



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2015

MARKS: 200

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 14 pages.



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.
2. Answer ALL the questions in the ANSWER BOOK.
3. Start EACH question on a NEW page.
4. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
7. Round off ALL calculations to TWO decimal places, unless stated otherwise.
8. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.11 A.

1.1.1 The dominant factor which determines whether a region is suitable for the cultivation of a particular crop:

- A Soil water
- B Climate
- C Biotic factors
- D Planning

1.1.2 Human energy required to ensure primary agricultural production:

- A Climate
- B Capital
- C Labour
- D Land

1.1.3 An implement that is used to make a furrow and then places seed and fertiliser into the furrow at a controlled rate:

- A Planter
- B Plough
- C Harrow
- D Ridger

1.1.4 Economic farm planning that gives you information about your farm's liquidity:

- (i) Cash flow
- (ii) Income statement
- (iii) Physical data
- (iv) Trial balance

Choose the most appropriate combination for the description above:

- A (i), (ii) and (iii)
- B (i) and (ii)
- C (i), (iii) and (iv)
- D (i), (ii) and (iv)



- 1.1.5 This type of loan is given for investment in fixed assets:
- A Short-term loan
 - B Medium-term loan
 - C Long-term loan
 - D Quarterly loan
- 1.1.6 Paying money into your banking account is called a ...
- A loan.
 - B withdrawal.
 - C deposit.
 - D budget.
- 1.1.7 A threat for every farm business:
- A HIV/Aids
 - B Malaria
 - C Salinisation
 - D Sedimentation
- 1.1.8 Enterprises that use agricultural raw material to manufacture food products:
- A Retailers
 - B Food processing companies
 - C Exporters and importers
 - D Brokers
- 1.1.9 A management aspect measuring the outcomes by implementing your plan:
- A Communication
 - B Coordinating
 - C Monitoring
 - D Planning
- 1.1.10 Processes in the supply chain are:
- (i) Sales
 - (ii) Distribution
 - (iii) Producing
- Choose the most appropriate order for the processes in the supply chain above:
- A (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - B (iii), (ii) and (i)
 - C (ii), (iii) and (i)
 - D (i), (iii) and (ii)

(10 x 2) (20)



- 1.2 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item/phrase in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.11 M. Each description in COLUMN B may be used only ONCE.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Motivation	A	a method of pasteurising liquids
1.2.2	Business plan	B	an organisation that supplies research information to producers
1.2.3	Agricultural Research Council	C	the economic term used when the value of an item decreases over time
1.2.4	Market equilibrium	D	indicates a condition where the quantity of a product that buyers require is exactly equal to the quantity which sellers wish to sell
1.2.5	Law of diminishing returns	E	a management aspect that applauds the effort of the workers
1.2.6	Depreciation	F	tests the correctness or double entries and the accuracy of the accounts
1.2.7	Variable costs	G	shows how the business will function, the layout, and plans for the operation of the enterprise
1.2.8	Trial balance	H	includes money spent on casual labour, livestock feed, fertiliser and seeds
1.2.9	Blanching	I	the decrease in the rate of improvement of the yield despite the increase in a specific production factor
1.2.10	Marketing chain	J	can be defined in physical terms as everything that happens to farm products from the time they are loaded at the farm gate until they get to the consumer's table
		K	primarily aimed at eliminating enzyme systems while the microbe population is reduced
		L	gives the effect of all the unknown in the production process

(10 x 2) (20)



- 1.3 The following statements are INCORRECT. Change the UNDERLINED word to make each statement CORRECT. Write only the correct word next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.3.11 Climate.
- 1.3.1 A business plan outlines how the business should advertise, promote and sell their produce.
- 1.3.2 Labour is the most basic resource of the agricultural industry which is utilised to produce products.
- 1.3.3 The production system where different crops are produced on the same piece of land in consecutive years is a monoculture production system.
- 1.3.4 The goal of extensive farming systems is to gather and analyse soil variability and crop information to maximise input efficiency in farming areas.
- 1.3.5 The sum of all the costs for items like licences, property tax and bank fees is known as variable cost.
- 1.3.6 The budget for the operation of the farm for a specific period of time, usually a year, is called the enterprise budget.
- 1.3.7 Product inelasticity is the change in the amount of produce that customers need at a certain time.
- 1.3.8 Cooperative marketing is a marketing system where the producers can sell the produce at a price that is set by the minister of agriculture.
- 1.3.9 A dividend is the arrangement between the private sector or a company and land reform beneficiaries.
- 1.3.10 The income statement shows all the figures relating to movement of money into or out of the farmer's account for a specific period of time. (10 x 1) (10)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50



SECTION B**QUESTION 2: FARM PLANNING**

Start this question on a **NEW** page.

- 2.1 The physical characteristics of soil determine the productivity of any crop production enterprise.

2.1.1 State FOUR main factors that will influence soil productivity. (4)

2.1.2 Explain THREE farming practices that will result in the conservation of soil moisture. (3)

- 2.2 A farmer does a soil analysis to determine the use of the soils for different types of farming.

