

**ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**

**GRADE 7**

**Activity NO 1: Today**

**TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES**

1. What do you understand by the term traditional society? **TOP CLASS** **(2)**
2. Explain what type of Society is a self sufficient society **VIA AFRIKA** **(2)**
3. Explain **three** problems a person might have experienced when they had fresh milk and wanted to swap it for apples, in a society where they had no form of money **(6)**

**ACTIVITY NO 2: SPOT ON page 5**

1. Copy the table in your exercise book .List at least five advantages and five disadvantages of bartering

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages of Bartering | Disadvantages of Bartering |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

(8)

1. **Do you think the bartering system would work in modern times? Motivate your ANSWER**.

**-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------(2)**

**ACTIVITY N0 :3 VIVA PAGE 4 (CLASSWORK)**

**LINK THE WORD ON THE LEFT WITH ITS DEFINITION /EXPLANATION.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Definition** | **Explanation** |
| **Cowry shells** | **One person promises in writing to pay another person a specific sum of money at a future date** |
| **Gold** | **The study of money and its history** |
| **Promissory note** | **Money used to be 100% backed by Gold** |
| **Numismatics** | **Traditional societies** |
| **A money less economy** | **Traditionally used as an exchange of good** |

**(10)**

**ACTIVITY NO 4: CLASSWORK**

**1. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW TO ASSESS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MONEY.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Is the item relatively scarce? | Is the item durable? | Can the item be divided into smaller units? |
| Sand |  |  |  |
| Shells |  |  |  |
| Notes and Coins |  |  |  |
| Cheques |  |  |  |
| Debit cards |  |  |  |
| Credit cards |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

(12)

2. Which of the items listed in your table do you think would be the best form of money?

Explain your answer:

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- (2)

**ACTIVITY 5: Via Afrika page 19 CLASSWORK**

1. **Choose the correct answer from the options given.**
2. The exchange of one good for another good :

(Hunting/ Technology / Bartering/ Postponed payment.

B.The South African unit of account:

(Dollar/Pound/Kwacha/rand)

C.The making of coins:

(. Metallic coating/minting/ trading bartering)

D. The Currency used in different countries:

(Legal tender/commodity money/exchange rate)

E,An example of people who lived self- sufficient lifestyles:

(Goldsmith/the two people of Zaire/Bankers/ Merchants)

**(2x5=10)**

**ACTIVITY: N01 VIVA** **page 8**

**DO RESEARCH AND FIND OUT THE OFFICIAL CURRENCIES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES**.

1. Zimbabwe
2. Mozambique
3. Swaziland
4. Lesotho
5. Namibia
6. The United States of America
7. The United Kingdom
8. Japan
9. South Africa
10. Botswana

**(20)**

**ACTIVITY: STUDY AND MASTER PAGE 6**

1. Write a paragraph in which you describe bartering in your own words. **(5)**

2. Discuss an advantage and disadvantage of this kind of trading system. **(4)**

3. Give 3 example of Bartering system in Modern society: **top class.** **(3)**

**(TOTAL=12)**

**ACTIVI**TY **N0 3:**

**MATCH THE DISCRIPTION IN COLUMN A WITH THE CORRECT WORD/WORDS IN COLUMN B.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.1** | Not living in one place, but moving from place to place | **A** | Self-sufficient |
| **1.2** | To exchange goods for another goods without the use of money | **B** | Wants |
| **1.3** | Things that we would like to have but can live without | **C** | Nomadic |
| **1.4** | Being able to make or find everything you need to satisfy your own needs | **D** | Needs |
| **1.5** | The things that people cannot live without | **E** | Barter |

**(10)**

**TOPIC 2: NEEDS AND WANTS**

**NEEDS AND WANTS: Via Afrika page 27**

**ACTIVITY 5**

**1.** Differentiate between **NEEDS AND WANTS** and give two examples of each **(6)**

**2.** Explain what we mean when we say:

**A**. Needs and Wants differ from place to place **(4)**

**B**.Needs and wants differ from country to co **(4)**

**C**.Needs and want differ from person to person **(4)**

**D**.Explain what is meant by Scarcity problem **(2)**

**(TOTAL 20)**

**ACTIVITY 6**

**CHOOSE THE DEFINITION FROM COLUMN B THAT MATCH THE WORDS IN COLUMN A:Top class page 14**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Air | **a.** Basic family need |
| 2.Clothing and shelter | **B** Primary and basic individual need |
| 3.Feeling important | **C.** Community need |
| 4.Having a home | **D** Secondary need |
| 5.Refuse removal | **E.** Basic need of individual |
| 6.Good government | **F.** Basic need of a country |

**(12)**

**ACTIVITY 7**

**INDICATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE**

* 1. To have fun is a primary need.
  2. Being with another person satisfy a secondary need.
  3. A want is something we have to have in order to survive
  4. Secondary needs are high order needs
  5. Some people have a stronger need to achieve than other people (5)

**ACTIVITY 8: Copy the table into your exercise book and complete it by listing five examples of primary needs and secondary needs STUDY AND MASTER**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Primary needs** | **Secondary needs** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**(10)**

