

# Need an amazing tutor?

[www.teachme2.com/matric](http://www.teachme2.com/matric)



Collected and collated by

**teachme2**



# basic education

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

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

**NOVEMBER 2018**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 200**

**These marking guidelines consist of 12 pages.**

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1****1.1 Multiple-choice questions**

|        |      |          |      |
|--------|------|----------|------|
| 1.1.1  | B ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.2  | C ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.3  | A ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.4  | C ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.5  | D ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.6  | D ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.7  | C ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.8  | A ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.9  | A ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.1.10 | D ✓✓ | (10 x 2) | (20) |

**1.2 Matching items**

|        |      |          |      |
|--------|------|----------|------|
| 1.2.1  | E ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.2  | F ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.3  | I ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.4  | C ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.5  | G ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.6  | L ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.7  | J ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.8  | B ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.9  | D ✓✓ |          |      |
| 1.2.10 | K ✓✓ | (10 x 2) | (20) |

**1.3 Agricultural terms**

|       |                                                                                  |         |     |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 1.3.1 | Insurance ✓                                                                      |         |     |
| 1.3.2 | Demand ✓                                                                         |         |     |
| 1.3.3 | Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Disease Act, 1993 (Act 130 of 1993) ✓ |         |     |
| 1.3.4 | Game farming/Game farm ✓                                                         |         |     |
| 1.3.5 | Infrastructure ✓                                                                 | (5 x 1) | (5) |

**1.4 Underlined words**

|       |                                                  |         |     |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 1.4.1 | Expenditure / Working capital/Floating capital ✓ |         |     |
| 1.4.2 | Debtors ✓                                        |         |     |
| 1.4.3 | Cash /Money ✓                                    |         |     |
| 1.4.4 | Receipts ✓                                       |         |     |
| 1.4.5 | Packaging ✓                                      | (5 x 1) | (5) |

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2: PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PLANNING****2.1 Slope****2.1.1 Soil slope**

| TOPOGRAPHICAL FACTOR                    | PRODUCTION POTENTIAL                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deep soil with few rocks, gentle slopes | Greater production potential more suited for crop production/ higher yield ✓ |
| Shallow soil on moderate rocky slope    | Less production potential more suitable for grazing ✓                        |
| Very steep slopes                       | Better suited for grazing, wild life and forestry ✓                          |

(3)

**2.1.2 Different methods that the farmer can use to prevent soil erosion**

- A – Vegetation strips ✓
- B – Stone banks/Bunding ✓
- C – Contour banks/Ridges ✓

(3)

**2.1.3 Correct cultivation method and reason**

- Method A ✓

(1)

**AND**

- Reduce the flow of water ✓
- And give the water more time to infiltrate the soil ✓

**OR**

- Reduced erosion ✓
- By reducing the speed that the water flow ✓

(Any 1) (2)

**2.2 Pastures****2.2.1 Complete the table and calculate the number of animals**

| ANIMAL GROUP              | NUMBER | USAGE FACTOR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Lactating cows            | 300    | 1,2          | 360   |
| Calves 1 – 2 year         | 300    | 0,6          | 180 ✓ |
| Replacement heifers       | 60     | 1,0          | 60 ✓  |
| Bulls                     | 10     | 1,3          | 13 ✓  |
| Total animals on the farm | –      | –            | 613 ✓ |

(4)

**2.2.2 Calculate the maximum number of the animals on the farm**

- Max number of animals =  $\frac{2\,000\text{ ha}}{4\text{ LSU/ha}}$  ✓  
= 500 animals ✓

(2)

**2.2.3 Deduce sustainable production, reason and impact**

- No, it is not sustainable ✓ or
- No there are too many animals (113 extra) on the farm ✓ (Any 1) (1)

**Possible impacts**

- Overgrazing of palatable grasses will take place ✓
- Veld will deteriorate/increase of unpalatable grasses ✓
- Soil erosion will occur ✓
- Carrying capacity will decrease ✓ (Any 3) (3)

**2.2.4 Solutions for sustainability**

- Reduce the number of animals/Correct carrying capacity /Correct stoking rate ✓
- Sell calves at a young age or at weaning ✓
- Make use of artificial pastures/Planting of artificial pastures ✓
- Planting of fodder crops as extra feed ✓
- Make use of a feedlot for the younger animals ✓
- Replace large livestock with small livestock ✓
- Fertilising/irrigation of veld ✓
- Obtain/buy/hire extra veld ✓ (Any 5) (5)

**2.3 Farming systems (methods)**

- Extensive ✓ – large farms with small capital inputs relative to size e.g. labour and fertiliser ✓
- Semi-intensive ✓ – combination between extensive and intensive systems (more management and labour intensive than extensive but less than intensive) ✓
- Intensive ✓ – High capital input relative to size of area ✓ (Any 3 x 2) (6)

