

basic education

Department: Basic Education **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

BUSINESS STUDIES

EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

GRADE 12

2017

These guidelines consist of 34 pages.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) for Business Studies outlines the nature and purpose of the subject Business Studies. This guides the philosophy underlying the teaching and assessment of the subject in Grade 12.

The purpose of these Examination Guidelines is to:

- Provide clarity on the depth and scope of the content to be assessed in the Grade 12 National Senior Certificate (NSC) Examination in Business Studies.
- Assist teachers to adequately prepare learners for the examinations.

This document deals with the final Grade 12 external examinations. It does not deal in any depth with the School-Based Assessment (SBA).

These Examination Guidelines should be read in conjunction with:

- The National Curriculum Statement (NCS) Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS): Business Studies
- The National Protocol of Assessment: An addendum to the policy document, the National Senior Certificate: A qualification at Level 4 on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), regarding the National Protocol for Assessment (Grades R–12)
- The national policy pertaining to the programme and promotion requirements of the National Curriculum Statement, Grades R–12

Teachers must note that these are only guidelines and changes in the business environment should be taken into consideration when topics are taught.

New/Recent or amended legislation, new developments or changing economic condition which affect the business environment should inform the teaching of Business Studies.

NOTE:

- 1. It must be emphasised that teachers should not only focus on content, but also link it to the cognitive levels (low-, middle- and higher-order thinking) in their teaching and assessment. Teachers are encouraged to consider the following five aspects when teaching and assessing all topics and subtopics:
 - What? (nature, purpose and knowledge) [low order]
 - How? (skills, knowledge and values) [low and middle order]
 - Why? [middle- and higher-order cognitive levels are stimulated when forming an opinion]
 - Is it working/successful/good/bad? (evaluation/critical analysis/impact [higher order] is addressed)
 - Recommendations for improvement, where applicable
- 2. The above aspects will guide teachers to set/design formal assessment activities that will address all cognitive levels. Learners are equipped to respond to questions/tasks that require different levels of cognitive thinking and difficulty.
- 3. ALL assessment tasks (informal and formal) should contain questions/instructions that cover all cognitive levels that range from simple to complex, e.g. list/outline/identify/discuss/ analyse/critically evaluate/evaluate/suggest/recommend/devise.

2. ASSESSMENT IN GRADE 12

2.1 GRADE 12: SUMMARY FORMAT/OUTLINE OF THE FORMAL END-OF-THE-YEAR EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

SECTION	TYPE OF QUESTIONS	MARKS	TIME (minutes)	COGNITIVE LEVELS
A	Compulsory Covers ALL TOPICS (20 short questions x 2) Different types of short and objective questions using various assessment styles and covering the entire curriculum, e.g. multiple-choice questions, matching columns, choose the correct word, etc.	40	30	Mostly Level 1 (Remembering/Recall) and Level 2 (Understanding)
В	Choose any THREE questions in this section. (60 marks x 3 questions) FIVE questions will be set. Each question will cover a main topic and the fifth question will cover all four main topics (a miscellaneous question). These questions should cover the entire curriculum. Applicable action verbs in this section are, e.g. explain, discuss, motivate, compare, evaluate, distinguish, critically evaluate, justify, suggest, recommend, etc. Case studies (scenarios) or source- based questions should be included. Answers should be in point form, full sentences or paragraph style as per requirement of each question.	180	90	Levels 1 to 6 (Remembering/Recall, Understanding, Applying, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating)
С	Answer any TWO questions in this section. (40 marks x 2 questions) FOUR questions, each covering one of the main topics. Longer, essay type questions of lower, middle and higher cognitive and difficulty levels to assess insight and interpretation of theoretical knowledge in addition to content.	80	60	Mostly Levels 3 to 6 (Applying, Analysing, Evaluating and Creating)
	TOTAL	300	180	

2.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF COGNITIVE LEVELS

Co	Percentage	
Levels 1 and 2	Low order	30
Levels 3 and 4	Middle order	50
Levels 5 and 6	High order	20
TOTAL		100

2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF SUBTOPICS ACCORDING TO MAIN TOPICS

BUSINESS ENVIRON- MENTS	TERM	BUSINESS VENTURES	TERM	BUSINESS ROLES	TERM	BUSINESS OPERATIONS	TERM
Macro environment: Impact of recent legislation on business	1	Management and leadership	2	Ethics and professionalism	1	Human resources function	1
Macro environment: Business strategies	1	Investment: Securities/ Opportunities	3	Creative thinking Problem-solving	1	Quality of performance	2
Business sectors and their environments	2	Investment: Insurance and Assurance	3	Social responsibility and corporate citizenship	2		
				Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)			
				Corporate Social Investment (CSI)			
		Forms of owner- ship with the focus on how they can contribute to the success/failure of a business	2	Human rights, inclusivity and environmental issues	2		
		Presentation and data response	3	Team performance assessment	2		
				Conflict management			

