assets and liabilities as well.

| Personal net worth statement of | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Assets | | | | |
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| = Net worth | | | | |



Use the following information and draw up a net worth statement for the business: Jasmin owns a small jewellery business called "Jasmin's Bling". She wants to sell it. Help her to work out the net worth of her business.

She owns the following:

| • | Shop | R100 000 |
|---|-----------|----------|
| • | Shelves | R10 000 |
| • | Stock | R25 000 |
| • | Cash | R30 000 |
| • | Furniture | R10 000 |
| • | Equipment | R5 000 |

Jasmin borrowed the money for the shop from her father, two years ago and has already paid off R75 000. She owes one of her suppliers R5 000.

| NET WORTH STATEMENT OF: | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Assets | | | |
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| = Net Worth | | | |



| 1. Calculate the personal net worth of Sam. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----|
| Assets | | Liabilities | Net worth | |
| Cash | Clothes | CD player and CDs | | |
| R150 | R900 | R800 | R150 | |
| | | | | |
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| 2. Explain the effect | t on the net worth if | Sam uses R50 cash | to buy another T-shi | rt. |
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Entrepreneurship CONTENT AREA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP



| Research the "Top 10" characteristics of a good entrepreneur | | |
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Match the word in ${f COLUMN}$ ${f A}$ that fits the description in ${f COLUMN}$ ${f B}$.

| A | В | |
|-----------------------------|----|--|
| Never gives up | a. | An entrepreneur is a doer, not a dreamer. |
| Innovative | b. | Turns obstacles into opportunities. |
| Problem solving | C. | Refuse to throw in the towel. |
| Takes action | d. | Generating lots of ideas. |
| Good communication skills | e. | Have the courage to do the things that other people will not do. |
| Self-starter | f. | Must be able to get on well with people. |
| Role player in the economy | g. | Have a clear idea of where they want to go and follow a step by step plan to achieve this vision. |
| Setting and achieving goals | h. | Likes the feeling of being on the edge. |
| Leader | i. | Take charge of things and seeing them through. |
| Risk taker | j. | They create job opportunities, not just for themselves but for others, therefore helping to solve the problem of unemployment in the economy. |
| Responsible | k. | Must be able to plan, organise, lead and control. |
| Competitive | I. | Must constantly be on the lookout for threats in the business. |
| Foresight | m. | Leaving behind the safe environment of a "salary job" and venturing into the uncharted territory of the business world. |
| Courage | n. | Must have the drive to be the very best in their field of business, must never become complacent. |

| A | E | В | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Focus on strengths and develop weaknesses | C | Beliefe in self, have a can-do attitude. | |
| No tunnel vision | k | Channel their efforts into the areas where they are best at and get assistance in tho areas that they may be weak at. | |
| Self-confidence | C | They are observant and curious and do no accept everything at face value, they recognise opportunities that they may might be able to exploit. | |



Why do people become entrepreneurs?

Brainstorm some reasons and jot them down.

| 1 | <u>Battling to find jobs.</u> According to statistics, more and more youngsters in SA. battle to find jobs with a matric certificate, tertiary diplomas, and degrees. The only answer to their problem lies in job creation. |
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Read the newspaper article and answer the questions that follow:

INFORMAL SECTOR GROWS

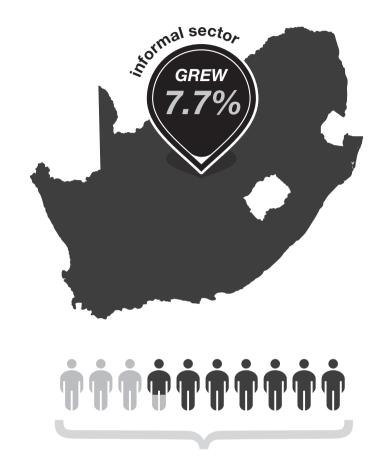
From Business Times - 18th October 2011

South Africa's **informal sector** grew at an annual rate of 7,7 % last month, making it the fastest growing segment of economic activity, this is because it relates to individuals.

