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Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

CONSUMER STUDIES

NOVEMBER 2022

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 200

These marking guidelines consist of 19 pages.

Consumer Studies 2 DBE/November 2022 NSC – Marking Guidelines

SECTION A: SHORT QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

1.1.1	C√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.169; Successful, p.190–191)	(1)
1.1.2	B√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.163; Successful, p.181)	(1)
1.1.3	D√	Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.167; Successful, p.185)	(1)
1.1.4	B√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.183; Successful, p.202)	(1)
1.1.5	D√	Applying, easy (Focus, p.167–168; Successful, p.184–185)	(1)
1.1.6	A√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.77; Successful, p.91)	(1)
1.1.7	B√	Understanding, easy (Focus, p.74; Successful, p.84)	(1)
1.1.8	C√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.77; Successful, p.87)	(1)
1.1.9	A✓	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.90; Successful, p.106)	(1)
1.1.10	D√	Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.104; Successful, p.124–126)	(1)
1.1.11	B√	Understanding, easy (Grade 11)	(1)
1.1.12	C√	Understanding, moderate (Grade 11)	(1)
1.1.13	D√	Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.134; Successful, p.155)	(1)
1.1.14	A√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.128; Successful, p.146)	(1)
1.1.15	B√	Understanding, easy (Focus, p.138; Successful, p.155)	(1)
1.1.16	C√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.15; Successful, p.21)	(1)
1.1.17	A√	Remembering, easy (Focus, p.17; Successful, p.23)	(1)
1.1.18	A√	Understanding, easy (Focus, p.35; Successful, p.34)	(1)
1.1.19	D√	Understanding, easy (Focus, p.24; Successful, p.25)	(1)
1.1.20	B√	Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.16; Successful, p.22)	(1)

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1.2	1.2.1	Phishing/ scam√		
	1.2.2	Exemption clause√		
	1.2.3	Stokvel/ (community) savings club√		
Remer	1.2.4 mbering, ea	Unfair/ unreasonable business practice√ asy (Focus, p.156-161; Successful, p.173-178)		(4)
1.3	1.3.1	C√		
	1.3.2	A✓		
Unders	1.3.3 standing, m	D√ noderate (Focus, p.49-51; Successful, p.50-55)		(3)
1.4	1.4.1	Antioxidants√		
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	1.4.3	Stabilisers√		
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Remer	1.4.5 mbering, ea	Flavourants√ asy (Focus, p.93-94; Successful, p.113-114)		(5)
1.5	B√ E√ F√		(Any order)	(3)
Remen	nbering, ea	asy (Focus, p.118; Successful, p.137)	, , ,	. ,
1.6	A√ C√ E√ F√		(Any order)	(5)
Unders	standing, e	asy (Focus, p.27-28; Successful, p.26)		

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TOTAL SECTION A:

40

SECTION B: LONG QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2: THE CONSUMER

2.1 State TWO ways of calculating interest on credit agreements.

- Simple interest√¹
- Compound interest√²

(2)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.166; Successful, p.184)

2.2 Define the term grey goods/parallel imports.

Items that a manufacturer $\sqrt{}$ does not want sold in a particular country $\sqrt{}$ but end up there through unofficial distribution channels. $\sqrt{}$

OR

Items that have been imported into a country through unofficial channels. \checkmark^4 They are not illegal \checkmark^5 as all the necessary duties have been paid. \checkmark^6 (3) Remembering, easy (Focus, p.158; Successful, p.176)

2.3 State THREE ways in which consumers can save water when gardening.

- Use grey water.√¹
- Use water from the overflow pipe of the geyser.√²
- Use rainwater/ rainwater tanks/ borehole/ wellpoint.√³
- Plant indigenous/ water-wise plants that require less water.√⁴
- Group plants with similar water needs together. √⁵
- Use mulches/ small rocks/ pebbles to retain water in the soil.