3. ELABORATION OF THE CONTENT FOR GRADE 12 (CAPS)

MAIN	TOPIC	CORE CONTENT THAT MUST BE COVERED BY	ELABORATION OF CORE CONTENT	TERM
TOPIC		GRADE 12 BUSINESS STUDIES TEACHERS		
1. BUSINESS ENVIRON- MENTS	1.1 MACRO ENVIRONMENT : IMPACT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON BUSINESS	 1.1 The impact of recent legislation, developed in response to demands for redress and equity, on small and large business operations as well as the role of the government in the implementation of these Acts: Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act 97 of 1998) (e.g. skills levies and their implications for small and large businesses) The National Skills Development Strategy and the Human Resource Development Strategy (i.e. Sector Education and Training Authorities) Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act 66 of 1995) Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998) Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act 75 of 1997) Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Amendment Act, 1997 (Act 61 of 1997) Black Economic Empowerment Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment, 2003 (Act 53 of 2003) (amended in 2013) Human Rights as defined in the Constitution (issues of equality, respect and dignity including other economic, social and cultural rights) Inclusivity (diversity in the business such as poverty, inequality, race, gender language, age, disability and other factors) Environment and human health by the business) National Credit Act, 2005 (Act 34 of 2005) (NCA) Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act 68 of 28 April 2008) (CPA) 	 1.1 Learners should be able to: Describe/Explain/Discuss/Evaluate/Analyse the following about ALL ACTS: Nature Aims/Purpose Evaluate the impact on business operations including advantages/positives and disadvantages/negatives on small and large business operations. Suggest/Recommend ways in which businesses can comply with the Acts. Discuss penalties/consequences for non- compliance. Outline/Explain actions regarded as discriminatory by the various Acts. Explain the National Skills Development Strategy and the Human Resource Development Strategy (i.e. Sector Education and Training Authorities) Describe/Explain/Discuss the following about SETAS: Role/Functions of SETAS Skills levies Learnerships Purpose/Benefits Funding The impact on business operations ALSO focus on the following regarding the Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act 53 of 2003) (BBBEE): Discuss/Analyse the implications/positives and/or negatives of the pillars on businesses. 	1

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	Focus on the FIVE aspects: what, why, how, is it working and recommendations in teaching ALL legislation mentioned above.	 Recommend how businesses can implement/ manage BBBEE pillars. Distinguish between Black Economic Empowerment and the BBBEE Act/Justify the introduction of the BBBEE Act in relation to BEE. NOTE: Human rights/Inclusivity/Diversity issues are covered in Business Roles.
		 ALSO focus on the following regarding NCA & CPA: The rights of business and consumers
		 Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand the impact of recent legislation and governmental policies on business. Acts that impact on business, i.e. the Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008), the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) (amended) and the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act 34 of 2005). Case studies, company/business reports, real business situations. BBBEE Act (as amended) and the EEA Amendment Bill.
		Make notes using different resources and textbooks.

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		Examination Guidelines	
1. BUSINESS ENVIRON- MENTS	1.2 MACRO ENVIRONMENT: BUSINESS STRATEGIES	 1.2 Devise/Formulate strategies of how a business can respond to the challenges of the macro business environment, critically evaluate such strategies and make recommendations as required. Advanced problem-solving skills (REVISION) and skills to be used in strategy formulation, e.g. use any creative-thinking technique to devise business strategies, generate business ideas, resolve conflict and solve any business-related problems. Use the following industry-related tools: SWOT analysis, Porter's Five Forces and PESTLE – exclude a Balanced Scorecard. Develop strategies in response to challenges in business environments: Application of SWOT analysis of the business environments (including PESTLE and Porter's Five Forces) Formulation of strategies Implementing strategies Evaluation of strategies, e.g. Integration strategies: Forward vertical integration Horizontal integration Horizontal integration Market penetration Market development 	 1.2 Learners should be able to: Outline/Describe/Explain/Discuss the strategic management process. Apply the strategic management process to solve business-related problems. Identify business challenges from given case studies. Identify and describe/explain/discuss the different types of business strategies. Devise/Develop/Analyse/Formulate strategies to overcome challenges from given scenarios of businesses and make recommendations for improvement. Explain how/when businesses can apply each type of business strategy. Evaluate the effectiveness (positives/negatives) of each type of business environment: SWOT analysis Porter's Five Forces PESTLE analysis Recommend business strategies to address challenges identified from given case studies/ scenarios. Outline/Explain/Recommend activities/steps in strategy evaluation.
	L	1	I

