



Directorate: Curriculum GET : LESSON PLAN TERM 2






<b>SUBJECT and GRADE</b>	SOCIAL SCIENCE – GRADE 6 GEOGRAPHY	
<b>TERM 2</b>	Week 2-3	
<b>LINK TO TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT PLAN</b>	<b>RESOURCES AND THEIR VALUE:</b> Goods – Raw materials (primary goods) ; Manufactured goods (secondary products) ; Skills and services ; Exports and imports between South Africa and the world.	
<b>AIMS OF LESSON</b>	The learner will be able to use enquiry skills to investigate geographical and environmental concepts and processes.	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners should already know some knowledge of South Africa and its export and import products from the previous lessons.</li> <li>• Make a link to a previous lesson or teaching in a previous grade</li> <li>• Explain purpose of lesson (further learning and/or functioning in the world)</li> </ul>	
<b>SKILLS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain/describe the key concepts / definitions that learners need to know or be able to do with the necessary detail.</li> <li>• Think of what you want to tell learners re: this topic.</li> <li>• Guide the learner to self-directed learning.</li> <li>• Highlight key learning points</li> <li>• Guide learners on how to learn and remember</li> <li>• Mention the common mistakes made</li> <li>• Explain clearly and step by step</li> </ul>	
<b>ACTIVITIES/ASSESSMENT</b>	Refer learners to activities/assessment they can complete/do in their textbooks. Where there is more than one textbook rather refer to sections instead of specific page numbers. OR if necessary include an activity/assessment	
<b>CONSOLIDATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link to lesson aims</li> <li>• Indicate how this will prepare for the next lesson(s)</li> <li>• OR how this lesson consolidates an activity</li> </ul>	
<b>RESOURCES</b>	<b>Paper based resources</b>	<b>Digital resources</b>

(if necessary)

Refer learners to specific Sections / Topics/ Pages in the textbook / that learners will have on hand

Refer to the relevant digital resources e.g. links on the WCED ePortal  
<https://images.app.goo.gl/C2UbNK7VkBe1AN1o8>  
<https://www.thelearningtrust.org/asp-treasure-box>

## NOTES

NOTES			
SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY		TERM
	GRADE	6	DATE
 <b>TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Skills</b> (WHAT I am going to teach/guide/support...)		<b>Teaching Methodologies/ Approach</b> (HOW I am going to teach/guide/support...)
	<i>Read through the Notes, and answer the activities.</i>		
 <b>PARENT'S ACTIVITIES</b>	Similar to what teachers would teach, etc. as indicated above – this could be a repeat of the teacher's info – just so that parents are aware of content. Keep it simple.		Could include tips to parents, e.g. Help your child search for a map to use with the weather report
 <b>LEARNER'S ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Learner activities:</b> step by step, practical, keep it simple. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Collect a number of pictures from magazines and newspapers and classify them as primary or secondary products.</li><li>2. Classify these products as renewable and non-renewable resources.</li><li>3. Try to find out which of these products do we import and export.</li></ol>		

# Resources and their value

**REVISION:** Trade does not only happen between people, it also happens between countries and businesses in countries. If goods are sent out of a country to another country to sell, they are called **exports**. If goods are brought in from other countries, they are called **imports**. The main **exports** in South Africa are diamonds, platinum, gold, other metals and minerals, as well as machinery and equipment. South Africa's main imports are chemicals, oil and other petroleum products, scientific instruments, food and different types of machinery and equipment. South Africa and South African businesses trade with many different countries and businesses in the world.

## What people trade:

People trade goods or items and services.

## Trading goods

Goods that are used for trading can be divided into 2 types:

- Raw materials that are called **Primary products**.
- Manufactured goods that are called **Secondary products**.

## Vocabulary

**Manufacturing:** to make things in large quantities, often with the help of machines.

**Economy:** a system of making and spending money and producing goods and services within a country.

**Profit:** the amount of money that is made by a business that is more than the amount that they put in at the beginning.

**Re-invest:** when you put profit back into the business or company that generated the profit. **Infrastructure:** the facilities and equipment in a country that are necessary for it to run properly

## Raw materials (primary products)

Raw materials are materials that are taken from the land or the ocean. They are called 'raw' because they are still in their natural state. They have not been changed in any way through **manufacturing**, cooking or any other way. Raw materials come from agriculture and farming,

mining, forestry and fisheries. Raw materials can be sold in their natural state or they can be used and changed by manufacturing in order to produce a product.

South Africa exports about 75% of primary products. In other words 75% of what South Africa exports to other countries in its natural state.



Truck transporting  
logs



Coal mining

Fishing



Grain harvesting



## Manufactured goods (secondary products)

Manufactured goods are things that are made from raw materials. These items can be sold to people in the country where they are made or they can be exported to other countries.

Manufacturing helps countries to develop, as it is important for a country's **economy**. Some reasons for this are:

- Manufacturers need people to assist in the making of the products, so it provides jobs. People who have jobs can spend their money in the country and can also pay taxes.
- Manufacturers also make **profits** that they can spend in the country or they can **reinvest** in their businesses.

Some reasons why countries send manufactured goods to other countries are:

- It is quick and easy to transport a large amount of manufactured goods around the world.

- Not all countries have what they need, i.e. raw materials or skills to make the product.
- Some countries have many people who are willing to work for a small amount of money, just because they need the work so badly. Big businesses from other countries take advantage of this and use this cheap labour to produce goods.

Today you will find that many things are made in China and other countries in Asia. The reason for this is that people are paid less for work in these countries. They also have a good **infrastructure** for manufacturing. **Infrastructure** refers to things like roads and railway lines.

## Skills and Services

Besides trading goods, skills and services can also be traded. For example, if you go to a private dentist then you have to pay to see him or her. You are paying for the dentist's skill. The dentist had to study for several years to have that skill! If you go to a state clinic you may not have to pay, but the government is paying the dentist for that skill.

Universities are some of the places where people learn or develop skills. Most skilled people go through training and education. If a skill is



Workers on an assembly line, in China

**Buy South African!**



**Proudly South African** is a 'buy local' campaign started in 2001 by the South African Govt

difficult to learn then the person can usually charge more for that skill.

Services are different. People offer services that someone will pay for. For example, your parents may pay someone to take care of the garden for them, as they do not know much about plants. That person may be a skilled adult or someone who is good at looking after plants. They receive money for doing a service.