The following data was recorded for 100 g of dry soil:

DATA	LAND A	LAND B
Average soil depth	0,5 m	3 m
Water capacity (100 mℓ)	40%	80%
Water infiltration (100 mℓ)	10 seconds	30 seconds
Water drainage (100 mℓ)	15 seconds	45 seconds
P content	10 d.p.m.	50 d.p.m.
K content	20 d.p.m.	40 d.p.m.
Soil pH	4,5	6,5

2.2.1 Deduce from the table above the land (**A** or **B**) that the farmer will most probably use to cultivate. (1)

2.2.2 Explain your answer to QUESTION 2.2.1. Give TWO reasons. (2)

- 2.3 The main aim of farm planning is to utilise soils in such a way that the highest production can be maintained. Camps are laid out for livestock grazing according to soil type or natural pastures.

Give THREE major reasons why a livestock farmer would lay out camps on pastures. (3)

- 2.4 A budget is a planning instrument which represents the activities of an enterprise for a particular future period in monetary terms.

2.4.1 Indicate TWO of the initial factors required for developing a budget. (2)

2.4.2 Describe THREE important indicators that a cash flow budget would show to the farmer. (3)

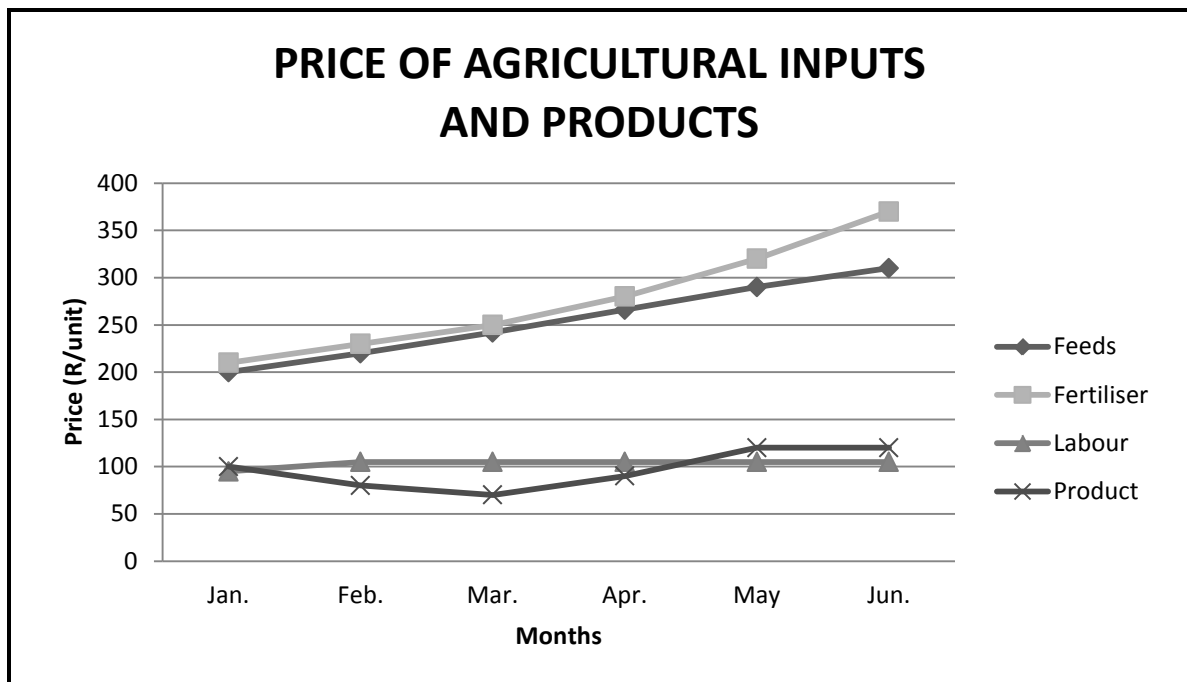
- 2.5 The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) stipulates that workers must wear protective clothing, especially those working in the food processing industry and at abattoirs.
- 2.5.1 List FOUR types of protective clothing that should be given to a worker employed in the industry above. (4)
- 2.5.2 State FOUR impacts of HIV/Aids and related illnesses on the South African agricultural industry. (4)
- 2.6

Farmers must use herbicides and pesticides responsibly according to the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983).
--
- Indicate the measures that a farmer should implement to prevent environmental pollution. (5)
- 2.7 Precision farming is the use of technologies such as global positioning systems, sensors and aerial images (from satellites) to assess the variations in soil's potential productivity.
- 2.7.1 Tabulate TWO functions each for the global positioning system (GPS) and the geographic information system (GIS). (4)
- 2.7.2 Give the meaning of *VRT* as it is used in precision farming and state the function of this technological tool. (2)
- 2.8

Agriculture has played a key role in the development of human civilisation. At first farmers produced only enough products for their own households, with a small portion left for bartering. There has been a shift in the agricultural industry over the last 100 years. Machines replaced animals and humans at a fast rate. Some farmers produced more than needed by their households which led to national and international trade of produce.
--
- Refer to the paragraph above and deduce THREE important functions of agribusiness. (3)



- 2.9 The graph below shows the prices of agricultural inputs. Answer the questions that follow.



