



**EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND
ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME**

***Scoring
Schedule
2018***

**South Pacific
Form Seven
Certificate**

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Question	Skill Level	Evidence	Extended abstract	Relational	Multistructural	Unistructural	Pre-structural
1.1a	2	Graph grown as per the chosen primary product. Markers will have to use knowledge in regards to the chosen product. The y-axis to be clearly labelled			The learner clearly marked the x-axis and the y-axis following the season for the product and shown some understanding, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept of how the production of the chosen primary product changes during the year as indicated on the graph	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it
1.1b	3	<p>Possible answers would be based on the weather, celebrations, Easter, Christmas, school holidays etc. as growers will ensure that they cater for this activities during the year. This is the time when product is needed the most and if it's not in season, the price will be high, there will be an increase in import but farmers can grow off-season crops which will be better for them as it will increase its income. Eg. tomatoes – which is in demand during this time and the farmers have put the price very high due to the few cyclones that make landfalls in few of the pacific countries resulting in the sky rocket prices.</p> <p>With the increase in demand for certain plant products e.g. tomatoes, seasonality has drastically affected it as the supply is low and the price is higher or at most time especially with vegetables these are imported from other countries and a tight competition with the off-season growers. They compete for price and quality of the products. The cost of production is higher therefore the supply is lower</p> <p>Explanation should state how seasonality influences a product's pattern of supply. This could include the impact of weather, the use of biological processes such as mating, or the manipulation of growing conditions. The explanation may state little effect of seasonality in controlled environment production.</p>		The learner has several ideas on on how seasonality influences the supply of primary products and how it affects the consumers. Examples are given. There's evidence that the learner has mastered the complexity of the subject by being able to link all the parts of answers	The learner listed or explain several ideas in relation to seasonality of primary products, however they are disconnected. The learner might be explaining the graph and not connected to how it affects the consumers or vice versa. It is independent of others.	The learner has only a basic concept in terms of interpreting the graph, how the seasonality influences the supply of primary products in the market. and cannot relate it to how it affects the consumer	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it
1.2	2	All exports of primary product requires a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate before the products leave the country. It needs to conform to receiving countries biosecurity regulation This is to ensure that the product if of high quality and free from pests and diseases that could threaten the Agriculture Sector and also spoil the relationship or the trade agreement between the two countries			The learner might have several ideas on the effect of biosecurity regulations in export in terms of	The learner has only a basic concept of the effect of biosecurity regulations on export of the identified	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of

Question	Skill Level	Evidence	Extended abstract	Relational	Multistructural	Unistructural	Pre-structural
					the export primary product identified but not able to connect the ideas	export primary product	answering which does not correlate.
1.3a	1	Definition of Market Access - Openness of a country's markets to foreign goods and services. Market access reflects the government's economic policies regarding import substitution and free competition Market access for farmers means the ability to acquire farm inputs and farm services, and the capability to deliver agricultural produce to buyers (IFAD, 2010a).				The learner has only a basic concept and is able to correctly define market access in terms primary production.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering which does not correlate.
1.3b	1	Possible answers- If market is not accessible to farmers, there will be great loss of income, therefore planning in advance before planting or rearing animals is crucial for farmers as they need to ensure that they acquire the correct farm input and services and the capability to deliver to the consumers or the buyers. Sustainable access to markets is required to guarantee smallholders an increase in income and to lift them out of poverty.				The learner has only a basic concept and is able to explain the effect of market access to the selected primary product.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering which does not correlate.
1.4	1	PICTA Free Trade Agreement				The learner has only a basic concept and is able to identify that PICTA was the International trade agreement that was intended to reduce tariffs of members to zero.	The learner did not understand what has been asked
1.5	1	Pacific Island Farmers Organisation Kadavu Kava Growers Natures Way VCMB Tanna Coffee Association				The learner has only a basic concept and is able to identify the grower organisation in their locality or in the Pacific.	The learner did not understand what has been asked

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1.6	3	If the marketing organisation do not fulfil the requirements from exporting countries it will affect the export of the selected primary product.e.g. in Fiji few years back, NZ banned the export of Papaya due to non-compliance from the marketing organisation and this affects the farmers/producers. This resulted in glut in the local market, prices were very low and loss of income by farmers.		The learner has several ideas on how the market organisation affect the export of the selected primary product and its effect on the farmers, consumers. Evident that the learner has mastered the complexity of the subject by being able to link all the parts of answers.	The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how the market organisation affect the export of the selected primary product and its effect on the farmers, consumers but are all disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept and is able to explain how the market organisation affect the export of the selected primary product	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
1.7	1	A government strategy that emphasizes replacement of some agricultural imports to encourage local production for local consumption, rather than producing for export markets is known as: import competition				The learner has only a basic concept on the definition of competition from imports.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.

