

- **Begripslees** – Gaan aandagtig deur al jou begripsoefeninge om jou voorteberei, vir die toets.
- **Visuele Teks** - Gaan aandagtig deur al die visuele tekste in jou boek om jou voor te berei, vir die toets.
- **Opsomming** – Gaan aandagtig deur jou boeke waar ons 'n opsomming goeufen het, om jou bewus te maak van wat om te doen met die opsomming in die toets.
- **Taalstrukture en konvensies** – Leer die volgende afdelings vir die taal gedeelte van die toets.

Hoofletters

- begin van 'n sin
- dae van die week
- maande van die jaar
- plekke en mense se name

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Uitroepteken

- aan die einde van 'n sin
 - ↳ wanneer jy kwaad is
 - ↳ wanneer jy opgewonde is

Vraagteken

- aan die einde van 'n sin
 - ↳ wanneer jy 'n vraag vra

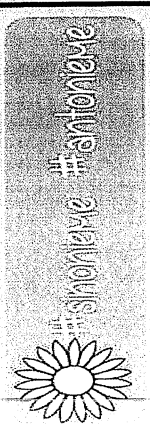
Komma

- in die plek van en in 'n lysie
- voor want en maar

Punt

- wys die einde van 'n sin
- gebruik ook by party afkortings

Kom ons doen **Taal** Sinonieme en antonieme



Sinonieme

Dis woorde wat min of meer dieselfde betekenis het.

Nog voorbeelde

- praat - gesels
- gou - vinnig
- bang - bevrees
- verniet - gratis
- ongelukkig-treurig
- meisie - dogter
- storie - verhaal
- siek - olik
- baie - klomp
- pragtig - mooi

moeder - mamma

Antonieme

Dis woorde wat teenoorgestelde betekenis het.

Nog voorbeelde

- dag - nag
- alles - niks
- skerp - stomp
- fluks - lui
- seun - meisie
- soet - stout
- krom - reguit
- vriend - vyand
- netjies - slordig
- mooi - lelik

op - af

Enkelvoudige sinne

Enkelvoudige sinne bestaan uit 'n onderwerp, gesegde en 'n voorwerp.

- Dit is die persoon, dier of ding wat die aksie uitvoer.
- Vra jousef wie doen dit?

Onderwerp

- Gesegde
- Is die aksie wat uitgevoer word.
 - Wat gebeur alles in die sin (werkwoord)

- Dit is die persoon, dier of ding aan wie die aksie gedoen word.
- Vra jousef aan wie?

Voorwerp



RONNE

Johan skop die bal.

Wie voer die aksie uit?

Wat is die aksie?

Aan wie word die aksie uitgevoer?

onderwerp

gesegde

voorwerp

Werkwoord ww.

Dit is die woordsoort wat wys wat iemand of iets doen. Dit wys 'n aksie.

Eienaam

Die eienaam wys die naam van 'n persoon of 'n plek. Die eienaam word altyd met 'n hoofletter geskryf.

Selfstandige naamwoord s.n.w.

Dit is 'n woord wat gebruik word om dinge, mense, diere en plekke 'n naam te gee.

Voorsetsel voors.

Dit is 'n kort woord wat die posisie van dinge en die verhouding tussen woorde in 'n sin wys.

Tydsvorme

Verlede tyd

Dit was.

Kenmerkende woorde: lank gelede, gister, verlede, het.

Teenwoordige tyd

Dit is nou.

Kenmerkende woorde: nou, tans, op die oomblik.

Toekomende tyd

Dit kom nog.

Kenmerkende woorde: sal, gaan, môre.

Voorbeelde

Mamma het 'n nuwe rok gekoop.
Ek het boek gelees.

Voorbeelde:

Mamma koop 'n nuwe rok.
Ek lees 'n boek.

Voorbeeld:

Mamma gaan 'n nuwe rok koop.
Ek gaan 'n boek lees.

MEERVOUDE

WOORDE MET LANG VOKAAL

(aa, oo, ee, uu)

EEN VOKAAL VAL WEG
+ e

veer → vere
raam → rame
droom → drome

WOORDE MET NET EEN VOKAAL

(a, e, i, o, u)

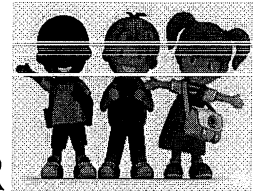
VERDUBBEL KONSONANT
+ e

man → manne
rok → rokke
pil → pille

MEESTE EEN LETTERGREP Woorde WAT NIE VERDEEL KAN WORD NIE

+ e
bv. mond

mond → monde
kerk → kerke
hand → hande



LAERSKOOL EBEN SWEMMER

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

GRADE 7 : TERM 2

DEMARCATATION: SCHOOL-BASED TEST (60)

Working with words

Demonstrative pronoun

A demonstrative pronoun is a word used to stand in for a noun. They are used to point to something or someone specific (e.g., "this is my sister"). The English demonstrative pronouns are this, that, these, and those.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

ADJECTIVE

Adjectives are words that modify or describe nouns and pronouns, adding detail, clarity to language.



Sun

Tree



Water

Book



Music

Car

Ex Examples.com

A collective noun is a word referring to a collection of things taken as a whole.

Collective Nouns



Easy English Path

A **collective noun** refers to a single term used to describe a group of people, animals, or things.



ANIMALS

- A **herd** of cows
- A **pack** of wolves
- A **flock** of birds
- A **pod** of dolphins
- A **swarm** of bees



PEOPLE

- A **team** of players
- A **group** of friends
- A **crowd** of spectators
- A **choir** of singers
- A **staff** of employees



THINGS

- A **fleet** of ships
- A **collection** of books
- A **bunch** of flowers
- A **cluster** of stars
- A **set** of tools



What is a Common Noun?

A noun that refers to a general, non-specific person, place, thing, or idea. Common nouns are the ordinary words we use in everyday language.

- Dog
- Tree
- Computer
- Coffee

A singular noun is a noun that refers to only one person, place, thing, or idea.

A plural noun is a noun that refers to more than one of something (as opposed to a singular noun, which refers to just one).