- 2.9.1 Explain the effect of the change in price of different inputs on the profit of the enterprise. (2)

- 2.9.2 Analyse the graph and set up a hypothesis regarding the budget requirement for the next six months. (8)

[50]



QUESTION 3: ENTREPRENEURSHIP, RECORDING, MARKETING AND BUSINESS PLANNING

Start this question on a NEW page.

- 3.1 Many farming enterprises rely on computers and information technology to handle their business data. There is a variety of computers available.

Name TWO types of computers a farmer can use for the farming enterprise. (2)

- 3.2 The data below indicates the rainfall records for a crop farmer for the 2012/2013 rain season in the average to low rainfall area of South Africa.

- October – 45 mm
- November – 70 mm
- December – 65 mm
- January – 55 mm
- February – 50 mm
- March – 35 mm
- April – 20 mm

- 3.2.1 Draw a bar graph to show the distribution of rainfall for this farm. (5)

- 3.2.2 Write down ONE element of weather which is measured with the instruments listed below to assist the farmer in collecting climatological data. Redraw the table below in the ANSWER BOOK and complete it.

NAME OF INSTRUMENT	ELEMENT OF WEATHER MEASURED
Cup anemometer	
Wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer	
Rain gauge	
Maximum and minimum thermometer	

(4)



3.3 Redraw the table below in the ANSWER BOOK. Complete the table using the given assets as depreciable and non-depreciable assets.

- Fertilisers
- Buildings
- Marketable livestock
- Machinery

DEPRECIABLE ASSETS	NON-DEPRECIABLE ASSETS
1.	1.
2.	2.

(4)

3.4 Banks will not accept deposits if they are not recorded properly on the bank deposit slip.

3.4.1 Name FOUR details that must appear on the deposit slip for the bank to accept the deposit slip.

(4)

3.4.2 Explain the reason for the use of the words 'not negotiable' on a cheque.

(2)

3.5 Study the entries as income and expenditure for livestock farming. Answer the questions that follow.

DATE	ITEM BOUGHT	AMOUNT (R)
03/01/2015	Animal health care products	2 240,00
05/01/2015	Wages for stockman	1 200,00
10/01/2015	500 kg licks @ R136/50 kg	1 360,00
17/01/2015	Transport to abattoir	1 000,00
18/01/2015	Five carcasses sold at R5 000,00 each	25 000,00
22/01/2015	Dehorning equipment	2 570,00
26/01/2015	5 000 kg animal manure sold @ R4,00/kg	20 000,00
30/01/2015	Slaughtering fee	3 000,00

3.5.1 Use the information above and calculate the following values for the enterprise: (Show ALL calculations.)

(a) The total income

(2)

(b) The total expenses

(2)

3.5.2 Determine the profit or loss of this livestock farming enterprise. Show ALL calculations.

(3)



3.6 Describe the marketing function of an agribusiness. (3)

3.7 The information below relates to an employee on a livestock farm who works five days a week.

8-hour working day:

- A rate of R12,70 per hour
- Three hours overtime for this week
- The rate for overtime is 1,5 times the normal rate

Deductions for the week are as follows:

- UIF contribution at a rate of 1% on gross wage
- Social club R15,00 per week

3.7.1 Calculate the employee's gross wage for the week. Show ALL calculations. (3)

3.7.2 Calculate the employee's net wage for the week. Show ALL calculations. (4)

3.7.3 What does the abbreviation *UIF* stand for? (1)

3.7.4 Indicate who, other than the worker, contributes to the UIF. (1)

3.8 The table below indicates the prices of agricultural products which are determined by supply and demand in free marketing. A farmer keeps records of the prices obtained for the products and creates the table below as soon as the products have been sold.

QUANTITY (BOXES PER WEEK)	PRICE (RAND PER BOX)
2 600	10
2 200	14
1 600	20
800	28
600	30

3.8.1 Plot the information provided on a line graph. (6)

3.8.2 The farmer has a profit margin of 25% on each box of the product that is sold at R20.

Calculate the profit the farmer will make if all produce is sold. Show ALL calculations.

(4)
[50]

QUESTION 4: HARVESTING, PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT**Start this question on a NEW page.**

- 4.1 The entrepreneur who embarks on a value-adding enterprise should consider certain factors. Name FOUR of these factors. (4)

- 4.2 Processing involves changing the agricultural product from its original form or condition into a consumable commodity.

- 4.2.1 Redraw the table below in the ANSWER BOOK.

Name THREE agricultural enterprises and describe the different ways in which each agricultural enterprise processes agricultural products.

