



**NATIONAL CURRICULUM STATEMENT
ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
LESSON PREPARATION**

TERM 4

GRADE	7	SUBJECT	EMS	WEEK:		HOURS:		PERIOD:	
DATE STARTED:				DATE COMPLETED:					
TOPIC: THE ECONOMY THE PRODUCTION PROCESS									
LINKS WITH PREVIOUS LESSON:				LINKS WITH NEXT LESSON(S):					
❖ Activity: Definition of production and inputs and outputs									
CONTENT:				KEY TERMS (VOCABULARY):					
❖ Sustainable use of resources				Sustainability, renewable resources, non-renewable resources					
TEACHER ACTIVITIES				LEARNER ACTIVITIES			DURATION		
BASELINE: Ask the learners to spell and tell the following words: Production, inputs, outputs, natural resources, capital, labour, natural resources, entrepreneurship, raw materials, sustainability				➤ Learners need to spell and tell the words posed by the teacher			Baseline: 5 min		
Explain to the learners the following: ➤ Resources are a part of the economic wealth of a country. ➤ All resources are either renewable or non-renewable. ➤ Renewable resources are those resources that can be replaced. Examples are maize, vegetables and fruits that can be replanted and harvested as long as they are needed.				➤ Learners take their workbooks out, listen and take down notes given by the teacher. ➤ Learners ask clarifying questions.			Lesson:		



- Non-renewable resources are those resources that cannot be replaced. Examples are minerals (gold, platinum, iron, and so on), fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas), and plants and trees that take a long time to grow. If these resources are over-used, they are likely to become extinct.



- The wealth of a country is closely related to its available natural resources.
- South Africa is rich in many mineral deposits, fertile land, wooded areas, and coastline from which to harvest fish.
- However, water is scarce and the country does not have crude oil reserves from which to produce petrol, diesel, and motor oils.
- There is worldwide concern that the earth's natural resources are being consumed and destroyed.
- The world's population is the highest it has ever been and continues to grow.
- We are using resources so quickly that many are running out or being

threatened by pollution.

- Here are some ways we can use resources in a sustainable way:
 - Use renewable resources like wind and solar energy instead of non-renewable resources like fossil fuels.
 - Cut back on the quantity of natural resources and non-renewable resources that we use by recycling and reusing.
 - Find ways to use fewer resources to produce goods and materials in the production process.

Economic growth

- Economic growth means the rate at which the economy of a country is increasing or possibly even decreasing over a period of time.





SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

- If the economy of the country is producing more goods and services this year than it did last year then we can say that the country is experiencing positive economic growth.
- If the amount of goods and services produced decreases, then we say that the country is experiencing negative economic growth.
- The gross domestic product (GDP) is used to measure the economic growth of a country.
- GDP is the total value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a year.
- When GDP increases, it means the economy is growing.
- The GDP is measured as a percentage of the previous year's GDP.
- Recession: a difficult time for the country where economic activity declines and economic growth is low or negative.
- Advantages of economic growth:
 - leads to higher standard of living

• stimulates higher employment • increases taxes so that the government has extra money to spend on projects such as building infrastructure • encourages investment in capital goods, such as machinery, which in turn helps to keep up economic growth • usually increases profits for businesses and builds business confidence. ➤ Disadvantages of economic growth: • an increase in inflation a negative impact on, or damage to, the environment because of higher production and consumption. This can lead to pollution, road congestion, more solid waste and the destruction of forests. Meaning of productivity ➤ Productivity is the number of goods and services a business produces in a set period of time. ➤ The longer it takes to produce something, the greater the cost because 'time equals money'. ➤ Low productivity is one of the most common reasons why businesses fail. ➤ The productivity of a worker is measured by the number of goods or services that the worker or team of workers produce in a certain period of time. ➤ The quality of products produced has an influence on productivity – although a business that produces high-quality products makes fewer products, the business may be more productive because they sell their products for a greater profit than a business making poor-quality products. ➤ Factors that can improve productivity: • Good management • Better education and training • Better working methods and improved technology • Division of duties – instead of each worker producing a whole product,		
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the production process can be broken down into a number of tasks. Each worker does one task and this speeds up the production process.

- Specialisation – workers should do tasks that they are the best at.

