



basic education

**Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES P1

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 11 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	D ✓✓		
	1.1.2	C ✓✓		
	1.1.3	B ✓✓		
	1.1.4	C ✓✓		
	1.1.5	C ✓✓		
	1.1.6	A ✓✓		
	1.1.7	B ✓✓		
	1.1.8	D ✓✓		
	1.1.9	B ✓✓		
	1.1.10	A ✓✓	(10 x 2)	(20)
1.2	1.2.1	B only ✓✓		
	1.2.2	B only ✓✓		
	1.2.3	None ✓✓		
	1.2.4	Both A and B ✓✓		
	1.2.5	A only ✓✓	(5 x 2)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	Digestibility coefficient ✓✓		
	1.3.2	Vector ✓✓		
	1.3.3	Caruncles/nodules ✓✓		
	1.3.4	Amnion ✓✓		
	1.3.5	Electro ejaculator ✓✓	(5 x 2)	(10)
1.4	1.4.1	Cafeteria style/free choice/ad lib ✓		
	1.4.2	Rigor mortis ✓		
	1.4.3	Super ovulation ✓		
	1.4.4	Fallopian tubes/oviducts ✓		
	1.4.5	Oestrogen ✓	(5 x 1)	(5)

TOTAL SECTION A: 45

SECTION B**QUESTION 2: ANIMAL NUTRITION****2.1 The alimentary canal of two farm animals****2.1.1 Identification of the diagram**

Diagram B ✓

(1)

2.1.2 Justification of the answer

- Presence of a large rumen in relation to the abomasum ✓
- Presence of a smaller abomasum in relation to rumen ✓
- Fully developed fore-stomach ✓
- Absence of the oesophogeal groove ✓

(Any 1) (1)

2.1.3 Function of the oesophogeal groove

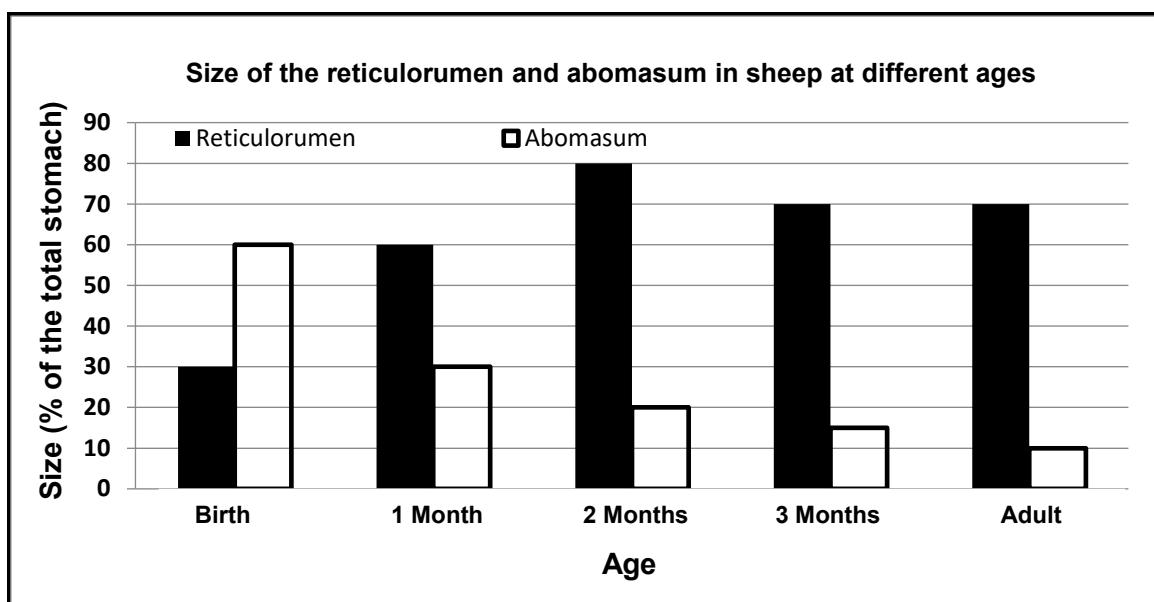
It channels milk to pass from the oesophagus to the abomasum ✓

(1)

2.1.4 Identification of the part

Abomasum ✓

(1)

2.2 The bar graph**2.2.1 Bar graph on the size of the reticulorumen and abomasum of sheep at different ages****CRITERIA/RUBRIC/MARKING GUIDELINES**

