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economic and management sciences

GRADE

7

ACTIVITIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

NAME _____

CLASS _____

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module

01

History of Money

CONTENT AREA: **THE ECONOMY**



ACTIVITY 1.2

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 funny...in 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 round.

Do you agree?

Yes

No

Why do you think this saying is used so often?

**ACTIVITY 1.3****Traditional societies**

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





ACTIVITY 1.4

Dictionary work – new words

Use a dictionary to complete the table below:

Subsistence farming:	
Production:	
Consumption:	
Distribution:	

Complete the table by comparing subsistence farming with commercial (modern day) farming.

Criteria	Subsistence farming	Commercial farming
Workers		
Amount of stock or animals farmed with		
Size of the farm		
Farming equipment		

**ACTIVITY 1.6****Money - Research Activity**

Do some research to answer the following questions:

Where does the term “Rand” come from?

Why did South African 1c, 2c, and 5c coins go out of circulation?

Which other coins previously, used in South Africa are also out of circulation?



ASSIGNMENT 1

Mini-money project – Proudly South African

The history of South African money	
<p>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.</p>	
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	
Information						
Currency previously used in SA						
When and why were Rands and Cents introduced in SA?						
Where did the name “Rand” originate from?						
All SA coins ever used						
All SA banknotes ever used						
Pictures on old and new banknotes						
Sub-total						/20
Layout						
Heading, sub-headings and pictures are clearly and neatly structured and set out		Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs improvement	
Presentation: General impression and neatness	Very impressive (extra effort)	Neat, well done	Satisfactory	Needs improvement		
Pictures: Amount and relevance of pictures		Relevant pictures for most of the questions	Fair amount of relevant pictures	Few relevant pictures	Insufficient amount of pictures	
Bibliography				Clearly specified	General website (not specific)	
Total						/35
Teacher’s comment:						

module

02

The Economy

CONTENT AREA: **THE ECONOMY**



ACTIVITY 2.2

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.

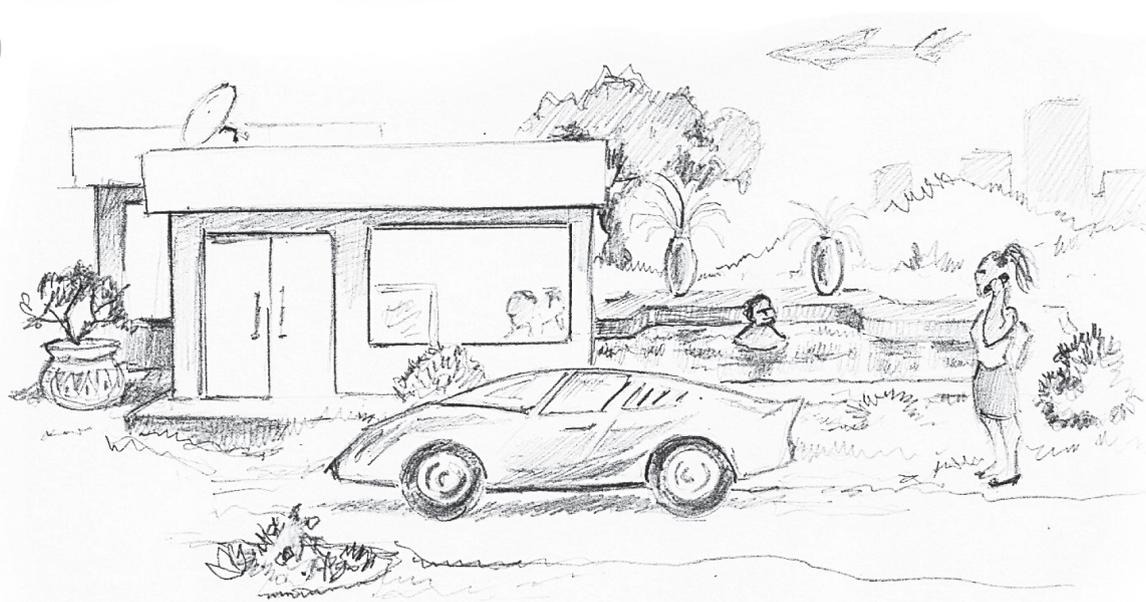
a.



b.



c.