Singular Common Nouns	Plural Common Nouns
witch	witches
horse	horses
candy	candies
loaf	loaves
hoof	hooves
man	men
woman	women
child	children
goose	geese

Working with sentences

Active voice

In the active voice, the subject is performing an action

For example:

The dog chases the ball. Notice how the subject, dog, is performing the action, chase, on the target of the action, ball.

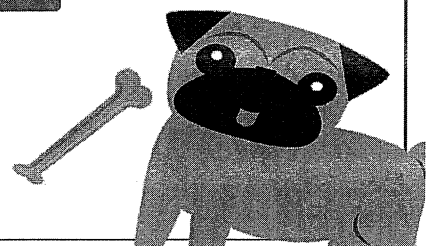
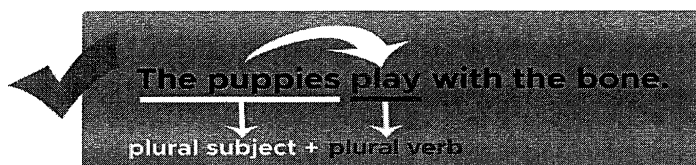
Passive voice

In the passive voice, the action's target is the focus, and the verb acts upon the subject.

For example, in "The ball was thrown by the pitcher," the ball (the subject) receives the action of the verb, and was thrown is in the passive voice.

Subject-Verb Agreement (SVA)

Subject and verb agreement refers to how the words in your sentence match. **REMEMBER:** your subject and verb must agree in number. Singular subjects take singular verbs; plural subjects take plural verbs.



Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is when you use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week, or every month.

Example:

Sam _____ to guitar lessons every Sunday. (go)

Sam **goes** to guitar lessons every Sunday.

The Principal _____ to speak to Peter. (want)

The Principal **wants** to speak to Peter.

Sentence Types

Simple Sentence: a sentence with one independent clause

Compound Sentence: a sentence with at least two independent clauses

Complex Sentence: a sentence with at least one independent clause and one dependent clause

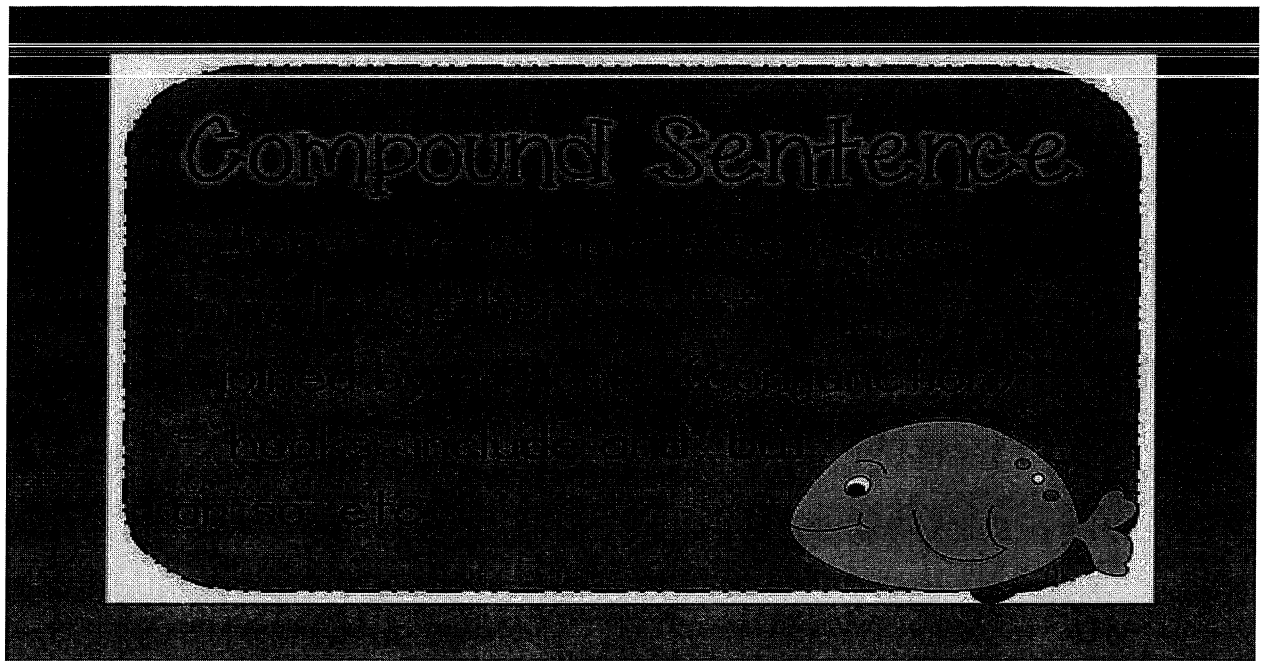
Simple sentence

A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate.

The predicate contains a verb.

For example: The bird gave a shrill whistle

The bird is the **subject** and gave a shrill whistle is the **predicate**



Punctuation:	
. (Full stop)	Used to end a sentence. For example: The children went to the park.
, (Comma)	Used to divide items in a list or give sentences clearer meaning. For example: Simone bought rice, sugar and cooking oil from the shop down the road.
? (Question mark)	Used at the end of a sentence when a question is asked. For example: What are you doing here?
! (Exclamation mark)	Used at the end of a sentence to emphasis a strong feeling. For example: Wow! I really cannot believe we did that!
: (Colon)	Used before a list. For example: The following days are for soccer training: Friday, Saturday and Sunday

MATHS

DEMARICATION GRADE 7

1 Exponents:

a Study the Rules of Exponents (laws)

Rule 1: $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$

Rule 2: $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$

b Square roots $\sqrt[2]{16}$

c Cube roots $\sqrt[3]{27}$

d Square numbers 5^2

f What is an exponent? It is a number that shows how many times a base is used as a factor.

g Squares and what is a perfect square? A Square number is a number multiplied with itself.

h All calculations with exponents: $3^2 \times 3^5 = 3^{2+5} = 3^7$

$$5^2 + 3^3 = 25 + 27 = 52$$

$$\sqrt[2]{36} + \sqrt[3]{27} = 6 + 3 = 9$$

$$10^4 \div 10^3 = 10^{4-3} = 10^1$$

$$\sqrt[2]{10} = \text{Find perfect sq next to}$$

i Solve problems with exponents.

