higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION
NQF LEVEL 2

XX February 2020

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 False
2.3 True
2.4 True
2.5 True
2.6 False
2.7 True
2.8 True
2.9 True
2.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Light breeds are smaller in size✓ and they are able to fly short distances.✓ They lay white-shelled eggs✓ and these eggs sell at a lower price than brown eggs.✓

Heavy breeds are large in size and can easily be kept indoors✓ as they cannot fly.✓ They tend to sit on eggs.✓ They are kept for meat production.✓ (8)

4.2 4.2.1 Broody
4.2.2 Roost
4.2.3 Mortality
4.2.4 All-in-all-out system

(4 × 2) (8)

4.3
- The crop is the bag in the oesophagus used to store food.
- The proventriculus secretes acid and enzymes to help break down food.

(2 × 2) (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Broilers – bred for meat
- Dual-purpose breeds – kept for the production of both meat and eggs (2)

5.2
- Reserve of nutrients in yolk sac of chicken
- Immunity received from parents through egg
- Genetic potential of the breed (3 × 2) (6)

5.3 5.3.1 The rate of the efficiency with which the body converts feed to the desired output (2)

5.3.2
- Beaks must be trimmed so that birds cannot play with feed.
- Overfilling of feeders should be avoided and feed should be maintained at a certain level to minimise loss.
- Replace galvanised troughs with chain feeders where possible.
- Addition of enzyme supplements enhances feed utilisation and reduces feed wastage.
- There must be proper control of rodents as they interfere with feed utilisation. (5 × 2) (10)

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5.4
- Protection from rain, wild birds, predators and thieves
- Properly ventilated
- Easy access to food and water
- Lighting
- Ease of movement
- Disease control
- Humidity control (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[25]

QUESTION 6

6.1 6.1.1
- Lice✓ – disinfect the house✓
- Mites✓ – clean cages thoroughly✓
- Bugs✓ – spray with a chemical like Malathion or Coumphus✓
- Fleas✓ – spray with Malathion✓ (4 × 2) (8)

6.1.2
- Make sure that the birds do not have access to other sources of water.
- Take the water away for about two hours.
- After the two hours provide them with water mixed with de-worming remedy such as Askaritox. (3 × 2) (6)

6.1.3
- A host harbours the parasite.
- A parasite is the organism living on the host. (2 + 2) (4)

6.2
- Birds and rodents should not be able to enter poultry houses through cracks or windows.
- Wire mesh should be used to prevent these animals from entering the poultry house.
- Use rat bait or traps to get rid of rats.
- Store feed properly to prevent rats from breeding.
- There should also be good drainage of driveways and floors around the house. (3 × 2) (6)

6.3 Vaccination during the recommended time, specifically during March, July and November. (1)

[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50

SECTION C

QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1
- Medium to large framed meat goat
- Fine head, lop ears and round horns bent backwards
- Loose, supple skin with folds
- Short-hair coat, well-pigmented (4)

7.1.2
- Rapid growth rate
- Early maturing
- Good mothering abilities
- Heavy muscling
- High fertility
- Hardy, surviving on poor vegetation (Any 5 × 1) (5)

7.2
- Saanen
- Toggenberg
- Alpine
- LaManchas
- Nubians
- Oberhaslis (Any 5 × 1) (5)

7.3
- Veld management system must be suited to area
- Use of vegetation in such a way that it does not have a negative influence
- Must be practical and applied consistently
- Sound knowledge of vegetation in area to prevent use of the more palatable species
- Controlled selective grazing to allow growth of more palatable and nutritious plants (5)

7.4 7.4.1 Secretion and production milk
7.4.2 Time from breeding until birth
7.4.3 Providing supplementary feed to increase ovulation rate
(3 × 2) (6)

[25]

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QUESTION 8

8.1
- Be visible at all times.
- Watch animals continuously.
- Make only calm, deliberate movements.
- Ensure the availability of handling facilities.
- When animal must be taken capture, be careful. (5)

8.2 8.2.1 Tying a goat to a tree or a post with length of rope so that it does not run away

8.2.2 Keeping of goats in place with little rain

8.2.3 Keeping goats in an enclosed area and supplementing their feed (3 × 2) (6)

8.3
- Happens suddenly when eating too much soft, wet grass and herbs
- Happens in spring when there is a lot of young grass
- Caused by formation of bubbles in rumen which do not burst to release gas
- Rumen swells up and goat may die (4 × 2) (8)

8.4 8.4.1
- Pus or abscess
- Clots in milk
- Swollen udder (Any TWO)

8.4.2
- Blue tongue
- Swollen lips
- Gum ulcers (Any TWO)

8.4.3
- Loss of appetite
- Listlessness
- Rapid breathing
- Grinding of teeth
- Feverish
- Excessive salivation (Any TWO)

(3 × 2) (6)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION C: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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