	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.



ACTIVITY 2.4

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.

B	S	F	R	B	N	P	W	B	I	C	Y	C	L	E
I	A	W	M	F	M	E	D	I	C	I	N	E	N	T
L	Q	E	A	D	S	N	J	H	N	G	E	D	Y	A
L	W	B	G	T	A	V	N	Z	C	A	E	U	W	Q
A	Q	A	A	R	E	F	C	V	P	O	R	C	H	E
B	Q	X	Z	A	D	V	L	X	V	A	E	A	I	P
O	A	B	I	N	C	X	O	V	J	S	E	T	A	R
N	R	O	N	S	I	V	T	W	E	H	L	I	O	S
G	O	X	E	P	V	K	H	B	W	E	D	O	C	W
A	E	U	S	O	V	B	E	D	E	L	S	N	V	E
S	F	L	C	R	W	U	S	S	L	T	V	Y	U	E
P	T	C	Q	T	V	T	Y	C	L	E	N	W	M	T
U	R	W	V	U	E	W	A	T	E	R	J	I	P	S
Z	X	V	Y	U	I	E	R	S	R	Q	U	L	F	X
T	R	A	V	E	L	I	N	G	Y	D	G	F	O	W



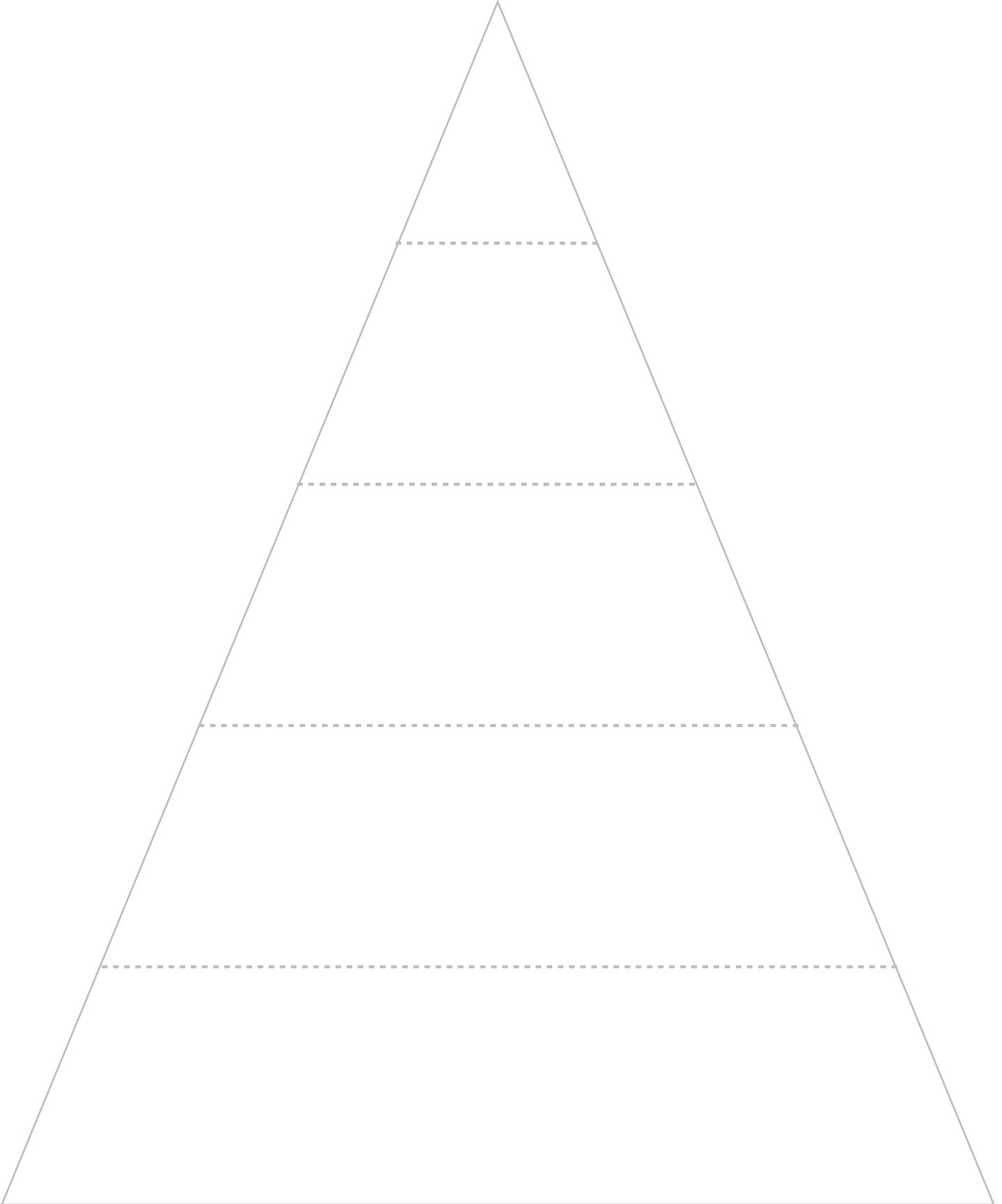
ACTIVITY 2.5

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

	<p>Primary need</p>	<p>Secondary need</p>

**ACTIVITY 2.6****Maslow's hierarchy of needs**

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





ACTIVITY 2.7

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?
How much money will he have left over after satisfying his needs?
How can he use this left over money wisely in order to satisfy some of his wants?

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?

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?



ACTIVITY 2.9 Logos

Find the logos for the following government services.

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



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.

											9	
			6				3/8					
1					7							
									4			
	2											
										5		

ACROSS:

- 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 i _____ taxes paid on goods imported from foreign countries.
- 4) Included in the price petrol or diesel is f _____ tax 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.

DOWN:

- 6) VAT makes up f _____ percent of consumer’s purchase of goods or services.
- 7) Another example of indirect tax is e _____ tax paid on alcohol and cigarettes.
- 8) Indirect taxes are usually i _____ in 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 f _____ so that the poor people can afford basic healthy food.

Find out what SARS is and what the acronym stands for.



ACTIVITY 2.11 Needs and Wants

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