The unofficial part of the economy, where people evaded income taxes, represented 32,8% of South Africa's potential work force.

Adcorp outlined several features of the informal job market including an absence of contracts of employment, both written and verbal, non-payment of contribution to medical aids and / or pension funds by employers, non-payment of statutory deductions such as unemployment insurance, and skills development levies by employers.

Adcorp suggested that South Africa's formal labour market was gradually disintegrating. "There are causes of the formal labour market's disintegration. The most prominent is the influx of an estimated 1,5 million to 3,5 million illegal migrants from neighbouring countries", Adcorp said.



32,8%

South Africa's potential work force, evaded income taxes

| Explain the difference between the formal and informal sector in general. | |
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| 2. | List the biggest disadvantage of working in the informal sector? |
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| 3. | What important role does the informal sector play in the economy? |
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| 4. | Why is the formal sector disintegrating? |
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| 5. | In which sector (formal or informal) do we find the most entrepreneurs? Explain your answer. |
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Entrepreneurship

List some advantages and disadvantages of being an entrepreneur.

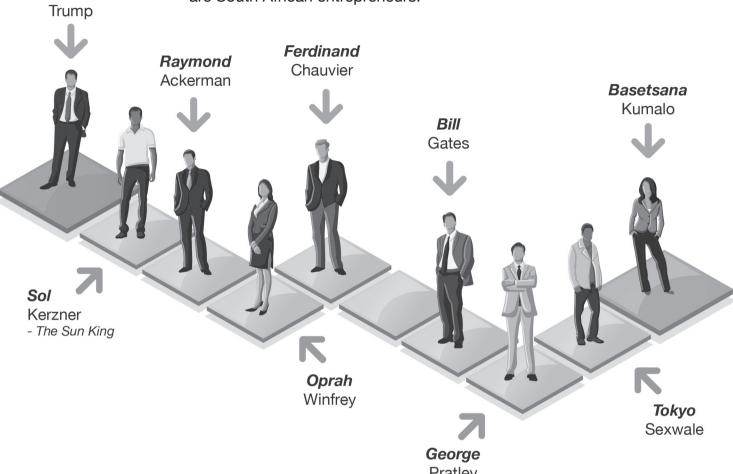
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------|-----------------|
| Own boss | Financial risks |
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Donald

Do some research and answer the following:

Match the following names of well-known South African and international entrepreneurs to the short descriptions in the table below. Indicate if they are South African entrepreneurs.



| Description | Name of entrepreneur | South African? |
|---|----------------------|----------------|
| He is the South African version of Donald Trump. He is well known in South Africa for creating the Sun City and Lost City resorts. He also owns hotels in the Bahamas, Dubai, Morocco, Mexico, Maldives, and Mauritius. | | |
| He purchased the Pick 'n Pay supermarket group from its founder Mr Jack Goldin. He stepped down in 2010. | | |
| He was a hydraulics engineer who immigrated to South Africa and invented one of our best known automatic swimming pool cleaners, the Kreepy Krauly, which was a first in the world at that time. | | |

| Description | Name of entrepreneur | South African? |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| A South African television personality, beauty pageant titleholder, businesswoman, and philanthropist. She also launched her own clothing range, eyewear range, cosmetics, and gold range. | | |
| Founded a business called Mvelaphanda, which is primarily focused on the mining, energy, and related sectors. Some of his main interests are oil and diamond mining. In 2005, he hosted the South African version of the reality game show The Apprentice. | | |
| An American business magnate, investor, philanthropist, author, and former CEO and current chairman of Microsoft, the software company he founded with Paul Allen. | | |
| American television host, actress, producer, philanthropist, and owner of a prestigious private school in Meyersdal in SA. | | |
| | | |



Pair up with a friend and make an acronym for the word "entrepreneur".

| E- | | |
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RESEARCH AND DISCUSS

To illustrate the importance of sustainable use of resources and recycling read and discuss the following information.