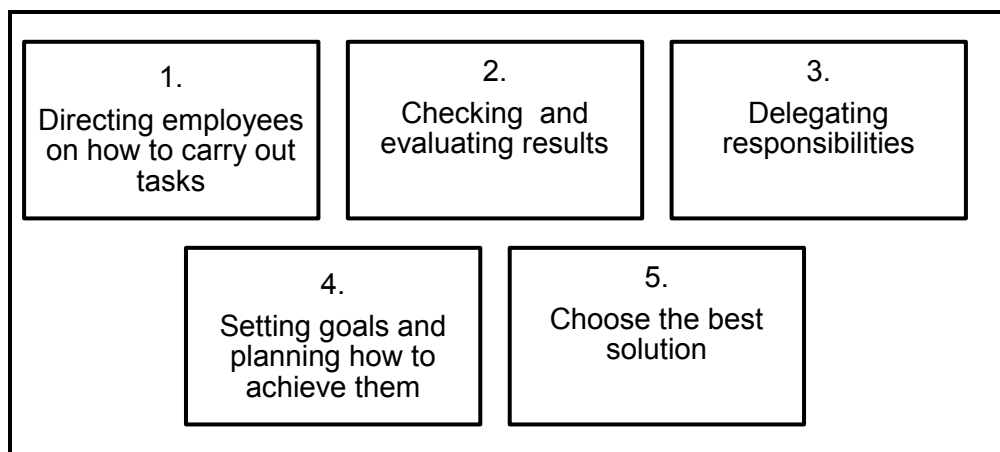
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE	DESCRIBE DIFFERENT WAYS OF PROCESSING

(3 x 2) (6)

- 4.2.2 Describe TWO disadvantages of processing. (2)

- 4.3 Management is a production factor that includes functions such as planning, organising and coordinating, implementing, decision-making, control, et cetera.

Analyse the duties below and link each to the relevant management function.



(5)

- 4.4 A method used to motivate farm workers is to delegate tasks.

- 4.4.1 Discuss the meaning of *delegate tasks*. (3)

- 4.4.2 State TWO effects that the delegation of tasks will have on farm workers. (2)



- 4.5 Distinguish between the following types of agritourism:
- 4.5.1 Farm-stay holidays (2)
- 4.5.2 Ecotourism (2)
- 4.6 Agricultural products must be harvested at the correct stage of readiness.
- 4.6.1 Give ONE reason why agricultural products should be harvested at the correct stage of readiness. (1)
- 4.6.2 State THREE factors to consider when planning for the successful harvesting of agricultural products. (3)
- 4.7 Storing and packaging harvested agricultural products is vitally important for food security and a variety of methods is used by farmers.
- 4.7.1 Verify this statement by giving TWO reasons. (2)
- 4.7.2 Name FOUR types of packaging material. (4)
- 4.8 Packed, processed products must be labelled. Certain information must appear on the label as prescribed by law.
- Describe FOUR labelling requirements as determined by current legislation. (4)
- 4.9 The farm manager used cooperative financial services to evaluate the progress of the farming enterprise. The report of the farm evaluation indicated the following aspects:
- Source documents were not organised.
 - No cash flow statement were created.
 - The farmer was afraid of taking risks.
 - The farm produced good products, but the farmer was blunt and grumpy.
 - The farmer did not know his target markets and competitors.
 - The farmer lacked self-discipline in the use of money.
- Study the evaluation report above and identify THREE factors which led to the failure of this farm manager. (3)
- 4.10 A business plan is a written presentation of the business.
- 4.10.1 Design a business plan cover sheet for TAU Fresh Produce Enterprise with Francis Louw as the owner. Include ALL relevant information required on the cover sheet. (5)
- 4.10.2 Name TWO aspects of market information that should be included in the agribusiness business plan. (2)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200



4.5 Onderskei tussen die volgende tipes agri-toerisme:

4.5.1 Plaasverblyfvakansies

4.5.2 Ekotoerisme

4.6 Landbouprodukte moet op die regte stadium van gereedheid geoes word.

4.6.1 Gee EEN rede waarom landbouprodukte op die regte stadium van gereedheid geoes moet word.

4.6.2 Noem DRIE faktore om in ag te neem wanneer die suksesvolle oes van landbouprodukte beplan word.

4.7 Berging en verpakking van geoeste landbouprodukte is van kardinale belang vir voedselsekuriteit en 'n verskeidenheid metodes word deur boere gebruik.

4.7.1 Staaf hierdie stelling deur TWEE redes te gee.

4.7.2 Noem VIER tipes verpakkingsmateriaal.

4.8 Verpakte, geprosesseerde landbouprodukte moet geëtiketteer word. Sekere inligting moet volgens wet op die etiket verskyn.

Beskryf VIER etiketteringvereistes soos bepaal deur huidige wetgewing.

4.9 Die plaasbestuurder het koöperatiewe finansiële dienste gebruik om die vordering van die boerderyonderneming te evalueer. Die verslag van die plaasevaluasie het die volgende aspekte aangedui:

- Brondokumente is nie georganiseer nie.
- Geen kontantvloei-state is opgestel nie.
- Die boer was bang om risiko's te neem.
- Die plaas het goeie produkte geproduseer, maar die boer was kortaf en nors.
- Die boer het nie geweet wat sy teikenmark en mededingers was nie.
- Die boer het nie selfdissipline gehad as dit by die gebruik van geld kom nie.

Bestudeer die evalueringsverslag hierbo en identifiseer DRIE faktore wat tot die mislukking van hierdie plaasbestuurder gelei het.

4.10 'n Sakeplan is 'n geskrewe voorstelling van die besigheid.

4.10.1 Ontwerp die deklad vir 'n sakeplan vir TAU Varsprodukte-onderneming, met Francis Louw as die eienaar. Sluit alle toepaslike inligting in wat op die deklad moet verskyn.