 Diversification strategies: Concentric diversification Horizontal diversification Conglomerate diversification Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. 	Examination Guidelines	
	 Concentric diversification Horizontal diversification 	Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions,
 Defensive strategies: Retrenchment Divestiture Liquidation Other strategies The company repositions itself by replacing one or more individuals, revising a business mission, establishing or revising abusiness mission, establishing or revising stock to raise capital, adding additional salespersons and allocating resources differently, or developing new performance incentives. Strategic evaluation Evaluate these strategies of business strategy. Compare expected performance). Take corrective action where necessary. 	 Divestiture Liquidation Other strategies The company repositions itself by replacing one or more individuals, revising a business mission, establishing or revising objectives, devising new policies, issuing stock to raise capital, adding additional salespersons and allocating resources differently, or developing new performance incentives. Strategic evaluation Evaluate these strategies and make recommendations for their improvement. Three activities/steps of strategy evaluation: Examine the underlying bases of business strategy. Compare expected performance (measure business performance). Evaluate (measure business performance).	Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand the current economic climate and background against which a business is operating to enable them to devise competitive and creative strategies. Make notes using different resources and

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	Examination Guidelines		
1.1.3BUSINESSBUSINESSENVIRON- MENTSSECTORS AND THEIR ENVIRON- MENTS	 1.3 Select a business from each sector and describe the three environments related to these sectors and the extent to which a business can control these environments. Describe the three business environments related to the three economic sectors and give an explanation of the extent to which a business can control these environments. 	 1.3 Learners should be able to: Identify a business from each business sector (primary, secondary and tertiary). Identify each business environment from each sector (micro, market and macro). Explain the extent to which a business (operating in any of the three sectors) can control the three business environments from given scenarios and case studies. Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand how business environments are affected in the business sectors. Make notes using different resources and textbooks. 	2

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2. BUSINESS VENTURES 2.1 MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP	 2.1 Distinguish between management and leadership styles and approaches. The difference between leadership and management. Leadership styles, e.g. democratic, autocratic, laissez faire, charismatic, transactional, bureaucratic. Theories of management and leadership, e.g. leaders and followers, situational leadership, transitional and transformational leadership. The role of personal attitude in success and leadership. 	 2.1 Learners should be able to: Define and distinguish between leadership and management. Discuss/Distinguish between the following leadership styles: Democratic Autocratic Laissez faire/Free reign Charismatic Transactional Bureaucratic Evaluate/Analyse (including advantages/ positives and/or disadvantages/negatives) of each leadership style. Identify the leadership styles from given case studies and scenarios and motivate answers. Suggest/Recommend situations in which different leadership styles can be applied. Discuss/Distinguish between the following theories of management and leadership: Leaders and followers Situational leadership Transitional management/leadership Transformational leadership Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. 	
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			 Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to enhance understanding on the application of leadership styles in businesses and the role of personal attitude in success and leadership. Make notes using different resources and textbooks. 	
2. BUSINESS VENTURES	2.2 INVESTMENT: SECURITIES	 2.2 A range of available business investment opportunities, distinguish between assurance and insurance (compulsory and non-compulsory) (as investment opportunities), and discuss the viability and relevance of all these investment opportunities to both individuals and businesses. The Johannesburg Securities/Stock Exchange Discuss types of investments, e.g. business investments, types of shares, unit trust and government retail bonds. Discuss returns, e.g. dividends and interest. The difference between compound interest and simple interest. Calculations (interests, etc.) 	 2.2 Learners should be able to: Describe/Explain/Discuss the following about the JSE: Functions Types of investments available on the JSE Investigate a range of available business investment opportunities. Analyse the risk factor of each type of investment opportunity. Discuss the types of shares, their preference, rights and limitations. Describe and evaluate (positives/negatives) of the following forms of investment: Government/RSA retail savings bonds Unit trusts Shares Fixed deposit Define/Explain the meaning of debentures, dividends, capital gain, simple interest, compound interest. 	3

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	Examination Guidelines	
		 Describe/Explain/Discuss/Evaluate types/forms of investment based on investment factors, e.g.: Return of investment (ROI) Risk
		 Investment term/period The influence of inflation on the pay-out value/growth of investments
		 Distinguish between compound interest and simple interest.
		 Calculate compound and simple interest from given scenarios.
		 Recommend types/forms of investment based on the calculations.
		Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to:
		Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions.
		Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels.
		Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use:
		Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to analyse the functions of JSE and the performance of investments options.
		Make notes using different resources and textbooks.