| Α | Environmental taxation | SARS tax proposal: Carbon tax discussion paper. As part of its response to climate change, government is considering a carbon tax. The Carbon Tax Option was published for public comment in December 2010. The design features of a proposed tax and a schedule for its introduction will be announced in the 2012 Budget. Research the current state of affairs on this topic. |
|---|--|--|
| В | Shopping bag levies | In 2003 SA imposed a levy on most types of plastic shopping bags to reduce plastic refuse by forcing people to reuse plastic bags. It also inspired some businesses to make various reusable shopping bags for example Woolworths. |
| С | Electricity use in SA | Despite the government's commitment to curb emissions, most of the electricity produced in South Africa by ESKOM is made from coal. This makes in nearly impossible for companies to choose less carbon-heavy electricity. Until the government can come up with "greener" sources of electricity they cannot introduce penalty taxes (carbon taxes) on businesses and the consumer. Enforcing carbon taxes can lead to a further increase of 30% in electricity cost for the consumer and businesses. |
| D | CO ₂ car tax hits motorists | In September 2010 it was announced that new "green tax" will be imposed on new passenger vehicles which release more than 120 g of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) per kilometre. This led to an average price increase of 2,5% on new cars. |
| E | New transport system | The government is currently investing billions into a mass transport system as a way of "greening" the SA economy and reducing emissions by focusing on renewable energy, green transport, and building the environment to reduce reliance on private cars. The plan is to implement the system from 2014. |
| F | Solar water heating systems | The solar and wind energy industries have set a target of creating 50 000 green jobs by 2020. The government wants to install 1 million solar water heating systems by 2012 – 2015. |

module

Starting a Business

CONTENT AREA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Complete the following simple questionnaire to find out what the favourite food is amongst your target market (mostly school children).

| 1. Please tick the appr | opriate column to indica | ate which food you like | or do not like |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Not at all | A little | A lot |
| Hot dogs | | | |
| Toasted cheese sandwiches | | | |
| Hamburgers | | | |
| Boerewors rolls | | | |
| | | | |
| 2. Please rate the abo and 4 the least) | ve choices in order of p | reference (1 being the o | one you like the most |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | |
| 3. Is there another cho | pice of food that you wo | uld prefer, that is not lis | sted above? |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 4. How much are you | prepared to spend on a | meal at market day? | |
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You want to sell pancakes at the school's market day. Draw up a simple questionnaire to do a survey amongst the school children to determine which type of filling is the most popular. Refer to activity one as an example.



Entrepreneurship

Peter is not a highly skilled person but managed to complete his matric. He battled to find a job and he has decided to use his skills to his advantage and offer "handy man services" (amongst other services) to the people in his community. He did a survey to determine the need for his services in his community. Use the recorded results to draw up a bar graph.

| Services | Tally | Frequency / total |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Plumbing services | | |
| Swimming pool cleaning and maintenance | | |
| Walking the dogs | | |
| Delivering newspapers | | |
| Painting | | |
| Landscaping and gardening | | |





Read the following article on the proposed hotel to be built in the Kruger National Park. Debate the pros and cons of a hotel in the Kruger National Park

Extracted from: http://www.krugerpark.co.za/krugerpark-times-6-2-hotel-in-kruger-opens-doors-2013-25315.html

KRUGER PARK NEWS

Hotel in Kruger to open Doors in 2013

The first internationally branded hotel in the Kruger National Park is planned for opening in 2013. The Rezidor Hotel Group, a company listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange, will operate the Radisson Blu Safari Resort Kruger Park.

The 120-room, newly built property will be located on the Crocodile River in the southern border region of the Kruger National Park (KNP); 10 kilometres from the Malelane Gate.



Besides 104 rooms and 16 suites with private terraces, the resort will offer an all-day dining restaurant, a boma, a cigar bar, and a pool bar and terrace. It will also have five conference rooms, while leisure facilities will include two swimming pools, a spa- and wellness centre on 350 square meters, a gym, game viewing Crocodile River decks, a kids club, and an environmental awareness centre.

