

KZN – DEPT. OF EDUCATION
GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
FIRST CONTROL TEST - 2015
BUSINESS STUDIES – GRADE 11

EXAMINER : R NAIDOO
MODERATOR : R GOVENDER

MARKS : 100
DURATION : 1 hr

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This paper consists of 3 printed pages.

2. There are 3 sections :

SECTION A : Compulsory

SECTION B : Consists of 3 questions. CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS.

SECTION C : ESSAY question. Consists of 2 questions. CHOOSE ANY ONE QUESTION.

3. Use the SPECIAL ANSWER SHEET for Section A.

SECTION A

QUESTION ONE : (20 marks)

1.1 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. If False, correct the underlined word/s to make it true.

1.1.1 Trade Unions form part of the market environment.

1.1.2 The marketing function promotes a favourable image for the business.

1.1.3 The ANC and its Youth League can be referred to as an alliance.

1.1.4 A retailer of preserved foods falls under the secondary sector.

1.1.5 The annual increase in the general price level of goods and services is called hedging.

1.2 Choose the correct word/s from those given in brackets. Write only the correct word/s.

1.2.1 The (macro/market) environment consists of variables such as political, economic, social, etc.

1.2.2 (Nhlanhla Nene/Lesetja Nkanyago) is the Minister of Finance.

1.2.3 People owning Grimm Brothers are called (partners/shareholders).

1.2.4 (Networking/Power relationships) involves groups and individuals who exchange information and make contacts.

1.2.5 The commercial banks lending rates is called the (prime/repo) rate.

P.T.O/SECTION B....

SECTION B

CHOOSE ANY **TWO** QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION TWO : (20 marks)

2.1 READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND PLACE THEM IN THE CORRECT ENVIRONMENT (MICRO; MARKET; MACRO)

- 2.1.1 Vodacom, MTN report to Competition Board
- 2.1.2 Government announces increase in petrol price.
- 2.1.3 New machinery improves quality.
- 2.1.4 HIV/Aids policies threaten labour force.
- 2.1.5 Cheap imports affect local factories. (5)

2.2 List the PORTERS Five Forces that business need to overcome in order to succeed (10)

2.3 Identify the FIVE(5) challenges in the Micro Environment (5)

QUESTION THREE : (20 marks)

- 3.1 What is Intellectual Property? (2)
- 3.2 List and explain the THREE(3) Solutions to Piracy (6)
- 3.3 What is Dumping? (2)
- 3.4 What threat does Dumping pose to a business? (3)
- 3.5 Explain the basic procedure to be followed before a strike can take place? (4)
- 3.6 List any THREE(3) Role Players in labour relations (3)

QUESTION FOUR : (20 marks)

4.1 IDENTIFY THE SECTORS TO WHICH THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES BELONG TO (PRIMARY; SECONDARY; TERTIARY)

- 4.1.1 A doctor taking care of his patient
- 4.1.2 Diamond mining in Kimberley
- 4.1.3 Deep sea fishing
- 4.1.4 Yoghurt factory
- 4.1.5 A person selling DVD (5)

4.2 REDRAW AND COMPLETE THE TABLE

	PARTNERSHIP	CLOSE CORPORATION
1. NO. OF OWNERS		
2. NAME ENDING		
3. LIABILITY		
4. CONTINUITY		
5. TAXATION		

4.3 List FIVE(5) Disadvantages of a Sole Trader (10)
(5)

SECTION C : ESSAY

CHOOSE ANY **ONE** QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION FIVE : (40 marks)

"Industrial disputes may lead to industrial action in the form of strikes, lockouts and go-slows. Trade unions balance the power between employees and employers by using collective bargaining."

Discuss TRADE UNIONS under the following headings :

- Definition of Trade Unions
- History of Trade Unions
- Role of Trade Unions
- Functions of the Trade Unions

(40)

QUESTION SIX : (40 marks)

"There are many socio-economic issues that impact on operations and productivity."

Discuss the following socio-economic issues that affect business :

- Inflation
- Piracy
- Sexual Harassment
- Corruption
- Mismanagement of funds
- Illiteracy
- Lack of Skills

(40)

TOTAL = 100

GOOD LUCK!!!!!!!



(Handwritten signature)



SECTION A
QUESTION ONE

1.1	
1.1.1 TRUE	✓
1.1.2 FALSE/PUBLIC RELATIONS	✓
1.1.3 TRUE	✓
1.1.4 FALSE/TERTIARY	✓
1.1.5 FALSE/INFLATION	✓
1.2	
1.2.1 MACRO	✓
1.2.2 NHLANHLA NENE	✓
1.2.3 PARTNERS	✓
1.2.4 NETWORKING	✓
1.2.5 PRIME	✓

20
20

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SECTION B

QUESTION TWO

2.1

2.1.1 Market	✓
2.1.2 Macro	✓
2.1.3 Micro/Macro	✓
2.1.4 Macro	✓
2.1.5 Macro	✓

- 2.2
- Power of suppliers ✓
 - Power of buyers ✓
 - New entrants ✓
 - Competitive rivalry ✓
 - Substitute products ✓

