

## **EMS grade 7 corrections for WORK BOOK**

### **Week 1 lesson plan 1 – Revision on History of money**

#### **Activity 1 Revision on History of money**

1. G
2. I
3. J
4. F
5. H
6. C
7. E
8. D
9. A
10. B

#### **Activity 2 Revision on History of money**

1. Explain the following concepts  
Bartering is the exchange of goods for goods  
Promissory note is written and signed note in which one party (the payer) promises to pay a sum of money to the other party (the payee), either at a specified time or on demand by the payee under specified terms.
2. Money is used to pay for needs and wants. Money is received as payment for work done. Money in the economy provides stimulation for increased production. Money is used to buy input materials for the production process. Money is used to reward people. Money keeps the economy alive.

#### **Activity 3 Revision on Needs and wants**

1. Food, water, clothing, recreation, shelter and sanitation
2. Needs can be divided into primary and secondary needs  
Primary needs = basic needs for survival  
Secondary needs = things that we want, but do not need to survive
3. We always want more than we need. We are influenced by shops and advertisement for goods and services and with technology there is always something bigger and better to buy. Some wants will never be met simply because there are not enough resources – Economic problem.  
Solving the questions “ What, how and for whom to produce”

#### **Activity 4 Revision on Goods and Services**

1. Commodities
2. Services are things that other people do for us that we pay for. We cannot touch them, but they have value for us
3. People who produce goods and services are called producers and those who use them are consumers.

4. By reusing and recycling them and reducing the amount of waste that occurs when we satisfy our needs and wants.

**Activity 5 Revision on Inequality and poverty**

1. Slavery and colonialism
2. Whites were given better services such as education and health – the Bantu Education Act of 1953 meant that about ten times more money was spent on education for whites than for black people.
3. Certain jobs were reserved for whites only – Job reservation Act 1926
4. Only white people could live or work in certain areas – Natives Laws Amendment Act of 1952 and Group Areas Act, Act of 1950.
5. Black people could not own land or business in many parts of South Africa
6. A major goal of the democratically elected government is to redistribute the wealth more evenly among all South Africans so that there are not such big differences between the rich and poor. The focus is on empowerment of people by creating opportunities for the poor in particular. New policies have been introduced to help with this redistribution of wealth. Land reform returns land to people who were moved off the land during the apartheid era. In many instances the land is productive farmland which can be used to earn income. Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) and affirmative action are two policies aimed at creating more job opportunities for people who were previously disadvantaged by apartheid. RDP is facilitating building of houses and infrastructure in poorer areas which is creating jobs and SETAs are improving skills levels of workers ensuring better more sustainable job opportunities.

**New work WEEK 2 LESSON PLAN 1 TO LESSON PLAN 4 from the workbook including NOTES and ACTIVITIES.**