

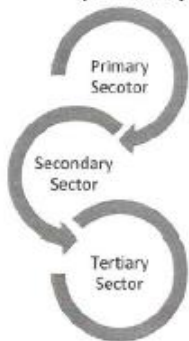
Business

Economic Sectors

Three Economic Sectors

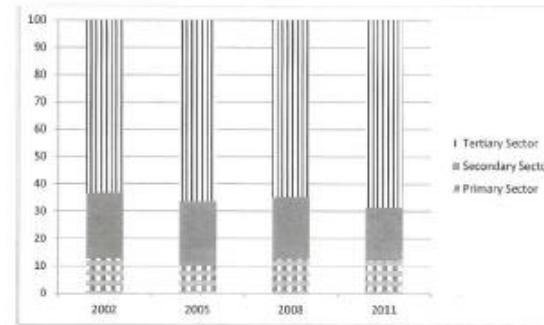
- **Three economic sectors = various stages a product goes through from start to finish:**

- Extraction of raw materials (primary sector)
- To manufacturing process (secondary sector)
- To where product (service) is ready for resale (tertiary sector)



- **Statistics show percentage contribution from every sector in SA.**

- Primary sector 12%
- Secondary sector 22%
- Tertiary sector 66%



- Table illustrates the activities of three sectors / production chain, - relationship between sectors will become clear:

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
♦ Extraction of raw materials	♦ Production process	♦ Products/services - ready for consumption by final user

Creative Arts

Visual literacy

- Over ages – artists – fascinated by theme of portraits
- Made paintings themselves – for other people
- Artist makes painting of himself = self – portrait
- Portrait = drawing/painting of person /animal – face painting
- Self – portrait = portrait of artist of him-/herself



Identify and reflect



Moses Kottler 1896 – 1977

Maggie Laubser 1886 – 1973

- 2 artists = contemporaries – lived in the same period/created artworks in same period

- Focal point = centre of interest
- Contrast = opposites are next to one another – light/dark – smooth/textured
- Contemporary = living/happening at the same time

EMS

Cash sales

Source documents

- Trade businesses buy goods, re-sell goods at a higher price to make a profit.
- These goods = trading stock / merchandise.
- If a business buys trading stock, cheque is issued / electronic transfer is made.
- Source document - cheque counterfoil / bank statement.
- When business sells trading stock, cash is received.
- Duplicate receipt, cash register roll / duplicate cash invoice will now be used as source document.
- Cash register roll is usually source document.

EXAMPLE

On 4 February 2010, SA Traders buys goods from Ubuntu Suppliers, R35 000.
Issue cheque 546.

Date	04-02-2010	BNF BANK	Date	d d m m y y y y	
To	Ubuntu Suppliers	Irene, Pretoria		0 4 0 2 2 0 1 0	
For Trading stock		Pay	Ubuntu Suppliers		or-bearer
		the sum of	Thirty five thousand rand only		
This cheque	R35 000			R	-----35 000
Balance					<i>J. Zee</i>
	546				SA Traders
					123-321-123 321-123 546

EXAMPLE

SA Traders sold goods for cash, R172.14, on 9 February 2010.
OR
Cash sales according to cash register roll, R172.14.

SA Traders				No. 302
CASH REGISTER ROLL				
09-02-2010				
Wheat bread	4	10.00	40.00	
Ice cream	3	12.00	36.00	
Red wine	1	75.00	75.00	
Subtotal			151.00	
VAT: 14%			21.14	
TOTAL			172.14	

Calculations

- Price that a business pays for trading stock = cost of sales.
- Business sells goods at a higher price than cost of sales to make a profit.
- This price = sales.
- Business decides what profit mark-up on trading stock will be.
- Following formulas are used to calculate cost price, selling price + % profit.

LO – Life Orientation

Physical education: A game plan or individual or team sport (3)

Participation and movement performance in a game plan for individual or team sport

Performing a lay-up

- Any player in basketball team can score.
- Practising and perfecting the art of shooting are important to success of team.
- Lay-up shot is one of most commonly used techniques.
- Step 1: Overall aim is to drive towards basket and score off the backboard, dribble to basket form side of court.
- Transfer all your weight onto front leg, right-handed, will be your left leg, bend knees will help provide spring you need.
- Launch off your front leg, thrust your arms upwards towards net to prepare for shoot, aim to jump up towards side of basket, top of your leap, roll ball to shooting hand.
- Ball should be released when shooting arm and hands are at full stretch, lay ball softly on the backboard, aim to hit top corner of rectangle on your side of basket.