4.10.2 Noem TWEE aspekte van markinligting wat in die agribesigheid-sakeplan ingesluit moet word.

TOTAAL AFDELING B:

150

GROOTTOTAAL:

200

[50]



VRAAG 4: OES, VERWERKING EN BESTUR

Begin die vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy.

4.1 Die entrepreneur wat 'n waardetoevoegingsonderneming aanpak, moet sekere faktore in aanmerking neem. Noem VIER van hierdie faktore. (4)

4.2 Verwerking behels die verandering van die landbouprodukt vanaf sy oorspronklike vorm of toestand na 'n verbruikbare kommoditeit.

4.2.1 Teken die tabel hieronder in die ANTWOORDEBOEK oor.

Noem DRIE landbou-ondernemings en beskryf die verskillende maniere waarop elke landbou-onderneming landbouprodukte verwerk.

LANDBOU-ONDERNEMING	BESKRYF VERSKILLENDE MANIERE VAN VERWERKING

(6) (3 x 2)

4.2.2 Beskryf TWEE nadele van verwerking. (2)

4.3 Bestuur is 'n produksiefaktor wat funksies soos beplanning, organisering en koördinerig, implementering, besluitneming, kontrole/beheer, ensovoorts insluit.

Analiseer die take hieronder en koppel elk aan die betrokke bestuursfunksie.



(5)

4.4 'n Metode wat gebruik word om plaaswerkers te motiveer, is om take te deleger.

4.4.1 Bespreek die betekenis van *take deleger*. (3)

4.4.2 Noem TWEE gevolge wat die delegering van take op plaaswerkers sal hê. (2)



3.6 Beskryf die bemarkingsfunksie van 'n agribesigheid. (3)

3.7

Die inligting hieronder het betrekking op 'n werknemer by 'n veeboerdery wat vyf dae van die week werk.

8-ur-werksdag:

- 'n Tarief van R12,70 per uur
- Drie uur oortyd vir hierdie week
- Die tarief vir oortyd is 1,5 keer die normale tarief

Aftekings vir die week is soos volg:

- WVF-bydrae teen 1% van die bruto loon
- Sosiale klub R15,00 per week

3.7.1 Bereken die werknemer se bruto loon vir die week. Toon ALLE berekeninge. (3)

3.7.2 Bereken die werknemer se netto loon vir die week. Toon ALLE berekeninge. (4)

3.7.3 Waarvoor staan die afkorting WVF? (1)

3.7.4 Dui aan wie, buiten die werknemer, tot die WVF bydra. (1)

3.8

Die tabel hieronder toon die pryse van landbouprodukte wat deur vraag en aanbod in vrye bemarking bepaal word. 'n Boer hou rekord van die pryse wat hy vir die produkte kry en skep die tabel hieronder sodra die produkte verkoop is.

HOVEELHEID (HOUERS PER WEEK)	PRYS (RAND PER HOUER)
2 600	10
2 200	14
1 600	20
800	28
600	30

3.8.1 Stip die gegewe inligting op 'n lyngrafiek. (6)

3.8.2 Die boer het 'n winsmarge van 25% op elke houer van die produk wat teen R20 verkoop word.

Bereken die wins wat die boer sal maak indien al die produkte verkoop word. Toon ALLE berekeninge.

(4)
[50]



3.3

Teken die tabel hieronder in die ANTWOORDEBOEK oor. Voltooi die tabel met gebruik van die gegewe bates as afskryfbare/depresieerbare en nie-afskryfbare bates.

- Kunsmis
- Geboue
- Bemerkbare vee
- Masjinerie

AFSKRYFBARE/ DEPRESIEERBARE BATES		1.	2.
NIE-AFSKRYFBARE/ NIE-DEPRESIEERBARE BATES		1.	2.

(4)

3.4

Banke sal nie deposito's aanvaar indien dit nie behoorlik op die bankdepositostrokke aangeteken is nie.

3.4.1

Noem VIER besonderhede wat op die depositostrokke moet verskyn voordat die bank dit sal aanvaar.

(4)

3.4.2

Verduidelik die rede vir die gebruik van die woorde 'nie verhandelbaar' op 'n tjek.

(2)

3.5

Bestudeer die inskrywings as inkomste en uitgawes vir 'n veeboerdery. Beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

3.5.1

Gebruik die inligting hierbo en bereken die volgende waardes vir die onderneming: (Toon ALLE berekeninge.)

DATUM	ITEM AANGEKOOP	BEDRAG (R)
03/01/2015	Dieregesondheidsprodukte	2 240,00
05/01/2015	Loon vir veeewagter	1 200,00
10/01/2015	500 kg-lekke @ R136/50 kg	1 360,00
17/01/2015	Vervoer na abattoir	1 000,00
18/01/2015	Vyf karkasse verkoop teen R5 000,00 elk	25 000,00
22/01/2015	Onthoring-toerusting	2 570,00
26/01/2015	5 000 kg diereimis verkoop @ R4,00/kg	20 000,00
30/01/2015	Slagkoste	3 000,00

3.5.2

Bepaal die wins of verlies van hierdie veeboerderyonderneming. Toon ALLE berekeninge.

(3)



VRAAG 3: ENTREPRENEURSKAP, REKORDHOUDING, BESIGHEIDSBEPANNING EN BEMARKING

Begin die vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy.