 √6
- Do not water the garden during the hottest part of the day/ do water early in the morning/ late in the evening.√⁷
- Do not water when it is windy.√⁸
- Use a bucket/ watering can/ drip system instead of hosepipe/ sprinklers.√9
- Do not water everyday/ only water two to three times a week.√¹0
 (Any 3)

Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.180-181; Successful, p.199)

2.4 Explain the following taxes.

2.4.1 VAT (Value-added tax)

- A certain percentage/ 15%√¹ added to the price of specified goods and services that businesses sell.√²
- All consumers pay VAT.√³

OR

 A percentage/ 15% to the price charged√⁴ for goods and services at each stage of production.√⁵

• All consumers pay VAT. $\sqrt{6}$ (Any 2)

Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.164; Successful, p.181)

2.4.2 Excise duty (sin tax)

Tax is charged on the manufacturing/ sale \checkmark^1 of fast moving daily consumables/ non-essential/ luxury items. \checkmark^2 Examples include alcohol/ tobacco/ cigarettes/ perfume/ petrol. \checkmark^3

(Any 2) (2)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.165; Successful, p.182)

2.5 State THREE ways of saving electricity when using a refrigerator.

- Allow air to circulate √1 in the refrigerator.
- Do not overload√² the refrigerator.
- A full refrigerator uses less electricity than an empty refrigerator.√³
- Allow hot food to cool $\sqrt{4}$ before placing it in the refrigerator.
- Set the controls according to the season.√⁵
- Do not open the door unnecessarily.√⁶
- Make sure that the seal is intact/ not perished.√⁷
- Do not place the refrigerator near the stove/ warm area√⁸ in the house.
- Always leave space behind $\sqrt{9}$ the refrigerator for air to circulate.
- Defrost√¹⁰ the refrigerator regularly.
- Vacuum√¹¹ the coils regularly.

(Any 3)

(3)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.173-174; Successful, p.160)

2.6 Discuss what municipalities can do to reduce crime and make communities safer to live in.

- Municipalities provide streetlights.√¹ if the area is lit/ it is not dark and crime cannot take place/ people can see where to walk.√²
- They provide firefighting services√³ to put out fires immediately before they spread and cause further damage.√⁴
- Ensure that storm water drains/ manholes are covered√⁵ to prevent people falling into them/ so that rainwater can flow away.√⁶
- Provide traffic police√⁷ to control traffic and keep people safe on the roads.√⁸
- Ensure that the roads are repaired/ no potholes \checkmark 9 to prevent accidents. \checkmark 10
- Cut down the trees and bushes \checkmark^{11} so that there is no place for criminals to hide. \checkmark^{12}
- Remove the rubbish \checkmark^{13} to prevent people from getting sick/ criminals hiding behind it. \checkmark^{14}
- Provide clean safe water√¹⁵ for proper sanitation.√¹⁶
- Repair damaged electrical wires √17 to prevent accidents.√18
- Repair sewage leaks√¹⁹ for safety and hygienic purposes.√²⁰
- Maintain municipal buildings/ recreational facilities√21 to ensure the safety of the public.√22 (Any 6)

Applying, difficult (Focus, p.184; Successful, p.202)

2.7 Explain how a tiered-level/multi-level marketing scheme works.

- A legal pyramid scheme. √¹
- A product is for sale √² using direct marketing.√³
- The people doing the selling receive a portion of the funds generated from the sales of the product.√⁴

then able to also receive funds/ commission $\sqrt{7}$ from the sales of the people that they have recruited. (Any 3)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.162; Successful, p.179)

2.8 2.8.1 Explain the term contract.

A contract is a legal agreement. \checkmark^1 between two people \checkmark^2 where one party promises to do something in return for a valuable benefit \checkmark^3 of some sort.

 OR

A contract is an agreement. ✓ that is intended to create legal ✓ rights and duties between its parties. ✓ (Any 2) (2)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.155; Successful, p.169)

2.8.2 Explain how the cooling-off period protected Ayanda when she cancelled the alarm system contract.

- Ayanda was approached through direct marketing/ transaction that she did not start.√¹
- She has the right to cancel the contract/ reconsider her purchase/ change her mind√² within five business/ working days√³ without a reason.√⁴
- Ayanda cancelled the contract within three days√⁵ before the alarm system was installed.
- She may not be charged any penalty fees

 √6 for the cancellation, as she cancelled it within the cooling-off period.