2. Integers:

a. What is an Integer? A Number with no fraction parts.

b. Plus, minus, multiply and divide with Integers

c. Solve problems with Integers $-20 + (-10) = -20 - 10 = -30$

d. Additive Integers; The opposite integer to give a 0 number,

e. Number lines

f. Multiply with integers $-4 \times -6 = +24$

3. Numeric and Geometric Patterns: p 104, 109 and p 218 ...

a. Describe sequences/patterns p 218-233

b. Fill in the missing number in a sequence p 219

c. Constant difference

d. Constant Ratio p 218

e. Rules to complete tables / find the rule . all steps p 220-223

4. Functions and Relationships p 102 - 110

a. Variables and constants p 104

b. Flow diagrams p 106 - 109

c. If $y = 20$: $2y + 5 = 2(20) + 5 = 45$

$5 + b = 20$ What is the value of b? page 104 to 109

5 Fractions: ALL FRACTIONS

6 Word Problems

a Profit and loss

b Time, speed, distance (Triangle)

c Interest

(Study your formulae for this work)

PRACTICE, PRACTICE AND PRACTICE AGAIN.

DEMARCATIION: NATURAL SCIENCESGRADE 7DATE OF TEST: MAY

- All matter is divided in two main categories: mixtures and pure substances.
- Separating methods: sieving/ distillation/ filtration and evaporation
- Advantages of recycling – create job opportunities / use less electricity/ make art projects
- Vinegar is classified as an acid.
- Elements – a substance which cannot be broken down into smaller substances.
- How do we arrange the periodic table – according to the increasing atomic number.
- Differences: Metal/ Semi-metal and non-metals
- Characteristics of Magnesium: White in colour/ very light/ ductile/ malleable
- Boiling point – the temperature at which a liquid changes phases into a gas.
- Substance with the highest melting point: Iron
- Definition of insulator – stops the transfer of heat / conductor – allows the flow of heat.
- Examples of heat conductors- metals/iron and copper
- Paraffin becomes a gas at 220 °C
- Chemical symbol of the best and most used electrical conductor is Copper (Cu)
- Mixture – a type of matter where different substances are put together without being chemically bonded.
- Separation methods: Magnetism
- Industry where we use the magnetic separation technique: Mining/ Electronics/ Food/ Construction
- What is waste disposal – the collection, processing and recycling or deposition of the waste materials of people.
- 3 ways in which you can minimise waste: re-use material, turn waste into usable material, avoid unnecessary packaging.
- 4 Types of materials that can be recycled – plastics, glass, paper, metal
- Alternative ways to generate electricity: wind, solar, hydro
- Why is burning fossil fuels harmful for the environment: releases harmful gases to the environment.
- Acid – tastes sour and feels rough
- Base – taste bitter and feels slippery
- What property of acids causes holes in rubber gloves? Corrosiveness – the acid breaks down the material of the glove. This property is also present in bases.

PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

PubChem																	
1 H Hydrogen Gas															2 He Helium Gas		
3 Li Lithium Solid	4 Be Beryllium Solid															10 Ne Neon Gas	
		1 H Hydrogen Gas														9 F Fluorine Gas	
																8 O Oxygen Gas	
																7 N Nitrogen Gas	
																6 C Carbon Solid	
																5 B Boron Solid	
11 Na Sodium Solid	12 Mg Magnesium Solid															13 Al Aluminum Solid	
19 K Potassium Solid	20 Ca Calcium Solid	21 Sc Scandium Solid	22 Ti Titanium Solid	23 V Vanadium Solid	24 Cr Chromium Solid	25 Mn Manganese Solid	26 Fe Iron Solid	27 Co Cobalt Solid	28 Ni Nickel Solid	29 Cu Copper Solid	30 Zn Zinc Solid	31 Ga Gallium Solid	32 Ge Germanium Solid	33 As Arsenic Solid	34 Se Selenium Solid	35 Br Bromine Liquid	36 Kr Krypton Gas
37 Rb Rubidium Solid	38 Sr Strontium Solid	39 Y Yttrium Solid	40 Zr Zirconium Solid	41 Nb Niobium Solid	42 Mo Molybdenum Solid	43 Tc Technetium Solid	44 Ru Ruthenium Solid	45 Rh Rhodium Solid	46 Pd Palladium Solid	47 Ag Silver Solid	48 Cd Cadmium Solid	49 In Indium Solid	50 Sn Tin Solid	51 Sb Antimony Solid	52 Te Tellurium Solid	53 I Iodine Solid	54 Xe Xenon Gas
55 Cs Cesium Solid	56 Ba Barium Solid	·	72 Hf Hafnium Solid	73 Ta Tantalum Solid	74 W Tungsten Solid	75 Re Rhenium Solid	76 Os Osmium Solid	77 Ir Iridium Solid	78 Pt Platinum Solid	79 Au Gold Solid	80 Hg Mercury Liquid	81 Tl Thallium Solid	82 Pb Lead Solid	83 Bi Bismuth Solid	84 Po Polonium Solid	85 At Astatine Solid	86 Rn Radon Gas
87 Fr Francium Solid	88 Ra Radium Solid	·	104 Rf Rutherfordium Solid	105 Db Dubnium Solid	106 Sg Seaborgium Solid	107 Bh Bohrium Solid	108 Hs Hassium Solid	109 Mt Meitnerium Solid	110 Ds Darmstadtium Solid (Expected)	111 Rg Roentgenium Solid (Expected)	112 Cn Copernicium Solid (Expected)	113 Nh Nihonium Solid (Expected)	114 Fl Flerovium Solid (Expected)	115 Mc Moscovium Solid (Expected)	116 Lv Livermorium Solid (Expected)	117 Ts Tennessine Solid (Expected)	118 Og Oganesson Gas (Expected)
·	57 La Lanthanum Solid	58 Ce Cerium Solid	59 Pr Praseodymium Solid	60 Nd Neodymium Solid	61 Pm Promethium Solid	62 Sm Samarium Solid	63 Eu Europium Solid	64 Gd Gadolinium Solid	65 Tb Terbium Solid	66 Dy Dysprosium Solid	67 Ho Holmium Solid	68 Er Erbium Solid	69 Tm Thulium Solid	70 Yb Ytterbium Solid	71 Lu Lutetium Solid		
·	89 Ac Actinium Solid	90 Th Thorium Solid	91 Pa Protactinium Solid	92 U Uranium Solid	93 Np Neptunium Solid	94 Pu Plutonium Solid	95 Am Americium Solid	96 Cm Curium Solid	97 Bk Berkelium Solid	98 Cf Californium Solid	99 Es Einsteinium Solid	100 Fm Fermium Solid	101 Md Mendelevium Solid	102 No Nobelium Solid	103 Lr Lawrencium Solid		