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



ACTIVITY 2.12 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, Bags etc.	School, After-care Kumon etc.
Food		
Sweets		
Medicine		
Entertainment		
Holiday		
Games		
Clothing		
Transport		
Health care		
Sport and recreation		
Housing		
Safety and security		



ACTIVITY 2.15 Economic cycle

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:

OUT:

d) Draw an economic cycle illustrating the Bean family as consumers.

e) Draw an economic cycle illustrating Mrs Bean as a producer.



ACTIVITY 2.16 **Natural resources**

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



ACTIVITY 2.17

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		
Examples		

module

03

Businesses

CONTENT AREA: **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**



ACTIVITY 3.1 Types Of businesses

Complete the table below. Explain how the business is 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				



ACTIVITY 3.2 Types of businesses

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 of.





ACTIVITY 3.3 **Types of businesses**

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 and state whether they are formal or informal businesses.

Not all entrepreneurs (people who start their own businesses) register their businesses with the government and therefore avoid paying taxes. Do such entrepreneurs have a formal or informal business? Explain your answer.

How do you think such entrepreneurs will pay the people they employ in their business?

Do you think all people who work in informal businesses are necessarily poor? Explain your answer.

**ACTIVITY 3.4****Types of businesses**

Discuss and list some advantages and disadvantages of formal or informal businesses.

Formal businesses	Informal businesses
Advantages	Advantages
Disadvantages	Disadvantages



ACTIVITY 5 Types of businesses

Label the following pictures as formal or informal businesses.

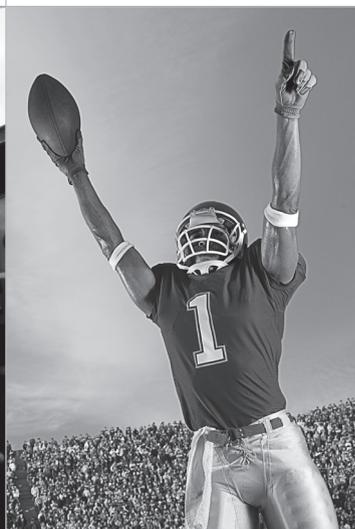


Singer

Guard

Artist

Nurse



Courier

Airline pilot

Professional footballer

Clerk at a bank


ACTIVITY 3.6 Natural disasters

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.

