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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES P2

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2016

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 150

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	B ✓✓		
	1.1.2	C ✓✓		
	1.1.3	A ✓✓		
	1.1.4	C ✓✓		
	1.1.5	B ✓✓		
	1.1.6	C ✓✓		
	1.1.7	A ✓✓		
	1.1.8	D ✓✓		
	1.1.9	D ✓✓		
	1.1.10	C ✓✓	(10 x 2)	(20)
1.2	1.2.1	D ✓✓		
	1.2.2	C ✓✓		
	1.2.3	E ✓✓		
	1.2.4	A ✓✓		
	1.2.5	G ✓✓	(5 x 2)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	Budget ✓✓		
	1.3.2	Equilibrium price ✓✓		
	1.3.3	Capital ✓✓		
	1.3.4	Biometrics ✓✓		
	1.3.5	Epistasis ✓✓	(5 x 2)	(10)
1.4	1.4.1	Marketing ✓		
	1.4.2	Technical ✓		
	1.4.3	Net Farm Income ✓		
	1.4.4	Skilled ✓		
	1.4.5	Breeding value ✓	(5 x 1)	(5)

TOTAL SECTION A: 45

SECTION B**QUESTION 2: AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING****2.1 The illustration representing marketing strategy****2.1.1 Marketing strategies**

- A A - Product ✓
- B B - Price ✓
- C C - Place ✓
- D D - Promotion ✓

(4)

2.1.2 TWO factors to consider when planning a product

- Quality ✓
- Design ✓
- Branding ✓
- Packaging ✓
- Size ✓
- Warranty ✓

(Any 2) (2)

2.1.3 TWO ways to implement the strategy

- Advertising ✓
- In-store promotion ✓
- Direct mailing ✓
- Trade fairs and exhibition ✓
- Sponsorship ✓
- Personal selling ✓

(Any 2) (2)

2.1.4 TWO aspects to consider when deciding on pricing

- Cost ✓
- Demand ✓
- Competition ✓

(Any 2) (2)

2.2 Marketing system**2.2.1 Identification of the marketing system**

Co-operative marketing system ✓

(1)

2.2.2 THREE advantages of co-operative marketing

- Farmers (producers) will have a better chance to negotiate a good price for their produce ✓
- They will have an access to professional expertise ✓
- They can afford better infrastructure as a group than as individuals ✓
- They can buy fertiliser or packaging material cheaper ✓
- They can develop a brand for their produce which makes them more visible to the potential buyers ✓
- They can access funding from the government as a cooperative ✓

(Any 3) (3)

2.2.3 TWO principles of co-operative marketing

- Voluntary membership ✓
- Democratic member control ✓
- Member's economic participation ✓
- Autonomy and independency ✓

(Any 2) (2)

2.3 Quantities of product 1 and 2 supplied**2.3.1 Formulation of hypothesis**

Producers may not increase the supply of agricultural product ✓
even when the price has increased in a short period of time ✓

OR

If the price of an agricultural product increases, ✓ the supply may
not increase within a short period of time ✓

(2)

2.3.2 Calculation of price elasticity of supply for product 1 and 2

- Product 1 = $\frac{13\%}{20\%}$ ✓
= 0,65 ✓

(2)

- Product 2 = $\frac{39\%}{20\%}$ ✓
= 1,95 ✓

(2)

2.3.3 Interpretation of price elasticity of supply for the two products

- Supply for product 1 is inelastic ✓
- Supply for product 2 is elastic ✓

(2)

2.3.4 TWO factors affecting supply of the products

- Price ✓
- Possibilities of increasing the supply of goods/time ✓
- Technology ✓
- Production costs ✓
- Expectations of the future price ✓
- Environmental conditions ✓
- Subsidies ✓

(Any 2) (2)

2.4 SWOT analysis**2.4.1 Use of SWOT analysis to identify the following****(a) TWO strengths**

- Availability of land ✓
- Services by an extension officer ✓
- Human resource ✓

(Any 2) (2)

(b) ONE weakness

- Lack of capital ✓
- Lack of skills ✓

(Any 1) (1)

(c) ONE opportunity

- Identified market ✓
- Services of the extension officer ✓

(Any 1) (1)

(d) TWO threats

- Unreliable weather ✓
- Competition from another project/Flourishing project in a nearby village ✓
- Lack of funds ✓
- Lack of skills ✓

(Any 2) (2)

