



EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND
ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

Assessment Schedule 2017

South Pacific Form Seven Certificate

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Q	Skill Level	Evidence	Extended Abstract	Relational	Multistructural,	Unistructural	Pre-structural
1.1a	1	The names of ONE plant primary products and ONE animal product , the type of local and export market and name of export country				Identify the correct names of ONE plant primary products and ONE animal product. Correctly ticked whether the products are produced in the local market and export market and correctly name the export country	Name of plant products and animal products are ticked with the wrong export country.
1.1b	1	Name of local grower organisation that exists in your country. E.g. Cooperative like Natures way cooperative for growers				Correctly name a local growers organisation	Incorrect
1.2a	1	Name of the local marketing organisation that exists with the country e.g. in Fiji Agro Marketing				Correctly name a local marketing organisation	Incorrect
1.2b	1	<p>State the market channels that is available. Choose from the list below</p> <p>Retail Distributing products and services through locations that you own and operate.</p> <p>Retail Partners Selling to retailers.</p> <p>Franchising Distributing through retail locations that you have significant control over but don't own. For example, a car manufacturer may sell through a network of authorized dealers who need to meet a variety of conditions to qualify.</p> <p>Direct Marketing Establishing a direct relationship with customers with techniques such as personal selling or ecommerce.</p> <p>Wholesale Partnering with wholesale businesses that have their own distribution networks.</p> <p>Agents/Brokers</p>				Correctly state the market channels that is available for the primary products	Incorrect

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		Using agents and brokers to represent you in distributing your product to wholesalers, retailers or customers. Value Added Reseller					
1.3	2	Effects of trade agreement on local farm products Effects depend on the trade agreement eg. World Trade Organisation (WTO), Pacific Islands Cooperative Trade Agreement (PICTA), Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA). PACER Plus, Effects of this trade agreements are that it determines the <ul style="list-style-type: none">- products to be produced and exported- how much to produce and export- when to produce- qualities of the products- prices of products etc			Describe two effects on the local products from your country correctly	State one effect on the local products from your country correctly	Incorrect or irrelevant idea
1.4	3	Biosecurity regulation and the export/import act/ regulation. Stringent measures that are in place at all ports of entry to safe guard the entry of any invasive species into a country which can wipe out the entire industry e.g taro beetle in Samoa. This drastically affect the taro industry and was banned from exporting. Strict bio regulation for the export market e.g NZ with the papaya. There are qualities that are specified in the regulation that the exporting country should meet, this is mainly to stop fruit fly from entering the country. Other examples from the country		Able to explain correctly with reasons & examples how biosecurity regulation affects export of primary products and the consequences in the country	Able to describe how biosecurity regulation affects export of primary products and the consequences in the country (several ideas mentioned but not related to each other)	Just managed to state one effect of the biosecurity regulation on the export of primary products (one idea mentioned only)	Have no idea at all
1.5	3	Growers change their primary products based on the 1. demand from the consumers, 2. season of the crop; 3. Weather – change in weather patterns also affect the crops; 4. change in lifestyle especially when consumers are health conscious nowadays, 4. Price – locally and globally which contributes to the change of the products by		Able to explain with reasons (Good explanation & reasoning is shown. Ideas are related to one another)	(Few ideas but not related)	Only one idea provided	Irrelevant

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		growers; 5. cost of production – this is also one of factors that contributes to the change in the primary products as the lower the cost of production the better for the growers,6. market availability- growers will also produce if they have the market for their local products					
1.6	1	Product "Storage" means the phase of the post-harvest system during which the products are kept in such a way as to guarantee food security other than during periods of agricultural production. ... at the marketing level, to balance the supply and demand of agricultural products , thereby stabilizing market prices.				Able to explain clearly define product storage	Incorrect explanation
1.7	2	Select one factor List of factors that has influence production <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Needs of people and future prospects- changes therefore it influences what to be grown• Effect of Supply and Demand on Returns – if there's a glut, less return to the farmers whereas if there's a great in demand and less supply, price is high and high return to the farmers• Effect of Seasonality on Supply and Demand – when the crops is in season there is a high supply and when its not in season, demand is high whereas the supply is low price is high• Effect of competition from imports – this will compete for price, and it can affect local production• Market Access – this influence the growers in terms of accessibility to both local and export markets• Transport methods – this affects the products when transporting to the market. The quality may deteriorated thus decrease in price and can be wastage			Explain one factor correctly	Explain one factor partially correct	Incorrect answer

