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# basic education

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

**SENIOR CERTIFICATE/  
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

**NOVEMBER 2020**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 200**

**These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.**

**SECTION A****QUESTION 1****1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 1.1.1 B ✓✓
- 1.1.2 A ✓✓
- 1.1.3 B ✓✓
- 1.1.4 A, B, C ✓✓
- 1.1.5 B ✓✓
- 1.1.6 D ✓✓
- 1.1.7 C ✓✓
- 1.1.8 A, D ✓✓
- 1.1.9 B ✓✓
- 1.1.10 C ✓✓

(10 x 2) (20)

**1.2 MATCH COLUMN A AND COLUMN B**

- 1.2.1 G ✓✓
- 1.2.2 E ✓✓
- 1.2.3 K ✓✓
- 1.2.4 J ✓✓
- 1.2.5 C ✓✓
- 1.2.6 D ✓✓
- 1.2.7 H ✓✓
- 1.2.8 B ✓✓
- 1.2.9 A ✓✓
- 1.2.10 F ✓✓

(10 x 2) (20)

**1.3 AGRICULTURAL TERMS**

- 1.3.1 Budget ✓
- 1.3.2 Sorting ✓
- 1.3.3 Basic Conditions of Employment Act ✓
- 1.3.4 Surplus / Glut ✓
- 1.3.5 Current / short term liabilities ✓

(5 x 1) (5)

**1.3 UNDERLINED WORDS**

- 1.4.1 Management / Crop rotation/ Sustainability ✓
- 1.4.2 Capital ✓
- 1.4.3 Stability ✓
- 1.4.4 Topography ✓
- 1.4.5 Contract marketing ✓

(5 x 1) (5)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2: PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PLANNING****2.1 Negative influence of strong winds on crop production**

- The wind can damage the leaves, flowers, and fruit setting ✓ this will lead to a reduction in photosynthesis ✓ and thus lower production. ✓
- More transpiration and evaporation ✓ plants to stress more ✓ production will be lower. ✓
- Plants can also be uprooted ✓ or be blown over ✓ this will result in no production ✓
- Plants are smaller ✓, grow abnormally ✓ and low production ✓
- Pollination negatively affected ✓ less fruit form ✓ thus lower production ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**2.2 Agricultural Acts****2.2.1 Farm workers have the right to work in a safe environment**

- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) ✓

(1)

**2.2.2 FOUR protective measures**

- Wash their hands after using the chemicals ✓
- Wear protective clothing like overalls with long sleeves, masks ✓
- Never pour chemicals from hand to hand but on a stable surface ✓
- Mix chemicals according to instructions of manufacturer ✓
- Be properly trained to work with chemicals ✓
- Don't bring chemicals close to water, food, fish and animals ✓

(Any 4) (4)

**2.3 Needed capital**

	<b>Long-term capital (fixed capital)</b>	<b>Medium-term capital (movable capital)</b>	<b>Short-term capital (working capital)</b>
Livestock		✓	
Implements		✓	
Fences	✓		
Wages			✓

(4)

**2.4 Types of labour****2.4.1 Seasonal worker ✓**

(1)

**2.4.2 Permanent/ full-time employee ✓**

(1)

**2.4.3 Casual / occasional labour/ contracted worker ✓**

(1)

**2.5 Protecting soil fertility and erosion**

- Additional organic material reduce erosion ✓
- Better groundcover reduce erosion ✓
- Use zero/minimum tillage for better soil cover ✓
- Correct cultivation-/ irrigation- /grazing practices ✓
- Reduce length of slope to reduce speed of water that contributes to erosion ✓
- Mulching reduce erosion ✓

(Any 5) (5)

**2.6**

		<b>Commercial farming system</b>	<b>Subsistence farming system</b>
2.6.1	Technology	Mechanised/ More ✓	Use animal traction/hands / Less ✓
2.6.2	Outputs	Large amounts ✓	Small amounts ✓

(4)

**2.7 Resource utilization and grazing management****2.7.1 Evaluate the sizes of the camps**

- The farmer must fence veld types with the same potential and palatability of grazing together ✓
- If the natural veld is more palatable ✓ the farmer needs a smaller area ✓ to get the same nutrition for the livestock. ✓
- If the natural veld is less palatable ✓ the farmer needs a bigger area ✓ to get the same nutrition for the livestock ✓

(Any 2) (2)

**2.7.2 THREE advantages of a wagon wheel layout**

- The water trough is in the middle of all the camps ✓
- Only one trough to maintain ✓
- Reduces labour costs ✓
- Reduces time, energy and money spend on maintenance ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**2.7.3 Problem of rotational grazing between camps of different size and nutrition**