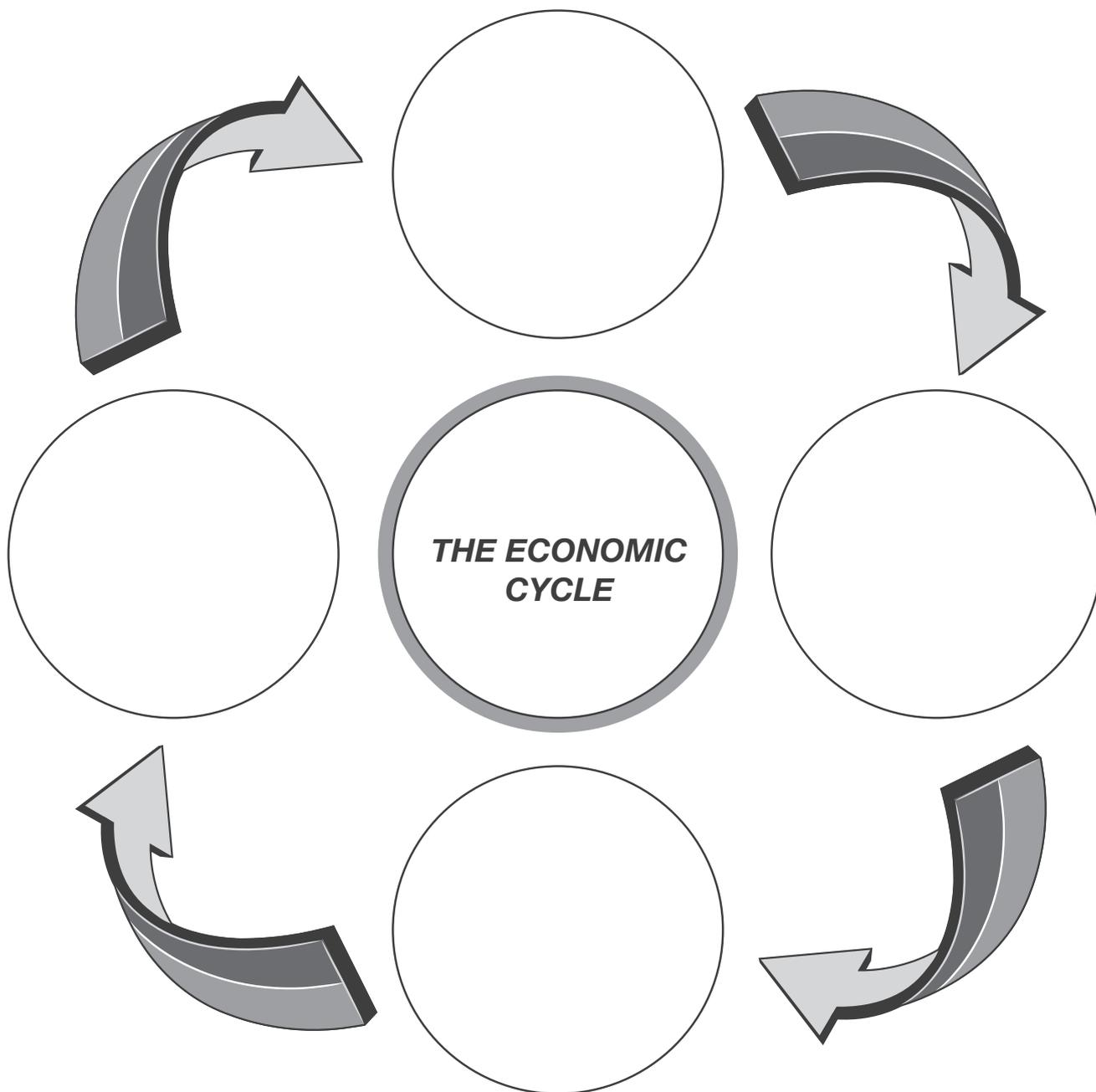
Orange River Cellars' grape concentrate division, Orange River Concentrate Producer, is the largest supplier of concentrate in South Africa. Close to 40% of its annual production, of around ten million litres of grape concentrate, is exported to Japan where it is used as a sweetener of, amongst others, 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.

