higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

AGRIBUSINESS
NQF LEVEL 2

22 November 2024

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	A		
	1.1.2	B		
	1.1.3	A		
	1.1.4	A		
	1.1.5	D		
	1.1.6	C		
	1.1.7	A		
	1.1.8	D		
	1.1.9	C		
	1.1.10	B		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1	True		
	1.2.2	False		
	1.2.3	False		
	1.2.4	True		
	1.2.5	True		
	1.2.6	True		
	1.2.7	True		
	1.2.8	True		
	1.2.9	True		
	1.2.10	False		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	F		
	1.3.2	E		
	1.3.3	H		
	1.3.4	J		
	1.3.5	M		
	1.3.6	A		
	1.3.7	B		
	1.3.8	C		
	1.3.9	D		
	1.3.10	K		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
				[30]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1
2.1.1 R7 000
2.1.2 R2 700
2.1.3 R10 000
2.1.4 R26 000
2.1.5 R1 650
2.1.6 R16950
2.1.7 R1050
2.1.8 R9 700
2.1.9 R9 000
2.1.10 R2100
2.1.11 R12650
2.1.12 R16350

(12 × 1) (12)

2.2
- To prepare the income tax return
- To budget and plan in order to avoid unnecessary expenditures
- To obtain bank financing
- To obtain other sources of income
- To provide the information needed to make decisions
- To monitor the failure or success of the business
- To submit sales taxes
- To distribute profits (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

2.3 2.3.1
- Cash method
- Accrual method (2)

2.3.2
- Cash method: Recording✓ of cash when it is received from sales✓
- Accrual method: Recording of cash✓ or expenses when sales occurs✓ (2 + 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Slaughtering,✓ plucking,✓ butchering or cutting up into pieces,✓ cooking, preparing braai packs (Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.4.2 Gross margin is the difference✓ between sales and cost of sales✓ (2)

2.5 Semiskilled labour refers to workers who have learned to do one aspect of a job✓ such as training, which will allow them to get a minimum wage, e.g. cashier.✓ (2)

[30]

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QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1
- Only one person✓ should responsible for petty cash.✓
- A record of each payment✓ from petty cash should be kept.✓
- Petty cash should be kept✓ in a lockable drawer or file cabinet.✓

(3 × 2) (6)

3.1.2
- Income
- Expenditure
- Balance (3)

3.2
- Savings account
- Basic account
- Current
- Cheque account (Any ONE) (1)

3.3 3.3.1

Fixed costs	Value (R)	Variable costs	Value (R)
Lease payment	4 500✓	Wages	5 000✓
Insurance	320✓	Fertiliser	540✓
Depreciation	4 500✓	Seeds and seedlings	300✓
Salaries	7 500✓		
Interest paid	750✓		

(8)

3.3.2 Fixed costs = 4 500 + 320 + 4 500 + 7 500 + 750 = 17 570✓

Variable costs = 5 000 + 540 + 300 = 5 840✓ (2)

3.3.3 Total costs = 17 570 + 5 840 = 23 410✓ (1)

3.4 3.4.1 R 2 400 × 25 × 12 = 720 000✓✓ (2)

3.4.2 720 000 × 1% = 7 200

OR

2 400 × 1% × 25 × 12 = 7 200✓✓ (2)

3.4.3 720 000 × 25 × 12 = 7 200

OR

2 400 × 25 × 12 = 7 200✓✓ (2)

3.4.4 7 200 + 7 200 = 14 400✓✓ (2)

3.4.5 Unemployment Insurance Fund (1)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Contract Direct Marketing
- Direct marketing (any 1) (1)

4.1.2
- The farmer is guaranteed the volume and price of the produce.
- Marketing margins can be reduced, thus the farmer can obtain a higher price for the product.
- The farmer can sell larger quantities of produce. (3)

4.2 4.2.1
- Plant residues serves as food for animals.
- It can increase production.
- Waste products from animals can serve as manure to fertilise the soil.
- The structure of the soil is improved.
- The farmer can practise organic farming. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2.2 A subsistence farmer produces enough food for consumption✓ and sells the small amount left,✓ while a commercial farmer produces large quantities✓ of food to make profit.✓
(Any relevant 2 + any relevant 2) (4)

4.3 4.3.1 $1,50 (1)

4.3.2 +/- 50 ℓ per week (1)

4.3.3 +/- $120 (1)

4.3.4 Demand refers to how many consumers✓ are prepared to buy a product at a certain price.✓ (2)

4.3.5 The law of supply states that the higher the price,✓ the higher the quantity supplied✓ and the lower the price, the lower the quantity supplied. (2)

4.4
- Usefulness
- Price
- Quality
- Number of consumers
- Competitors' price
- Buying power of consumers (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.5 Excess demand creates shortages✓ of the produce and forces the price up.✓ (2)

4.6 4.6.1 A mixed farming system refers to the integration✓ of plant and animal production on the same farm.✓

4.6.2 A grazing system is based almost exclusively on livestock production✓ with little or no integration with crops.✓
(2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Piped water supplied
- Electricity
- Telecommunications (3)

5.2
- Easier financing
- Exposed to new technology
- Increased efficiency and productivity
- Income tax considerations (4)

5.3
- Water management:✓ Determining the water required for crop growth and applying that water efficiently, considering water availability and water quality✓
- Nutrient management:✓ Adding nutrients to the soil required for crop growth and applying animal manure or compost to increase yield✓
- Pest management:✓ Controlling weeds, pests and diseases that affect crop growth and yield✓
- Soil and crop management:✓ Deciding which crops and varieties to grow and in what sequence (crop rotation) so as to utilise the soil's productive capacity, as well as the tillage, cultivation and soil conservation measures to undertake to conserve moisture✓ (4 × 2) (8)

5.4 5.4.1
- Drought✓
- Insect infestation✓
- Delayed harvesting✓ (3)

5.4.2
- Crop rotation:✓ Rotating different crops from different families✓
- Timed irrigation:✓ Proper planning of water application to irrigate the exact amount of water required by a crop✓
- Application of pesticides:✓ Control of pests that affect plant growth✓
- Timed planting and harvesting:✓ Planting and harvesting crops at the right time✓ (4 × 2) (8)

5.5 Annual crops are plants that grow from seeds,✓ flower and die in one season/year.✓ Perennial crops grow for more than one year.✓✓ (2 + 2) (4)

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TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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