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2. 2.3 BUSINESS VENTURES INVESTMENT INSURANCE	Examination Guidelines 2.3 Compulsory and non-compulsory insurance Understanding life insurance and retirement annuities Insurance of goods (compulsory and non - compulsory) Calculation of under-insurance Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), Road Accident Fund (RAF) and Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA)	 2.3 Learners should be able to: Distinguish between compulsory and noncompulsory insurance and give examples. Understand the concepts, principles and importance/advantages of insurance for a business. Identify and explain insurable and non-insurable risks. Identify/Explain the types of life insurance and give examples. Discuss/Evaluate the viability and relevance of insurance to both individuals and businesses. Distinguish between insurance and assurance and give examples. Explain over-insurance, under-insurance, average clause and reinstatement, using examples. Kake calculations in the case of underinsurance. Explain the types of benefits paid out by the UIF. Know the rights of workers registered for UIF. Know the rights of road users in terms of the RAF. Know the rights of road users in terms of the RAF. Explain the main purpose of COIDA as a type of compulsory insurance. Keep abreast of the changes in legislation from time to time, e.g. the RAF is currently changing to the RABS (Road Accident Beneficiary Scheme). 	3

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		Examination Guidelines	 Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand current issues and developments in the insurance and assurance industries. Make notes using different resources and textbooks. 	
2. BUSINESS VENTURES	2.4 FORMS OF OWNERSHIP	 2.4 Determining the extent to which a particular form of ownership can contribute to the success or failure of a business. Taxation, capacity, management, capital, division of profits and legislation. RECAP (Examinable): Characteristics, advantages, disadvantages and comparison of forms of ownership i.e. sole trader, partnership, close corporation, cooperatives, profit companies and non-profit companies (focus on issues of capacity, taxation, management, capital, division of profits and legislation) and their impact on the success or failure of a business. 	 2.4 Learners should be able to: Evaluate the contribution of the forms of ownership to the success/failure of the business in terms of the following criteria: Capacity: Refers to the ability/potential of management to start and operate a business as planned. Tax implications: The tax requirements of each form of ownership determine the impact of taxation on business success/failure. Management: Ownership impacts on management functions which determine the success/failure of the business. Capital: Refers to the ability to obtain capital from various sources (e.g. own/borrowed capital). The amount of capital that can be 	3

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Forms of ownership (all forms of ownership) and their impact on the success of a business. Learners must understand the characteristics, advantages and disadvantages to be able to analyse the impact on the success or failure of business in terms of the six criteria listed above. • Evaluate the impact on the success or failure of business in terms of the six criteria listed above. • Evaluate the impact on the success or failure of business in terms of the six criteria listed above. • Evaluate the impact (positives/advantages) the diffe forms of ownership on business success/fail Knowledge of this topic should enable learn to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay t questions. Types of questions. Types of questions and case studies/scenarios sho include direct/indirect short and essay question covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) understand the current economic climate and background that may affect the choice of a forn ownership on business success/failure.	to

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2.2.52.5BUSINESS VENTURESPRESENTATION AND DATA RESPONSEAccurate and concise verbal and non-verbal presentation of a variety of business-related information (including graphs), respond	 2.5 Learners should develop the following skills: Outline/Describe/Explain/Discuss the criteria for logical and effective presentations. Outline/Explain factors that must be considered when preparing for a presentation.
 professionally to questions and feedback, and amend information as necessary. RECAP (Examinable): Presentation of busine information in verbal and non-verbal format (It use of support materials). Describe the criteria for a logical and effective presentation of information, e.g. know your audience, put important information first, use tables, graphs, charts or diagrams. Process and style of presentation using visual aids, e.g. position to allow clear vision, immediate display and change of transparence slides, PowerPoint slides, using a laser pointe focus attention. Responding in a non-aggressive and professional manner to questions about work and presentations, e.g. answer all questions, make notes, do not argue, apologise for errors Handling of feedback, amend plans and documents accordingly and integrate these int future plans and activities. Identify areas for improvement. 	 Outline/Explain factors that must be considered by the presenter while presenting, e.g. maintain eye contact/use visual aids effectively/move/do not speak fast/use pauses effectively, etc. Give examples of non-verbal presentations, e.g. written reports, scenarios, types of graphs (e.g. line, pie, bar charts) as well as other types of non-verbal information such as pictures and photographs. Discuss/Explain how to design a multimedia presentation to include visual aids, e.g. start with the text, select the background, choose relevant images/create graphs, etc. Explain/Evaluate the effectiveness/advantages/ disadvantages of visual aids. Explain how to respond to questions about work and presentation in a non-aggressive and