- The time ✓ that the animals spend in a small camp should be shorter and vice versa ✓

(2)

**2.7.4 Reasons for resting camps**

- The maximum production of grazing material can then take place ✓
- Mature climax grasses can form seeds ✓
- Young plants can get the opportunity to establish themselves ✓
- Further root development can take place
- Plants can recover after grazing ✓
- Prevent overgrazing ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**2.8 Soil properties****2.8.1 Soil colour**

- Red / yellow soils have good drainage ✓ and crops will grow well if sufficient water is available ✓
- Dark / brown soils are rich in organic matter ✓ and have a natural 'fertility' making them good for crop production ✓
- Grey soils are waterlogged soils ✓ and not good for crop production ✓

(Any 2 x 2) (4)

**2.8.2 Soil texture**

- Sandy soils have a fast infiltration ✓ rate but does not hold water ✓ – soil will produce well if enough rainfall present ✓
- Sandy soils are less fertile than clay soils and more fertilisers ✓ need to be added to sandy soils than to clay soils ✓ to obtain good production ✓
- Clay soils have a slow infiltration ✓ and hold water better ✓ – good for production ✓
- Clay soils are also more fertile ✓ because of nutrients retained ✓ – good for production ✓

(Any 2 x 3) (6)

**2.9 Soil pollution****2.9.1 Soil degradation**

- A too high concentration of pesticides will kill soil organisms (bacteria/earthworms) ✓
- Infertility of soil leads to bare areas and no vegetation ✓
- Contribute to loss of ecosystems ✓

(Any 2) (2)

**2.9.2 Water pollution**

- A too high concentration of pesticides from the polluted soil drain ✓ into the ground water and cause pollution of the ground water ✓
- Pesticides drift can pollute water sources ✓

(Any 2) (2)

**2.10 Use of animal traction on the farm**

- Ploughing ✓
- Pulling a cart to deliver lick/transport material etc. ✓
- Gathering and counting livestock/checking fences ✓
- Transporting people ✓

(Any 2) (2)

**[50]**

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

- 3.1 **FOUR aspects a farmer should consider in conducting a market survey**
- Location of the market /demographic of the market ✓
  - The products that consumers need ✓
  - The price consumers are willing to pay for the product ✓
  - Expectations of the consumers on the product you are producing ✓
  - Competitors producing the same product ✓
- (Any 4) (4)
- 3.2 **Agricultural businesses**
- 3.2.1 **Primary agricultural sector**
- Vegetables ✓
  - Dairy ✓
- (2)
- 3.2.2 **Secondary agricultural sector**
- Agritourism✓
  - Abattoirs✓
- (2)
- 3.2.3 **Tertiary agricultural sector**
- Feed companies✓
  - Irrigation supplier ✓
- (2)
- 3.3 **Comparison of free and cooperative marketing**
- 3.3.1 • Less bargaining power ✓ (1)
- 3.3.2 • High marketing costs ✓ (1)
- 3.3.3 • Less protection ✓ (1)
- 3.3.4 • High bargaining power ✓ (1)
- 3.3.5 • Low marketing costs per unit ✓ (1)
- 3.3.6 • More protection ✓ (1)
- 3.4. **Need for finance in the process of selling produce**
- For transport costs✓
  - For storage costs✓
  - For labour costs✓
- (Any 2) (2)
- 3.5 **Price determination**
- Cost ✓– it determines the minimum price that one can sell produce to make a profit. ✓
  - Demand✓ – the higher the demand for a specific product, the higher the price will be and vice versa. ✓
  - Competition✓ – competitive products will have an influence on the price. ✓
- (6)

**3.6 Supply and demand**

- It is best to supply the market with your product when demand✓ for the product is high✓ and the supply ✓ from other producers is low✓ in order to collect the highest possible market price.

(4)

**3.7 Crop production budget****3.7.1 Definition of a budget plan**

- It is a plan of the future income and expenses of a business✓✓

(2)

**3.7.2 Crop production budget: Missing values**

- (a) R80,00✓
- (b) R85,00✓
- (c) R1 600,00✓
- (d) R10 012,00✓
- (e) R22 500,00✓

(5)

**3.7.3 Calculate the profit or loss**

- Profit/ loss= total income minus total expenses (Formula)✓
- Profit/ loss=R22 500–R10 012✓ (CA-marking)
- Profit/loss = R12 488✓ (profit) because the expenses are less than the income. ✓ (Unit must be indicated)

(4)

**3.7.4 Basic elements of a budget**

- Estimated income for a certain period✓
- Estimated cost/expenditure to obtain it✓

(2)