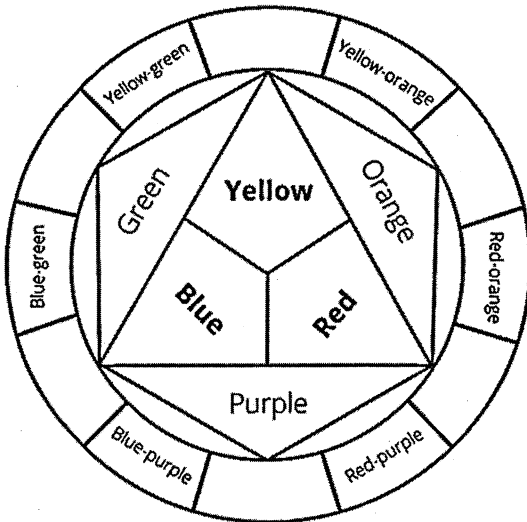
Creative Arts Grade 7

Demarcation Term 2

Visual Arts

The Four Roles of the Artist

1. Artists help us to see the world in new or innovative ways.
2. Artists make a visual record of the people, places, and events of their time.
3. Artists make functional objects and structures (buildings) more pleasurable and, thereby, elevate them or imbue them with meaning.
4. Artists give form to the immaterial— hidden or universal truths, spiritual forces, and personal feelings



Study the colour wheel!

Know your mixing of colours.

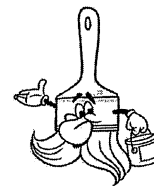
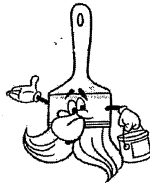
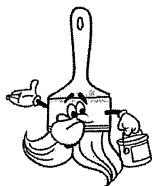
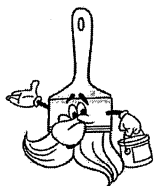
Know how many colours there are in the colour wheel.

PRIMARY COLOURS	Are the 3 basic colours which cannot be made. They include red, blue and yellow.
SECONDARY COLOURS	Are mixed from the primary colours. They are green= yellow + blue; orange = yellow+ red; purple = red + blue.
COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS	Are opposite each other on the colour wheel. If you put two complementary colours together, the one will make the one look brighter (pop).
MONOCHROMATIC COLOUR	Is a single colour and its tints and shades
WARM COLOURS	Remind you of the sun: red, orange, yellow.
COOL COLOURS	Remind you of water: blue, green and purple
TERTIARY COLOURS	Are a mix of a primary colour with a secondary colour, or a mix of two secondary colours.

Elements of Arts & Principles of Arts:

Line	An element of art defined by a point moving in space. Line may be two-or three-dimensional, descriptive, implied, or abstract.
Shape	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width.
Form	An element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses volume; includes height, width AND depth (as in a cube, a sphere, a pyramid, or a cylinder). Form may also be free flowing (organic).
Texture	An element of art that refers to the way things feel, or look as if they might feel if touched.
Balance	The visual weight of the elements of the composition. Balance can be achieved in three ways: 1. Symmetry Both sides of a composition have the same elements in the same position, as in a mirror-image, or the two sides of a face. 2. Asymmetry The composition is balanced due to the contrast of any of the elements of art. For example, a large circle on one side of a composition might be balanced by a small square on the other side 3. Radial symmetry Elements are equally spaced around a central point, as in the spokes coming out of the hub of a bicycle tire.
Emphasis	Is when an area of the composition is visually dominant and commands the viewer's attention
Contrast	The difference between elements of art in a composition, such that each element is made stronger in relation to the other. Examples include negative/positive space and complementary colors placed side by side.
Movement	The result of using the elements of art to move the viewer's eye around and within the image. A sense of movement can be created by diagonal or curvy lines, either real or implied, by edges, by the illusion of space, by repetition, by energetic mark-making, and other techniques.

Creative thinkers and makers provide their communities with joy, interaction, and inspiration, but they also give thoughtful critique to our political, economic and social system.



Drama

Elements of Drama

Role and character	The identification and portrayal of a person's values, attitudes, intentions and actions as imagined relationships, situations and ideas in dramatic action; role focus on type and stereotype; characters are detailed and specific.
Relationships	The connections and interactions between people that affect the dramatic action.
Situation	The setting and circumstances of the dramatic action – who, what, where, when and what is at stake of the roles/characters.
Voice	Using voice expressively to create roles, situations, relationships, atmosphere and symbols.
Movement	Using facial expression, posture and action expressively in space and time to create roles, situations, relationships, atmosphere and symbols.
Focus	To concentrate the attention on a spatial direction or a point in space to intensify attention or increase the projection of intent. To direct and intensify attention and frame moments of dramatic action or to identify the main idea of the drama.
Tension	A sense of anticipation or conflict within characters or character relationships, or problems, surprise and mystery in stories and ideas to propel dramatic action and create audience engagement.
Space	The space of the performance and audience, fictional space of the dramatic action and the emotional space between characters.
Time	The fictional time in the narrative or setting; timing of one moment to the next contributing to the tension and rhythm of dramatic action.
Language	Ideas and dramatic meaning: the choice of linguistic expression and ideas in drama used to create dramatic action.
Audience	Individuals or groups of people who experience the arts in a range of settings and contexts (formal, informal, virtual or interactive) through intellectual, emotional and social engagement. The artist is audience to their own artwork.
Mood and atmosphere	The feeling or tone of both the physical space and the dramatic action created by or emerging from the performance.
Dramatic	Action The driving force and forward motion of drama to create dramatic meaning, tension, belief and audience engagement. The movement of the drama from the introduction, exposition of ideas and conflict to a resolution.