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2.1	1	Soil management practice such as fertility Water management practice such as run-off Waste management practice such as effluent				Identify correctly one management practices	Not able to identify the management practice
2.2	1	Sustainable Production is the creation of goods and services using processes and systems that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-polluting • Conserving of energy and natural resources • Economically viable • Safe and healthful for workers, communities, and consumers • Socially and creatively rewarding for all 				Define sustainable production correctly	Unable to define sustainable production
2.3	4	Choose one of the management practice based on crops selected. Goals of soil management - Environmental Quality: to meet or exceed environmental standards for improving soil, water and air quality - Agronomic Production: to maintain or increase crop yields and total crop production Soil management practice such as fertility to improve soil quality and use legumes as cover crops, no tillage to reduce soil erosion. Benefits of no tillage - Increases crop residues to protect soil surface: Reduced soil erosion has positive impact Reduced soil erosion has positive impact on soil and water quality , Increases soil carbon content , Reduces potential wind erosion Increases water infiltration and storage Water management When planning and managing the farm activities, properly take into account the farm specificities - such as availability and quality of water resources.	Able to articulate 4 justifications of the selected management practice selected	3 justifications of the selected management practice	2 justifications of the selected management practice	1 justifications of the selected management practice	Not able to justify correctly

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		Water management practice such as runoff or flood water should be diverted so that runoff from yard never enters ground or surface water, harvest water using tanks for later use by the farms, irrigation for crops, improve water infiltration by ploughing along contours, Properly chose crops so they are as suitable as possible with the agri-climatic conditions					
2.4	1	Name the key issues affecting long-term primary production. Pest infestation, diseases, weeds,				Able to name one key issue	Not able to name any
2.5	2	Describe how the use of genetic selection can maintain and or increase the production of a local primary animal product-Genetic selection for fertility and performance , breeding This may include breeding, fertility to improve performance, improve quality of meat, feed intake of animals, improve health, enhance reproduction, The immune system is genetically regulated and can be modified by genetic selection			Describes using several ideas, which may be not related	Only one idea given	Irrelevant
2.6	1	Name the types of pollution – Water, Soil,				Correctly name one type of pollution that affects local primary production.	Incorrect
2.7a	1	Define genetic engineering as related to local primary production. Application of science to systematic improvement of a population.				Correctly define genetic engineering	Incorrect definition
2.7b	2	Two effects of global agricultural issue on the country's primary production Eg 1). Invasive species In (name of country), invasive species such as (name of invasive species) becomes a weed for (name of plant). Eg 2). Genetic resource conservation Maintaining diversity helps to ensure genetic variety of resource in case conditions change or market demand changes – if all			Explain two effects of one of the global agriculture issue selected	Explain one effect of one of the global agriculture issue selected	Incorrect explanation

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		<p>the crop is genetically the same then it is more at risk of being widely affected by a pest or disease</p> <p>Eg 3). Genetic engineering It has the potential to increase productivity without any increase demand on the environment; potential to breed disease – resistance reducing the reliance on sprays. However, most consumers prefer non-genetic modified product.</p> <p>Eg 4). Organic husbandry Organic farmers do not produce as much yields as the inorganic ones.</p> <p>Eg 5). Pollution Commercial agriculture introduces the use of chemicals (eg. Pesticides, fertilisers) that have tendency of contaminating hence polluting the drinking waters for farm animals and waterways and harmful (killing) to useful soil organisms (eg. earthworms, decomposers), hence reducing the productivity of the soil and possibly plant growth..</p>					
2.7c	2	<p>One course of action that have taken or could take to prevent or minimise the negative impacts of the selected agricultural issue are described on local primary production. Answer depends on the the candidate's selected agricultural issue</p> <p>Eg 1). Invasive species Description of course of action 1: Farmers have been recommended to uproot and burn these species once seen in their farm. Description of course of action 2: Government have strictly enforced the quarantine regulations on any invasive species.</p>			<p>Describe one course of action correctly.</p>	<p>Describe one course of action partially correct.</p>	<p>Incorrect answer</p>

