higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION
NQF LEVEL 2

21 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 True
1.2 False
1.3 True
1.4 True
1.5 False
1.6 False
1.7 True
1.8 False
1.9 True
1.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 A
2.2 B
2.3 C
2.4 C
2.5 C
2.6 A
2.7 C
2.8 D
2.9 B
2.10 D

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Heart
- Lungs
- Blood vessels (3)

4.2 Oxygenated blood/Reoxygenated blood (1)

4.3 4.3.1 Goat (2)

4.3.2 Ruminant because it has a four-chambered stomach (2 × 2) (4)

4.3.3 C: Reticulum
D: Rumen
E: Omasum
F: Abomasum (4)

4.3.4 Ruminants have a four-chambered stomach. Poultry has the proventriculus and ventriculus/gizzard as stomach components. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3.5
- It is a give-and-take relationship.
- Goats give microbes a place to stay (home) and gets energy from food they digest in the rumen.
- Microbes release energy for goats to use and help goats in digesting fibres from the food they eat. (Any relevant 3 × 1) (3)

4.4 Biosecurity is important for keeping poultry safe and healthy. (2)

4.5 4.5.1 Coronary circulation controls the movement of blood within the heart chambers to the heart and Pulmonary circulatory system carries blood to and from the heart and the lungs .

4.5.2 The right lung has three sections/lobes and the left lung has two sections/lobes.

4.5.3 Arteries carry blood away from the heart and Veins carry blood towards the heart.

4.5.4 Fibrous joints – connect bones that are not required to move

Cartilaginous joints – allows a little movement in the spine and ribs (4 × 4) (12)

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QUESTION 5

5.1
- Closed eyes
- Dirty vent
- Not moving around
- Feathers fluffed or messed up
- Feathers that do not look bright (5 × 1) (5)

5.2
- Reserve of nutrients in the chick's yolk sac
- Immunity it received from its parents
- Genetic potential of the breed (3 × 2) (6)

5.3
- Broiler starter
- Broiler finisher/grower
- Broiler postfinisher (3)

5.4 5.4.1
- Birds spreading their wings
- Twisted neck onto the back
- Gasping for air and difficulty breathing
- Coughing and a lot of chirping/crying
- Drinking a lot of water
- Not eating much food
- Grouping together placing heads between their legs/between their backs and shoulders (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

5.4.2
- During 2 to 15 days the virus will be multiplying thereby increasing in numbers in the body of the infected chicken.
- Virus particles will be passed out when the chicken drinks water.
- Virus particles are passed out through faeces.
- The virus is passed out again during breathing.
- Other birds inhale the virus.
- The virus is multiplied in bodies of the other birds which inhaled it.
- Infected birds die but it depends on how strong or healthy the birds are. (Any relevant 3 × 2) (6)

5.5
- To get to their maximum growth of chickens
- To get conditions that are suitable to maintain their welfare
- To get conditions that are suitable to maintain their health
- To be protected from bad climatic conditions (Any relevant 5 × 1) (5)

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5.6
- The house should protect the chickens from adverse weather conditions.
- The length of the house should run in an east-westerly direction to prevent sun rays to fall sideways into the house.
- The house should be constructed in a way that it will provide chickens with easy access to water and feed.
- The house should be able to provide proper ventilation to prevent the build-up of toxic gases.
- It should be built in a way that it will provide sufficient light
- Easy control of diseases (Any relevant 5 × 2) (10)

5.7
5.7.1 Dry, bright
5.7.2 Straight, closed
5.7.3 Active
(3 × 1) (3)
[43]

QUESTION 6

6.1
- Alpines
- Lamanchas
- Nubians (Anglo-Nubians)
- Oberhasli goats
- Toggenburgs
- Saanens (Any relevant 6 × 1) (6)

6.2
- Remarkable hardy, can survive on the poorest of vegetation
- Good mothering ability
- High growth rate
- Good fertility
- Well known for having a good appetite
- Produces tender, tasty meat with low fat at young age
- Resistant to diseases and parasite (Any relevant 6 × 1) (6)

6.3
6.3.1 Dehorning refers to the removal of horn buds in kids using a hot iron or slightly moistened potassium hydroxide.

6.3.2 Drenching is the process of treating worms.

6.3.3 Tethering means using a length of rope to tie a goat to a tree or a post so that it does not run away.

6.3.4 Colostrum is the first milk that is produced by the doe after birth and it is rich in energy, vitamins and vital nutrients needed by the kid to begin a healthy life.

6.3.5 Weaning – process in which milk is removed from the diet of young goat (kid)
(5 × 2) (10)

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6.4
- Elastrator with rubber rings: Used before the kid is 10 days' old
- Burdizzo : Used when the kid is two months old
- Sharp knife: Used by a veterinary surgeon to remove testes before kids are two months old (3 × 2) (6)

6.5
- Always washing hands after handling or treating animals
- Making sure that the faeces of goats, birds, cats and dogs do not contaminate water and feeds
- Making sure that rats are not a problem
- Isolating and treating sick goats without a delay
- Keeping new animals on the farm in a separate place until you are able to determine whether or not they are sick (5 × 2) (10)

6.6 Concentrates – animal feeds that are rich in energy and/or protein, low in fibre and highly digestible

Roughages – bulky feed that has a low weight per unit and has a low percentage of digestible nutrient (4)

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TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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