"In line with Rezidor's group wide Responsible Business Programme, the ecological footprint of the hotel will be much smaller than that of the older, existing camps within Kruger", highlights Andrew McLachlan, Rezidor's vice president business development for Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands. "This product will be positioned between the luxury, exclusive private game lodges and the SANPark accommodation which is available today in or bordering the Kruger", McLachlan added.

Rezidor operates the brands Radisson Blu Hotels & Resorts; Regent Hotels & Resorts; Park Inn; and Country Inns & Suites in Europe, Middle East, and Africa. Under a worldwide licence agreement with the Italian fashion house Missoni, Rezidor also operates and develops the new lifestyle brand Hotel Missoni.



| ind examples of six products and paste them in the space provided and state the target market for each one. | | |
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Brainstorm in your group, all the possible types of advertisements that you can think of and make a mind map.



Stickers at the school's market day

Α

Match the type of product or item in **COLUMN A** that best suits the type of advertisement in **COLUMN B**.

В

a.

TV/ Radio / Billboards

| A missing pet | b. | Special magazines, TV, Radio, on display in a mall |
|--|----|--|
| New product range for a fast-food outlet | C. | Free samples |
| New shampoo | d. | Flyers |
| New model motor car | e. | Magazines |
| Summer clothing range for Mr Price | f. | Posters |
| This week's specials at SPAR | g. | Shopping brochure |
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| open space provided. Lab | el them correct | lly. | |
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2. Match the slogans in COLUMN A with the product in COLUMN B.

| A | В | |
|---|----|-------------------------|
| So good | a. | Calvin Klein |
| Between love and madness lies obsession | b. | L'Oreal |
| Have a break, have a Kit Kat | C. | KFC |
| We do chicken right. | d. | Kit Kat |
| Zoom, Zoom, Zoom | e. | Kellogg's Rice Krispies |
| You're worth it | f. | Mazda |
| "Snap! Crackle! Pop!" | g. | Honda |
| Everywhere you go | h. | LG |
| Power to you | i. | KFC |
| Life's good | j. | Cell C and Vodacom |
| The power of Dreams | k. | MTN |
| | , | |

3. Can you think of a few jingles used in advertisements? Write them down together with the product they illustrate.



Read the extract on good and bad publicity and answer the guestions that follow.

Examples of good and bad publicity in businesses: (extracted from: http://www.everseradio.com/top-five-cases-of-bad-publicity-thatreally-was-bad/)

- 1. "They say that there is no such thing as bad publicity. For example, when Nike received publicity for the child labour used in their factories, and dismal conditions for other workers. they actually ended up getting their names in the news more, positioning them to get even more publicity when they cleaned the factory conditions up.
- 2. Another example: in Japan, someone poisoned a curry rice dish at a neighbourhood party, killing several people. Supermarket sales of curry rice reportedly went way up as all the talk of curry rice on the news inspired people to crave it for dinner, even though it had been associated with multiple murders. But in rare cases, bad publicity genuinely has a negative impact on a person's popularity, and it can take years to recover, if recovery is even possible.
- 3. Michael Vick, the football bad boy, was convicted of running a dog-fighting ring in his back yard. He served his time in prison and made amends. But boy, NO ONE will ever forgive you if you're cruel to dogs. Ever. Americans like their dogs. His reputation is forever ruined. But he'll still be rich, just not as rich as he could have been..."

| a. | Which of the three stories were examples of good publicity? |
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| b. | Why do you think Nike was able to turn the bad publicity into a good ending, but Michael Vick not? |
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| C. | What was different about the publicity received in the second story? |
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One business that manages to create quite a stir with their advertising campaign is Nandos. They cleverly hijack current affairs or talking points in the country and base their new advertisement on that. It often leads to more publicity as soon as it goes on air. The people / businesses / groups targeted in their advertisements usually demand that they stop the advertisement immediately. By then they have created online hype and receive "free" publicity. They save a lot on advertising cost because they use social media platforms such as news blogs, Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube.