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		<p>Eg 2). Genetic resource conservation</p> <p>Description of course of action 1: Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, controls all sources of new planting materials for plants or new breeds of animals produced by local expert farmers and/or researchers.</p> <p>Description of course of action 2: Farmers have a public awareness programme on all sources of new planting materials for plants or new breeds of animals produced by local expert farmers and/or researchers.</p> <p>Eg 3). Genetic engineering</p> <p>Description of course of action 1: Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, controls all genetically modified product produced locally or imported from overseas country.</p> <p>Description of course of action 2: Farmers have a public awareness programme on negative impacts of genetically modified product in other countries.</p> <p>Eg 4). Organic husbandry</p> <p>Description of course of action 1: Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is currently undertaking a trial on a semi-organic farming system.</p> <p>Description of course of action 2: A farm visits programme made where farmers can share their knowledge and experiences of semi-organic farming system.</p> <p>Eg 5). Pollution</p> <p>Description of course of action 1:</p>					

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		<p>Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has encouraged and/or revived the traditional/organic farming methods (eg. shifting cultivation, bush fallowing etc).</p> <p>Description of course of action 2: Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is currently undertaking a trial on a semi-organic farming system.</p>					
2.7d	3	<p>Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the one course of action that have taken or could take to prevent or minimise the negative impacts of the selected agricultural issue are described on local primary production. Answer depends on the the candidate's selected agricultural issue Eg 1). Invasive species Description of course of action Strength is that the Government have strictly enforced the quarantine regulations on any invasive species. Whereas the weakness would be Farmers have been recommended to uproot and burn these species once seen in their farm which is so costly and will ruin the environment.</p> <p>Description of course of action 2: Eg 2). Genetic resource conservation</p> <p>Strengths is that the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, controls all sources of new planting materials for plants or new breeds of animals produced by local expert farmers and/or researchers. And the WEAKNESS would be lack of awareness programmes for Farmers on all sources of new planting materials for plants or</p>		<p>Discuss two strengths and one weakness of the course of action</p>	<p>Discuss one strength and one weakness of the course of action</p>	<p>Discuss either one weakness or one strength of the course of action</p>	<p>Incorrect answer</p>

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		<p>new breeds of animals produced by local expert farmers and/or researchers.</p> <p>Eg 3). Genetic engineering It has the potential to increase productivity without any increase demand on the environment; potential to breed disease – resistance reducing the reliance on sprays. However, most consumers prefer non-genetic modified product.</p> <p>STRENGTHS – Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, controls all genetically modified product produced locally or imported from overseas country.</p> <p>WEAKNESS- lack of awareness programme for farmers and public on negative impacts of genetically modified product</p> <p>Eg 4). Organic husbandry</p> <p>STRENGTHS – there is much emphasis on this type of farming and the price of products are very high.</p> <p>Weakness is Organic farmers do not produce as much yields as the inorganic ones.</p> <p>Eg 5). Pollution Strengths - .Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has encouraged and/or revived the traditional/organic farming methods (eg. shifting cultivation, bush fallowing etc).</p> <p>Weakness – not much awareness on the effect of the use of chemicals</p>					
2.8	3	Discuss two advantages and one disadvantage of the introduction of new species in local primary production		Discuss two advantages and one disadvantage correctly	Discuss one advantage and one disadvantage	Able to discuss either one advantage or one disadvantage	Incorrect discussion