2.1a	1	<p>Weeding - Growth Feeding in animals eg. Poultry – broiler birds are given the starter which has high percentage of protein Growth stage – practices involved in this stage such pruning, de-worming etc. Harvest – process involve in harvesting and post-harvest</p>				The learner has only a basic concept on the management practice and the phase of production.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.1b	2	<p>Weeding – establishment & Growth Removal of unwanted plant that competes with the selected primary product against water, food and sunlight.</p> <p>Feeding in animals eg. Poultry – broiler birds are given the starter which has high percentage of protein. This is crucial in order for the birds to grow faster and have a high FCR thus have a higher return.</p> <p>If poultry are not given the right feed during the establishment stage, this will affect the growth therefore at the time to sell the birds are still small with low FCR therefore farmer will be at a loss which will have a lot of rippling effects.</p>			The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how the key feature of the management practice in 2.1a contributes to maintaining sustainable production, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept on key feature of the management practice in 2.1a that contributes to maintaining sustainable production.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.1c	3	<p>Answers will depend on the choice of management. e.g from the list above</p> <p>weeding – time and method of weeding is crucial as it competes against water, food and sunlight . weeding is carried out during the establishment and growth stage as this is the crucial time for the crop to establish and grow as they need food, water and sunshine in order to maintain good growth. There are various methods that can be implemented such as mulching, this suppresses the growth of weed and at the same time it conserve water for the plant.</p> <p>Feeding of poultry birds – Day old chick are fed with high protein content feed in order to promote growth so that the bird can have a high FCR.</p>		The learner has several ideas on the management practices identified and how it contributes to maintaining quality production. Examples are given. There's evidence that the learner has mastered the complexity of the subject by being able to link all the parts of answers	The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of management practices identified and how it contributes to maintaining quality production., however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept on the key management practices	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.2	1	<p>Taro/Taro beetle</p> <p>Etc.</p>				The learner has only a basic concept of information in relation to local	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple

						primary product and the invasive species that affects its production	means of answering it.
2.3	1	Genetic engineering				The learner has only a basic concept of information on the subjects in order to fill in the blanks with the correct word.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.4	1	Organic Farming – growing crops and rearing livestock in natural conditions which is free from chemicals Available and cheap				The learner has only a basic concept of information in relation to key feature of organic farming	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.5	1	Water/Sea pollution				The learner has only a basic concept of information provided in the picture and is able to identify the type of pollution in the picture	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.6a	1	Farm Animal- Poultry – coccidiosis, Pig – Foot & Mouth disease, Mange, Mastitis, Swine Flue, Coccidiosis, Tuberculosis, Skin burn/rashes Cattle –Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, Mastitis, Tuberculosis,				The learner has only a basic concept of the name of a disease of the farm animal studied	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
2.6b	2	Coccidiosis is a parasitic disease of the intestinal tract of animals caused by coccidian protozoa. The disease spreads from one animal to another by contact with infected faeces or ingestion of infected tissue. Diarrhoea, which may become bloody in severe cases, is the primary symptom.			The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of nature of the disease identified	The learner has only a basic concept of the disease identified and how it can be	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple

		<p>or water.</p> <p>Cattle – Brucellosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacteria called Brucella.</p> <p>Leptospirosis is caused by a bacteria carried by animals and found in soil and water.</p> <p>Swine influenza is an infection caused by any one of several types of swine influenza viruses</p> <p>Foot-and-mouth disease or hoof-and-mouth disease (Aphthae epizooticae) is an infectious and sometimes fatal viral disease that affects cloven-hoofed animals, including domestic and wild bovinds</p> <p>Mange – is a disease that is cause by external parasite.</p>			that needs to be controlled but ideas are disconnected	controlled	means of answering it.
2.7a	2	<p>Soil management is the application of operations, practices, and treatments to protect soil and enhance its performance (such as soil fertility or soil mechanics). It includes soil conservation, soil amendment, and optimal soil health.</p> <p>Soil conservation the correct method of conservation of soil to be carried out in order to maintaining sustainable production An ideal soil should be well drained, have a deep rooting zone, be easily penetrated by air, water, and roots, have a good water-holding capacity, have a balanced nutrient supply, and resist erosion.</p> <p>Soil amendment Fertility- the use of organic manure or the right use of fertilizer helps improve plant growth and h</p> <p>Some of the various amendments include:</p> <p>Lime (makes soil less acidic)</p> <p>Fertilizers for plant nutrients (i.e. manure, peat, or compost)</p> <p>Materials for water retention (i.e. clay, shredded bark, or vermiculite)</p> <p>Gypsum (releases nutrients and improves structure)</p> <p>Clay (allows water to reach the plant root)</p> <p>Soil health Soil health, also referred to as soil quality, is defined as the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans</p> <p>Water management is the control and movement of water resources to minimize damage to life and property and to maximize efficient beneficial use. Good water management of dams and levees reduces the risk of harm due to flooding. Irrigation water management systems make the most efficient use of limited water supplies for agriculture. Drainage management involves water budgeting and analysis of surface and sub-surface drainage</p>			The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the features of the selected management practices in maintaining sustainable production of the selected plant, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept of the features of the selected management practices in maintaining sustainable production of the selected plant	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.