3.1 Baie boerderyondernemings maak staat op rekenaars en inligtingstechnologie om hul besighheidsdata te hanteer. Daar is 'n verskeidenheid rekenaars beskikbaar.

2) Noem TWEE tipes rekenaars wat 'n boer vir die boerderyonderneming kan gebruik.

Die data hieronder toon die reënvalrekords vir die 2012/2013-reënseisoen vir 'n gewasboer in die gemiddelde- tot laaerënvallgebiede in Suid-Afrika.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oktober – 45 mm• November – 70 mm• Desember – 65 mm• Januarie – 55 mm• Februarie – 50 mm• Maart – 35 mm• April – 20 mm
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3.2.1 Tekn 'n staafgrafiek om die verspreiding van reënval vir hierdie plaas aan te toon.

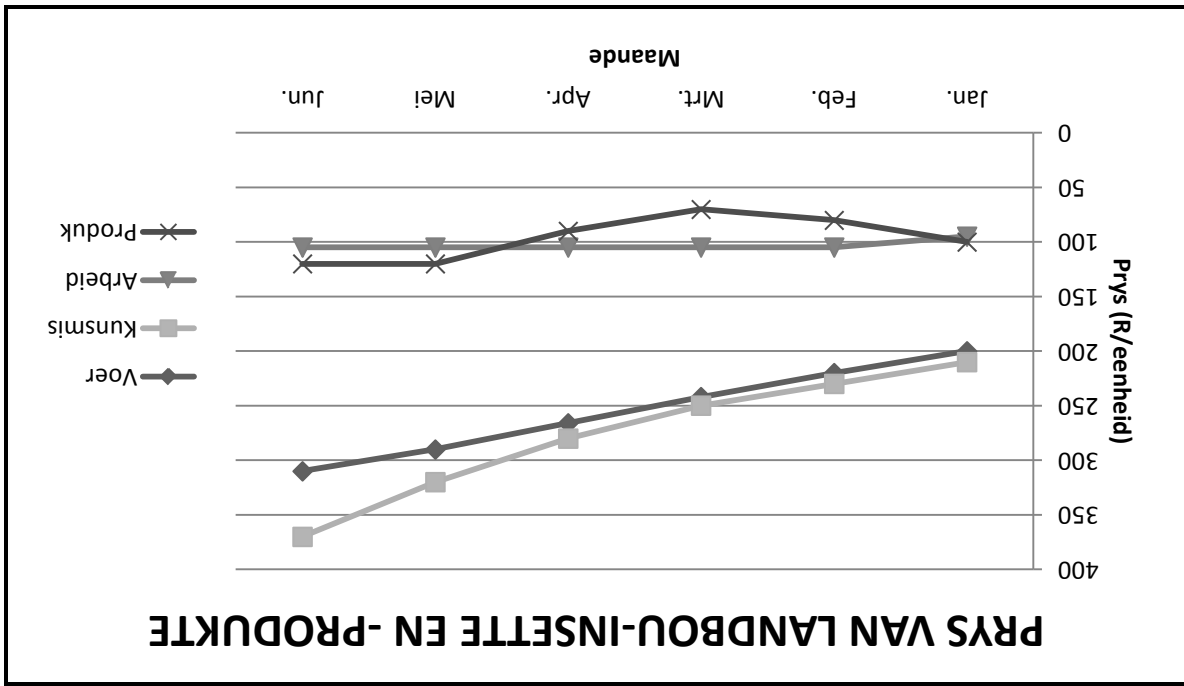
3.2.2 Skryf EEN weerselement neer wat met die instrumente in die tabel hieronder gemeet word om die boer met die insameling van klimatologiese data te help. Tekn die tabel hieronder in die ANTWOORDEBOEK oor en voltooi dit.

NAAM VAN INSTRUMENT	WEERSELEMENT GEMEET
Bakkiesanemometer	
Nat-en-droëbol-termometer	
Reënmeter	
Maksimum- en minimumtermometer	



2.9

Die grafiek hieronder toon die pryse van landbou-insette. Beantwoord die vrae wat volg.



2.9.1

Verduidelik die uitwerking van die prysveranderinge van verskillende insette op die wins van die onderneming.

(2)

2.9.2

Analiseer die grafiek en stel 'n hipotese met betrekking tot die begrotingsverstees vir die volgende ses maande op.

(8)

[50]



