



**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.

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]

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)

- 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]**

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