Business Stud	ies	19	DBE/2017	7
		Examination Guidelines	Types of questions:Questions based on case studies/scenarios shouldinclude direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels.Additional resources:Teachers and learners must use:Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand current trends applied in presenting business information.Make notes using different resources and textbooks.	
3. BUSINESS ROLES	3.1 PROFESSION- ALISM AND ETHICS	 3.1 How professional, responsible, ethical and effective business practice should be conducted in changing and challenging the business environment. The meaning of ethical behaviour and business practice. Ethical and unethical business practice with practical examples, e.g. fair and unfair advertisement. Professional and unprofessional business practices with practical examples, e.g. good use of work time and abusing working time. The relationship between ethical and professional behaviour. Ways in which professional, responsible, ethical and effective business practice should be conducted, e.g. Not starting a venture at the expense of someone else Payment of fair wages Regular payment of tax, etc. 	 3.1 Learners should be able to: Define ethical behaviour and business practice. Give practical examples of ethical and unethical business practice, e.g. using fair vs. unfair advertising techniques, etc. Give practical examples of professional and unprofessional business practices, e.g. good use of work time and abuse of work time, etc. Explain how businesses can apply King Code principles of transparency, accountability and responsibility for good corporate governance to improve ethical and professional business practices. Suggest/Recommend ways in which professional, responsible, ethical and effective business practice should be conducted, e.g. payment of fair wages, providing quality goods and services, not starting a business venture at someone else's expense, etc. Evaluate situations and reflect on issues/ situations in terms of ethical/professional behaviour in given scenarios/case studies that 	1

Business Studies	20 Examination Guidelines	DBE/2017
	Reflection on the business environment and identify issues that could challenge ethical and professional behaviour (e.g. taxation, sexual harassment, pricing of goods in rural areas, unfair advertising, unauthorised use of funds, abusing work time, etc.) and ways/strategies that could be used to address these issues.	 pose challenges in the business environments: Ethical and professional behaviour in the workplace Sexual harassment Unauthorised use of workplace funds and resources Unfair advertising – definition and examples Pricing of goods in rural areas Taxation/Tax evasion Abuse of work time Identify the above-mentioned unethical/ unprofessional behaviour from given case studies/business scenarios. Recommend improvements for the above- mentioned unethical business behaviour/ practices. Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand how ethical and professional business is conducted.

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3. BUSINESS ROLES 3.2 CREATIVE THINKING	 3.2 Apply creative thinking to respond to challenges in dynamic and complex business contexts: Acquire advanced problem-solving skills. Apply creative thinking to solve complex business problems in case studies and given scenarios. RECAP (Examinable) (content covered in Grade 11). 	 3.2 Learners should be able to: Distinguish between problem-solving and decision-making. Name/Outline/Apply the steps in problem-solving to scenarios/case studies. Identify and address challenges from given scenarios by applying advanced problem-solving techniques. Apply creative thinking skills to solve complex business problems. Explain the benefits/advantages of creative thinking in the workplace. Evaluate the impact (positives/negatives) of creative thinking/problem-solving techniques, e.g. Delphi technique Force-field analysis Brainstorming Mind mapping Nominal group technique SCAMPER Forced combination Empty chair Explain how businesses can apply the above creative thinking/problem-solving techniques. Suggest/Recommend ways for businesses to create an environment that promotes creative thinking. 	1

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			Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels.Additional resources: 	
3. BUSINESS ROLES	3.3 SOCIAL RE- SPONSIBILITY AND CORPO- RATE CITIZEN- SHIP/ CORPORATE SOCIAL RE- SPONSIBILITY (CSR)/ CORPORATE SOCIAL INVESTMENT (CSI)	 3.3 Define the concept of social responsibility: The implications of social responsibility for both business and communities. Contribute time and effort meaningfully to advancing the well-being of others in a business context. Ways in which a business project can contribute towards the community. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Definition of CSR Nature and process of corporate social responsibility Benefits to business and community Problems/Challenges: business and community Components of corporate social responsibility, e.g. environment, ethical corporate social investment, health and safety, etc. 	 3.3 Learners should be able to: Define social responsibility. Explain its impact on businesses and communities. Link/Explain the relationship between social responsibility and the triple bottom line. Suggest ways in which a business project can contribute towards the community, e.g. charitable contributions to NGOs, involvement in community education, employment, employee volunteer programmes, etc. Identify and discuss socio-economic issues that challenge social responsibility, e.g. HIV/Aids, unemployment, poverty, human rights aspects etc. Recommend ways in which businesses can contribute time and efforts in advancing the wellbeing of others in a business context, e.g.: Improve the general quality of life (e.g. paying fair wages, develop skills, etc.) Refrain from engaging in harmful practices 	2