(Any 3) (3)

(3)

Applying, moderate (Focus, p.157; Successful, p.173)

2.9 Discuss the advantages for the natural environment when using gas.

- Gas is the cleanest fossil fuel available √¹ and it causes less (air) pollution.√²
- Gas is more environmentally friendly than coal or oil/ less transport required√³ thus producing less carbon emissions.√⁴
- Gas has a lower carbon footprint than electricity/ reduces the need for mining resources such as coal√5 (Any 3)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.176; Successful, p.194-195)

2.10 Describe the impact that increasing fuel prices have on consumers' rights to satisfy their basic needs.

- The cost of transport to work/ school√¹ increases and consumers will have less money√² to spend on satisfying basic needs/ buy food which may lead to food insecurity.√³
- Consumers may be forced to buy from local shops√⁴ and goods may be more expensive.√⁵
- Raw materials for production of √⁶ food/ clothing will cost more.
- Transporting of products√⁷ to retailers will cost more.
- As a result of the increase in the cost of raw materials/ products, retailers will charge more on the selling price of products√⁸ in order to make a profit.√⁹
- Consumers will pay more for basic products/ food/ clothing√¹⁰ and will have less disposable money.√¹¹
- Some consumers may not be able to afford bond repayments/ rent $\sqrt{12}$ and will be forced to move. $\sqrt{13}$
- People may take loans 14 to satisfy their basic needs leading to more debts. 15
- If tenants cannot pay rent, owners of properties may not receive their money√16 and therefore may not be able to meet their basic needs.√17

(Any 8) (8)

Analysing, difficult (Consumer Issues) (Focus, p.168; Successful, p.185)

[40]

QUESTION 3: FOOD AND NUTRITION

3.1 Give THREE examples of	t toods t	that can	be irrad	iated.
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- Herbs√¹
- Spices√²
- Fruits√³
- Vegetables/ potatoes√⁴
- Meat√⁵
- Poultry√⁶
- Fish√⁷
- Honey√⁸
- Cereals√⁹

• Legumes√¹⁰
Remembering, easy (Focus, p.105; Successful, p.127-128)

(Any 3) (3)

(3)

3.2 Explain the term food security.

The ability of individuals to obtain/ have access \checkmark^1 to sufficient/ adequate/ safe/ nutritious food \checkmark^2 on a day-to-day basis \checkmark^3 to be able to maintain an active, healthy lifestyle. \checkmark^4 (Any 3)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.106; Successful, p.127-128)

3.3 Name THREE dietary causes of high blood pressure.

- Excessive salt/ sodium intake.√¹
- Being overweight/ obese/ high fat/ sugar intake/ low fibre intake.√²
- Insufficient intake of dairy. $\sqrt{3}$
- Insufficient intake of calcium.√⁴
- Insufficient intake of fruit/ vegetables.√⁵
- Insufficient intake of potassium.√⁶
- Insufficient intake of magnesium.√⁷
- Too much/ excessive alcohol. ✓⁸ (Any 3) (3)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.77; Successful, p.87)

3.4 Explain how the transmission of gastroenteritis can be prevented during food preparation.

- Do not handle food when having/ infected with gastro-enteritis.√¹
- Wash/ prepare food with uncontaminated/ clean/ safe water.√²
- Use clean utensils/ apparatus/ counters/ work surfaces/ storage areas√³ to prevent contamination.
- Food handlers should follow hygienic practices to avoid contamination:
 Nails should be short and clean/ hair covered/ clean aprons.√⁴
- Wash/ sanitise hands after using the toilet/ changing nappies/ before handling food. √5
- Food should be kept at the correct temperature √⁶ to limit the growth of harmful organisms.
- Keep raw meat/ eggs/ poultry/ fish away from other foods that will be eaten raw.√⁷
- Make sure food is cooked properly ** to destroy harmful organisms.

(Any 3) (3)

Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.86-88; Successful, p.109)

3.5 Describe how atherosclerosis develops.

It is developed when arteries $\sqrt{1}$ clog/ become narrow/ and close $\sqrt{2}$ due to the build-up of cholesterol/ other fatty substances/ plaque $\sqrt{3}$ in the walls of the arteries.

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.74; Successful, p.83)

3.6 3.6.1 Name the ingredient that is present in the largest quantity in the food item.