Vocal elements:

Many actors begin their interpretation of a character by finding a suitable voice. There are a number of different vocal elements you should consider:

- Pitch – speaking in a high, low or natural voice.
- Pace – the speed at which someone speaks, and the speed of response in an argument.
- Pause – a dramatic pause at a crucial moment could merit a comment.
- Tone – this suggests your mood and your intention towards the listener, and happy or sad.
- Volume – you might be commenting on audibility but you're more likely to be discussing the effect of a loud, powerful voice or a quiet, nervous or sad voice.

Careers

The Writer: Writers create and develop scripts for TV and radio programmes. Examples of TV and radio projects they might work on include comedies, dramas and documentaries. They regularly liaise with directors, producers and script editors.

The director: A film director manages the creative aspects of the production. They direct the making of a film by visualizing the script while guiding the actors and technical crew to capture the vision for the screen.

The Producer: The producer is responsible for booking actors and studios (with and without audiences) and for ensuring the relevant forms get filled in (bookings, music reporting, compliance etc.) and the scripts are in the right format for recording.

The Lighting Designer: A theatre lighting designer works with the director, choreographer, set designer, costume designer, and sound designer to create the lighting, atmosphere, and time of day for the production in response to the text, while keeping in mind issues of visibility, safety, and cost.

What is a Narrator: Narration is describing the scene, and what unfolds.

What is a Folktale? Folktales were passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, which is called oral tradition. Folktales were made up to explain the wonders of the world or to teach morals and lessons.

What is a choral verse? Is defined as a group of people narrating a poem or a dramatic piece.

What is a fable? It is a story that often teaches one a lesson or a moral. It does not always have a happy ending. Animals are often used to talk and act like people e.g. the tortoise and the hare.

What is a Tall Tale? It is a fictional story that stretches the truth. People have super Human powers. It takes place during a real time in history. It has lots of hyperboles and exaggerations in them. It tells about the great things a person did.

Know at least 4 Elements of a Folktale.

Elements of a Folktale

Good versus evil is in these stories most of the time.
Common people or animals are the characters
There is a problem that is usually solved
It has a happy ending
Phases are repeated in the story
It usually have a longer story Line and has simple stories
It teaches a moral lesson or universal truth.
The moral is often stated at the end of the story.

Know at least 4 Elements of a Fairy tale.

Elements of a Fairy tale

There are usually words in like: Once upon a time.
There are clear illustrations (pictures)
It has fantasy in the story
There are magic and spells
We find villains and heroes
It plays of in a forest or castle
There are characters like princes and princesses
Animals usually talk in these stories
There are a happy ending
We find fairies and godmothers in these fairy tales
Fairy tales is a European tradition
Fairy tales are unreal but they are not untrue
They reflect essential developments and conditions of man's existence.

Ways on how to be a good Narrator.

Speak clearly and slowly: Make sure to articulate your words clearly and speak at a pace that is easy for your audience to follow. This helps them understand the story better without missing any important details.

Use Expression in Your Voice: Bring the characters and events in the story to life by using different tones of voice, volume, and expression. This makes the story more engaging and exciting for your listeners.

Pay Attention to Punctuation: Pay close attention to punctuation marks like commas, periods, and question marks. They help indicate when to pause, change tone, or emphasize certain parts of the story. This can help your audience understand the meaning of the text better.

Practice Reading Aloud: Practice makes perfect! Before narrating a story to others, spend some time reading it aloud to yourself. This helps you become more familiar with the text and gives you a chance to work on your pronunciation and expression.





LAERSKOOL EBEN SWEMMER

ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES: DEMARCATION

TERM 2 GRADE 7

- Promissory note is a promise to pay debt at a later stage
- Roads and hospitals are the responsibility of the public services
- People in urban countries have a higher living standard.
- Profit is the amount with which income exceeds expenses.
- Income is money that is earned by a business for services rendered and goods sold
- Barter trade is a process in which goods are exchanged for other goods.
- Advantage of barter trade is that Surplus goods are exchanged for goods in need.
- Disadvantage is that other goods had more value than the goods that were exchanged.
- Expenses is the cost incurred in the daily operations of a business
- Statement of net worth is total assets minus total liabilities
- Budget is a plan of how income will be generated and how it will be spent
- Natural disasters, such as floods can cause a lot of damage.
- Economic problem – refers to the scarcity of resources. How to satisfy unlimited needs and wants with limited resources.
- Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter.
- government grant that can help improve living conditions of the people living in poverty are; Child support grant, pensioners grant, disability grant.
- Social challenges that face most rural areas are: Lack of water, electricity and proper housing/shelter.
- Consumer is a person that buy goods and services to satisfy his needs
- Producer – people and businesses that makes goods.
- Primary needs – things we need to have to survive. Example: air and water
- Secondary needs – things that we don't need but that is nice to have. Example: pizza and cell phones.
- Satisfy your needs and wants in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner: 1. Reuse – to find other uses for a product. 2. Recycle – to use a product again. 3. Reduce – reduce the use product.
- Assets – refers to the property or items a business owns

- Assets can either be a **current asset** or a **fixed asset**. Examples of current assets are: Trading stock, petty cash, cash float and cash in the bank
- Examples of fixed assets are: Land, Building, Furniture, Vehicles
- Transactions – refers to any business engagement or deal. Can also refer to happening between 2 or more parties, where a product or service is exchanged for something else, usually money.
- Current liabilities refer to all the debt of a business which is repayable within 12 months. Example: short term loans/ credit cards/ creditors
- Non-current liabilities refer to all debts of a business which is repayable over a period longer than one year. Examples: Long term loans/mortgage loan.
- Income – is the payment received for selling goods or providing a service. Example: Interest on an investment/ renting office space.
- Expenses – money you spend to buy goods or services provided by someone else. Example: Delivery cost/ interest on a loan

- **Example of Statement of net worth**

- **Nett worth = Assets – Liabilities**

Example of a Statement of nett worth:

JIMMY BOTES	
Statement of nett worth for April 2023	
ASSETS	
Cash (Income – Expenses)	5 230
Vehicle (Car)	30 000
Computer	3 500
Furniture	28 600
TOTAL ASSETS	R 67 330
LIABILITIES	
Credit card	6 630
Loan	20 000
Furniture account	17 950
TOTAL LIABILITIES	R 44 580
NETT WORTH (Assets – Liabilities)	R 22 750