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		<p>Advantages: improve yield and increase resistance.; improve production,</p> <p>Disadvantages – cannot withstand climatic condition or cannot acclimatise, threat the environment or other primary products,</p>					
3.1a	1	<p>Schedule of operations depending on the choice of primary product.</p> <p>Three different phases of production are: Establishment, Growth & Harvest.</p> <p>Management practices against the months that is carried out and will slightly differ according to countries: eg. <u>Plant product</u> from land preparation to harvesting, selling and marketing whereas for <u>animal product</u> from birth, rearing, pest and disease control to slaughtering and selling</p>				<p>Correctly identify the management practices and the month that it is normally carried out</p>	<p>Incorrect management practices</p>
3.1b	4	<p><u>Plant product</u> from</p> <p>land preparation – The type of land preparation to be suitable for the crops e.g they type of tillage equipment to use or if there is zero tillage. When to prepare the land, the type of organic or in-organic fertilizer and when to apply should all be considered since this have an impact on the quality and the quantity of the products. For further improvements the use of technology in the land preparation such as use of machineries or zero tillage.</p> <p>Planting – methods of planting and the type of planting material used should be treated and free from pest and disease. For further improvement the use of mechanisation especially in large areas since it will reduce time and cost.</p> <p>Pest & Disease Control – they type of chemicals to use for spraying weeds and the</p>	<p>Able to discuss the management practice correctly with the correct and feasible recommendation with full justification.</p>	<p>Able to discuss either the management practice correctly or the correct and feasible recommendation with justification.</p>	<p>Able to discuss partially the management practice and partially the feasible recommendation with justification.</p>	<p>Able to discuss partially either the management practice or the feasible recommendation with minor justification.</p>	<p>Incorrect assessment and discussion</p>

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		<p>time of spraying. The waiting period before harvest is crucial as this affects the quality and quantity of the products.</p> <p>For further improvement it is recommended to use organic pest and disease control which is harmless to the environment. E.g. use of marigold and other aromatic plants around the crops to attract the pest rather than attacking the crop.</p> <p>E.g when carrying our pest control it is crucial to know, the chemical to use and the volume so that it does not harm the environment, another example is or fertilizer application for crops. It is crucial to know the time to feed the animals and at what rate according to its growth and the type of fertilizer and amount and the method of application to use in crops etc.</p> <p>Harvesting, - what mechanism to use during harvesting and the post-harvest process to take note of. This is a crucial stage whereby most losses are during this stage therefore the time of harvest is crucial and handling of the products. For improvement, harvesting and post-harvest management is crucial for the farmers therefore might improve on the storage especially cool storage for the vegetables, the packaging etc.</p> <p>selling and marketing - The time and mode of transport to the market is also crucial. The market determines the size, type etc the products which should be met by the farmers.</p> <p><u>animal product</u> from birth – the care during birth of animals is very important.</p>					

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		<p>Rearing – this is crucial as the farmers need to know the type of feed that is needed at different stages and the supplementary feed that is also needed.</p> <p>pest and disease control – the type of chemicals that needed during this period and how to detect the disease and other pest infestation. The control method that should be in place. E.g for broiler birds, farmer should know the symptoms of the common diseases such coccidiosis and what medicine and the rate to give.</p> <p>E.g when carrying our pest control it is crucial to know when to carry out drenching, the chemical to use and the volume so that it does not harm the environment, another example is feed for animals. It is crucial to know the time to feed the animals and at what rate according to its growth.</p> <p>slaughtering and selling – very crucial to know when to slaughter the animal especially when they are not stressed otherwise it will affect the quality of the meat.</p>					
3.1c	4	<p>Evaluation - Benefits- the advice given by the specialists or technical advice are based on results of evidence based practical researches and proven to be successful after trials that meet challenges of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient economically viable production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ by planting resistant varieties, improved planting materials, etc • Protection of the environment, (in particular soil, water quality and biodiversity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ use of organic farming such as organic fertilizer 	Able to evaluate 4 benefits thoroughly, with justifications and sound recommendations	Able to evaluate 3 benefits thoroughly, with justifications and sound recommendations	Able to evaluate 2 benefits thoroughly, with justifications and sound recommendations	Able to evaluate 1 benefit thoroughly, with justifications and sound recommendations	Incorrect justification and recommendation

