higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION
NQF LEVEL 2

10 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	True		
	1.1.2	False		
	1.1.3	False		
	1.1.4	True		
	1.1.5	True		
	1.1.6	True		
	1.1.7	False		
	1.1.8	True		
	1.1.9	False		
	1.1.10	True		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1	H		
	1.2.2	J		
	1.2.3	I		
	1.2.4	F		
	1.2.5	D		
	1.2.6	E		
	1.2.7	G		
	1.2.8	B		
	1.2.9	C		
	1.2.10	A		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	Oxygenated or re-oxygenated blood		
	1.3.2	De-oxygenated blood		
	1.3.3	Plasma		
	1.3.4	Atria		
	1.3.5	Systemic		
			(5 × 2)	(10)
				[30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1
- Farm records provide the history of farm operations from one period to another
- Good poultry-farm records help poultry farmers obtain loans more easily
- Poultry-farm records will assist farmers to make a list of their requirements and enable them to purchase all the requirements for the farm
- Records reveal how much it costs to buy a particular item for the poultry enterprise (feed, medications, chicks, equipment etc.)
- Records enable farmers to do a better job of planning future poultry-farm projects (comparing present and former flock, determining future production trends)
- Keeping records enables farmers to have a better vision of what is to be done in the future
- Records help to control management and labour problems
- Records are essential for accounting and legal purposes
- Records enable poultry farmers to complete their annual tax returns
- Farm records will enable a farmer to determine whether the farm is making a profit or running at a loss (Any 8 × 2) (16)

2.2
- Water consumption
- Feed consumption
- Temperature
- Vaccination programme and dates
- Mortality, culls, and the number of birds taken for slaughter or processing
- Medication
- Live weight and daily weight gain
- Deliveries
- Visitors to the farm (Any 4 × 1) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 True
3.2 False
3.3 True
3.4 False
3.5 False
3.6 True
3.7 False
3.8 True
3.9 True
3.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Environmental temperature
- Disease
- Whether the diet is balanced or deficient in any nutrient
- The sex of the chicken
- The physical nature of the diet that is offered, i.e. pellets or mash
- The production level of the chicken
- Age
- Size
- Energy level of the diet
- Stress
- Disturbances
- Stocking rate or the number of birds kept per unit area
- Availability of water
- Whether or not the birds enjoy a particular feed (Any 3 × 2) (6)

4.2
- Management available on the farm
- Feed cost of each ration
- Size of the poultry business
- Storage facilities available for keeping the feed
- Desired average body-weight gain
- Slaughter age
- Carcass quality (7)

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4.3
- Does not stick to chick's beak
- Not dusty
- Not much feed is wasted
- More palatable and therefore larger amounts of feed may be eaten at any given period
- Enables the gizzard to start developing
- The feed is better utilised
- More concentrated source of nutrients (7)

4.4
- May be more costly to produce than mash diets
- If not properly crumbled, it may break up into a powdery mash
- Special equipment is required for crumbling feed
- For poultry farmers who want to mix rations themselves it may not be possible to produce crumble feeds
- Chickens may select the ingredients that they want and not eat the balanced mixture of nutrients contained in the pellet (5)

4.5
- Mash feeds are cheaper to mix with home mixes
- No cost of pelleting or crumbling (2)

[25]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Use distilled water. ✓
- Do not store the water in a metal container.✓ Do not wash containers with detergents before using.✓
- Chlorinated tap water needs to be boiled or left in sunlight. ✓
- The freeze-dried powder vaccine can be kept out of the refrigerator for a few weeks. ✓ (5)

5.2
- The birds seem to have a twisted neck
- They gasp for air or find it difficult to breathe
- Coughing
- Lots of chirping and watery eyes
- Many deaths occur without any signs
- Yellowish diarrhoea
- Paralysis and death within 24 hours
- Sticky mucous flowing from their beaks
- (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.3
- Ruffled feathers
- Heads drawn backwards
- They put their heads under their wings
- Their faeces are brown or bloody
- They eat little but drink too much water
- They look unwell and drowsy (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[15]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50

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SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 True
6.2 False
6.3 True
6.4 False
6.5 False
6.6 True
6.7 True
6.8 True
6.9 False
6.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 7

7.1 K
7.2 G
7.3 E
7.4 A
7.5 B
7.6 H
7.7 I
7.8 J
7.9 F
7.10 C

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 8

8.1 8.1.1 Abortion
8.1.2 Drenching/Dosing
8.1.3 Debudding
8.1.4 Plunge dip
8.1.5 Pour on dip
8.1.6 Castration
8.1.7 Gestation
8.1.8 Flushing
8.1.9 Tattooing
8.1.10 Mastitis

(10 × 2) (20)

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8.2 8.2.1
- Rumen
- Reticulum
- Omasum
- Obomasum (4)

8.2.2 Dry roughage is roughage that has been dried such as hay and succulent roughage is roughage with a high moisture content such as green feed. (2 × 2) (4)

8.2.3
- External parasites, e.g. lice, ticks etc. and
- internal parasites, e.g. round worms, tape worms, fluke worms etc. (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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