**ACTIVITY 9 : SPOT ON PG 24**

**CASE STUDY: Read the Case study below and answer the following questions**

**Family in urban area**

**Neo lives with his parents in a small house. His family rent in a suburb of Johannesburg. His mother is a secretary and his father works in the post office. Neo catches the bus to school every day Neo’s father buys food from the shop at the nearby shopping centre. While his mother cooks supper of pap, meat and vegetable on the electric stove. Neo does his homework. After supper he helps to wash the dishes, watches some television, has a shower and goes to bed in his bedroom. His parents buy clothes and other things they need and want from the shops in the shopping centre with the money from their salary**

1. What are the basic needs of communities? give THREE examples **(5)**
2. What are wants and why are they said to be unlimited? **(4)**
3. What should you do if you have limited resources such as limited amount of money? **(2)**
4. Differentiate between Primary ,Secondary and Tertiary need and give example of each **(9)**

**(20)**

**ACTIVITY 10; OXFORD SUCESS PAGE 17**

1. Give **THREE** basic needs of the COMMUNITY **(3)**
2. Give **FOUR** basic needs ofINDIVIDUALS  **(4)**
3. **Give THREE** basic needs of the COUNTRY  **(3)**
4. Give **TWO**  basic needs ofFAMILIES  **(2)**

**(12)**

**ACTIVITY 11: VIA AFRIKAPG 24**

**CLASSIFFYING NEEDS AND WANTS**

**Mokgadi** is a young woman who lives in Randburg. She has just got a job as an accountant. She catches the train to work. The train station is 500 m from the place she is renting. She bought a TV, bed, smart clothes, pots and dishes and a fridge. Now she wants to buy a small second hand car**.**

**Mokoma** is a young woman who lives with her family in Richmond Farm squatter camp. She works as a domestic worker. As she does not have money for taxis, she walks to work. She would love to own a TV and smart clothes but cannot afford them. She shares a bed with her two sisters**.**

**Now answer the following questions.**

**1.** Identify Mokgadi’s essential needs **(2)**

**2.** Would you consider owning TV or a Fridge for Mokoma an essential need?Give reason for your answer **(2)**

Would Mokgadi and Mokoma have the same needs for security safety and protection**?**

**3.** Which natural need and want does Mokoma have**? (4)**

**4**. Mokgadi thinks she needs a car. Is this a need or a want? Give reason for your answer **(2)**

**TOPIC 3**

**ACTIVITY 12**

**GOODS AND SERVICES**

1. Explain the difference between goods and services. **(4)**
2. Then provide examples of each to clarify your answer **(2)**

**[TOTAL=8]**

**GOODS AND SERVICES: Viva pg 15**

**ACTIVITY 13**

* 1. **Define the following**

1. The economic **PROBLEM**
2. The economic scarcity
3. Explain the difference between consumer and goods and Capital goods. **(4)**
4. **Underline the correct form of the word in rackets:**
   1. Clothes are an example of ( Non-durable, Semi- durable, durable, Capital goods **(2)**
   2. Bread is an example of (non-durable, semi-durable.durable,capital) goods. (2)
   3. Factory machinery is an example of (non-durable, semi-durable, durable, capital goods. **(2)**

**ACTIVITY 14: SPOT ON: PAGE 29**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Example and services** | **Needs and wants** |
| **Example,police** | **Safety and security** |
| **1.Bakery** | **a)health care** |
| **2.School** | **b)Cakes, biscuits** |
| **3.Supermarket** | **c)Education** |
| **4.Library** | **d)Nails, hammers** |
| **5.Hardware store** | **e)food** |
| **6.Spaza shop** | **f)books,CDS, Videos** |
| **7. Hobby school** | **g)Medicine,bandages** |
| **8. Bank** | **h)financial advisor** |
| **9.Pharmacy** | **i)model shop** |
| **10 Hospital** | **j.Bread and milk** |
|  | |

**ACTIVITY 15: OXFORD SUCESS PAGE 39**

1. List three example of health epidemics  **(6)**
2. Explain how a business could be affected by health epidemic **(4)**
3. Explain how consumers could be affected by a health epidemic **(4)**

**ACTIVITY 16**

**1.1** Briefly describe what a producer is **(3)**

**1.2** Briefly describe what a consumer is**. (3)**

**1.**3 Define a household **(4)**

**1.4** Explain why households are both producers and consumers

**ACTIVITY 17**

**RE-USE, RECYCLING and REDUCE**

1. Explain the difference between RE-use and Re- cycling and Reduce of goods **(6)**
2. What do we mean when we say a product is environmental friendly **(2)**

**(8)**

**ACTIVITY 18**

**1.** Mentions 2 skills that are needed to reduce inequality **(4)**

**2.**  Define inequality  **(2)**

**[6 MARKS]**

**REVISION**

**TERM 1**

**TOPIC 1: History of money.**

* **Promissory notes.**
* **Bartering system.**

**TOPIC 2: Needs and wants**

* **Primary needs**
* **Secondary needs**
* **Unlimited needs**
* **Unlimited wants**
* **Factors of production**
* **Link between primary and secondary needs and the economic problem**

**TOPIC 3: GOODS AND SERVICES**

* **Three different sectors of businesses. Give examples of each.**
* **Differentiate between producers and consumers**

**Consumer goods**

* **Recycling**

**TOPIC 4: FORMAL AND INFORMAL BUSINESSES**

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