**2.4 TWO usages of animal traction**

- Transport farm inputs, products and feed/licks ✓
- Spreading of fertilizers and composts ✓
- Cultivation and transport on difficult terrain ✓
- For weeding ✓ (Any 2) (2)

**2.5 FOUR methods to ensure a productive workforce**

- Appreciation and credit given for work done ✓
- Have a sincere interest in the worker as a person ✓
- Transfer responsibility to the worker ✓
- Fair remuneration ✓
- Training ✓
- Communication ✓
- Recreation facilities/Housing ✓ (Any 4) (4)

**2.6 Budget****2.6.1 Comparable Statement**

- Cash flow statement ✓
- Income statement ✓ (Any 1) (1)

**2.6.2 Item influenced by change in interest rate and reason**

- Loan ✓
- The higher the interest rate the less the profit will be in the enterprise and vice versa ✓ (2)

**2.6.3 ONE item influenced by inflation and explain**

- Seed ✓
- Fertilizer ✓
- Wages ✓
- Pesticide ✓ (Any 1) (1)

**AND**

- Inflation will increase prices of these items and lower the profit ✓ (1)

**2.6.4 Item affected by labour legislation**

- Wages ✓ (1)

**2.7 Choice of farming methods****2.7.1 Profitability**

- Higher profitability will make it more likely that a farmer will choose that particular method ✓
- Future market trends must also be considered in determination of profitability ✓ (2)

**2.7.2 Markets**

- Distance to the markets must be considered due to costs to the market ✓
- Value adding of product reduces risk of deterioration due to distance ✓
- Size of market can have a big influence on profitability due to prizes and selling volumes ✓
- Export markets can have higher costs but also higher income than local markets ✓ (Any 2) (2)

**2.7.3 Policies**

- Legislation can make it impossible to use certain methods ✓
- Policies can limit the use of the different resources ✓ (2)

**2.8 Credit as high-risk action**

- Sudden changes in interest rate can have a negative effect on the liability of the farm or make repayments difficult ✓
- Different climate or market factors can have a negative effect on the number of products sold or the price of the products that will negatively affect the profitability of the farm ✓ (2)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 3: ENTREPRENEURSHIP, RECORDING, MARKETING, BUSINESS PLANNING AND ORGANISED AGRICULTURE****3.1 Business plan**

3.1.1 Marketing plan ✓ (1)

3.1.2 Production plan ✓ (1)

3.1.3 Human resources plan/Labour plan ✓ (1)

3.1.4 SWOT analysis ✓ (1)

**3.2 Advantages of business plan**

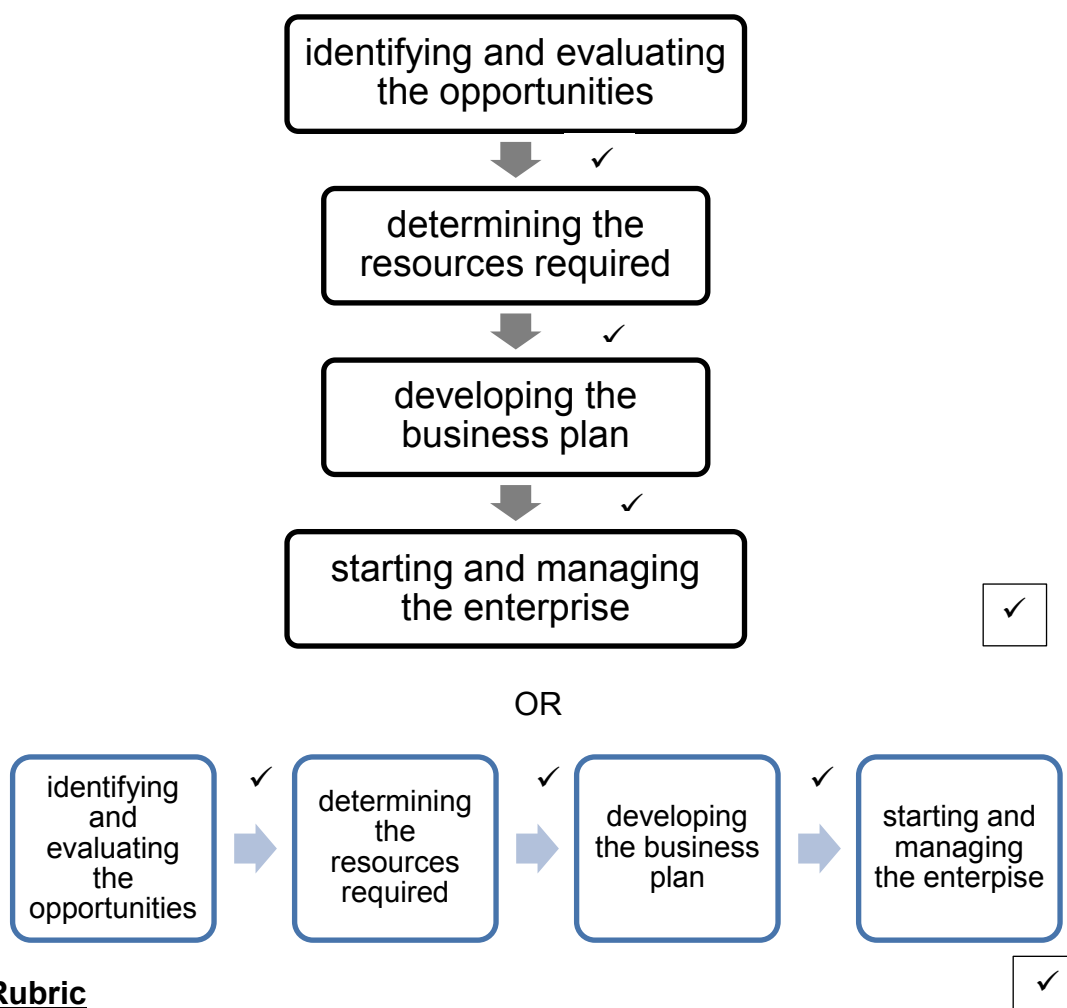
- Provides clear strategies and goals ✓
- Guides the business towards goal and objectives ✓
- Ensures effective business management ✓
- Helps to reposition the business ✓
- Facilitates risk management ✓
- Helps to compile set of priorities e.g. marketing plan ✓
- Helps the farmer to determine competitive advantages ✓
- Makes early detections of possible problems ✓
- Helps in allocating funds according to priority ✓
- Identifies beneficiary opportunities ✓
- Helps to improve communication within the business ✓
- Creates timetable to assist business in implementing ✓