2.5	Die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid, 1993 (Wet 85 van 1993) bepaal dat werknemers beskermende klere moet dra, veral diegene wat in die voedselverwerkingsbedryf en by slagpale werk.	2.5.1	Noem VIER tipes beskermende klere wat aan 'n werker wat in die bedryf hierbo werk, gegee moet word.	(4)
		2.5.2	Noem VIER uitwerkings van MIV/Vigs en verwante siektes op die Suid-Afrikaanse landboubedryf.	(4)
2.6	Boere moet onkruidodders en plaagdoders verantwoordelik gebruik volgens die Wet op die Bewaring van Landbouhulpbronne, 1983 (Wet 43 van 1983).		Dui die maatreëls aan wat 'n boer moet implementeer om omgewingsbesoedeling te voorkom.	(5)
2.7	Presisieboerdery is die gebruik van tegnologie soos globale posisioneringstelsels, sensore en lugfoto's (van satelliete) om variasies in grond se potensiele produktiwiteit te bepaal.	2.7.1	Tabuleer TWEЕ funksies elk vir die globale posisioneringstelsel (GPS) en die geografiese inligtingstelsel (GIS).	(4)
		2.7.2	Gee die betekenis van VTT ('VRT') soos wat dit in presisieboerdery gebruik word en noem die funksie van hierdie tegnologiese hulpmiddel.	(2)
2.8	Landbou het 'n sleutelrol in die ontwikkeling van die menslike beskawing gespeel. Boere het aan die begin net genoeg produkte vir hul eie huishoudings geproduseer, met 'n klein gedeelte wat oorgebly het om mee te smous. Gedurende die afgelope 100 jaar het daar 'n verskuiwing in die landboubedryf plaasgevind. Masjinerie het diere en mense teen 'n vinlige tempo vervang. Sommige boere het meer geproduseer as wat hulle huishoudings nodig gehad het, wat tot nasionale en internasionale handel in produkte gelei het.		Vervys na die paragraaf hierbo en lei DRIE belangrike funksies van agribesigheid af.	(3)



AFDELING B

VRAAG 2: PLAASBEPLANNING

Begin die vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy.

2.1 Die fisiese eienskappe van grond bepaal die produktiwiteit van enige gewasverbouingsonderneming.

- 2.1.1 Noem VIER hooftfaktore wat grondproduktiwiteit sal beïnvloed. (4)
- 2.1.2 Verduidelik DRIE boerderypraktyke wat grondvogbewaring tot gevolg sal hê. (3)

2.2 'n Boer doen 'n grondanalise om die gebruik van die grond vir verskillende tipes boerderye te bepaal.
Die volgende data is vir 100 g droë grond aangeteken:

DATA		
Gemiddelde gronddiepte	0,5 m	3 m
Waterkapasiteit (100 m ³)	40%	80%
Water-infiltrasie (100 m ³)	10 sekondes	30 sekondes
Waterdreinerings (100 m ³)	15 sekondes	45 sekondes
P-inhoud	10 d.p.m.	50 d.p.m.
K-inhoud	20 d.p.m.	40 d.p.m.
Grond-pH	4,5	6,5

- 2.2.1 Lei uit die tabel hierbo af watter grond (A of B) die boer heel waarskynlik vir verbouing gaan gebruik. (1)
- 2.2.2 Verduidelik jou antwoord op VRAAG 2.2.1. Gee TWEE redes. (2)

2.3 Die hoofdoel van plaasbeplanning is om grond op so 'n manier te benut dat die hoogste produksie gehandhaaf kan word. Kampes vir veeweiding word volgens grondtipe of natuurlike weiding uitgelê.

- (3) Gee DRIE belangrike redes waarom 'n veeboer kampes in weivelde sal uitlê.

2.4 'n Begroting is 'n beplanninginstrument wat 'n onderneming se aktiwiteite vir 'n bepaalde toekomstige tydperk in monetêre terme voorstel.

- 2.4.1 Dui TWEE van die aanvanklike faktore aan wat vir die opstel van 'n begroting benodig word. (2)
- 2.4.2 Beskryf DRIE belangrike aanwysers wat 'n kontantvloeiëbegroting aan die boer sal toon. (3)



1.3 Die volgende stellings is VERKEERD. Verander die ONDERSTREEPTE woord om elke stelling KORREK te maak. Skryf slegs die korrekte woord langs die vraagnommer (1.3.1–1.3.10) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.3.11 Klimaat.

1.3.1 'n Sakeplan gee 'n oorsig van hoe die besigheid hul produkte moet adverteer, bemark en verkoop.

1.3.2 Arbeid is die mees basiese hulpbron van die landboubedryf wat gebruik word om produkte te produseer.

1.3.3 Die produksiestelsel waar verskillende gewasse in agtereenvolgende jare op dieselfde stuk grond verbou word, is 'n monokultuur-produksiestelsel.

1.3.4 Die doel van ekstensiewe boerderystelsels is om grondveranderlikheid en gewasinipting te versamel en te analiseer om inset-doeltreffendheid in boerderygebiede te verhoog.

1.3.5 Die som van alle koste vir items soos lisensies, eiendomsoortbelasting en bankkoste staan as veranderlike koste bekend.

1.3.6 Die begroting vir die werking van 'n plaas vir 'n spesifieke tydperk, gewoonlik 'n jaar, word die ondernemingsbegroting genoem.

1.3.7 Produk-onelasistiteit (-nie-elastisiteit) is die verandering in die hoeveelheid produkte wat verbruikers op 'n spesifieke tydtydtyd benodig.

1.3.8 Koöperatiewe bemarking is 'n bemarkingstelsel waar die produsente produkte kan verkoop teen 'n prys wat deur die minister van landbou vasgestel is.

1.3.9 'n Dividend is die ooreenkomstige tussen die privaat sektor of 'n maatskappy en grondhervormingsbegunstigdes.

1.3.10 Die inkomstestaat toon al die syfers wat verband hou met die beweging van gelde in of uit 'n boer se rekening vir 'n spesifieke tydperk.