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planting of right type of crops on the right type of soil in order to give the maximum return ○ Using the right type of waste management ○ Improved Soil and water conservation method ● Meeting customer demands for safe traceable food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use of improved varieties which is not genetically modified ○ Ensure that there is continuous supply to meet the customer demands ● Managing risk and uncertainty in volatile markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Secured market for the primary products to minimise waste and loss of income ○ Growing the right type of crop or rearing of animal which is in great demand in the market ○ Know the type of market available and the ones that is suitable for the product <p>Recommendations – this would depend on the steps of the operations that has given positive results based on the researches and practical evidence. Most of all it's to do with the resistant varieties which normally are efficient and economical and are good for the environment as the farmers will not need chemicals to spray for pests and diseases as they are resistant.</p>					
3.1d	4	1. The natural timing of harvest or slaughter is lower than the manipulated supply by the producers and it takes a lot of time to meet the consistent market demand.	Able to discuss 4 reasons for the natural time of harvesting and recommended	Able to discuss 3 reasons for the natural time of harvesting and recommended	Able to discuss 2 reasons for the natural time of harvesting and recommended	Able to discuss 1 reason for the natural time of harvesting and recommended optimal conditions for harvest	Incorrect response

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		<p>This is due to that the crops grown or animals reared are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. not improved varieties or breeds hence it takes a long time to reach the harvesting or slaughtering stage. b. There is no improvement in the steps in the schedule of operations c. The soil type is not the correct one for the crop grown hence the delay in harvesting d. The animals are in a lot of stress which delay the slaughtering e. Feed are not the right type at the stage of growth for the animals f. Weeding and fertilizing of the crops are not given at the correct time <p>2. In order to meet the constant demand from the market, the producers should look at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. alternatives ways in order to have a constant supply to meet the demand. Producers then manipulated the supply of primary products by using improved technology, b. improved varieties and breeds, c. improved mechanization and d. improved steps in the schedule of operations to increase production, and more time and consistent supply throughout the demand period. 	optimal conditions for harvest and slaughter in the schedule of operations.	optimal conditions for harvest and slaughter in the schedule of operations.	optimal conditions for harvest and slaughter in the schedule of operations.	and slaughter in the schedule of operations.	
3.1e	1	<p>State a difference between two selected management practices described in 3.1b & 3.1c</p> <p>e.g. Plant Product – land preparation and</p>				<p>Explain a difference between the two management practices</p>	Incorrect response

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		<p>harvesting – the producer will take a lot of care during harvesting time since it is very crucial the timing of harvest and the care during handling, storage, packaging and transportation before it reaches the market where the price will be determined by the quality of the products as well compared to land preparation whereby it will depend on the crop planted.</p> <p>e.g. Animal Product – poultry – taking care of the day old chicks is crucial since the temperature should be correct, the lighting, feed and water are all crucial at this stage.</p>					
3.2	1	<p>Define market demand.</p> <p>Market demand is the sum of the individual demand for a product from buyers in the market.</p>				Correctly define the term	Unable to correctly define the term
3.3	3	<p>Pest & disease control – this is very crucial during the production process as it has an impact on the supply of products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection of pests and diseases and giving the right type of control measures is critical otherwise it will affect the supply of products. • Plant pests are capable of damaging our environment and affect product supply. E.g outbreak of Taro beetle in Samoa, fruit fly etc. which has affected the product supply. • Protection against invasive species and outbreak of diseases by tightening the biosecurity control at the port of entry or stringent quarantine regulations should be in place <p>Weed control - If weeds are not controlled correctly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it can reduce the quantity and quality of products hence affects the supply. 		<p>Response on any three ways it affects the supply for any management practices.</p>	<p>Response on any two ways it affects the supply for any management practices.</p>	<p>Response on any one way it affects the supply for any management practices.</p>	Incorrect explanation