f. Complete the economic cycle:



module

04

Production Process

CONTENT AREA: **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**



ACTIVITY 4.2

Wholesalers

Answer the following questions:

2.1 List a few examples of wholesalers.

2.2 When do consumers prefer to buy from a smaller retailer instead of a wholesaler?

2.3 What advantage is there for the consumer to buy directly from the wholesaler?

2.4 What do you think is the biggest disadvantage about a middleman?

**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.





ASSIGNMENT 2

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

**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.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

**ACTIVITY 4.8**

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

module

05

Financial Literacy

CONTENT AREA: FINANCIAL LITERACY



ACTIVITY 5.1 Dictionary

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

<i>Income</i>	
<i>Expenses</i>	
<i>Budget</i>	



ACTIVITY 5.3

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?
6.	Which line in the first paragraph indicates “Income < Expenses”?
7.	How can we “spend money we don’t possess”?

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. $\text{Income} > \text{Expenses}$
- b. $\text{Income} < \text{Expenses}$
- c. $\text{Income} = \text{Expenses}$

4. How much money does Mr Jones have left over for savings in a regular month?

5. Advise Mr Jones on ways that he can save more money.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND SHOW YOUR CALCULATIONS:

1. Calculate the profit.

2. Share the total profit between the two partners. How much will each one receive?

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.

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



ACTIVITY 5.8

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.





ACTIVITY 5.9

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.

<h1>CASH INVOICE</h1>		
Date:		
Recieved from:		
The sum of		Rand
		Cents
	R	,
With thanks		
In payment of		



ACTIVITY 5.10

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

**ACTIVITY 5.12**

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.

module

06

Entrepreneurship

CONTENT AREA: **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**


ACTIVITY 6.2 Entrepreneurship

Match the word in **COLUMN A** that fits the description in **COLUMN B**.

A		B
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		l. 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		B	
Focus on strengths and develop weaknesses		o.	Believe in self, have a can-do attitude.
No tunnel vision		p.	Channel their efforts into the areas where they are best at and get assistance in those areas that they may be weak at.
Self-confidence		q	They are observant and curious and do not accept everything at face value, they recognise opportunities that they may be able to exploit.



ACTIVITY 6.3 Why do people become entrepreneurs?

Brainstorm some reasons and jot them down.

1	Battling to find jobs. 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.
2	
3	
4	
5	



ACTIVITY 6.4 Entrepreneurship

Read the newspaper article and answer the questions that follow:

INFORMAL SECTOR GROWS

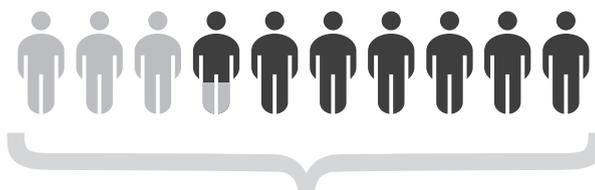
From *Business Times* – 18th October 2011