- 2.3
- Difficult employees ✓
 - Lack of vision and mission ✓
 - Lack of management skills ✓
 - Unions ✓
 - Strikes and go-slows ✓

QUESTION THREE

3.1 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Assets that are creations of the mind and recognised by law as having value and benefit to the creator. ✓

3.2 SOLUTIONS TO PIRACY

1. Copyright ✓
- Protects the IP so that artistic creations and written, recorded or filmed ideas cannot be copied or pirated by others. ✓
2. Patent ✓
- Is a certificate that verifies that an invention is new or novel and is protected from piracy. ✓
3. Trademark ✓
- Is a sign, logo or graphic representation that is used to distinguish one brand from another. ✓

3.3 DUMPING

- The act of flooding the market illegally with cheap goods. ✓

3.4 Dumping is unethical because goods are sold at extremely low prices making it difficult for local manufacturers to compete. They will lose market share. The business may become redundant. ✓

3.5 PROCEDURE FOR STRIKE

- CCMA will issue a certificate confirming that a dispute remains unresolved. ✓
- A strike may be organised only 30 days after the certificate has been issued. ✓
- Union must provide 48 hours notice to the employer that they intend to strike. ✓
- An employer must also give 48 hours notice if they intend to lockout. ✓

3.6 ROLE PLAYERS IN LABOUR RELATIONS

- The state ✓
- The employer ✓
- The employee ✓
- Trade Union

QUESTION FOUR

4.1

4.1.1 Tertiary	✓
4.1.2 Primary	✓
4.1.3 Primary	✓
4.1.4 Secondary	✓
4.1.5 Tertiary	✓

QUESTION FIVE:

F - 32
L - 22
A - 22
S - 22
O - 22
40

INTRODUCTION

- Trade unions are employee organisations that balance the power between workers and employers by using collective bargaining.
- Traditionally, unions protect workers' rights, negotiate for workers using collective bargaining, organise industrial action and represent workers in industrial disputes.

BODY

1. DEFINITION OF TRADE UNIONS

- The trade unions will represent the best interests of members workers and will negotiate working conditions, wage increases and employment contracts through collective bargaining.
- To promote and protect the rights of its members

2. HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONS

- When many people started migrating to cities to find work and women and children also entered the workforce, the first trade unions were created.
- The reason for this was that these workers had very few skills and were abused and exploited.
- Their working conditions were poor, with unsafe work environments, disease, long hours and very little pay.
- To protect themselves and to gain more power, workers joined against employers in the very first union.
- They started to negotiate for workers' rights and minimum safety regulations.

3. ROLES OF TRADE UNIONS

- The main role of trade unions is to influence labour relations.
- The traditional role of trade unions is to use collective bargaining to ensure fair labour practices.
- Unions also have an important political and social role.
- They protect workers against inflation by bargaining for annual increases.

4. FUNCTIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

- To enter into collective bargaining agreements on behalf of employees.
- To advise employers on their human resource policies and practices.
- To formulate and represent workers' rights at statutory level.
- To promote greater participation of workers in management decisions.
- To organise strikes and other industrial action to strengthen the demands of workers.
- To represent workers in disputes and grievances with their employers.
- To ensure the welfare and education of their members and their children.

CONCLUSION

Teacher's own response. //

4.2

	<u>PARTNERSHIP</u>	<u>CLOSE CORPORATION</u>
1. NO. OF OWNERS	2 - unlimited	1 - 10
2. NAME ENDING	No specific name ending	Must end with CC
3. LIABILITY	Unlimited	Limited
4. CONTINUITY	Lacks continuity	Has continuity
5. TAXATION	Personal capacity	Company tax

4.3 DISADVANTAGES OF A SOLE TRADER

- Unlimited liability ✓
- Lacks continuity ✓
- Lack of capital ✓
- One person makes all decisions ✓
- Cash flow is a problem ✓

5

20

QUESTION SIX

F - 32
L - 22
A - 22
S - 22
O - 22
40

INTRODUCTION

- The world today is more challenging as a business environment than ever before. One of the reasons for ongoing change is social transformation. //

BODY

1. INFLATION

- Inflation poses a challenge to productivity because it increases the costs of raw materials and other inputs.
- This puts pressure on business to be more productive in order to save costs. //

2. PIRACY

- Piracy occurs when the IP of a business is copied by someone else without permission.
- This causes a huge loss to the original owner and may cause damage to the value of the IP. //

3. SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- May occur in a variety of ways and may be committed against either gender. It can take the form of sexual comments, touching, etc. //
- It reduces employee motivation and causes strained relationships. //

4. CORRUPTION

- Occurs when two parties enter into an illegal but mutually beneficial agreement.
- Undermines the business practice and prevents fair competition. //

5. MISMANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

- It is criminal offence which usually involves fraud.
- Causes a business to lose a large amount of money. //

6. ILLITERACY

- Means the inability to read and write //
- They find themselves in a poverty trap because they lack skill that will make them employable. //

7. LACK OF SKILLS

- The problem in SA is not the lack of jobs, but rather the lack of skill. //
- Lack of skills slows down the development of new products, processes and employees. //

CONCLUSION

- These challenges are difficult to overcome but business needs to learn to adapt to them. //

Make provision for 1 week. If learner asks questions, answer them during extra time.