module (

Your Own Business

CONTENT AREA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP,
FINANCIAL LITERACY AND THE ECONOMY



| Market Day business plan | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| Business plan | / 40 | |
| Minus: * Presentation (max 2) | - | |
| * 10% for each day handed in late | - | |
| TOTAL | / | |
| | % | |
| | | |

| Personal information | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|
| Name | | |
| Grade | | |
| 1. Details of business: | | |
| Name of the business: | | |
| Form of ownership: | | |
| Names of partners: | | (3) |
| 2. Details of product: | | |
| List the goods or service | es that this business will sell and the prices charge | d for each. |
| Goods / Service | | Price |
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| 2. Details of product: (continued) | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| Goods / Service | Price | |
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| | | |
| | (4) | |
| Is this business an example of a trading, manufacturing, service, or mix | ed business? | |
| | | |
| Explain: | | |
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| | (2) | |
| Where will the goods / raw materials be bought (suppliers)? | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | (1) | |
| Who will be the target market? | | |
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| | | |
| | (1) | |

| 3. Complete the following table by doing a SWOT analysis for your business, | |
|---|--|
| Strengths: | Weaknesses: |
| Opportunities: | Threats: |
| | (4) |
| 4. Complete the following table by giving exa your business: | mples of the four production factors used in |
| Entrepreneur(s): | Labour resources: |
| Capital resources: | Natural resources: |
| | (4) |

| 5. Advertising: | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Which advertising methods will be used? Why? | | |
| | | |
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| | (3) | |
| 6. Financial plan (refer to Module 5) - Keeping track of your EXPENSES | | |
| It is essential to carefully keep track of all the money you have spent. Keep all your till slips safe by pasting them on the provided "Till slips" page. | | |
| | T | |
| Registration and land rental fees | R | |
| Advertising | R | |
| Good / stock: (bought from the loans) | | |
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| Remember: Your expenses may not exceed the loan amount (total contribution made by each partner) | | |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | R | |
| | (5) | |

7. Till slips

You may staple or paste your invoices in the space provided.

Note:

- Since each learner is required to hand in a business plan, the people responsible for buying the stock should provide copies for each partner.
- If you "bought" or "rented" something from your parents (or another source) a handwritten invoice signed by that person will be accepted as proof of purchase.

(2)

Till slips

| COMPLETE THE FOLL | COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING AFTER MARKET DAY | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Closing down your business | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL INCOME at mar | ket | day | | | R |
| MINUS TOTAL EXPENS (see previous page) | SES | | | | R |
| = NET PROFIT or LOSS (show with a minus sign | | LOSS was made) | | | R |
| MINUS 10% OF PROFI | | | | | R |
| TOTAL AMOUNT TO BI (Total income minus cha | | VIDED BY PARTNER | RS | | R |
| | | | | | |
| | EACH PARTNER WILL RECEIVE (Remember to pay back your loans to your parents) | | | | R |
| | | | | | (6) |
| Use the following list to | help | you count your mon | еу. | | |
| R200 notes | X | | = | R | , |
| R100 notes | X | | = | R | , |
| R50 notes | Х | | = | R | , |
| R20 notes | x | | = | R | , |
| R10 notes | X | | = | R | , |
| R5 coins | X | | = | R | , |
| R2 coins | X | | = | R | , |
| R1 coins | X | | = | R | , |
| 50c coins | Х | | = | R | , |
| 20c coins | Х | | = | R | , |
| 10c coins | Х | | = | R | , |
| | | TOTAL | | R | , |
| | | | | | |

| 7. Market day – business analysis |
|--|
| 1. Was your business successful? Why / why not? |
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| 2. What would you do bottor payt time? |
| 2. What would you do better next time? |
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| 3. PARTNERSHIPS: How did you work together as a team? |
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| SOLE OWNERS: How did you experience working on your own? |
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| |
| 4. W/Ltdiff:di-d |
| 4. What difficulties did you experience? |
| |
| |
| |
| (5) |