**3.8 List of farming enterprise records**

Production record	Physical record	Financial record
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop yield per ton of fertilizer. ✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop tool inventory✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash flow✓</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and condition of young animals born✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stock of seeds for the next planting season✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop tool inventory✓</li> </ul>

(5)

**3.9 Balance sheet****3.9.1 Increase in asset**

- Land and building: ✓ Fixed assets will grow in value over time with normal maintenance✓
- Livestock: ✓ There could be an increase in livestock numbers✓
- Cash ✓ Selling more products/obtain higher prices for products ✓

(Any 1 x 2)

(2)

**3.9.2 Increase in liability**

- Accounts payable✓

(1)

**3.9.3 Reason for lower value**

- Depreciation✓ (wear and tear/old)

(1)

**[50]**



**QUESTION 4: HARVESTING, PROCESSING, MANAGEMENT AND AGRITOURISM****4.1 Farm Management****4.1.1 Reasons for planning**

- Change in resource patterns✓ – how resources are available and the balance between these resources requires new planning✓
- Change in technological and biological relations✓ – new technology used required new planning✓
- Change in prices✓ – higher input costs require new planning regarding products produced. ✓
- Risks and uncertainties✓ – Review is a continual process, some aspects are beyond the farmers control and requires review. ✓

(Any 3 x 2) (6)

**4.1.2 Steps in the planning process**

- Formulate objectives and goals. ✓
- Collect information. ✓
- Analyse information. ✓
- Develop alternatives✓
- Choose between alternatives. ✓
- Implementation and evaluation✓.

(6)

**4.2 Reasons for employer/employee contract**

- It is a legal requirement✓
- Establish legal agreement✓
- Protects the right of both parties✓
- Formally defines terms of employment✓
- It can be referred to if a dispute arises✓
- Defines what is expected (job description) ✓
- Contains the basic conditions of employment✓

(Any 5) (5)

**4.3 Storage of agricultural products****4.3.1 Temperature**

- Must be cool /suitable temperature ✓

(1)

**4.3.2 Ventilation**

- Must be sufficient air circulation/enough oxygen/low carbon dioxide levels ✓

(1)

**4.4 Food processing****4.4.1 Aim of processing food**

- To bring high quality food / Prevent spoiling or decay/longer shelf-life ✓✓
- Value adding / Higher prices ✓✓

(2)

**4.4.2 Discuss THREE disadvantages of processing**

- Difficult to acquire capital to start new venture ✓
- New products compete with established products ✓
- Lack of expertise by the farmer in a competitive market ✓
- Change in physical appearances and taste ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**4.4.3 THREE requirements of Ideal packaging material**

- Light weight✓
- Transparent✓
- Easily opened and closed✓
- Non-toxic✓
- Hygienic ✓
- Adjustable with food ✓
- Protection of the product ✓
- Tamperproof ✓
- Easy to print or labelling ✓
- Resistant to mechanical and thermal damage ✓
- Environmentally friendly ✓
- Cost effective ✓
- Easily disposable ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**4.4.4 Types of packaging material**

- Rigid ✓
- Semi-rigid ✓
- Flexible ✓

(Any 2) (2)

**4.5 Food safety****4.5.1 Food handling strategies**

- Regular monitoring and surveillance by health authority ✓
- Management of food handling process ✓

(Any 1) (1)

**4.5.2 Principles of health in food handling**

- Education and training ✓
- Reporting of illness/health interviews ✓
- Management commitment ✓

(Any 2) (2)

**4.6 Value adding methods**

4.6.1 Meat – graded,✓ cuts,✓ dried ✓ and packed✓

(4)

4.6.2 Wool – sheared,✓ graded,✓ packed✓

(3)

4.6.3 Grains – graded,✓ milled,✓ packed,✓ baked ✓

(4)

**4.7 Agritourism****4.7.1 Reasons behind the positive increase in the agritourism**

- People are looking for new experiences/adventure/recreation/uncomplicated life/less technology. ✓
- It is local therefore people can spend more money because travelling costs are reduced. ✓
- Parents want children to experience the country life/get educated in farm life. ✓
- Farmers diversify- reducing risks ✓
  - increase income ✓
  - optimize use of resources ✓
- Farmers can enjoy sharing farm lifestyle with other people/meet interesting people/socialize more. ✓

(Any 4) (4)

**4.7.2 Agritourism contributes to the economic objectives of the country**

- Jobs are created /increase employment ✓
- Training is provided and people are empowered. ✓
- Communities benefit from the development/living conditions are improved/transport services/vegetable gardens/ entrepreneurial possibilities ✓
- Conservation of resources takes place ✓
- Increasing revenue of the area and/or country ✓

(Any 3) (3)

**[50]**

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