2.4.2 THREE actions to correct threats

- Application of scientific methods/ use of modern technology ✓
- Establishment of sound market chain ✓
- Consider processing and value adding ✓
- Source interest free funding and subsidies ✓
- Consider training; internships and voluntary hands on experience ✓

(Any 3) (3)

[35]**QUESTION 3: PRODUCTION FACTORS****3.1 Land as a production factor****3.1.1 TWO characteristics of land**

- Land is subject to the law of diminishing return ✓
- Land is durable ✓

(2)

3.1.2 Explanation of the law of diminishing return

- More units of fertiliser ✓
- Did not result to proportional further increase the yield ✓

(2)

3.1.3 TWO functions of land from the case study

- It enables the production of food ✓
- It provides physical space for industry ✓

(2)

- 3.1.4 **TWO ways to increase productivity of land**
- Changing cropping systems/intercropping/adaptation to scientific methods ✓
 - Restoring land potential/halting erosion ✓
 - Consolidate small uneconomic land units ✓
 - Improving water management/provision ✓
- (Any 2) (2)

3.2 **Capital as a production factor**

- 3.2.1 **Explanation of the assistance of using a cash flow budget**
- It shows the flow of cash into and out of the farming operation ✓
 - To determine the profit and loss ✓
- (2)

- 3.2.2 **Monthly income**
- Sale of eggs = R8 000 per week x 4 = R32 000 ✓
 - Sale of broilers = R12 500 per week x 4 = R50 000 ✓
= R32 000 + R50 000 = R82 000 ✓
- (3)

- 3.2.3 **Decision to continue with the business**
Farmer must continue with the business ✓
- (1)

- 3.2.4 **Reason**
- Income is more than the expenditure ✓
 - The business is run at a profit. (Profit is R43 000) ✓
- (2)

- 3.2.5 **TWO forms of capital**
- Floating/working capital ✓
 - Movable capital ✓
- (2)

3.3 **Ability levels of farmers and farm workers**

- 3.3.1 **TWO skills of farm manager based on graph**
- Planning ✓
 - Entrepreneurial ✓
- (2)

- 3.3.2 **One important skill needed by the farm worker**
Technical skill ✓
- (1)

- 3.3.3 **Justification of skill needed by the farm worker**
- Worker needs to perform practical activities ✓
 - using hands ✓
- (2)

- 3.3.4 **TWO management skills important to the farmer other than the skills in the graph**
- Financial ✓
 - Communication and interpersonal ✓
 - Problem-solving ✓
 - Decision-making ✓
- (Any 2) (2)

3.3.5 TWO management principles

- Planning ✓
- Motivation ✓
- Control ✓
- Implementation ✓
- Control ✓

(Any 2) (2)

3.4 Labour Legislation

3.4.1 21 days leave of absence farm employees entitled to Annual leave ✓

(1)

3.4.2 4 months leave of absence female employees entitled to Maternity leave ✓

(1)

3.4.3 Leave of absence for flu Sick leave ✓

(1)

3.5 Labour

3.5.1 Calculation of worker payment during public holiday

- $R111.72 \times 2 = R223.44$ ✓ **OR** $R111.72 \times 2 \times 3 = R670.32$ ✓
- $R223.44 \times 3 = R670.32$ ✓

(2)

3.5.2 Deduction of a labour practice Unfair labour practice ✓

(1)

3.5.3 Justification of answer in QUESTION 3.5.2

- Worker underpaid/worker received R270.32 less ✓
- Public holidays are double paid according to Public Holiday Act/ allowance on public holidays is double the allowance of normal working days ✓

(2)

[35]**QUESTION 4: BASIC AGRICULTURAL GENETICS****4.1 Growth rates between cattle breeds**

4.1.1 Type of breeding system Cross breeding ✓

(1)