Peanuts $\sqrt{1}$ (1)

(3)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.97; Successful, p.118)

- 3.6.2 List the basic information that is NOT visible on the label above.
 - Name of the manufacturer√¹
 - Address of the manufacturer√²
 - Storage instructions√³
 - Net content/ weight√⁴
 - Country of origin√⁵
 - Batch number√⁶
 - Price/ barcode√⁷
 - Sell-by/ best before/ production date√⁸ (Any 4)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.97-98; Successful, p.118-119)

- 3.6.3 Explain the function of the emulsifier in the list of ingredients.
- Mix foods/ oil and water/ liquid $\sqrt{1}$ and prevent the separation of the ingredients. $\sqrt{2}$ They provide a consistent texture. $\sqrt{3}$ (Any 2) (2) Remembering, easy (Focus, p.93; Successful, p.113)
- 3.7 3.7.1 Identify the food-related health condition the doctor diagnosed.

Anaemia√¹ (1)

Understanding, easy (Focus, p.76; Successful, p.91)

3.7.2 Discuss reasons why the doctor prescribed the above plan for Nancy.

- Nancy has anaemia because she lacks iron/ Vitamin B₁₂ in her diet.√¹
- Fresh fruit/ orange juice are rich in vitamin C/ folic acid.√²
 Vitamin C will promote the absorption of iron.√³
- Muesli contains iron√⁴ and folic acid√⁵ which helps in the formation/ needed to produce haemoglobin/ red blood cells.√⁶
- Eggs contain iron/ vitamin B₁₂√⁷ which assists in the formation of red blood cells.√⁸
- Nancy will feel less tired \$\sqrt{9}\$ if she follows the plan and this will improve her health. (Any 5)

Applying, moderate (Focus, p.76-77; Successful, p.91)

3.8 3.8.1 Justify why MENU B will be harmful to a person suffering from coronary heart disease.

- Pork/ cream in the mushroom sauce/ bacon/ cheese contains saturated fats.√¹
- Saturated fat causes the body to produce more/ retain LDL.√²
- LDL (low-density lipoproteins) increases the blood cholesterol levels√³ causing the gradual narrowing/ clogging of the blood vessels/ arteries.√⁴ This will make the coronary heart disease even worse.

Analysing, difficult (Focus, p.74-75; Successful, p.83-85)

3.8.2 Discuss why MENU A is a healthier option for a person suffering from high blood cholesterol levels.

- The fish is grilled, thus the minimum amount of fat $\sqrt{}$ is used.
- Fish contains mostly unsaturated fats/ (HDL) high-density lipoprotein.√²
- HDL gathers up excess blood cholesterol√3 and transports it to the liver where they are broken down to be excreted.√4
- The fat in fish has omega-3 fatty acids√⁵ that protects the heart/ blood vessels.√⁶
- Spinach/ strawberries contains fibre, √7 which reduces the build-up of blood cholesterol √8 in the arteries, thus reducing the risk of atherosclerosis. √9
- Low-fat Feta cheese contains less saturated fats, √¹⁰ than fullfat Feta cheese.
- The fruit salad/ berries contain antioxidants√¹¹ that helps prevent the harmful effects of oxidation in the body√¹² by minimising the effects of free radicals.√¹³ (Any 8)

Analysing, difficult (Focus, p.74-75; Successful, p.84-85)

[40]

(5)

(4)

QUESTION 4: CLOTHING

4.1 **Define the term brand piracy.**

Brand piracy occurs when a product is given a name that is similar to that of a well-known brand \checkmark deliberately so that consumers may mistake it for the actual brand name. \checkmark ²

OR

Brand piracy is the imitation/ a fake of the original, \checkmark ³ but they do not look exactly like the original. \checkmark ⁴

OR

Brand piracy is the unauthorised \(^5\) usage of protected brand/ trade names/ trademarks/ logos/ imitation of labels/ packaging/ presentation of products. \(^6\) (2) Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.64; Successful, p.72)

4.2 Write a paragraph to explain how economic factors will influence fashion changes.

When consumers have money to spend \checkmark^1 fashion flourishes and changes. \checkmark^2 An increase in income stimulates the fashion industry \checkmark^3 and consumers can afford to buy new clothes and fashion will change rapidly. \checkmark^4 When there is less income coming in \checkmark^5 consumers will buy less clothes and fashion change will be slower. \checkmark^6 Inflation/ recession/ depression/ poverty \checkmark^7 will also slow down the rate at which fashion changes. \checkmark^8 (Any 4)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.49; Successful, p.53)

4.3 4.3.1 Identify the stage represented by the acceptance phase in the graph above.