Example of a budget:

INCOME		EXPENSES	
Pocket Money	R250	Spotify	R 60
Cook dinner	R100	Netflix Mobile	R 49
Laundry	R 80	Shoes	R150
Gift money	R100	Books	R250
Tutor her brother	R 70		
Total income	R600	Total expenses	R 509



LAERSKOOL EBEN SWEMMER

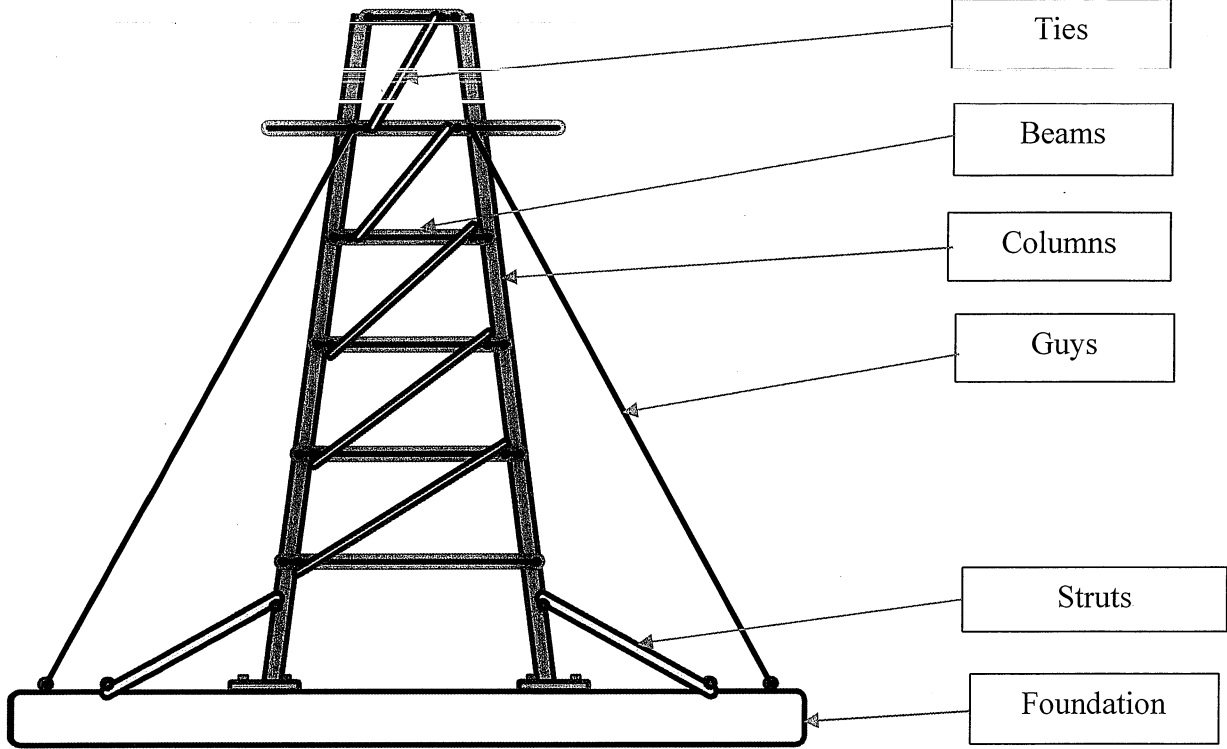
Technology : Grade 7

Demarcation

Term 2: 2024

1	Keywords: Compression Force, Natural structure, Man-made structure, Design brief, Load, Tension Force, Constrains , Guy, Specification, span, Lever, Fulcrum, Tie beam, Visual Pollution, Centre of Gravity, Base Size
2	A structure is effective if: Carry a load without toppling or collapsing Support the various parts that make up the structure
3	Study the definition of the following: Shell structure Frame structure. Solid structure
4	Functions of structures Containing a object, Protecting or sheltering an object, supporting a load, Spanning distance
5	Advantages of Landline telephones; Reliability, Emergencies, Price
6	5 Steps in the design process: Investigate, Design, Make, Evaluate, Communicate
7	Different lines we use in drawings: Outlines, Hidden lines, Construction lines
8	What is the difference between Tension and compression force: Tension force - Tie beams – hold or pull on members Compression force – Struts – pushing against members
<p>The diagram illustrates two types of forces. The top part shows two people pulling on a rope, with a double-headed arrow between them labeled 'tension'. The bottom part shows a car on a trailer being pushed by a person, with a single-headed arrow pointing towards the car labeled 'compression'.</p>	

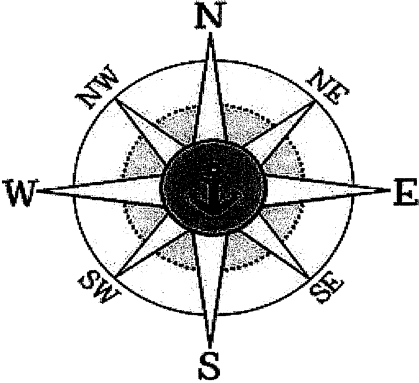
9 Structural elements on a cell phone tower:

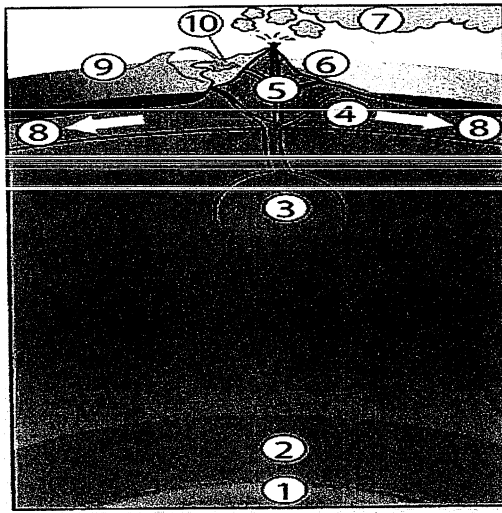


10 Study the following:
Effort is the force exerted in a mechanism that enables it to work
Dimensioning is adding accurate measurement to a drawing
Input is the amount of force applied by the lever
Contain is when a structure contains or hold an object