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**

1. Explain the difference between the formal and informal sector in general.

2. List the biggest disadvantage of working in the informal sector?

3. What important role does the informal sector play in the economy?

4. Why is the formal sector disintegrating?

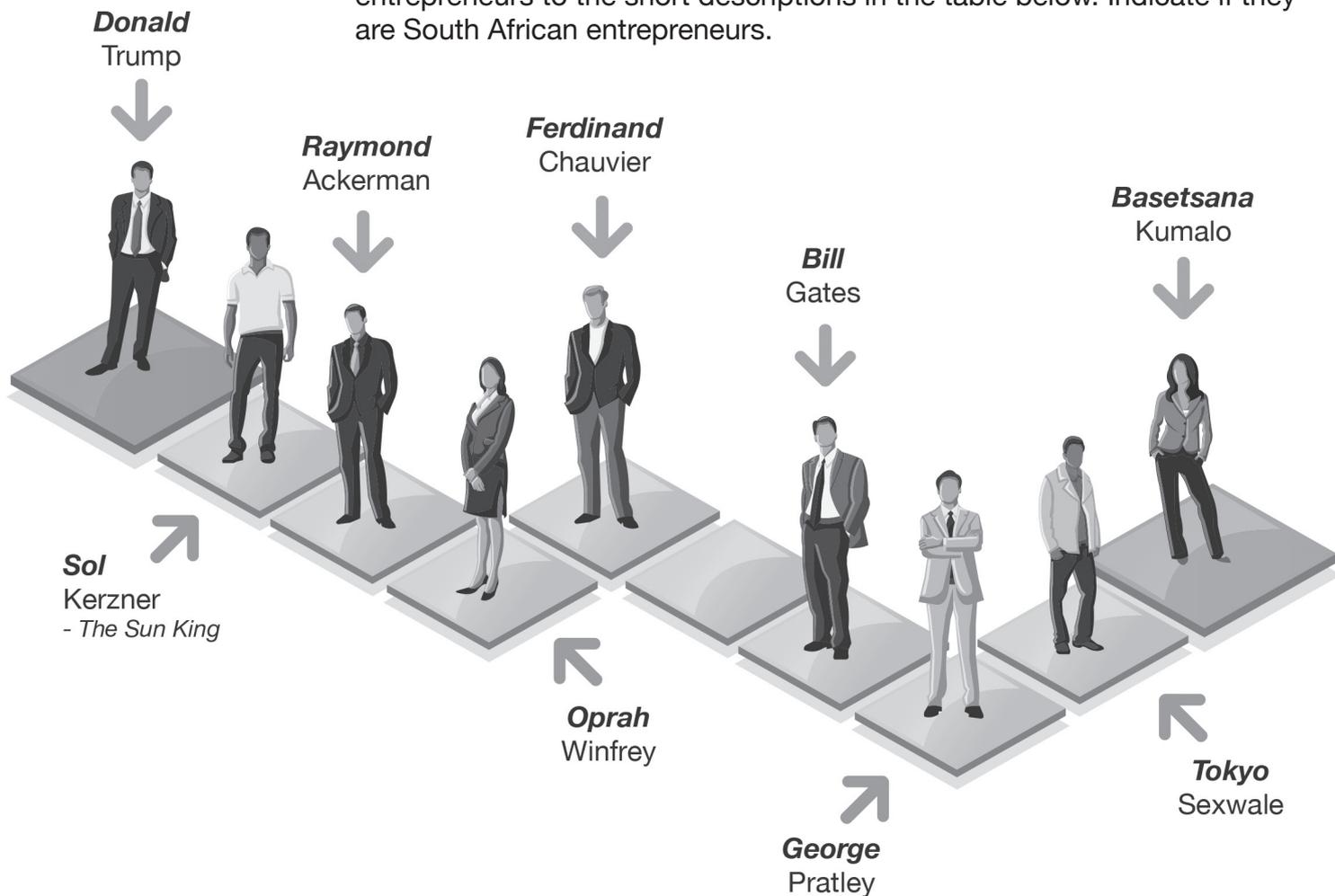
5. In which sector (formal or informal) do we find the most entrepreneurs? Explain your answer.



ACTIVITY 6.6

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.		



ACTIVITY 6.7 Entrepreneurship

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

E -	
N -	
T -	
R -	
E -	
P -	
R -	
E -	
N -	
E -	
U -	
R -	


ACTIVITY 6.8 RESEARCH AND DISCUSS

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

A	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.
B	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.
C	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 it 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

07

Starting a Business

CONTENT AREA: **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**



ACTIVITY 7.1 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 appropriate column to indicate 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 above choices in order of preference (1 being the one you like the most and 4 the least)			
1	2	3	4
3. Is there another choice of food that you would prefer, that is not listed above?			
4. How much are you prepared to spend on a meal at market day?			



ACTIVITY 3 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		





ACTIVITY 7.4

Debating

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.