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It also reduce farm productivity they invade crops, smother pastures and in some cases can harm livestock. Weeds aggressively compete for water, nutrients and sunlight, resulting in reduced crop yield and poor crop quality. Weeds can also affect the operation of farm machinery. <p>Farmers spend a large amount of time and money managing weeds. Therefore weeds should be controlled at an earlier stage since they grow faster than crops.</p>					
3.4a	1	Name of one of the locally product plant product				Correct name of plant product	Incorrect answer
3.4b	2	<p>Handling - which includes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning – handling at this stage is crucial, the handler should use clean water and practice hygiene practices. Use of stainless steel sing for cleaning as it is easy to sanitise. packaging & processing – proper packing \to protect the produce against handling during loading and unloading and to contain the produce for easy to handling and marketing storage includes good refrigerated storage for quick cooling, transportation and distribution. They type of transport, the loading and unloading of the products are all important as this will affect the quality of the product before It reaches the market. 			Correctly explain two importance of handling of plant product soon after harvesting.	Correctly explain one importance of handling of plant product soon after harvesting.	Incorrect answer
3.4c	3	<p>Explain the significance of post-harvest process in your selected plant products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good quality of the harvested produce for the market 		Explanation of three significances of post-harvest process of the selected plant products.	Explanation of two significances of post-harvest process of the selected plant products.	Explanation of one significance of post-harvest process of the selected plant products.	Incorrect explanation

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce level of losses in weight and quality of harvest etc • to stimulate agriculture production, • Improve nutritional and add value of production. • Opens new market opportunities • Generate new jobs 					
3.5	2	<p>Effect of market demand in plant production</p> <p>If Market demand increase this will have an effect in the production of that plant product.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The producers will ensure that it meets that market demand by planting enough for the market but at the same time there will be glut in the market. 2. This will affect the price of products as it will decrease. 3. It will also have an effect on the cost of production especially if it's an off-season plant products. 			<p>Explain two effects of market demand in plant production</p>	<p>Explain one effect of market demand in plant production</p> <p>Incorrect answer.</p>	
3.6	1	<p>Marketing is important in the schedule of operations. Describe a factor a farmer would consider when determining the type of local market to sell the primary products to.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know your market and your customers. 2. Start by growing vegetables that are popular with people in your area. 3. Make sure you grow enough of each crop, and make the quality of your vegetables good. Then consider the best way to sell them to your customers 				<p>Able to identify one factor of marketing of primary products.</p>	<p>Incorrect description</p>
3.7	1	Secondary product such as oil from soya bean or canola seed etc.				<p>Correctly name a secondary product</p>	<p>Incorrect</p>
3.8	3	Explain how labour availability issues influence the various steps in the schedule of operations:		<p>Able to explain labour availability issues that influence</p>	<p>describes labour availability issues that influence the schedule of operations</p>	<p>States labour availability issues that influence the schedule of operations</p>	<p>Incorrect description.</p> <p>Irrelevant</p>

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		<p>1. Shortage of labour - farm labour should be readily available from nonfarm sources, particularly in a time of high unemployment; this is not always the case as there are always labour shortage especially at certain time in the operations which affected the productivity eg. Fruits and vegetables must be harvested in a short time interval or they rot in the field. Skilled milkers must be available to operate milking machines two to three times a day, seven days a week.</p> <p>2. Hiring of contracted labours during the schedule of operations – this will enable the work to be carried out on time as most people prefer to work in non-agricultural sectors</p> <p>3. Increase of wages – once wage increases it will attract more skilled people to work on the farm and there is maximum output.</p> <p>4. Improve conditions for labours – this will attract more people hence there will be more people who can work on the farm</p>		<p>the schedule of operations. (Few ideas which are related)</p>	<p>(few ideas but not related)</p>	<p>(only one idea)</p>	
3.9	2	<p>Describe how capital influences steps in the schedule of operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital is required in production., basically tractor is capital asset as it can be used in cultivation (production) of farm, • Seeds and fertilizers are capital and are used during sowing and when fertilizer is used at the certain growth stage of the crops. • The use of machines and other equipment during the production process e.g use of drenching guns for drenching and other equipment used in animal production 			<p>Correctly describe two influences of capital in the schedule of operations.</p>	<p>Correctly describe two influences of capital in the schedule of operations.</p>	<p>Incorrect description.</p>

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3.10	1	<p><u>Harvest when outside temperatures are cool, such as early in the morning before sun warms the crop.</u> Produce is coolest just before daybreak. If you can't harvest in the early morning, do it in the evening, or when it's cloudy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less radiant heat so less field heat. • Slower metabolism so less vital heat 				Correctly identify the time to harvest	Incorrect answer