Peak stage√¹ (1)
Applying, easy (Focus, p.50; Successful, p.50)

4.3.2 Explain what happens to fashion during the stage identified in QUESTION 4.3.1

- The fashion is produced in large numbers √1 and there are more sales of the fashion. √2 The fashion is at the height of popularity √3 and many/ most people wear it. √4
- Mass production√⁵ stimulates sales.
- It is widely available/ sold in many shops.√⁶
- The fashion is advertised by clothing stores√⁷ in magazines/ window displays.√⁸ (Any 2) (2)

(4)

Understanding, easy (Focus, p.50; Successful, p.50)

4.4 Discuss the interrelationship between quality and price when buying clothes for the world of work.

- Clothes for the world of work are often good quality classic styles√¹ and can be worn for a long time.
- Good quality clothes usually cost more/ is more expensive√² but last longer/ many seasons.√³ This may save money in the long run/ over time.√⁴
- Cheaper clothes may have a poor quality√⁵ and may have a short lifespan/ last for a short time/ season,√⁶ thus more clothes need to be bought in a short period and more money will be spent on clothing in a shorter period.√⁷
 (Any 4)

Applying, difficult (Focus, p.55; Successful, p.59)

4.5 4.5.1 Give THREE reasons why the clothing in PICTURES A and B can be regarded as classic fashion items.

- Both items can remain popular over a long period/ last for many seasons/ timeless.√¹
- The items are considered as tasteful.√²
- Cotton blends have been popular over a long period.√³
- Blue and black are classic colours. ✓⁴
- The black tracksuit/ shirt/ blouse is characterised by simplicity.√⁵
- Both items are accepted by a large group of consumers/ most people.√⁶ (Any 3)

Understanding, easy (Focus, p.49; Successful, p.51-57)

4.5.2 Analyse the advantages of combining the clothing in PICTURE A and the tracksuit pants in PICTURE B for an online (virtual) meeting of people working from home.

- In online meetings, only the upper part of the body/ shoulder and face will be seen, if required.√¹
- The shirt/ blouse is professional/ formal/ not revealing $\sqrt{2}$ and is suitable for the world of work. $\sqrt{3}$
- It can be worn with or without a tie/ scarf√⁴ to make it more or less formal.√⁵
- It could be worn with or without a jacket/ blazer.√⁶
- The bottom is comfortable/ not tight fitting/ soft to wear at home/ has a relaxed feel to it.√⁷
- Cotton and cotton blend fabrics are comfortable/ cool to wear.√⁸

(Any 4) (4)

Analysing, difficult (Focus, p.49, 54; Successful, p.51, 55-57)

[20]

(4)

(3)

QUESTION 5: HOUSING AND INTERIOR

5.1 State who manages sectional-title properties.

Body corporate √¹
Remembering, easy (Focus, p. 122; Successful, p. 140)

(1)

5.2 **Explain the term lease.**

Is the contract/ agreement√¹ between the property owner/ landlord/ lessor and a tenant/ lessee.√² (2)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.117; Successful, p.137)

5.3 Name TWO types of insurance that homeowners should have.

- Homeowner's (Comprehensive) Insurance.√¹
- Household (contents) insurance.√²
- Life insurance/ mortgage/ bond protection insurance.√³ (Any 2)
 Remembering, easy (Focus, p.127-128; Successful, p.145)/Examination Guidelines

5.4 Explain the financial disadvantages of building a house.

- There could be delays, which will lead to additional building costs. √1
- Unexpected costs,√² such as the preparation of the site.
- Additional/ added costs after construction like landscaping/ starting a garden.√³
- Paying municipal rates and taxes before occupation.√⁴
- Can cost more than buying a house√⁵ because of the cost of building materials and land.
- There is always a risk of faulty construction and design, which could cost more money.√⁶
- The builder/ homeowner can run out of money and may not be able to complete the house and therefore the incomplete house will have no value.√⁷ (Any 3)

(3)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.121; Successful, p.138)