		<p>systems. Sometimes water management involves changing practices, such as groundwater withdrawal rates, or allocation of water to different purposes. water supply- source of water, clean water</p> <p>water irrigation- types of irrigation to use that suitable for the plant</p> <p>water runoff- good drainage system in place</p> <p>how it is used to maintain sustainable production</p> <p>Waste management refers to the practice of collecting, transporting, processing or disposing of, managing and monitoring various waste materials. It is important to observe sustainability in this aspect so that every bit of waste can be managed in an efficient manner rather than just dumping it all in landfills.</p>					
2.7b	3	<p>The answer will depend on the chosen crop and the selected practices.</p> <p>Soil management practices- helps conserve soil and avoid soil erosion eg. Mulching, cover crops, use of vetiver grass along the slope etc.</p> <p>Water management practices such as irrigation which make the most efficient use of limited waters supplies, drainage which involves water budgeting and it can also involves changing practices, such as groundwater withdrawal rates, or allocation of water to different purposes</p> <p>Waste management practices – agricultural farms have a lot of wastes and it is observe sustainability in this aspect so that every bit of waste can be managed in an efficient manner rather than just dumping it all in landfills.</p>		<p>The learner has several ideas on the management practices selected out of the two and a thorough explanations on how it influences the selected plant as the learner has mastered the complexity of the subject by being able to link all the parts of the answers.. Examples are given.</p>	<p>The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the management practices selected out of the two, however they are disconnected.</p>	<p>The learner has only a basic concept of the management practices selected out of the two,</p>	<p>The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.</p>
2.8	4	<p>Advantages Improves soil conditions Crop rotation can make a big difference in soil structure over time. By utilizing different crops, especially those with tap or fibrous roots, it can enhance the chemical, biological and physical structure of the soil. This improves the water holding capacity of the soil, as well as organic matter and nutrients. E. after planting pumpkin, then plant eggplant, lettuce and lastly bean which gives nutrients back to the soil.</p> <p>Reduces soil erosion and water runoff Rotating crops can help bring down erosion by improving soil tilth and</p>	<p>The learner is able to create new ideas based on mastery of the subject. Has several ideas which are connected to each other on the advantages</p>	<p>The learner has several ideas on the advantages and disadvantages of crop rotations that are also related to one another. Examples are given.</p>	<p>The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the advantages and disadvantages of crop rotations, however they are disconnected.</p>	<p>The learner has only a basic concept of the advantages and disadvantages of crop rotations</p>	<p>The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.</p>