Reasons why productivity can be low:

- Businesses inefficient and poor management
- Lack of skills and training in the workforce
- A lack investments in new businesses
- High levels of poverty
- Crime and high levels of corruption

How to measure productivity:

- The productivity of a worker is measured by the amount of goods and services that the worker or group of workers produces in a certain period of time.
- The more products produced or the higher the outputs the more productive a worker is.

The effect of productivity on economic growth

- There is an important relationship between productivity and economic growth because improved productivity is always required for economic growth.
- We know that economic growth is the increase of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time.
- The rate of production therefore affects by how much and how quickly the economy will grow.
- When goods are produced slowly, the labour costs are higher and the final goods become expensive.
- When goods are produced quickly, and are still of good quality, labour

costs for each product are lower and they become cheaper. ➤ This means that more goods can be produced and sold.							
TEACHING STRATEGY/ METHODOLOGY							
Co- operative learning			✓	Lecture / Direct instruction			
Discussion				Visual/ Practical Demonstration			✓
Explanation			✓	Simulation			
Observation				Use of technology and instructional resources			✓
Question and answer			✓	Role playing			
Other :				Other:			
ASSESSMENT							
FORM				TOOL		METHOD	
Data Response		Poster		Memorandum	✓	Baseline	✓
Project		Class work	✓	Rubric with criteria		Formal	
Case Study		Homework		Checklist		Informal	✓
Control Test		Assignment		Observation Sheet		Educator	✓
Examinations		Class Test		Other:		Self	✓
Drama		Other :				Other :	
RESOURCES: OHP/Whiteboard/ Chalkboard/Worksheets/Hand-outs, pencils, pens, Textbook(s), Charts, class notes.							
TEACHER REFLECTION				EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES/ ENRICHMENT			
				• Assist learners who are struggling with the concepts. • Give learners real life situations. • Give learners examples of recycling and reusing resources.			

Name of Teacher: _____

DH: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Activity 2:
The Production Process
Questions:

1. You have a car wash business. Suggest ways for your car wash business to be sustainable.
2. Write a paragraph describing how you and your family are using resources sustainably in your home.
3. Write a second paragraph describing at least two more things that you could do to reuse, recycle or use less household resources.

Activity 2:
The Production Process
Answers

1.
 - Turn off the tap when you are not using the water.
 - The soapy waste water should not flow into the street and down a storm-water drain. It will end up in a river and kill the fish and animals that live there.
 - Waste water must flow into a special drain that leads to a sewerage plant where it is cleaned before it goes into a river.
 - If you use newspaper to clean the car windows you must put it in a bin or even recycle it.
 - Use soap carefully. Do not waste it.
2. Learners' own answers
3. Learners' own answers

Activity 3:
The Production Process
Questions:

1. Define the term economic growth.
2. What is the GDP of a country?
3. Discuss why South Africa's Minister of Finance is so keen to increase the country's economic growth.
4. Analyse the table below of South Africa's economic growth and answer the following questions:

Finance Minister says South Africa needs 7% economic growth to reduce unemployment	
Year	SA's economic growth rate (%)
2005	5,277
2006	5,604
2007	5,568
2008	3,576
2009	-1,682
2010	2,841

- 4.1 In which three years did South Africa have the highest growth?
- 4.2 What caused the drop in the economic growth in 2008?
- 4.3 Explain what happened to economic growth in 2009.

Activity 3:
The Production Process
Answers

1. Economic growth means the rate at which the economy of a country is growing or possibly even decreasing over a period of time.
2. GDP is the total value of all the goods and services produced in a country in a year.
3. Because economic growth creates more jobs and increases GDP making the country wealthier.
- 4.1 2005, 2006, 2007
- 4.2 The world recession
- 4.3 There was negative growth/the economy shrunk.

Activity 4:
The Production Process
Questions:

1. Define productivity
2. Describe how productivity is measured.
3. Explain why the quality of a product is also important when measuring productivity.
4. The following are reasons why productivity is low:
 - o inefficient and poorly managed businesses
 - o a lack of skills and training in the labour force
 - o a lack of investment in new businesses
 - o high levels of poverty
 - o crime and high levels of corruption.

Suggest a solution to each of the problems that are listed.

Activity 4:
The Production Process
Answers

1. Productivity is the number of goods and services a business produces in a set period of time.
2. The productivity of a worker is measured by the number of goods and services that the worker or a team of workers produce in a certain period of time.
3. A business that produce high quality products may sell their products for more and make bigger profits than one that makes poor quality products.
4. Learners' answer will vary. Look at the reasoning what the learner did.