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Improving your shooting technique

Tips while shooting

- Keep ball on pads of your hand your fingertips.
- Extend arm fully when shoot.
- Guide hand is used just for balance when you are in set position ready to shoot, should not have any effect on rotation or direction of your shot.
- Don't flick your wrist to shoot ball.
- Last thing ball should touch as it leaves hand is your index finger and middle finger.
- Will cause ball to go straight up and will give good backspin.
- Ball has weird spin then it probably did not touch your index and middle fingers as it left your hand.
- Keep arm extended until the ball comes back down.

NS – Natural Sciences

Digestive system

Health diet

- ➡ Favourite foods = enjoy eating.
- ➡ Food plays a much more important role in your body.
- ➡ **The food you eat:**
 1. Serves as fuel to give your body energy/warmth
 2. Provides your body with substances it needs for growth
 3. Allows your body to repair/replace worn-out tissues
 4. Helps to fight disease/keep your body healthy/strong
- ➡ Food you eat each day is = diet.
- ➡ Eat a variety of foods to make sure your body gets all nutrients it needs to stay healthy = balanced diet.

Components of a healthy diet

- ⊙ Balanced diet provides you with right amounts of all nutrients your body needs.
- ⊙ **Four main nutrient groups:**
 1. Carbohydrates (starches and sugars)
 2. Proteins
 3. Fats
 4. Vitamins
 5. Minerals.
 6. Fibre

7. Water for a healthy diet.

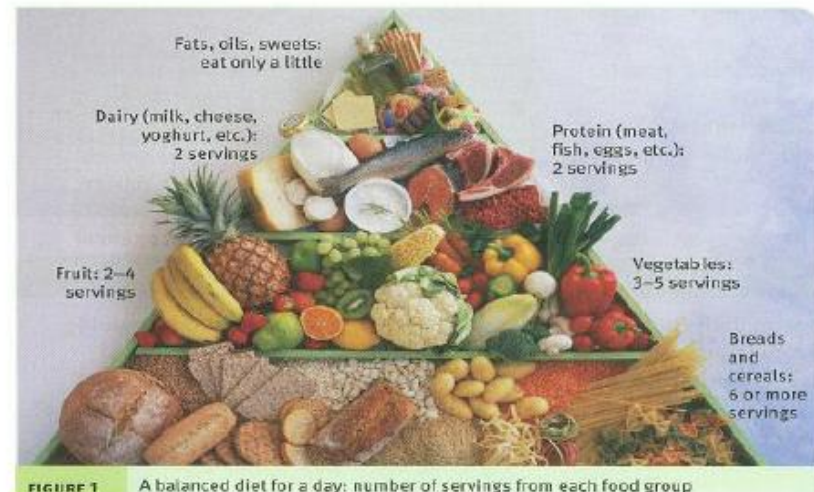
⊙ **Nutrients in food can be grouped according to 'job' they do:**

1. Energy producers - fats and oils, carbohydrates (or starches) and sugars
2. Body builders - proteins
3. Protectors - vitamins and minerals

⊙ Food pyramid = way of showing you how much of different foods you should eat each day to achieve a balanced diet.

⊙ Serving = amount of food that is served

⊙ Slice of bread, a small glass of milk or a small bunch of grapes.



SS – Geography

Contour lines

Concept of contour lines

- Lines that join places of equal height.
- Drawn on a map to show height at different points in landscape.
- Brown colour, contour interval – differences between two contour lines lying alongside each other.
- 1:50 000 topographic maps can be 5m, 20m, 100m., height of landforms, slopes always stated in meters above sea level.
- Contour lines form patterns that give map users and idea of relief of landscape.
- Illustrate gentleness or steepness of lands gradient or slope.

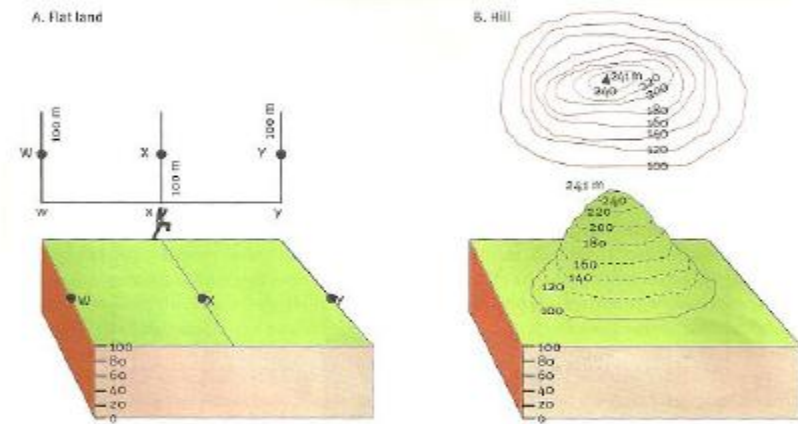


FIGURE 1 Types of landscapes and their contour patterns: how flat land and hills are represented on topographic maps