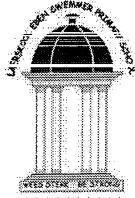
11 Study the different lines and their functions:
Outlines, Construction, Hidden detail lines

Everyone has a talent and so do you. Let it shine out, is all you have to do

	<p>Enormous cost in government evacuating thousands of people - people becoming dependent on government grants. Loss of life</p> <p>Economy:</p> <p>Financial loss, unemployment, famine and starvation</p>
5	<p>3 types of volcanoes</p> <p>Active volcanoes</p> <p>Dormant volcanoes</p> <p>Extinct volcanoes</p>
6	<p>Meaning of the word Tsunami and what causes Tsunamis</p> <p>Meaning: Big ocean wave</p> <p>Cause of Tsunamis: earthquakes</p>
8	<p>Tectonic plates move in 3 directions</p> <p>Moving away from one another</p> <p>Moving towards one another</p> <p>Sliding past one another</p>
9	<p>The street map has two features to help find things:</p> <p>Grid lines drawn on the maps to form grid squares</p> <p>Index at the back</p>
11	
12	<p>Learners must be able to:</p> <p>Give a 4-digit grid reference</p> <p>Write a word scale from a map</p> <p>Using a map scale to work out the straight distance between two points on a map</p> <p>Be able to draw a line scale – using a word scale</p>
13	<p>Study: Page 48 (Textbook) Learners must be able to label the picture</p>



Everyone has a talent and so do you. Let it shine out, is all you must do!



LAERSKOOL EBEN SWEMMER

DEMARCATIION

Social Sciences (History) School-Based Test Term 2

Grade 7

Trade across the Sahara Desert:

- The animals that were used to make the trades successful are Camels, which would be able to withstand the weather conditions and the sandy roads.
- The Kingdom of Mali was under the golden age under the leadership of Mansa Musa.
- Kingdom of Mali was only trading the following (Salt, Ivory, and Gold) on the trans-Saharan.
- The Kingdom of Mali became rich because they took advantage of the taxes on trades across the Sahara Desert.
- The empire of Mali was founded by Sundiata Keita.
- The Kingdom of Mali implemented the rule of taxes on trade to control the trades.
- Mansa Musa used his Islamic advisers to manage his accounting books.
- The Kingdom traded salt as one of the important things to feed their families and for the meat.
- Trade across the Sahara Desert is what turned Mali into a powerful kingdom
- The king paid for people to study and get an education. The people of Mali did not have to pay anything to be educated. This was called 'the king's cost'
- The scholars were the most respected in the Islamic world.

The spread of Islam across North Africa and into West Africa via traders in the 9th century:

- **Mosque:** A Muslim place of worship and a place where they gather worship.
- **Mecca:** It is a holy city of Muslims
- **Madrassa:** It is a college for Islamic institution.
- **Mortar:** It is a mixture of cement, sand, and water.
- **Minaret:** A slender tower, typically part of a Mosque.
- **Sankore University:** First university in the world.
- For nearly 1000 years prior to the arrival of Islam in North Africa, the Berbers had been travelling across the Sahara Desert, trading with people who lived South of the desert, in the Sahel.
- Alongside the establishment of Islam in North Africa, trade across the Sahara grew rapidly.
- The reason why the Muslims faced east when they prayed, it was because they wanted to face towards the Mecca.
- To buy food from the market in Timbuktu, one can use coin seashells as a form of money.
- In 1988, the United Nations decided to make Timbuktu a World Heritage Site.
- The Europeans called Africa a dark continent because they did not know much about this continent.

Transatlantic trade of slave:

- A slave is a person sold/auctioned and bought by someone to work for them freely without getting paid.
- In exchange for food and shelter, poor people voluntarily became slaves.
- Slaves worked in plantations that grew crops like rice, tobacco, cotton and sugar.
- In West Africa slaves might become part of the families of slave owners.
- The slaves from Africa did not bring a guitar as a musical instrument to America.
- A slave rebellion was not led by Nat Cinque.
- Cotton had to be picked by the bushes, and slaves from Africa were brought in to do this job.
- Nat Turner was a slave who could read and write and was a preacher in his church.



- In this **sketch** a woman and her daughter were taken captive for sale as slaves.
- Only the mother was for sale and the girl was left alone, without a mother.
- The mother will have to go to America. The child will have to take care of herself to stay alive and hope and pray that she will see her mother alive again.
- **Slaves were not treated the same in West Africa and America:**
- **In West Africa** Some were well educated. Could marry and own land, Treated well, fairly and honourably
- **In America;** they were not educated, Not allowed to marry and own land, Mistreated and abused
- Harriet Tubman was famous conductor of the Underground Railroad; she was a former slave who had a reward of \$40 000 placed on her capture The conductors led the slaves along the route to freedom.
- Runaways were kept in hiding places called stations.
- Barracoon is a place in which slaves were held until sold
- The conditions under which slave worked was bad; they were considered the property of the owners, they had to work all day, and they were not fed properly

- Joseph Cinque was a slave in West Africa. He was illegally captured by slave traders. The slaves kill the captain and cook off the Amistad. They took control of the ship. This is called a mutiny. The crew was told to take the ship back to Africa, but they sailed to North America. Slavery is not allowed in the North. After a major court case, the Afrikaners won their freedom and were sent back to Africa.
- The underground railways were the network of people that helped other people to escape..
- As a result of slave labour, America and Britain developed economically.
- Approximately 12 million slaves were traded pr taken across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Africa lost millions of strong people that could have helped build Africa's economy. This was a loss to Africa

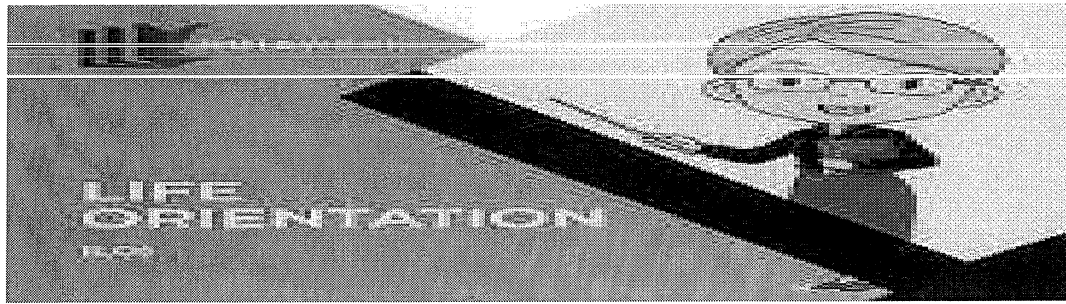


Frederik Douglass (former slave and abolitionist) about Harriet Tubman

"I have wrought (worked) in the day – you in the night... The midnight sky and the silent stars have been the witnesses of your devotion to freedom and of your heroism. I know of no one who has willingly encountered more perils and hardships to serve enslaved people than you have."