- Correct heading (with both variables) ✓
- X-axis: Correctly calibrated with label (Age) ✓
- Y-axis: Correctly calibrated with label (Size) ✓
- Correct units (% of the total stomach) ✓
- Combined bar graph ✓
- Accuracy (80% + correctly plotted) ✓

(6)

2.3 The composition of a ration

2.3.1 Indication of the type of farm animal

Non-ruminant/monogastric ✓ (1)

2.3.2 Reason

- The ration contains high quantities of roughage/hay ✓ which cannot be digested by non-ruminants ✓
- The ration contains urea ✓ which cannot be digested by non-ruminants ✓ (Any 1) (2)

2.3.3 Identification of a feed

- (a) Protein-rich roughage - Lucerne hay ✓ (1)
 (b) Carbohydrate-rich concentrate - Wheat meal ✓ (1)

2.4 The digestibility of feeds

Calculation of dry matter of the feed in kg

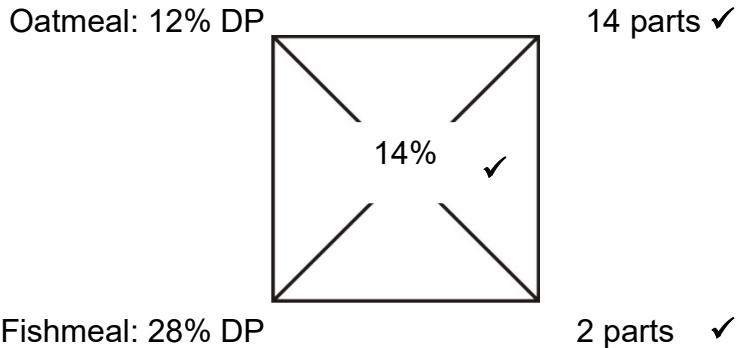
- $25\text{kg} \times 0,15 = 3,75\text{kg}$ OR $\frac{15}{100} \times 25 = 3,75\text{kg}$ ✓
- $25\text{kg} - 3,75\text{kg} = 21,25\text{kg}$ ✓

OR

- $\frac{85}{100} \times 25\text{kg}$ ✓
- $= 21,25\text{kg}$ ✓ (Any 2) (2)

2.5 The Pearson square

2.5.1 The Pearson square method



Ratio: Oatmeal to fishmeal = 14 : 2/Fishmeal to oatmeal = 2 : 14 ✓ (4)

2.5.2 Calculation of the percentage of fish meal in the mixture

- $2 + 14 = 16$ ✓
- $\frac{2}{16} \times 100$ ✓
- $= 12,5\%$ ✓ (3)

2.6 The nutrients available in two different feeds

2.6.1 Identification of a feed

- (a) Fattening of lambs - FEED B ✓
- (b) Lactating cows - FEED A ✓

(1)
(1)

2.6.2 Justification of FEED A

High in protein content/high digestible protein of 17% ✓

(1)

2.6.3 Calculation of the nutritive ratio of feed A

- $\text{NR} = 1: \frac{\% \text{TDN} - \% \text{DP}}{\% \text{DP}}$ ✓
- $= 1: \frac{83\% - 17\%}{17\%}$ ✓
- $= 1: 3,9 / 1:4$ ✓

OR

- $\text{NR} = 1: \frac{\% \text{DNNS}}{\% \text{DP}}$ ✓
- $= 1: \frac{66\%}{17\%}$ ✓
- $= 1: 3,9 / 1:4$ ✓

(3)

2.7 The components of the feed

2.7.1 Identification of

- A - Carbohydrates ✓
- E - Maltose/glucose ✓

(1)
(1)

2.7.2 Name of enzyme

- C - Lipase ✓

(1)

2.7.3 Feed components

- (a) Other organic component - Vitamin/Protein ✓
- (b) Inorganic component - Minerals ✓

(1)
(1)

[35]

QUESTION 3 : ANIMAL PRODUCTION, PROTECTION AND CONTROL**3.1 Production systems****3.1.1 Identification of the production systems**

- (a) FARMER B - Intensive ✓ (1)
 (b) FARMER A - Extensive ✓ (1)

3.1.2 TWO reasons for intensive production system

- Animals are provided with feed ✓
- Many workers/9 workers ✓
- High stock density/540 sheep on 30 ha ✓
- More capital invested/feedlot/housing/2 feed sheds/2 boreholes ✓ (Any 2) (2)