Steep and gentle slopes

- Slope is the measure of steepness or slant of feature relative to horizontal plane, Gradient, grade, incline and pitch used interchangeably with slope.
- Landscape is uneven and some places higher than others.
- For this reason, landscape is generally characterized by sloping land.
- Some where people live and what is constructed.
- Usually live on gentler terrain, roads are easier to build.
- Maps, wildly spaces, undulating contour lines represent gentle slopes.

SS – History

The end of the Cold War 1989

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989

- 1989 civil unrest in Eastern bloc, people rose up against repressive communist governments.
- Unrest was fuelled by US president Ronald Regan's challenge.
- 12 June 1987, Mikhail Gorbachev tore down the wall as symbol of increasing freedom in Eastern Bloc.
- Hungary opened its border with Austria on 23 August 1989.
- September 1989 over 13 000 East Germans escaped to Austria via Hungary.
- East German Responded by clamping down on travel.
- Lead to mass demonstration that forced Erich Honecker to resign in 18 October 1989.
- Demonstrations intensified.
- 9 November 1989 lifted travel restriction for East German citizens.
- East Berliners went to border crossings, Bornholmer Strasse people demanded soldiers to open border.
- Meant end of Berlin Wall.

The fall of the Soviet Union in 1991

- Under communism economy had failed to meet needs of country.
- 1980s Gorbachev, introduced political and economic reforms called glasnost and perestroika.
- Led to civil unrest, USSR wanted more freedom.
- Conservatives in Communist Party, worried there would be revolution; army was called to squash civilian demonstrations but failed.
- Russian republics saw military intervention as threat to freedom they had won.
- Declared independence from USSR 8 December 1991.
- Rest of USSR did same, powerless Gorbachev resigned on 25 December.
- USSR ended its existence next day.
- Fall of Berlin Wall and disintegration of USSR, Cold War was over.

Key terms

Repressive	Stopping the freedom of people
Intensifies	Grew much stronger
Disintegration	Break into many smaller pieces

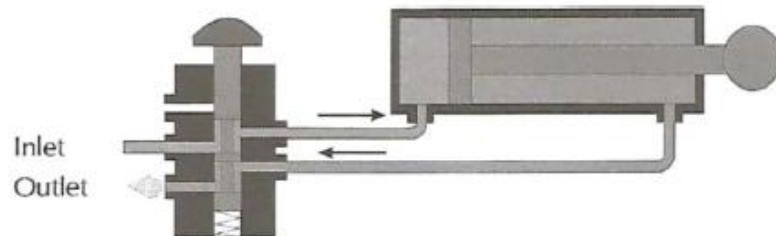
Technology

Pneumatic and hydraulic systems

- ♦ Pneumatic systems use air to execute a process.
- ♦ Hydraulic systems use oil (liquid) to execute a process.

Pneumatic systems

- ✱ Use stored energy in compressed gas - air, to perform work.
- ✱ Compressed gas has potential energy.
- ✱ Energy available in compressed air can be used to create motion / exert force.
- ✱ Used in brakes of trucks, dentist's drills, automatic doors of trains + tools.

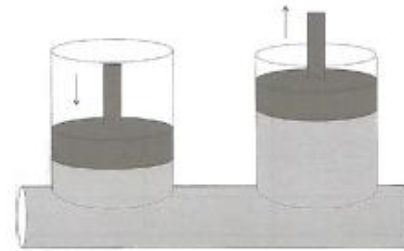


Example of pneumatics

Hydraulic systems

- Uses displacement of oil (liquid) to transfer force.
- Force exerted at one end, is carried over to another point.
- Make use of compressed liquid to generate energy.

- Great masses can be lifted - moved by hydraulic systems.



Example of hydraulics

Compression: Gasses and liquid

Pascal's principle

- Ⓔ Pressure exerted on one part of a hydraulic system will be transferred equally, without any loss, in all directions to other parts of the system.