Examination Guidelines	
 Examination Guidelines Corporate Social Investment (CSI) Definition of CSI Nature of corporate social investment Corporate social investment projects, including human rights issues Responsible business practice Challenges to the business: A challenge to meet the long-term needs of the society within which they operate. RECAP the relevant Acts. Legislative requirements, e.g. Employment Equity Act, Skills Development Act (e.g. skills levies and their implications for small and large business), BEE and compliance. The National Skills Development Strategy (i.e. Sector Education and Training Authority) 	 (e.g. employing children, selling illegal substances, etc.) Make ethically correct business decisions (e.g. not to engage in unfair advertising, etc.) Provide support to employees (e.g. transport, nutritional programme, housing, time off to get involved in community projects, etc.) Analyse and explain the following regarding CSR: Define Describe the nature of CSR. Examine/Analyse/Critically evaluate/Assess its role/benefits/problems/challenges in the business world and in different communities. Identify and name/outline the components, e.g. environment, ethical corporate social investment, health and safety, etc.
	 Define Describe the nature of CSI. CSI focus areas, e.g. community, rural development, employees, environment. List practical examples of projects. Evaluate/Discuss the benefits/problems/ challenges for both business and communities. Explain the implication of the following legislative requirements on CSI and CSR programmes: Employment Equity Act (EEA) Skills Development Act (SDA) BEE The National Skills Development Strategy (i.e. Sector Education and Training Authority)

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			 Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand how businesses undertake CSI projects and the impact of CSI projects on businesses and communities. Make notes using different resources and textbooks. 	
3. BUSINESS ROLES	3.4 HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUSIVITY AND ENVIRON- MENTAL ISSUES	 3.4 The extent to which a business venture addresses issues such as human rights, inclusivity, and environmental issues. Assess a business venture against criteria to measure human rights, inclusivity and environmental issues. Can do this through informal surveys, interviews, etc. Human rights issues as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Diversity in the business – issues of diversity 	 3.4 Learners should be able to: Explain human rights, inclusivity and environmental issues. Analyse and evaluate the extent to which a business venture addresses these issues. Assess a business venture in terms of human rights, inclusivity and environmental issues, using informal surveys, interviews, etc. Recommend ways in which businesses can address human rights/inclusivity/environmental issues. 	2

Business Studies	25	DBE/2017
	Examination Guidelines such as poverty, inequality, race, gender, language, age, disability and other factors • Environmental protection and human health • Issues of equality, respect and dignity • Other economic, social and cultural issues	 Suggest how businesses may promote/address human/social/economic/cultural rights in a workplace. Explain the meaning of diversity in the business. Recommend ways in which businesses may embrace/deal with issues of diversity in the workplace, e.g. poverty, inequality, race, gender, language, age, disability and other factors. Discuss the benefits/value of diversity in the workplace. Suggest strategies businesses may use to protect the environment and human health. Explain the responsibilities of employers and workers in protecting the workplace environment and promoting human health and safety. Discuss the roles of the health and safety representatives in protecting the workplace environment, e.g. checking on the effectiveness of health and safety measures/identifying potential dangers in the work environment/ investigating workers' complaints, etc. Explain the meaning of equality, respect and dignity and its implications on businesses. Suggest/Recommend strategies businesses may use to promote social/cultural rights in the workplace.

Business Stud	ies	26 Examination Guidelines	DBE/2017	7
			 Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand and analyse how businesses address inclusivity, human rights and environmental issues in the workplace. Make notes using different resources and textbooks. 	
3. BUSINESS ROLES	3.5 TEAM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT, CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND PROBLEM- SOLVING	 3.5 Collaboration with others to contribute towards the achievement of specific objectives. Criteria for successful team performance, stages of team development, team dynamics and theories: RECAP (Examinable) Self-assessment and team performance assessment according to team criteria, e.g. interpersonal attitudes and behaviour, shared values, communication, etc. How to effectively perform a specific role within a team. Problem-solving and management of problems that arise from working with others (include steps to resolve conflict). Correct procedures to deal with grievances. Different ways of dealing with difficult people (personalities). 	 3.5 Learners should be able to: TEAM WORK Recommend how to collaborate/work with others from given scenarios/case studies. Assess self and team according to team criteria/characteristics for successful teams, e.g. interpersonal attitudes and behaviours, shared values, communication, etc. Identify and explain the stages of team development, e.g. Forming Storming Norming Performing Describe/Explain/Discuss the importance of team dynamics theories in understanding team performance, e.g. allocating tasks according to the roles of team members. Explain/Describe the nature of each team dynamic theory. 	2

Business Studi	es 27 Examination Guidelines	DBE/2017
	Examination Guidelines	 CONFLICT RESOLUTION Identify and discuss causes of conflict from given scenarios/case studies. Apply conflict resolution techniques (steps and procedures). Discuss the correct procedures to deal with grievances from given scenarios and case studies. Suggest different ways/strategies of dealing with difficult people (personalities). Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to stay informed about the various (and latest) methods that businesses apply to resolve conflict in the workplace, as well as the advantages of team work.
		textbooks.