3.1.3 TWO factors a farmer should consider to increase production

- Nutrition/feeding ✓
- Breeding/reproduction ✓
- Environment/shelter ✓
- Management ✓ (Any 2) (2)

3.2 Pigs housing facility**3.2.1 Identification of the letter**

- (a) A ✓ (1)
 (b) B ✓ (1)
 (c) C ✓ (1)

3.3 Handling of a chick**3.3.1 The reason for handling the chick**

Application of medication/vaccinating/immunising/inoculating ✓ (1)

3.3.2 Name the tool used

Syringe ✓ (1)

3.3.3 TWO basic guidelines for handling poultry

- Approach the birds in a quiet, easy moving manner that does not raise alarm/do not chase chickens around ✓
- Carry them by both legs or wings ✓
- Never carry them by head, one wing/leg ✓
- Do not grab chickens by the feathers/tail ✓ (Any 2) (2)

3.3.4 TWO tools/equipment to restrain farm animals

- Crush/head gate/neck clamp/chute/race ✓
- Tilting/restraining table ✓
- Rope ✓
- Harness ✓
- Halter ✓
- Nose ring/nose pliers ✓ (Any 2) (2)

3.4 Methods to administer medication

- 3.4.1 Plunge dipping ✓ (1)
- 3.4.2 Dosing/drenching ✓ (1)
- 3.4.3 Vaginal insertion ✓ (1)
- 3.4.4 Topical administration ✓ (1)

3.5 Animal diseases

3.5.1 Identification of the animal diseases

- (a) Anthrax ✓ (1)
- (b) Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) ✓ (1)
- (c) Coccidiosis ✓ (1)
- (d) Lumpy wool ✓ (1)

3.5.2 Name of the pathogen

- (a) 3.5.1(d) - Fungi/Dermatophilus congolensis/
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ✓ (1)
- (b) 3.5.1(a) - Bacteria/Bacillus anthracis ✓ (1)

3.6 The life cycle of parasite

3.6.1 Name of the parasite

- Liver fluke ✓ (1)

3.6.2 Identification of the hosts

- (a) Primary host - Cattle/sheep ✓ (1)
- (b) Secondary host - Snail ✓ (1)

3.6.3 Measure to break the cycle of a parasite

- Keep animals away from wet pastures ✓
- Practice rotational grazing ✓ (Any 1) (1)

3.7 Parasites affecting farm animals

3.7.1 Classification of the parasites

- External/ecto parasites ✓ (1)

3.7.2 Identification of

- PARASITE A** - Blowfly ✓ (1)
- PARASITE C** - Mite ✓ (1)

3.7.3 ONE management practice to prevent the infestation of a blowfly

- Clipping and cleaning of coat ✓
- Timing the shearing and crutching of wool ✓
- Tail docking ✓
- Lambing should be after shearing ✓
- Breeding of resistant animals ✓
- Proper waste management/judicious blowfly control measures ✓
- Keep the living areas of animals clean ✓
- Treat/cover open wounds ✓ (Any 1) (1)

3.8 Urea poisoning

3.8.1 ONE symptom of urea poisoning

- Bloating ✓
 - Tetany/painful muscular cramps ✓
 - Difficult/rapid breathing ✓
 - Excessive salivation ✓
 - Frequent defaecation ✓
 - Constipation ✓
 - Staggering ✓
 - Nervous symptoms ✓
- (Any 1) (1)

3.8.2 Method to treat animals with urea poisoning

- Removal of animals from the source of poisoning ✓
 - Administer vinegar/acetic acid to neutralise the ammonia (dilute one litre of vinegar with four litres of water using stomach tube) ✓
 - Administer large amounts of cold water to dilute the rumen content and slow the rate of urease activity ✓
- (Any 1) (1)
[35]

QUESTION 4: ANIMAL REPRODUCTION**4.1 The reproductive system of a male farm animal****4.1.1 Identification of**

- A - Cowper's glands/bulbo-urethral glands ✓ (1)
 D - Vas deferens/ sperm duct/ductus deferens/seminal tube ✓ (1)

4.1.2 Letter of the part

- (a) B ✓ (1)
 (b) E ✓ (1)
 (c) C ✓ (1)
 (d) F ✓ (1)
 (e) G ✓ (1)

4.1.3 TWO factors causing sterility in bulls

- Deformed reproductive organs ✓
- Diseases ✓
- Congenital defects (hypoplasia/cryptorchidism/hermaphroditism) ✓
- Genetic defects ✓
- Azoospermia ✓ (Any 2) (2)

