

Definitions of key terms introduced in Year 8

Artificial intelligence	the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems (the processes include learning, reasoning and self-correction)
Barter	swapping one product for another
Competitive advantage	the attribute that allows a business to outperform its competitors/rivals
Contracting	being hired for a specific job at a specific rate of pay in a formal and legal binding agreement between the employer and the individual employee (a contract employee is not considered a permanent employee)
Demand	the quantity of a good or service that a consumer is willing and able to purchase at a particular price and time
Disincentive	a mechanism that discourages or prevents an action, behaviour, or decision (e.g. fees, policies, procedures, rules, taxes)
Express warranty	an extra verbal or written promise or representation about the quality or standard of a good (e.g. referring to the performance of the good; how long the good will last; the availability of servicing)
Formal work	work in which a business hires an employee under an established agreement that includes the wage/salary to be paid, the work hours and work days
Freelancing	self-employed and selling work or services to businesses by the hour, day or task/project, and typically not committed to a particular employer in the long-term
Globalisation	the process of interaction and integration among individuals, businesses, and governments worldwide
Incentive	a mechanism that encourages (or motivates) an action, behaviour, or decision (e.g. higher hourly wages can be used to encourage workers to work overtime)
Industry	a sector that produces similar types of goods or provides similar services
Informal work	jobs which are not recognized as normal income sources, and on which taxes are not paid
Innovate	to dream up and develop new goods or services
Niche	part of a market in which a business operates

Occupation	the type of work a person does
Poverty	a lack of income or other resources, to meet basic needs (such as, living without an adequate diet, a reasonable standard of housing and access to basic health services) OR the inability to participate in the economic and social life enjoyed by others in the society (such as, lacking the ability to meet regularly with family or friends, to travel to job interviews or to afford school books for children)
Poverty line	a benchmark for the adequacy of household incomes (commonly set at either 50% or 60% of the middle or median income)
Product differentiation	convincing consumers that a product is better than those of its competitors (the difference can be real or perceived)
Redundant	when a worker loses their job as the business no longer requires that job to be done by anyone or the business ceases to operate (becomes insolvent or bankrupt)
Saturated	where almost all customers who will purchase a product have already done so
Shortage	when the quantity of a good or service demanded is greater than the quantity supplied
Supply	the quantity of a good or service that a business is willing and able to provide at a particular price and time
Surplus	when the quantity of a good or service supplied is greater than the quantity demanded
Target market	the types of people likely to purchase a particular product
Underemployment	being willing and able to work for more hours than currently undertaken
Unemployment	not currently having a job while being willing and able to work
Victimisation	subjecting, or threatening to subject, someone to a detriment because they assert their rights under anti-discrimination legislation
Vilification	saying or writing unpleasant things about someone or something, in order to cause other people to have a bad opinion of them

Volunteering

performing a task without being paid that benefits someone else, the local community or the environment
