**WORKSHEET 1**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES – GEOGRAPHY TERM 2**

**TOPIC: TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WORLD CONTENT: WHY PEOPLE TRADE?**

**GRADE 6 MARKS: 20**

**Activity 1**

**Read the topic “Why people trade” on your textbooks and on Source A and answer questions that follow**

**Source A**

**Read Source A (Why people trade?) and answer set questions**

Most people trade because they do not make or grow everything they need. Trade is the exchange of goods or work. People trade at markets, in shops, on the internet and on streets. In the past, before there was money, people used to swop things. Another word for swopping is bartering. Bartering means exchanging goods without using money. Today, most people use money to trade. Money makes buying and selling easier because people do not have to carry lots of objects with them to swop for other things. The value of an item is the one that guides the seller to decide on the price of an item. If the price is too high, people will not buy that thing. Today people also trade or exchange work in return for money. The goods that a country buys from other countries are called imports. The goods that a country sells to other countries are called exports

(Extracted from Platinum Social Sciences Grade 6)

1.1 Match the concept in Column A with the appropriate meaning in Column B

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Column A** | **Column B** |
| 1. | Trade | A.to give things and receive things |
| 2. | Exchange | B. an amount of money that something worth |
| 3. | Barter | C. buying and selling between people or countries |
| 4. | Value | D. a way of swapping goods of equal value |

### (4)

### 1.2.1

### Create a list of five skills that you have and another list of your five needs or wants. Look at the two lists together. (10)

### 1.2.2 Figure out how you can use at least one of your skills to get something on your lists of needs and wants. For example, if you want a toy that your older sister has, you could do one of your [sister's chores](https://kids.lovetoknow.com/wiki/Family_Chore_Charts) for a while in exchange for the toy. If you want a car ride to town on your father’s car you could help by washing up his car in exchange for a trip to town. (2)

1.3Imagine that you clean your neighbor’s yard and that he pays you for the job with a bag of oranges.

Write a short paragraph explaining what you would do with the oranges so that you could buy a new

backpack you need for school. (4)

**GRAND TOTAL = 20 MARKS**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES – GEOGRAPHY TERM 2**

**TOPIC: TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WORLD CONTENT: WHAT PEOPLE TRADE?**

**GRADE 6 MARKS: 15**

Read the Source below to answer the set questions

**Source B**

People trade two main types of goods: raw materials and manufactured goods. Raw materials are things we get from nature, such as coal, wood and minerals. The word ‘raw’ describes materials that have not yet been changed. Another word for raw materials is primary products. “Primary” means first, therefore primary products are at the first stage of being used by people. South Africa exports different kinds of raw materials. Manufacture means to make. People manufacture many goods in factories. Another word for manufactured products is secondary products.

Different jobs need different skills. For example, a carpenter needs to have musical skills. Skills are things people can do. A lot of people provide services for their job.

(Taken from Platinum Social Sciences Grade 6)

1.Match the objects named in (a), (b) and (c) with these words- raw material, manufactured product, service

(a) Post office worker - ……………………………………………….. (1)

(b) A piece of coal - ………………………………………………. (1)

(c) Cell phone - ………………………………………………. (1)

2. Match the words imports and exports with the two definitions below

(a) Goods that a country sells to another -……………………………………….. (1)

(b) Goods that come into a country - …………………………………………… (1)

3. Define the following concepts

3.1 Raw material……………………………………………………………………………………………………(2)

3.2. Manufactured goods…………………………………………………………………………………………..(2)

4. Give one example of each of the following: Raw material and Manufactured goods (2)

5.Explain how and why each of the above mentioned is said to be a raw material or manufactured

material. (4)

**GRAND TOTAL =15 Marks**

**WORKSHEET 3**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES – GEOGRAPHY TERM 2**

**TOPIC: TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WORLD CONTENT: RESOURCES AND THEIR VALUES**

**GRADE 6 MARKS: 15**

**Question 1**

Read Source C and Source D (case study) below to find out about the journey of the chocolate.