ASSESSMENT PROMOTION (ADVERTISING)

Rubric: Stall and poster

| Tabric. Gtair and | pooto. | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| GRAND TOTAL : 35 | Outstanding | Very Good | Good | Satisfactory | Needs Attension | Not Achieved |
| . 55 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| STALL: | | | | | | |
| Name of business (visible, suitable for the product) | | | | | | |
| Organisation / set up and Business lisence | | | | | | |
| Visual impact / appearance of stall | | | | | | |
| ADVERTISING: | | | | | | |
| Visual impact | | | | | | |
| Product and price list clear? | | | | | | |
| Business logo and Slogan | | | | | | |
| GENERAL IMPRI | ESSION: | | | | | |
| Originality and creativity | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Parents Assistance | | | | | | √-5 |
| Not Cleaning up | | | | | | √-5 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | /35 |
| | | | | | | |

BRAINSTORM SOME BUSINESS IDEAS





Savings and investments

List some advantages and disadvantages of a Stokvel scheme.

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------|---------------|
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Use your dictionary to find definitions for the following words:

| Debt | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Debit | | |
| Debtor | | |
| Credit | | |
| Creditor | | |
| Interest earned | | |
| Interest paid | | |
| | | |



Savings and investments

Complete the following table by comparing simple savings to investments. Follow the example

| | Savings account | Shares | Property | Pension policy |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Interest received | Not very high | High or low - depending on how well the share holding company is performing | Higher, the longer you own the property | Higher, the longer the savings period and the amount saved monthly is. |
| Duration of saving / investment | | | | |
| Accessibility of money | | | | |
| Liquidity of money | | | | |
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Savings and investments

Do the following calculations (you may use a calculator):

| Calculate 15% simply years. | le interest per year | on a loan amount | of R30 000. | The loan period is 2 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|
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Total amount



Year

1

Savings and Investments

Capital amount

John saves R25 000 at 10% interest per year for a period of 5 years. Calculate using the compound interest method.

10% interest earned

| 2 | | |
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| 17 ©MaraMedia Publishing (Ptv) Ltd | d | |

South African Economy CONTENT AREA: THE ECONOMY



| Ubuntu | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Diplomatic sanctions | | |
| Disinvestments | | |
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RESEARCH ACTIVITY: Other programmes

SOCIAL GRANTS Find out what different social grants the government pays to the poor and give a short description of each:

| Social grant | Short description |
|--------------|-------------------|
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Interesting facts (from www.sassa.gov.za) in the First Quarter of 2010/2011 report:

Child Support grant accounts for the largest portion of growth in the social grants. From April to June 2010, Child Support grant grew by 1,81% followed by Old Age grant at 1,02%. Apart from the grants mentioned above, other grants have experienced a negative growth with War Veterans having the highest negative percentage of -7.30%, followed by Foster Care and Disability grants at -3.96% and -1.68% respectively.

Social welfare

Social welfare (at 15%) is the second biggest part of government expenditure. Welfare includes all the social grants, old age pensions, and poverty relief work from the government. Over the last nine years, the number of people who receive social grants has grown from just over 3 million to over 12 million. That is about one quarter of the people in South Africa.



Complete the following table by explaining how the following aspects can have an impact on economic growth and development (remember it can have a positive or negative impact). Follow the examples.

| Tourism | Positive impact: tourists spend lots of money, especially in the tourists industry for example hotels, arts and crafts. As this industry grows it creates more jobs. |
|---------------------|--|
| Crime | Negative impact: Keeps tourist and overseas investors away. This then leads to a loss of jobs. |
| Fraud | |
| Deforestation | |
| Recycling | |
| Foreign investments | |

| Import | |
|-------------------|--|
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| Evnort | |
| Export | |
| | |
| | |
| Taxes | |
| Taxes | |
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| Education | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Skills training | |
| | |
| | |
| Natural disasters | |
| | |
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| HIV and AIDS | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Population growth | |
| Discrimination in the workplace | |
| Immigrants | |