4.1.2 Parents that produced calves with highest average daily gain Hereford bulls and Brahman cows ✓

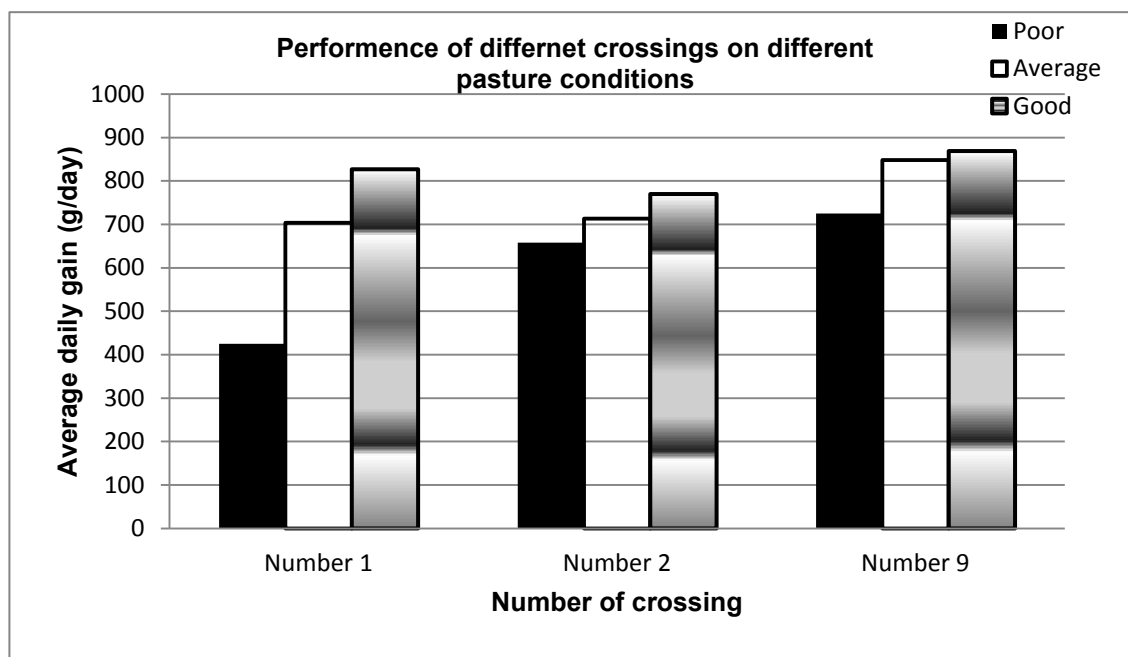
(1)

4.1.3 TWO reasons for better performance of these calves

- Offspring have hybrid vigour/heterosis ✓
- Are better adapted to poor veld conditions/more hardy ✓
- Have a better feed conversion rate ✓

(Any 2) (2)

4.1.4

**Criteria/rubric/marketing guidelines**

- Correct heading ✓
- X axis - correctly calibrated and labelled (number crossing) ✓
- Y axis - correctly calibrated and labelled (ADG) ✓
- Correct units (g/day) ✓
- Accuracy ✓
- Bar graph ✓

(6)

4.2 **Inheritance**4.2.1 **Type of inheritance controlling milk yield**

Polygenic inheritance ✓

(1)

4.2.2 **Milk yield of a Jersey cow with genotype AAbb**

AA = 20 + 20 = 40 litres ✓

AAbb = 200 + 40 litres ✓

= 240 litres ✓

(3)

4.2.3 **Phenotypic and genotypic ratio of F1-generation**

AABB x aabb

AB x ab ✓

Genotype : 4 AaBb ✓

Phenotype : all producing 240 litres ✓

(3)

4.3 **Inheritance**4.3.1 **The phenomenon in QUESTION 4.3**

Atavism ✓

(1)

- 4.3.2 **Reason**
- A recessive gene for red which was switched off and not expressed ✓
 - In the phenotype in the past is now switched on and expressed ✓ (2)
- 4.3.3 **Alternative term for atavism**
Throwback ✓ (1)
- 4.4 **Selection and breeding**
- 4.4.1 **Differentiation between selection and heritability**
- Selection**
- is choosing of individuals for breeding purposes ✓
 - due to superior characteristics ✓ (2)
- Heritability**
- is the degree to which the characteristics are
 - determined ✓ by genetic factors ✓ (2)
- 4.4.2 **TWO advantages of a species crossing**
- They are hardy animals ✓
 - They are drought animals ✓
 - They are highly durable ✓ (Any 2) (2)
- 4.4.3 **TWO related breeding systems**
- Line breeding ✓
 - Inbreeding ✓ (2)
- 4.4.4 **Importance of using EBV**
It indicates the heritability of a particular characteristic ✓
to predict the success of a breeding programme ✓ (2)
- 4.5 **Effects of mutagenic agents**
- 4.5.1 **Gamma and X-rays**
Damages DNA molecule and causes it to break ✓ (1)
- 4.5.2 **Metals**
Change the chemical structure of a DNA molecule ✓ (1)
- 4.5.3 **Alkaloids**
They prevent chromosome segregation ✓ (1)
- 4.5.4 **Viruses**
They insert their own DNA ✓ (1)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 105
GRAND TOTAL: 150