5.5 State the financial information that must be included in the sales agreement when buying a full-title property.

- Correct purchase price.√¹
- It must record any suspensive (granting of the bond) conditions to a sale
 e.g if a sale is subject to a condition that the purchaser obtains a loan to
 finance the transaction.√² Stipulation that the transaction is subject to
 bond being obtained within a set period, if not fulfilled the sale will
 lapse.√³
- Occupational interest should the transfer not be completed by date of occupation.√⁴
- A stipulation that the seller is responsible for the estate agents commission.√⁵
- The seller is responsible for the electrical clearance certificate. √⁶
- Seller is responsible for paying for fumigation of borer/ termites.√⁷
- A stipulation that the buyer is responsible for all other expenses e.g repainting.√⁸
- A clause that stipulates penalties in the event that either of the parties breaks the contract.
- Usually includes a voetstoots ("as is") clause, which means the seller cannot be held liable for latent (hidden) defects in the property of which he/ she was unaware.√¹⁰ (Any 3)

Understanding, easy (Focus, p.125; Successful, p.143)

5.6 5.6.1 Identify the type of credit transaction indicated above.

Instalment (sale) transaction (agreement)/ hire purchase (agreement) (1)

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.148; Successful, p.162)

5.6.2 Describe how the functions of the microwave oven above will benefit a consumer.

- 20 litre capacity makes it big enough to cook larger√¹ meals.
- Defrost by time or weight, accurately calculates time and temperatures necessary for defrosting.√²
- Quick start and kitchen timer functions, thus saving time/ electricity√³ as it switches off automatically when time is up.
- Elegant mirror finish/ grey interior makes it easy to clean.√⁴
- User friendly control panel, which makes it easy to use.√5
- Push button door makes it easy to open.√⁶
- Digital LED display with clock makes it easy to see the time/ how cooking is proceeding.
- 10 Power levels make it possible to cook a variety of dishes.√⁸

(Any 4) (4)

(3)

Applying, moderate (Focus, p.136, 141; Successful, p.159-160)

5.7 Analyse the positive impact of recycling E-waste on sustaining the natural environment.

- The need to mine new raw materials is reduced, \checkmark^1 increasing sustainability and lessens the impact on the natural environment. \checkmark^2
- Less electricity/ non-human energy will be needed to produce new products√³ as discarded electrical household appliances are being recycled/ reused/ resold for parts. This results in a lower carbon footprint/ greenhouse effect.√⁴
- It may create less waste on landfills,√⁵ thus less pollution.√⁶
- It reduces soil/ water/ air pollution√⁷ as E-waste may contain hazardous/ toxic waste.√⁸ (Any 4)

Analysing, difficult (Focus, p.138; Successful, p.155)

[20]

(4)

QUESTION 6: ENTREPRENEURSHIP

6.1 Define the term target market.

A (group) of people $\sqrt{1}$ who wants to purchase the product/ service $\sqrt{2}$ and who are willing to pay the price charged. 3

OR

A (specific group) of people/customers \(\sqrt{4} \) whom the product/ service will be sold.√⁵

Remembering, easy (Focus, p.34; Successful, p.33)

6.2 Give the purpose of product specifications.

- The product will be the same every time in terms of appearance and quality.√1
- Customers will get exactly what they expected. \(\sqrt{2} \)
- Prevent losses/ waste as all products should be successful/ therefore there will be no loss of profit because of failure. $\sqrt{3}$ (2)(Any 2)

Remembering, moderate (Focus, p.16; Successful, p.15)

6.3 Give THREE reasons for the packaging of products.

- To protect the product from damage/ deterioration. √1
- Keep the product safe and hygienic. ✓²
- It could act as a 'silent salesman'/ attract the attention of consumers. $\sqrt{3}$
- Provide information for use and preparation. ✓⁴
- Make it easier to handle/ and for transportation.√5
- Easy to display.√6

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.22; Successful, p.29)

6.4 Explain why an entrepreneur should keep a workplace tidy.

- It makes working faster/ increases productivity. ✓¹
- It is easy to keep clean/ to sanitize.√2
- It is easy to identify materials/ assists with organisation. \$\sqrt{3}\$
- It prevents accidents in a workplace/ provides safe working environment.√4
- Minimise the risk of cross-contamination in the workplace (kitchen). $\sqrt{5}$
- It creates a good impression/ positive image on potential customers.√6

(3)(Any 3)

(2)

(3)

(Any 3)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.17; Successful, p.22)

6.5 Explain the purpose of the trade name of a product.

- It is to identify the product/ to make the product easy to recognise. ✓¹
- To distinguish it from the competitors. $\sqrt{2}$
- To create an idea of what customers should expect. $\sqrt{3}$
- To create protective rights/ authenticity for a product. ✓⁴ (2)(Any 2)

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.29; Successful, p.28)

6.6 6.6.1 Explain how the young entrepreneur applied the following factors when choosing a product for her small-scale business.