TOTAAL AFDELING A:

50

(10)



1.2

Kies 'n beskrywing uit KOLOM B wat by 'n item/frase in KOLOM A pas. Skryf slegs die letter (A–L) langs die vraagnummer (1.2.1–1.2.10) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.2.11 M. Elke beskrywing in KOLOM B mag slegs EEN keer gebruik word.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
1.2.1	Motivering	A	'n metode om vloeiستowe te pasteuriseer
1.2.2	Sakeplan	B	'n organisasie wat navorsingsinligting aan produsente verskat
1.2.3	Landbounavorsings-raad	C	die ekonomiese term wat gebruik word wanneer die waarde van 'n item met verloop van tyd verminder
1.2.4	Markewewig	D	dui 'n toestand aan waar die hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat kopers benodig presies dieselfde is as die hoeveelheid wat verkopers wil verkoop
1.2.7	Veranderlike koste	E	'n bestuurspek wat erkenning gee aan die werkers se harde werk
1.2.8	Proefbalans	F	toets die korrektheid of dubbel-inskrywings en die akkuraathed van die rekeninge
1.2.10	Bemarkingsketting	G	dui aan hoe die besigheid sal funksioneer, die uitleg en planne vir die werking van die onderneming
		H	sluit die gelde in wat op geleentheds-werkers, veevoer, kunsmis en saad gespandeer is
		I	die afname in die tempo van verbetering van die opbrengs ten spyte van die toename in 'n spesifieke produksiefaktor
		J	kan in fisiese terme gedefinieer word as alles wat met plaasprodukte gebeur vandat dit by die plaashek gelaai word totdat dit op die verbruiker se tafel beland
		K	primêr gemik op die uitskakeling van ensiemstelsels terwyl daar 'n afname in die mikrobebevolking is
		L	gee die effek van al die onbekendes in die produksieproses



- 1.1.5 Hierdie tipe lening word vir belegging in vaste bates gegee:
- A Korttermynlening
B Mediumtermynlening
C Langtermynlening
D Kwartaalikse lening
- 1.1.6 Die inbetaal van geld in jou bankrekening word 'n ... genoem.
- A lening
B onttrekking
C deposito
D begroting
- 1.1.7 'n Bedreiging vir elke boerderyonderneming:
- A MIV/Vigs
B Malaria
C Verbraking
D Sedimentasie
- 1.1.8 Ondernemings wat landboukundige grondstowwe gebruik om voedselprodukte te vervaardig:
- A Kleinhandelaars
B Voedselverwerkingsmaatskappye
C Uitvoerders en invoerders
D Makeelaars
- 1.1.9 'n Bestuurspek wat die uitkoms te meet deur jou plan in werking te stel:
- A Kommunikasie
B Koördinerings
C Monitoring
D Beplanning
- 1.1.10 Prosesse in die aanbodketting is:
- (i) Verkope
(ii) Verspreiding
(iii) Produsering
- Kies die mees toepaslike volgorde vir die prosesse in die aanbodketting hierbo:
- A (i), (ii) en (iii)
B (iii), (ii) en (i)
C (ii), (iii) en (i)
D (i), (iii) en (ii)



AFDELING A**VRAAG 1**

1.1

Verskeie opsies word as moontlike antwoorde vir die volgende vrae gegee. Kies die korrekte antwoord en skryf slegs die letter (A–D) langs die vraagnummer (1.1.1–1.1.10) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer, byvoorbeeld 1.1.11 A.

1.1.1 Die dominante faktor wat bepaal of 'n streek geskik sal wees vir die verbouing van 'n spesifieke gewas:

- A Grondwater
- B Klimaat
- C Biotiese faktore
- D Beplanning

1.1.2 Menslike energie benodig om primêre landbouproduksie te verseker:

- A Klimaat
- B Kapitaal
- C Arbeid
- D Grond

1.1.3 'n Implement wat gebruik word om 'n voortjie te maak en dan saad en kunsmis teen 'n beheerde tempo in die voortjie te plaas:

- A Planter
- B Ploeg
- C Eg
- D Operploeg

1.1.4 Ekonomiese boerderybeplanning wat jou inligting gee oor jou plaas se likiditeit:

- (i) Kontantvloei
- (ii) Inkomstestaat
- (iii) Fisiese data
- (iv) Proefbalans

Kies die mees toepaslike kombinasie vir die beskrywing hierbo:

- A (i), (ii) en (iii)
- B (i) en (iii)
- C (i), (iii) en (iv)
- D (i), (ii) en (iv)



INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit TWEE afdelings.
2. Beantwoord AL die vrae in die ANTWOORDEBOEK.
3. Begin ELKE vraag op 'n NUWE bladsy.
4. Lees die vrae aandagtig deur en beantwoord slegs wat gevra word.
5. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
6. Jy mag 'n nieprogrammeerbare sakrekenaar gebruik.
7. Rond ALLE berekeninge tot TWEE desimale plekke af, tensy anders aangedui.
8. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.





Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 14 bladsye.

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 200

LANDBOUBESTUURSPRAKTYKE
FEBRUARIE/MAART 2015

GRAAD 12

NASIONALE
SENIOR SERTIFIKAAT



basic education
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Basic Education
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