28 ation Guidaliu

4.	4.1	4.1	4.1	1
BUSINESS	HUMAN	RECAP (Examinable):	Learners should be able to:	
OPERATIONS	RESOURCE FUNCTIONS	 The relevant legislations and the following activities of the human resources function: Recruitment Selection Employment contracts Induction Placement Salary administration Employee benefits Skills development Analysis of human resource activities, e.g. recruitment and selection, induction, salaries and other benefits Procedures related to recruitment, selection and interviewing Discuss: Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act 66 of 1995), Basic Conditions of Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1997), Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998), Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 (Act 130 of 1993) RECAP (Examinable) Legalities of employment contracts Procedures of screening and placement Interviewing, selection and induction Salary determination (piecemeal and time related), including personal tax, linked to basic conditions of employment Employee benefits: pension, medical, other RECAP (Examinable) Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act 97 of 1998) and link with the purposes of SETAs, learnerships, skills programmes, qualifications, National Qualifications Framework, SAQA, etc. 	 Discuss and apply human resource activities. Distinguish between job description and job specification as components of a job analysis. Discuss/Analyse the following human resource activities: Recruitment, e.g. types/methods/ advantages/disadvantages Selection procedure/steps: Interviews (purpose, role of the interviewer/interviewee) Induction, e.g. purpose/benefits/ advantages and aspects that should be included in an induction programme	

Business Studi	ies	29 Examination Quidalines	DBE/201	7
		Examination Guidelines	 Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels. Additional resources: Teachers and learners must use: Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand the implication of the LRA, BCEA, EEA and SDA on the human resource function. Read the new EEA Amendment Bill and its implication on the human resource function. Make notes using different resources and textbooks. 	
4. BUSINESS OPERATIONS	4.2 QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE	 4.2 Discuss how the quality of performance within the business functions can influence the success or failure of a business. Define the concept quality (definition). RECAP (Examinable) content from Grade 10. The relation between quality and the various business functions. RECAP (Examinable) content from Grade 10, e.g. how quality of performance can contribute to success or failure of each business function. The impact of quality on different business structures, e.g. sole traders vs. large businesses. 	 4.2 Learners should be able to: Define the following: Quality Quality control Quality assurance Quality management Quality performance Quality management systems Explain the advantages/positives/benefits of a good quality management system. Critically discuss how the quality of performance can contribute to success or failure of each business function. Outline quality indicators for each business function. 	2

Business Studies	30 Examination Guidelines	DBE/2017
	Discuss the elements of management (TQM): Continuous skills development Total client satisfaction Continuous improvements to processes and systems, etc. 	 Discuss the following elements of total quality management (TQM): Continuous skills development/Education and training Team work Total client/customer satisfaction Top management involvement/Commitment Involvement of all employees/People-based management Adequate financing and capacity Continuous improvement to processes and systems (including the application of the 'PDCA' model/cycle) Planning Monitoring and evaluation of quality processes Management by facts Apply the elements of TQM and analyse the impact of these elements on small and large businesses. Explain how TQM can impact on the reduction of the cost of quality, etc. Compare the impact of the TQM system on small (sole traders) and large (big companies) enterprises. Discuss the impact of TQM if poorly implemented by businesses. Knowledge of this topic should enable learners to: Answer in short paragraphs/longer and essay type questions. Types of questions: Questions based on case studies/scenarios should include direct/indirect short and essay questions, covering all three cognitive levels.

Business Studies	31	DBE/2017
	Examination Guidelines	
		Additional resources:
		Teachers and learners must use:
		Recent business news from the media (newspapers, radio, television and magazines) to understand the importance of the relation between quality performance and various business functions.
		Make notes using different resources and textbooks.

NOTE:

The 'Term' column indicates the term in which a topic is to be covered as per the CAPS document.

The main topics are numbered from 1 to 4, e.g. Business Environment (1), Business Ventures (2), Business Roles (3) and Business Operations (4) to simplify the layout of the document.

GUIDELINES FOR ANSWERING THE BUSINESS STUDIES QUESTION PAPER

Planning and organisation is extremely important. A well-planned work schedule/study timetable will ensure the completion of the curriculum which will adequately prepare learners for the end-of-the-year examination.