(Any 5) (5)

**3.3.1 Factors that contribute to a successful manager**

- Knowledge of the enterprise ✓
- Contacts/Networking ✓
- Financial skills ✓
- Managerial skills ✓/Leadership ✓
- Human relation skills ✓
- Business skills ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**3.3.2 Phases of the entrepreneurial process****Rubric**

- For each correct linkage one mark (3 x 1)
- Correct type of flowchart one mark

(4)

**3.4 Requirements for a good business record**

- Clear and simple/easy ✓
- Specific/accurate ✓
- Realistic ✓
- Relevant ✓
- Complete ✓
- Addresses specific needs of the farm ✓
- Up to date ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**3.5 Importance of a Balance Sheet**

- It gives the farmer a clear picture of business financial position ✓
- Shows whether the business is well managed ✓
- It shows the financial position of the farm at a specific date ✓

(3)

**3.6 Distinguish between diversification and specialisation an example****3.6.1 Diversification**

- Diversification is when a farmer has various production units that contribute to the total income of the farm ✓
- Example: any two or more enterprises (dairy + beef; sheep + goat; maize + sunflower etc.) ✓ (2)

**3.6.2 Specialisation**

- Specialisation is when a farmer focuses on one commodity by adapting the farming methods to producing that single product ✓
- Example: only ONE enterprise (maize; wool; dairy; meat; etc.) ✓ (2)

**3.7 Product organisations****3.7.1 Name and discuss role of product organisations**

- Business information services: ✓ – responsible for collecting and distributing production and market information to all role players ✓
  - Market development and product promotion: ✓ – development of domestic and foreign markets through integrated promotion campaigns in collaboration with industry players ✓
  - Research, development and technology transfer: ✓ – facilitates and manages research programmes for the benefit of all role players ✓
- (3 x 2) (6)

**3.7.2 Disadvantages of product organisations**

- Limits the initiative of farmers ✓
- Marketing and negotiations are limited ✓
- Membership fees must be paid ✓
- Can lose control over his product ✓
- Too many organisations can have a negative effect ✓ (Any 2) (2)

**3.8 Modern methods of advertising**

- Online/online advertisement/webpages ✓
- Internet based services/Social media ✓
- Sponsorships at conventions/functions ✓
- Direct mail ✓
- Billboards ✓
- SMS ✓
- Company/product cell phone application (app) ✓ (Any 4) (4)

**3.9 Factors that influence quantity of product consumer wants**

- The lower the price of a product, the higher the demand for it will be **or** the higher the price of the product the lower the demand will be for that product. ✓
- If consumers prefer a particular product to competing products, the demand for the product that people prefer will be high ✓
- If consumers prefer a particular product, the more they tend to buy at higher prices ✓
- The more consumers there are, the greater the demand for a specific product ✓
- The higher the income of consumers the higher the demand for a product ✓
- If the price of a product that competes with other is noticeably lower, the demand for a certain product will be lower as consumers prefer to buy cheaper products ✓
- The bigger the range of products available, the smaller the demand for a particular product ✓
- Bigger range will increase the total demand for a product ✓ (Any 5) (5)