(a) Financial resources

(R350,00) government grant√ (1)

(b) Work space

Her parents' garage√ (1)

(c) Raw materials

Old wooden boards $\sqrt{1}$ around the neighbourhood, old tyres $\sqrt{2}$ in the scrapyard, fabric off-cuts $\sqrt{3}$ to cover furniture. (3)

(d) Human skills

YouTube videos√ (1)
Remembering, easy (Focus, p.10-13; Successful, p.16-20)

6.6.2 List the stages in the production process where she should conduct quality control.

- Selecting the raw materials/ wooden boards and fabric.√¹
- Measuring and cutting of wooden boards/ fabric off-cuts.√²
- When covering the furniture.√³
- Stapling/ drilling in screws.√⁴
- Product's neatness and cleanliness/ attractive appearance/ good workmanship.√⁵
- Packaging/ wrapping of final product.√⁶ (Any 4)

Applying, moderate (Focus, p.16; Successful, p.22)

6.6.3 Explain the impact that the quality of raw materials will have on the quality and price of her final products.

- The fabric off-cuts/ tyres/ wooden boards are not new/ second hand√¹ and their quality is not guaranteed.√²
- The quality of her raw materials will influence the selling price of her products.√³ The quality of her final products may be poor.√⁴

Understanding, moderate (Focus, p.21; Successful, p.24)

6.6.4 The production cost of one couch is R500,00 and she adds 45% as her mark-up.

Calculate the selling price of ONE couch Show ALL calculations.

R500 + 45%
$$\checkmark$$
¹ **OR** R500 x 45 ÷ 100 \checkmark ² = R225 \checkmark ³

$$R500 + R225$$

= $R725\sqrt{4}$ (3)

Applying, moderate (Focus, p.39-40; Successful, p.37-40)

6.6.5 She sells one vehicle seat cover for R350,00 which includes 20 % profit.

Calculate the profit she makes if she sells six seat covers. Show ALL calculations.

20% of R350 = R70.00
$$\sqrt{1}$$

$$70 \times 6\sqrt{^2} = R420\sqrt{^3}$$

OR

 $R350 \times 6\sqrt{4} = R2100.00$

 $R2100 \times 20\% \div 100\sqrt{5}$

R420.00 \(\sigma^6 \)

OR

$$R350 \times 100 \div 120 \checkmark ^7 = R291.67$$

$$R350 - R291.67 = R58.33^{8}$$

 $R58.33 \times 6 = R349.98 / R350 \checkmark$

OR

$$R350 \times 20 \div 120^{10} = R58.33^{11}$$

$$R58.33 \times 6 = R349.98 / R350 \sqrt{12}$$

(Any 3) (3)

Applying, moderate (Focus, p.39-40; Successful, p.37-40)

6.6.6 The furniture business is likely to show sustainable profitability. Justify this statement.

- She uses local raw materials √1 which are easily available. √2
- The production costs are low√³ because she uses recycled/ second hand materials.√⁴
- The use of recycled materials appeals to the environmentally friendly customers√5 who may be encouraged to support this venture.√6
- The overhead costs are low√⁷ because she does not pay rent for using her parents' garage.√⁸
- She continuously invests √9 into the business through buying equipment to grow the business. √10
- She also asks for a deposit√¹¹ which ensures that there is money available to run the business.√¹²
- She has expanded her business√13 by also providing vehicle upholstery and furniture refurbishment.√14
- She charges competitive prices√¹⁵ and customers keep coming back.√¹⁶ (8) (Any 8)

Analysing, difficult (Focus, p.35; Successful, p.34)

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TOTAL SECTION B: 160 GRAND TOTAL: 200