



CHIEF DIRECTORATE – CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT

**GRADE 12 LEARNER SUPPORT
PROGRAMME**

**REVISION AND REMEDIAL TEACHING
INSTRUMENT:
ANSWERS**

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES – SECOND PAPER

June 2009

This document consists of 7 pages.

Strictly not for test/examination purpose

SECTION A**QUESTION 1.1**

1.1.1	A✓✓	B	C	D
1.1.2	A	B	C✓✓	D
1.1.3	A	B	C✓✓	D
1.1.4	A	B✓✓	C	D
1.1.5	A	B✓✓	C	D
1.1.6	A	B	C	D✓✓
1.1.7	A✓✓	B	C	D
1.1.8	A✓✓	B	C	D
1.1.9	A	B	C✓✓	D
1.1.10	A	B	C✓✓	D

(10 x 2) (20)

QUESTION 1.2

1.2.1	A✓✓
1.2.2	A & B✓✓
1.2.3	A✓✓
1.2.4	None✓✓
1.2.5	B✓✓

(5 x 2) (10)

QUESTION 1.3

1.3.1 Land restitution✓✓

1.3.2 Gross Domestic Product✓✓

1.3.3 Credit /Loan✓✓

1.3.4 Budget✓✓

1.3.5 Title deed✓✓

(5 x 2) (10)

QUESTION 1.4

1.4.1 Processing✓

1.4.2 Raw materials✓

1.4.3 Collateral✓

1.4.4 Profit✓

1.4.5 Overcapitalisation ✓

(5 x 1) (5)

TOTAL SECTION A: 45

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Scenario

2.1.1 The old farmer/farmer✓✓ (2)

2.1.2 Seasonal labour✓✓ (2)

2.1.3 -Less expensive because there is no fuel cost.
 -Donkey can move through the bush -no need for road construction.
 -No need to hire a skilled driver.
 -No need to buy spare parts
 -Reduces cost of fertiliser because of excreta of animal on the fields. (Any 4) (4)

2.1.4 -Seasonal fluctuations in production
 -Perishable nature of agricultural products
 -Low value in relation to volume
 -Wide distribution of products
 -Standardisation
 -Ineffective control over production (Any 5) (5)

2.2 Supply and Demand

2.2.1 Demand: -How much of a product consumers are prepared to buy. (2)
 Supply: -How much of a product the market can offer for sale. (2)

2.2.2 -The usefulness of the product
 -The price of the product
 -The price of competitive products
 -The number of consumers
 -The buying power of consumers
 -The taste of the consumers (Any 5) (5)

2.2.3 Budget: -It is a plan of the future/expected income and expenditure of a business. (2)

2.2.4 An **enterprise budget** is a plan of the expected income and expenditure for one particular enterprise on a farm.

A **whole farm budget** is a plan of the expected income and expenditure that combines all the farm enterprises to show the net returns to the business. (4)

2.3 HIV/Aids

- 2.3.1
- Labourers with HIV and Aids often become sick and their productivity decreases.
 - Sick labourers often absent themselves from work which affects production.
 - Labourers have to take time off for funerals.
 - Healthy workers have to work additional overtime.
 - There is loss of skills and experience.
 - Loss of skills leading to a need to train others to take the place of those who are ill and dying.
 - Increased demand for good fresh foods to provide essential nutrition to help sick people to fight the disease
 - Family members of HIV and Aids infected members absent themselves or leave work early to take over home duties.

(Any 4) (4)

- 2.3.2
- Infected patients should take anti-retroviral medication daily.
 - Eat a balanced diet that contains plenty of fresh food.
 - Treat opportunistic infections.
 - Aids awareness campaign
 - Use condoms
 - Abstain from sex
 - Be faithful to your partner

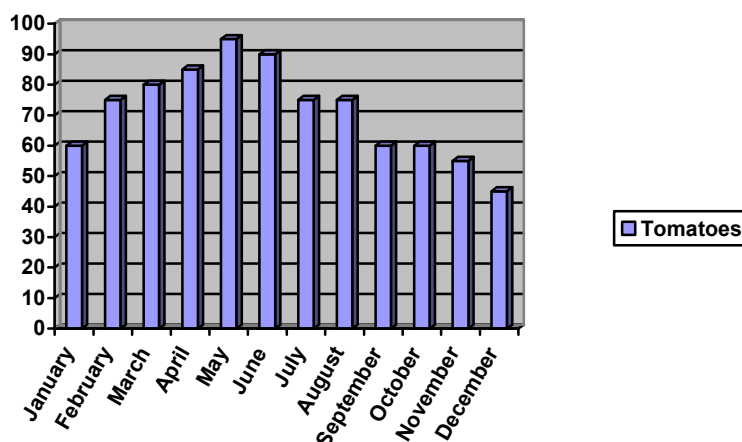
(Any 3) (3)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1