**Source C**

Raw materials have not been changed yet. manufactured goods are made by changing raw materials. These changes can involve many processes. Each process costs money. If many processes are needed to make something, that thing usually costs more money. For example, a chocolate comes from cocoa trees. The seeds or beans from the cocoa tree are the raw materials that are used to make chocolate. These beans go through many processes before the chocolate tastes good. Processing is a form of manufacturing. Read the case study below to find out the journey of the chocolate.

(Taken from Platinum Social Sciences Grade 6)

**Source D**

**Case study: Growing chocolate in Ghana**

Cocoa trees grow in warm climates near the equator. Most of the world’s cocoa comes from west Africa. Ghana is a country in west Africa that produces about 15% of the world’s cocoa beans. Ghana exports cocoa beans to companies in Europe. These companies process the cocoa beans into chocolate. When you buy a slab of chocolate most of the money goes to the country that manufactured the chocolate. Only a small amount of money goes to the country that produced the raw cocoa

(Taken from Platinum Social Sciences Grade 6)

1. Where does most of the world’s raw cocoa come from?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……(1)

1. Where is most of Ghana’s raw cocoa processed?

.............................................................................. (1)

1. Put these words in the correct order: processed chocolate, mixing, drying, raw cocoa, export

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… (5)

1. Why does Ghana get so little money?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… (3)

1. Write a paragraph and explain how chocolate is manufactured, the process or stages it goes through before it becomes a chocolate slab we buy from the shop. (5)

**GRAND TOTAL = 15 Marks**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES – GEOGRAPHY TERM 2**

**TOPIC: TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WORLD CONTENT: FAIR TRADING**

**GRADE 6 MARKS: 25**

Read the topic Fair trading on Social Sciences Textbook as well as Source A below to answer the set questions

**SOURCE D**

**Fair and unfair trading**

People in countries that sell raw materials say that the price of raw materials is decided by the buyers and not by the sellers. This means that the prices of raw materials are low. Getting low prices for raw materials keeps these countries poor. Poor countries do not have money to buy manufactured products, like machines, that could help them to process their own raw materials into manufactured products. In other countries people are able to earn enough money to live and improve their lives. These countries agree to buy goods at fair prices from companies that pay workers fairly and treat them well.

**What happens when trade is fair or unfair i?**

Encourages inequality and poverty

No children are allowed to work; they go to school.

Workers are paid fair wages

Poor people do not have enough money to pay for services

Traders pay a fair price for crops

People do not develop skills

Uses child workers

The country’s government cannot provide services.

Countries do not collect enough money in taxes.

Traders make sure that some money goes towards health care and education  
Working conditions are safe and healthy

(Taken from Platinum Social Sciences Grade 6)

* 1. What do you think the following concepts mean?

Fairtrade

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………(2)

Unfair trade

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………(2)

* 1. Read Source D above (what happens when trade is fair or unfair?). Group the statements below under the two headings.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fair Trade** | **Unfair trade** |
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|  |  |

(10)

**Source E:**

1.3 Read the Case Study below on the human cost of unfair trade

**Hameed ’s story**

Hamed lives in Ivory coast in west Africa. A man in Hameed’s village said he would help Hamed get an education in the nearby town. Instead, the man forced Hamed to work on a cocoa farm. Hamed worked for many hours in the hot sun, using dangerous tools and poisonous chemicals. The man took most of Hameed’s pay.

**Hasina’s story**

My name is Hasina. I make sports shoes for a famous company in Bangladesh. I am paid about R20 a day. I have to work 12 hours every day except Sundays

(Taken from Platinum Social Sciences Grade 6)

1.3.1 What kind of work do Hasina and Hamed do?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… (2)

1.3.2 List ways Hasina and Hamed are exploited.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………(5)

1.3.3 How would fair trade help to change Hasina and Hamed’s live?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… (2)

* 1. One of the examples of exploitation that is taking place in Source E is Child labour. Briefly explain.

(2)