4.2 Gametogenesis in a farm animal**4.2.1 Identification of the type of gametogenesis**

Oogenesis/ovogenesis ✓ (1)

4.2.2 Labelling

- B - Primary oocyte ✓ (1)
 E - Ovum/egg cell ✓ (1)

4.2.3 Types of cell division

- (a) A - Mitosis ✓ (1)
 (b) D - II Meiotic division ✓ (1)

4.3 Oestrus synchronization**4.3.1 Identification of the reproductive technique**

Synchronisation of oestrus ✓ (1)

4.3.2 TWO disadvantages of synchronisation of oestrus

- Requires high levels of technology ✓
- Conditions such as poor nutrition and poor health may affect oestrus synchronisation negatively ✓
- High labour costs during heat detection/high costs for good facilities/expensive ✓
- Time intensive ✓ (Any 2) (2)

4.4 Artificial insemination

4.4.1 Identification of the reproductive technique

Artificial Insemination/AI ✓

(1)

4.4.2 TWO advantages of artificial insemination

- Reduces sexually transmitted diseases ✓
- Cost effective/cheaper than maintaining bulls/no need to buy expensive bulls ✓
- Semen of one bull can be used to inseminate many cows ✓
- Rapid method to improve the quality of the herd ✓
- Imported semen can be used ✓
- Valuable tool in assisting with progeny testing/improves the genetic value of the herd ✓
- Higher conception rate than with natural mating ✓
- Can be applied where mating is impossible ✓
- Can be used long after the death of the bull ✓

(Any 2) (2)

4.4.3 ONE basic requirement for semen collection

- Hygienic conditions/sterile equipment ✓
- Semen collection point should be closer to laboratory ✓
- Male animal should be healthy and clean ✓
- Collection vial must be warmed ✓
- Equipment must be readily available ✓
- The floor should not be slippery ✓
- Presence of a teaser animal ✓
- Experienced/skilled personnel ✓

(Any 1) (1)

4.4.4 ONE characteristic of a good quality semen

- It must be viable/less than 15% dead sperm cells ✓
- Semen should be milky/opaque in colour ✓
- Sticky with a characteristic smell ✓
- No blood in the semen ✓
- Sperm cells should have normal morphology/not deformed ✓
- High concentration semen ✓
- High mobility of sperm cells ✓
- Correct pH between 6,4 to 6,9 ✓

(Any 1) (1)

4.5 Cloning

4.5.1 Type of cloning

Therapeutic ✓

(1)

4.5.2 Purpose of therapeutic cloning

Produce embryonic stem cells that can be used for cell therapy/
develop new animal treatments ✓

(1)

4.5.3 Name of a process

Enucleation ✓

(1)

4.5.4 Reason for enucleation

To prevent the genetic material of an egg cell from interfering with the process ✓

(1)

4.6 The stage of parturition

4.6.1 Stage of parturition

Ejection/expulsion of the foetus ✓

(1)

4.6.2 Stage following ejection of foetus

Ejection/expulsion of placenta ✓

(1)

4.6.3 ONE factor causing placenta retention

- Deficiency of vitamin A ✓
- Diseases/infections in the reproductive tract ✓
- Exhaustion ✓
- Mineral deficiencies ✓
- Hereditary defects ✓
- Over-conditioning of cows ✓
- Inertia of the uterus ✓
- Metabolic disorders ✓
- Failure of the foetal membranes and maternal tissues to break after parturition ✓
- Use of hormones to induce parturition ✓
- Dystocia/prolonged labour ✓
- Hormonal imbalances ✓
- Multiple births/twinning ✓

(Any 1) (1)

4.6.4 ONE calf related conditions

- High birth weight ✓
- Malformed foetus/deformities ✓
- Deviation of the head ✓
- Flexion of the elbow ✓
- Retention of one or both forelegs ✓
- Hydrocephalus ✓
- Hydrops Fetalis ✓
- Posterior presentation ✓
- Multiple births/twinning ✓
- Death of the foetus ✓

(Any 1) (1)

4.7 Milk production

4.7.1 Indication of

- (a) A to C - Lactation/milk production curve ✓
- (b) B - Peak period ✓

(1)

(1)

4.7.2 Duration of lactation in days

305 - 310 days ✓

(1)

4.7.3 Explanation of the relationship between milk production and butterfat content in week 8

When the milk production is at its peak ✓ the butterfat content is at its lowest level ✓

(2)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 105
GRAND TOTAL: 150