**3.10 Relationship between income and cost****3.10.1 Label different graphs**

- Graph A – Fixed cost ✓
- Graph B – Total cost ✓
- Graph C – Variable cost ✓ (3)

**3.10.2 Name for the point marked D**

- Break-even point ✓ (1)

**3.10.3 Economic importance of point D**

- Point **D** indicate the number of products that must be sold so that the income is equal to the expenditure ✓
- Before the point marked **D**, the business will be operating at a loss ✓
- After the point marked **D**, the business will be operating at a profit ✓ (3)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 4: HARVESTING, PROCESSING, MANAGEMENT AND AGRITOURISM****4.1 Factors to consider when doing pre-harvest planning**

- Readiness of crop ✓
- Harvest equipment serviced ✓
- Availability of harvest equipment
- Availability of contractor ✓
- Enough harvest containers ✓
- Clean storage area ✓
- Available transport ✓
- Availability of labourers ✓
- Availability of restroom facilities ✓
- Availability of drinking water ✓

(Any 5) (5)

**4.2 Describe handling of agricultural products**

- Correct disposal of waste – so that it does not contaminate produce ✓
- Health of workers – to avoid transmitting diseases through products ✓
- General hygiene – must be of high standard to minimise contamination of products ✓
- Correct handling of produce – to reduce spoilage of produce ✓
- Correct packaging and transport to maintain quality of produce ✓

(5)

**4.3 Storage methods for newly harvested agricultural products**

- |       |                        |     |
|-------|------------------------|-----|
| 4.3.1 | Fruits or vegetables ✓ | (1) |
| 4.3.2 | Meat ✓                 | (1) |
| 4.3.3 | Grain/Cereals          | (1) |
|       | Raw oil seeds ✓        | (1) |
| 4.3.4 | Milk ✓                 | (1) |

**4.4 FIVE advantages of bulk storage**

- The area exposed to air is less per mass ✓
- Pest is less due to deeper layers and exclusion of air ✓
- Bulk handling is cheaper ✓
- Bulk handling is easier ✓
- It is faster to handle ✓
- Less labour is required ✓

(Any 5) (5)

**4.5 Favourable growth conditions under which micro-organisms can thrive**

- The correct food product ✓
- Moisture ✓
- Suitable temperature ✓
- Suitable pH ✓
- Air/oxygen ✓

(Any 4) (4)

**4.6 Packaging****4.6.1 Packaging material – polystyrene**

- It is suitable for meat products ✓

**Reason**

- It can be easily cleaned ✓
- Does not absorb odours ✓
- Light weight ✓
- Hygienic ✓
- Non-toxic ✓
- Impervious to gases and odours ✓
- Withstand moisture ✓

(Any 2) (3)

**4.6.2 Packaging material – card board**

- It is not suitable for meat products ✓

**Reason**

- Does not withstand moisture ✓
- Not easy to clean ✓
- Not impervious to gases and odours ✓
- Can be heavy/Not light weight ✓

(Any 2) (3)

**4.7 Marketing channels****4.7.1 Contract marketing ✓**

(1)

**4.7.2 Internet marketing ✓**

(1)

**4.7.3 Auctions ✓**

(1)

**4.7.4 Fresh produce markets ✓**

(1)

**4.8 Advantages of planning and co-ordination****4.8.1 Advantages of planning**

- Ensures that the farm runs smoothly and purposefully ✓
- Helps to anticipate change so adjustments can be made timeously ✓
- Helps to establish the goals and standards needed for control ✓

(3)

**4.8.2 Advantages of coordination**

- Duplication is eliminated ✓
- Better cooperation amongst the workers ✓
- Organisation in the workplace becomes easier and more functional ✓

(3)

**4.9 Effect of motivation through encouragement and delegation**

- Workers feel more appreciated ✓
- Builds self-confidence ✓
- Workers feel part of management ✓
- Leads to higher productivity ✓

(4)

**4.10.1 Agritourism****4.10.1 Type of enterprise**

- Agritourism

(1)

**4.10.2 Agritourism**Rubric:

The flyer must have the following information:

- Location of the farm ✓
- Contact details of the farm ✓
- Facilities available e.g. overnight accommodation ✓
- Possible activities and experiences e.g. mountain climbing✓ / hunting✓ / bird viewing ✓/ fishing ✓/ canoeing ✓ (any 2 activities, maximum 2 marks)
- Design/Layout should not be more than half an A4-page ✓

(6)

**[50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 150**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 200**