Abolitionist is someone who officially ends or stops something or does away with it.

Harriet Tubman made 19 trips back to the south and rescued 300 slaves



LAERSKOOL EBEN SWEMMER
LIFE ORIENTATION TERM 2
DEMARCATIION-SCHOOL BASED TEST
GRADE 7

- Passive people would not voice their opinions freely
- To show respect to others you will compliment them and wouldn't make fun of them
- We celebrate Human Right's Day on 21 March of every year
- People have the right to have their dignity respected and protected
- A person's self-image is the mental picture somebody has of themselves.
- Abuse between adults and children includes physical and sexual abuse, neglect by an adult of a child's education and care.
- Things that can have a big impact on our self-image is how other treat us and how we see ourselves.
- We as citizen must be 18 years old to vote.
- A tertiary institution will not give you a letter of good standing.
- Identity - who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that makes them different from others.
- You may not carry a gun or weapon during a demonstration.

Summary of the South African Bill of Rights

- **Equality:** You cannot be discriminated against. But affirmative action and fair discrimination are allowed.
- **Human Dignity:** Your dignity must be respected and protected.
- **Life:** You have the right to life.
- **Freedom and security of the person:** You cannot be detained without trial, tortured or punished cruelly. Domestic violence is not allowed.
- **Slavery, servitude, and forced labour:** Slavery and forced labour are not allowed.
- **Privacy:** You cannot be searched or have your home or possessions searched.
- **Freedom of religion, belief, and opinion:** You can believe and think whatever you want and can follow the religion of your choice.
- **Freedom of expression:** All people (including the press) can say whatever they want.
- **Assembly, demonstration, picket, and petition:** You can hold a demonstration, picket, and present a petition. But you must do this peacefully.
- **Freedom of association:** You can associate with whomever you want to.

- **Political rights:** You can support the political party of your choice. If you are a citizen, and at least 18 years old, you can vote.
- **Citizenship:** Your citizenship cannot be taken away from
- **Freedom of movement and residence:** You can go and live anywhere in South Africa.
- **Freedom of trade, occupation, and profession:** You can do whatever work you choose.
- **Labour relations:** You may join trade unions and go on strike.
- **Environment:** You have the right to a healthy environment.
- **Property:** Your property can only be taken away from you if the proper rules are followed.
- **Housing:** The government must make sure people get access to proper housing.
- **Health care, food, water, and social security:** The government must make sure you have access to food and water, health care and social security.
- **Children:** Children under the age of 18 have special rights, like the right not to be abused.
- **Education:** You have the right to basic education, including adult basic education, in your own language (if this is possible).
- **Language and culture:** You can use the language you want to and follow the culture that you choose.
- **Cultural, religious, and linguistic communities:** Communities can enjoy their own culture; practise their own religion; and use their own language.
- **Access to information:** You have the right to any information which the government has.
- **Just administrative action:** Actions by the government must be fair.
- **Access to courts:** You can have a legal problem decided by a court or a similar structure.
- **Arrested, detained, and accused persons:** This right protects people who have been arrested, imprisoned or accused.

NOTE: All these rights can be limited if it would be fair to do so.

- Bullying is to frighten, hurt or threaten a smaller or weaker person
- Addicted is you cannot stop wanting something that is bad for you
- Bill of rights is a document that summarizes all people's rights and responsibilities with the purpose of taking care of people.
- A career field is another way of describing strengths and interest.
- Rights and responsibilities every person have a right in life but also the responsibility to do what is right.
- Businesses like to lead and persuade people and sell ideas and products
- Visual and Performing Arts has good imagination and enjoys creative activities.
- Social understands and listens with empathy to people who have problems.
- Practical is a clothing designer, actor, or dancer.
- Sciences and Technology is enjoying solving problems and doing experiments in the laboratory
- when we want to become and an actor, journalist, or teacher you need more competencies than using words.

- A weather forecaster needs to be good with numbers and facts.
- An electrician or computer programmer needs to be good in facts and logical thinking
- When I want to be good in business, I need subjects like accounting and economics
- When I want to work outdoors as a game ranger, I need subjects like Natural Sciences and Life Sciences.
- Careers that require formal education will usually require, at least, a *national* Certificate (Matric). Some careers will require a diploma, certificate, or degree. This is called Bachelor Education or tertiary education (Studies after school). After you complete a diploma, you can study for your honours, master's, or doctor's degrees – this is called *post-graduate*. The duration of these courses can vary from five years, depending on your career option, minimum career requirements and financial situation.
- Personality traits – an individual's behaviour towards others, attitude, characteristics, mind-set make his personality
- University – an institution for higher learning with teaching and research facilities that awards certificates, diplomas, degrees and master's degrees.
- Career planning – an ongoing process that can help you manage your learning and studying, planning done by an individual in terms of making a career choice.
- Self-reflection – careful thought about your own behaviour and belief, serious thought about one's character and actions
- Co-operative – working or acting together willingly for a common purpose or benefit.
- Fair play describes playing by the rules and by the spirit of the rules.
- Fair play is about what is right and wrong.
- Achievement is something that has been done or achieved through effort: a result of hard work; the act of achieving something.
- Sportsmanship is fair play, respect for opponents, and polite behaviour by someone who is competing in a sport or other competition.
- Youth development refers to the intentional efforts of other youths, adults, communities, government agencies, and schools to provide opportunities for youth to enhance their interests, skills, and abilities.
- An opponent is a person who is on an opposing side in a game, contest, controversy, or the like.