higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

AGRIBUSINESS
NQF LEVEL 3

21 November 2024

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 A
1.2 B
1.3 D
1.4 B
1.5 C
1.6 A
1.7 B
1.8 B
1.9 D
1.10 B

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 True
2.3 False
2.4 False
2.5 True

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 E
3.2 G
3.3 A
3.4 B
3.5 L
3.6 F
3.7 I
3.8 C
3.9 J
3.10 D

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 Leaves
4.2 Insurance
4.3 Income
4.4 Profit
4.5 Cash inflow

(5 × 1) **[5]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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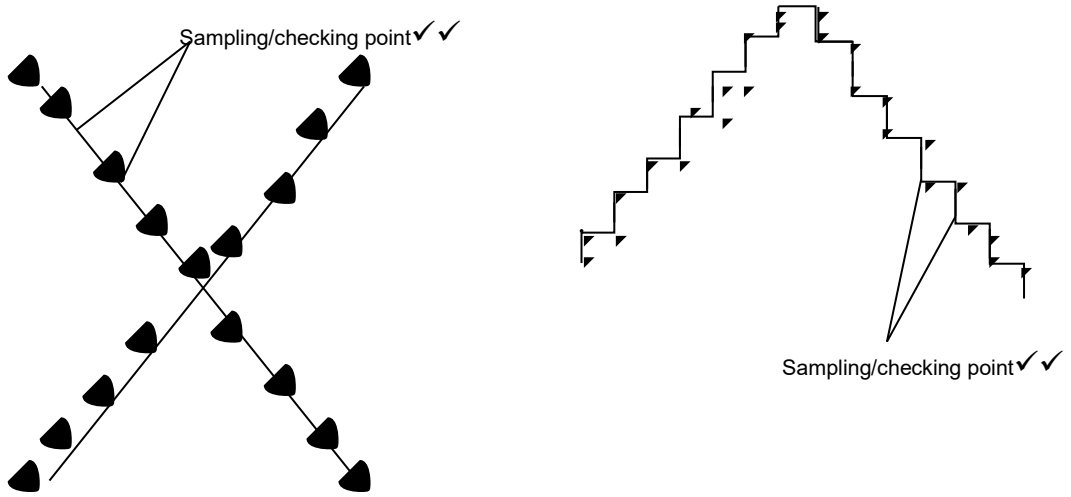
SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1



(4)

5.2
- Setting up a stick trap
- Catching bugs with a net
- Shaking leaves onto a flat surface (3)

5.3
5.3.1 Colour of a skin
5.3.2 Size
5.3.3 Water content
5.3.4 Springiness
5.3.5 Acid and sugar content

(5 × 1) (5)

5.4
- By making a profit when selling goods or offer services.
- By using some of the crops or animals you produce as resources on the farm.
- By collecting rental for hiring out land, building and equipment.
- From returns on investments that you have made, e.g. interest from investments. (4 × 2) (8)

QUESTION 6

6.1 6.1.1 Money from another country. The rate of exchange is how much it costs you in rands to buy one unit of the foreign money.

6.1.2 Export are goods that are sold to another country.✓
Exporting is the process of selling goods and transporting them to the other country.✓

6.1.3 Imports are goods that are bought from other country. ✓
Importing is the process of buying the goods and bringing them to SA.✓

6.1.4 Some seeds and plants have been changed by humans to make them grow faster, produce bigger and better fruit or resist diseases.

6.1.5 The tax that you pay on goods that you buy from another country, the person importing should pay that money.

(5 × 2) (10)

6.2
- Bank statement – It will help you to see how much money you have as opening balance.
- Cash journal – You can find out what spent and how much you earned each month of the year by looking at cash journal.
- Cost Budget – It will give you some ideas of what you expect to spend in each different cost centre, and it will also indicate the estimated income for the budgeted year.
- Work plan – it shows the operation tasks of the year, its shows the amount of money to be used each month and various things need to be done.

(4 × 2) (8)

6.3
- Monitor transactions
- Assuring the integrity of each party in the transaction
- Guaranteeing that the negotiation price will be paid (6)

6.4.
- Quality of life of farm workers
- Education levels
- Access to healthcare
- Having electrified houses
- Clean water supply
- How much people earn
- Whether or not they can afford a cell phone (Any 6 × 1) (6)

QUESTION 7

7.1

Fixed costs	Amount	Variable costs	Amount
Salaries	5 000✓	Casual labour	2 500✓
Building rental	2 000✓	Fuel costs	1 500✓
Machinery costs	2 000✓	Repairs costs	2 500✓
Interest on loan	1 200✓	Fertilizer costs	1 000✓
		Irrigation costs	750✓
		Pest control	1 200✓
	10 200		9 450

(10)

7.2 Total Fixed cost = R10 200✓✓

Total Variable cost = R9 450✓✓ (4)

7.3
- To establish exactly how much money will be available (estimate income)
- Decide how much the agribusiness can afford to spend on different items that are needed
- Plan how to save costs if they seem high and they cannot be covered by the income you expect to receive (3)

7.4 Unit costs = Is how much it costs to produce one unit of a certain good. Units can be kilograms, per metre or any other measurements. (2)

7.5 Break-even price = R20 000 / 7 000 = R 2.86 (2)

7.6
- They stop animals from moving freely around the farm so they cannot eat crops and the farmer can control the grazing.
- They can stop people from walking across fields and making footpaths or tracks in the ground.
- Some fences can act as wind breaks to protect crops.
- They control pests and diseases because animals cannot get into restricted areas or mix with wild animals outside the farm.
- They mark boundaries and they can make the farm more secure by stopping criminals from getting onto the farm. (5 × 2) (10)

7.7
- The National Water Act (1998)
- The National Veld and Forest fire Act (1998)
- The Conservation of Agriculture Resources Act (1983)
- The Sustainable Utilisation of Agricultural Resources Bill (2003) (4)

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7.8
- Fence
- Irrigation system
- Windmills
- Kraals
- Telephones
- Electricity
- Farm roads
- Storeroom
- Sheds
- Terraces

(Any 5 × 1) (5)
[40]

QUESTION 8

8.1

CASHFLOW BUDGET				
	SEPT	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**
Opening balance:	**10 000**	**11 800✓**	**24 600✓**	**29 400✓**
Steers	12 000✓			
Porkers		23 000✓		
Steers			**15 000✓**	
Sugarcane				10 000✓
Total inflow	**22 000**	34 800✓	39 600✓	39 400✓
Labour	4000✓	4000	4000	4000
Water	1000✓	1000	1000	1000
Feed	3000✓	3000	3000	3000
Fertilisers	1000✓	1000	1000	1000
Electricity	200✓	200	200	200
Sugarcane	1000✓	1000	1000	1000
Total outflow	**10200✓**	**10 200✓**	**10200✓**	**10200✓**
Closing balance	**11 800✓**	**24 600✓**	**29400✓**	**29200✓**

(24)

8.2 8.2.1 October✓
Oct - Sep =
24 000-11 800= 12 000✓

8.2.2 Yes,✓ because all closing balances are positive.✓

8.2.3 How much the business had at the beginning or start of a budget period.

(3 × 2) (6)

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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