The bar graph illustrating the production of tomato baskets in a year



(4)

3.1.2 X – Months
Y – Tomato production/Supply (2)

3.1.3 $95 - 45 = 50$ (2)

3.1.4 May (2)

3.2.1 -Advertisement (radio, print, television)
-In-store promotions such as taste tests, free samples, give-aways
-Direct mailing
-Trade fairs and exhibitions
-Sponsorship of famous people, teams and events (Any 3) (3)

3.2.2 -Product
-Pricing
-Placement
-Promotion (4)

3.2.3	Free marketing	Co-operative marketing
	Products are sold for cash	Capital costs are shared by members
	Producers can sell when and where they please and at highest possible price	Producers receive the average price of all the sales in a year
	It stimulates entrepreneur to work harder	Producers receive a guaranteed price which gives financial security
	The middleman is eliminated	Ensures orderly and effective marketing
	Producers get spot payments	It simplifies management and bookkeeping

(Any 2) (Any 2) (4)

3.3 3.3.1 **Internet marketing:** Goods are advertised and sold on the Internet via computer. (2)

3.3.2 **Direct marketing:** Selling direct to the consumer through farm stalls or local markets only. Farmers themselves do the selling. (2)

3.3.3 **Bartering:** Goods are exchanged for other goods or services. (2)

3.3.4 **Farm gate marketing:** Selling directly from the farm (2)

- 3.4.1 -It gave workers the right to strike
 -The involvement of employees in the decision-making process
 -Unfair labour practices
 -Procedures for resolution of labour disputes (Any 3) (3)
- 3.4.2 -Financial planning is necessary to determine how intensively the land should be farmed.
 -To determine the cheapest combination of production factors.
 -To determine the most profitable type of farming. (3)
- [35]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 -Provision of water
 -Consolidation of uneconomical units
 -Scientific/improved methods of farming
 -Overcoming factors that limit land use. Examples are erosion, slope, soil texture, soil depth, rockiness, etc. (Any 3) (3)
- 4.1.2 -Availability of land for agricultural purposes is limited
 -Soil is durable
 -Soil is indestructible
 -Agricultural soil is limited
 -Land found in a specific environment is fixed
 -Land is subject to the law of diminishing returns (Any 4) (4)
- 4.2.1 -Specific
 -Measurable
 -Attainable
 -Rewarding
 -Time bound (5)
- 4.2.2 (i) Fixed Capital:-It is the type of capital which is invested over a long period in land and fixed improvements, including buildings, dams and permanent irrigations. (3)
- (ii) Movable Capital: -It includes capital goods such as livestock and machinery. It is less permanent and may not be used up during a production season or single production process. (3)

- 4.3.1 Skilled workers
 -Driving of harvesters
 -Milking of cows
 -Pruning of trees (3)

- Unskilled workers
 -Cleaning of pens
 -Harvesting tomatoes
 -Transplanting seedlings (3)

- 4.3.2 Total gross margins: R 234,75
 R 147,25
 R1 256,00
 R **1 638,00** (2)

- General farm expenses: R846,00
 Farm income of the school: Gross margins – General farm expenses (1)
 = R1 638,00 – R846,00 (1)
 Farm income of school = R **792,00** (1)

- 4.4.1 -Nutritional information
 -Name and address of manufacturer
 -Mass of the product
 -Ingredients
 -Main selling points (Any 3) (3)

- 4.4.2 -Wear protective clothing and safety goggles where necessary.
 -Never use dangerous tools without proper instructions and permission.
 -When cutting, hold the material you are cutting tightly.
 -Cut away from yourself when you use a sharp tool.
 -Keep your work surfaces tidy and clean.
 -Open windows and doors when using strong-smelling chemicals. (Any 3) (3)
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TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 105

GRAND TOTAL: 150