

## Activity pg. 21 – Memorandum

TOTAL: 65

1. To exchange goods or services for someone else's goods or services. (2)
2. a) People could not agree on the value of the trade goods  
b) Sometime they didn't want the goods the other person had to offer. (2)
3. - Commodities are basic items used by everyone.  
- When these items are used to trade with, it is called commodity money.  
- Eg. salt, tea, tobacco, cattle, seeds } any 3 (5)
4. a) It was difficult to carry around bags of salt and other commodities  
b) Some of the commodities were difficult to store  
c) Some of the commodities were perishable (3)
5. - They started using coins  
- Metal objects were used  
- Coins were given a certain value  
- This helped to determine the cost of the trade goods. (4)
6. Buying and selling between 2 or more countries (1)
7. It was difficult and dangerous to carry around 1000's of metal coins (2)
8. a) They could deposit the metal coins at a shop  
b) In return they would get a written note saying how much it is worth (2)
9. a) Raw goods: - natural resources found in a country  
- also known as Primary goods  
b) Processed goods: - when raw goods are used to make something else  
- also known as Secondary goods  
c) Services: - people living in a town need services  
- services provide jobs (9)
10. Farm produce: maize(mealies), wheat and meat {2 examples  
Minerals: gold, coal, diamonds {2 examples (4)
11. Processed farm produce: e.g. meat, mealie meal and sugar.  
Cars and parts for cars: e.g. exhausts and tyres.  
Chemicals: e.g. petrol, plastic, rubber and paint.  
Metals: e.g. steel products.  
Textiles: e.g. clothing and footwear (10)
12. Jobs in offices, banks, schools, hospitals and shops. {any 3 (3)
13. 

<u>IMPORT</u>	<u>EXPORT</u>
Chemicals	gold
petroleum products(oil)	diamonds
scientific instruments	platinum
food materials	machinery

 (8)
14. 

<u>IMPORT</u>	Germany, China, USA, Saudi Arabia, Japan and Britain {any 4
<u>EXPORT</u>	Japan, USA, Germany, Britain, China and Netherland {any 4

 (8)
15. Import: When a country buys products from another country  
Export: When a country sells products to another country. (2)