**ACTIVITY 7.5 Advertising**

Find examples of six products and paste them in the space provided and state the target market for each one.

**ACTIVITY 7.6****Advertising**

Brainstorm in your group, all the possible types of advertisements that you can think of and make a mind map.

**ACTIVITY 7.8 Advertising**

1. Find pictures of four different logos for business, and two product characters and paste them in the open space provided. Label them correctly.



ACTIVITY 7.9 Advertising

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

Examples of good and bad publicity in businesses:

(extracted from: <http://www.everseradio.com/top-five-cases-of-bad-publicity-that-really-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?
b.	Why do you think Nike was able to turn the bad publicity into a good ending, but Michael Vick not?

module

08

Your Own Business

CONTENT AREA: **ENTREPRENEURSHIP,
FINANCIAL LITERACY AND THE ECONOMY**



ASSIGNMENT 3

Business plan

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 services that this business will sell and the prices charged for each.

Goods / Service	Price

2. Details of product: *(continued)*

Goods / Service	Price

(4)

Is this business an example of a **trading, manufacturing, service, or mixed business?**

Explain:

(2)

Where will the goods / raw materials be bought (suppliers)?

(1)

Who will be the target market?

(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 examples of the four production factors used in your business:

Entrepreneur(s):

Labour resources:

Capital resources:

Natural resources:

(4)

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 FOLLOWING AFTER MARKET DAY

Closing down your business

TOTAL INCOME at market day	<i>R</i>
MINUS TOTAL EXPENSES <i>(see previous page)</i>	<i>R</i>
= NET PROFIT or LOSS <i>(show with a minus sign if a LOSS was made)</i>	<i>R</i>
MINUS 10% OF PROFIT FOR CHARITY <i>(in case of a loss no charity amount will be taken)</i>	<i>R</i>
TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE DIVIDED BY PARTNERS <i>(Total income minus charity)</i>	<i>R</i>
EACH PARTNER WILL RECEIVE <i>(Remember to pay back your loans to your parents)</i>	<i>R</i>
	(6)

Use the following list to help you count your money.

R200 notes	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R100 notes	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R50 notes	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R20 notes	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R10 notes	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R5 coins	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R2 coins	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
R1 coins	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
50c coins	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
20c coins	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
10c coins	x	=	<i>R</i>	,
		TOTAL	<i>R</i>	,

7. Market day – business analysis

1. Was your business successful? Why / why not?

2. What would you do better next time?

3. PARTNERSHIPS: How did you work together as a team?

SOLE OWNERS: How did you experience working on your own?

4. What difficulties did you experience?

ASSESSMENT PROMOTION (ADVERTISING)						
Rubric: Stall and poster						
GRAND TOTAL : 35	Outstanding	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Needs Attention	Not Achieved
	5	4	3	2	1	0
STALL:						
Name of business (visible, suitable for the product)						
Organisation / set up and Business licence						
Visual impact / appearance of stall						
ADVERTISING:						
Visual impact						
Product and price list clear?						
Business logo and Slogan						
GENERAL IMPRESSION:						
Originality and creativity						
Parents Assistance						√ -5
Not Cleaning up						√ -5
TOTAL						/35

BRAINSTORM SOME BUSINESS IDEAS

module

09

Savings and Investments

CONTENT AREA: **FINANCIAL LITERACY**



ACTIVITY 9.2 Savings and Investments

Use your dictionary to find definitions for the following words:

Debt	
Debit	
Debtor	
Credit	
Creditor	
Interest earned	
Interest paid	



ACTIVITY 9.3

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				



module

10

South African Economy

CONTENT AREA: **THE ECONOMY**



ACTIVITY 10.3

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.

<p>Tourism</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Crime</p>	<p>Negative impact: Keeps tourist and overseas investors away. This then leads to a loss of jobs.</p>
<p>Fraud</p>	
<p>Deforestation</p>	
<p>Recycling</p>	
<p>Foreign investments</p>	

Import	
Export	
Taxes	
Education	
Skills training	
Natural disasters	

HIV and AIDS	
Population growth	
Discrimination in the workplace	
Immigrants	