Preparation for quality responses

- Use the resource materials above to prepare learners for answering different TYPES of questions.
- Remember that each TOPIC can be tested with objective, short, paragraph or essay type questions.
- An essay type question may include a combination of topics and subtopics.
 - Take careful note of the **ACTION WORDS/VERBS** used in the question, e.g.
 - List/Name/State means learners should provide direct answers without discussion.
 - *Discuss/Evaluate/Explain/Describe/Justify* (or other higher cognitive verbs) means learners must give more information on the fact(s) they have listed/named/stated. Give reasons, examples, etc. to substantiate the answer.
- Familiarise learners with the Notes to Markers included in NSC question paper memoranda. Refer particularly to the NSC Notes to Markers (November 2016 and later), as there were some adjustments regarding the mark allocation in SECTION B (in questions containing case studies) and SECTION C (synthesis).
- When analysing topics and subtopics, study the last column (a guide to core content).
- The mark allocation will determine the length and time to be spent on the question.
- Learners will be penalised if the numbering of questions is incorrect. This is applicable to all the sections in the question paper.
- Learners must keep abreast of current developments in legislation and the industry to be able to provide recent examples in order to obtain marks for originality in essay type questions. Originality should not be seen as a separate section in an essay type question, but rather as an example that will either strengthen a point made, or enhance the discussion of the topic of the essay.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

SECTION A

Multiple-choice questions, matching items, choose the correct concept/terminology, etc. (objective questions):

These types of questions require learners to have a thorough knowledge of the subject and they have to exercise logic and good insight.

The recommended approach to multiple-choice questions is to read and analyse the statement carefully. Thereafter, study the alternatives carefully and eliminate the incorrect options. Review the remaining possible answers and choose the correct one.

SECTION B

Paragraph style, case studies and source-based questions – shorter type questions:

- Learners must read and understand the information presented.
- Questions can be direct or indirect. These include source-based questions and case studies.
- Learners must possess a broader/deeper understanding of the broad topics and subtopics to be able to substantiate, motivate, give reasons, justify, evaluate, etc.
- Learners will be required to provide their opinion, solve problems and make recommendations related to the question.
- Questions range from easy to difficult in terms of cognitive levels and levels/degrees of difficulty. (TAKE NOTE of the revised Bloom's taxonomy.)

SECTION C Longer/Essay type questions:

Learners must be able to organise information on a topic systematically and logically to be able to evaluate/analyse/motivate/suggest/recommend and elaborate on topics extracted from given case studies, scenarios, etc. Learners must enhance or support their answers/viewpoints with recent examples to obtain marks for originality.

Learners must be familiar with words, such as 'challenges' and 'areas of concern', so that they are able to identify challenges in the case studies and to make recommendations. It is imperative that learners do not associate the word 'challenges' only with business environments or 'areas' only with geographical regions.

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS CONSIST OF:

- Introduction (2 x 1) (2)
 Core content Body (headings, subheadings, paragraphs). FULL SENTENCES must be used, but they may be bulleted, where applicable. (Max.) (28)
 Conclusion (Learners give their emision in response to the guestion (statement) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3. Conclusion (Learners give their opinion in response to the question/statement.) (1 x 2) (2)

The mark allocation for an essay type question is generally as follows:

CONTENT			MARKS
Facts			32
Layout			2
Analysis			2
	Factual marks	Synthesis marks	
Synthesis	None	0	2
(Marks must be allocated using	Some	1	
this guide.)	Only relevant facts given in the essay	2	
Originality			2
		TOTAL	40

Mark allocation for SYNTHESIS:

- 1. Indicate TWO '-S' ('minus S') marks, if no relevant facts were given. NO synthesis marks will be awarded.
- 2. Indicate ONE '-S' if some irrelevant facts were given. ONE synthesis mark will be awarded.
- 3. Indicate NO '-S', if ONLY relevant facts were given. Award TWO marks for synthesis.

NOTE:

Higher-order questions can be drawn from the content prescribed in the CAPS document. This can take the form of application-type questions, e.g. correlation with practice, justification with reasoning, make predictions, suggest improvements, compile reports, provide recommendations, deduce, establish, evaluate, apply, etc. Note the action verbs that are used in the Examination Guidelines and CAPS document.

4. CONCLUSION

This Examination Guidelines document is meant to articulate the assessment aspirations espoused in the CAPS document. It is therefore not a substitute for the CAPS document which teachers should teach to.

Qualitative curriculum coverage as enunciated in the CAPS cannot be over-emphasised.