	<p>microbial communities. This creates a more stable soil structure that cuts down on surface runoff.</p> <p>Reduces pests and weeds Insects, weeds and pests can't survive long without their host. By playing musical chairs with your crops, and creating a healthier soil structure in doing so, those pests don't stand a chance.</p> <p>Provides Diversification Certain crops require less work and machinery than others. This means you can distribute the workload throughout the year. It also gives a greater variety to the goods you can sell so you don't have to "put all your eggs in one basket" so to speak.</p> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <p>Requires more equipment Unfortunately, not all seeds can be planted with the same equipment. Same goes for harvesting as well. Because you are working with different crops, you need the equipment to go along with each one.</p> <p>May require more skill / knowledge Working with more than one crop requires you to know more. For each crop, you have to know how to plant it, how to cultivate, how to harvest, what part to harvest, when to harvest and more. The list goes on and on. The more crops you use, the more you need to know how to grow those crops as well.</p> <p>May give lower profit at times Some crops bring in a higher dollar amount than others. With crop rotation, some years you just have to plant it in another crop instead of the high yielding one. This may lead to lower financial returns at times.</p> <p>Recommendation To practice intercropping whilst doing crop rotation and ensure that plants from the same family are not rotated as they will have the same pests and diseases. Cost-effective way –large monocropping system can be used with the advances in tools and machinery, a single farmer could feed more</p>	<p>and disadvantages of crop rotations. The learner is able to reach conclusions based on these. Give examples from society supported by reasons. Connects lessons learnt to their own society and the world around.</p>				
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3.1a	1	Breed selection				The learner has only a basic concept of the management practice that occurs at the beginning of animal production process.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.1b	1	Supplementary feeding				The learner has only a basic concept of the management practice that is carried out throughout the management period	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.1c	1	Supplementary feeding is given to cattle to increase pasture grazing or to do with the growth of animal through out the production period whereas mating is done during breeding				The learner has only a basic concept of the differences between supplementary feeding and mating.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.1d	3	Supplementary feeding is the additional feed which is given to cattle to increase energy and protein level. This also increases the level of pasture grazing by the cattle which contributes to the increase production of meat. Supplementary feeding is often used in grazing systems to help meet production requirements. This may be a regular part of the production cycle to help match feed demand to feed supply or reserved for times of drought. The extent to which supplementary feeding is used depends on the business objective and seasonal conditions.		The learner has several ideas on the management practice in question 3.1b that contributes more to the increase production of the chosen animal. Ideas are also related to one another. Examples are given.	The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the management practice in question 3.1b that contributes more to the increase production of the chosen animal, however, they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept of the management practice in question 3.1b that contributes more to the increase production of the chosen animal,	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.

3.2	3	<p>timing of slaughtering of animals is crucial as it determines the quality of the meat.</p> <p>The optimum amount of rest required by meat animals before they are slaughtered depends on the climate, the distance they have travelled, their method of transport and their general health. In some countries, where animals are auctioned at stock yards before they are taken to an abattoir, the rest periods are sometimes inadequate. This creates a commercial problem that is difficult to evaluate. On one hand, animals lose weight during transport and in holding pens, and it is undesirable to use pens and labour to prolong a rest period that confers no immediately obvious commercial advantage. On the other hand, stressed or weary animals sometimes produce meat with an unacceptable appearance or water holding capacity, and this may create economic losses later on. Animals lose about 0.2% per hour of their live weight once feeding has ceased, but this is very variable. For beef cattle, losses in 48 hours of fasting may range from less than 1% to 8%. About half the live weight loss shows up as a loss in carcass weight. However, improvements may be gained by electrolyte therapy, allowing animals free access to drink electrolytes during lairage.</p> <p>In some situations, a rest period of one day for cattle and two or three days for pigs is considered to be optimum. However, such rest periods may be counter productive if the animals fight among themselves. Animals are not fed in the 24 hour period prior to slaughter.</p>		The learner has several ideas on how the timing of slaughtering animals contributes to the production of the chosen animal. Ideas presented are related to one another. Examples are given.	The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how the timing of slaughtering animals contributes to the production of the chosen animal, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept of how the timing of slaughtering animals contributes to the production of the chosen animal,	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.3	2	<p>Issue in Labour availability-</p> <p>Availability of hired labour during each stages of the process will speed up the process, reduce wastage hence contributes to the increase in return</p> <p>uncertainty around hired labour –the unavailability of labour during each stage of production may hinder the process, increase wastage and affects the return.</p>			The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how issue of labour availability influences the production the chosen animal, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept of how issue of labour availability influences the production the chosen animal.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.4	4	Capital refers to assets, money and machineries. A farmer at a large scale farm will need mechanise feeding system so that it can decrease the manual labour, for efficient feeding system, which will bring about increase in weight of animals thus more return. In	The learner is able to create new ideas based on	The learner has several ideas on the influence of capital on supplementary	The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the influence of	The learner has only a basic concept on the influence of capital	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too

		<p>addition the farmer can advance in to making their own supplementary feed with the purchase of simple machines so to avoid purchase of supplementary feed. At the same the farmer is able to sell feed to other farmers as well.</p> <p>Recommendation: Farmer or the producer to purchase own machine whereby can make own supplementary feed and also sell to other farmers and generate additional income. This is how the farmer will maximise return to capital invested.</p>	<p>mastery of the subject. Has several ideas which are connected to each other on how the amount of capital that a farmer has influences supplementary feeding and ways to maximise return to capital invested.</p> <p>The learner is able to reach conclusions based on these. Give examples from society supported by reasons. Connects lessons learnt to their own society and the world around.</p>	<p>feeding and ways to maximise return to capital invested . Ideas presented are related to one another. Examples are given.</p>	<p>capital on supplementary feeding and ways to maximise return to capital invested ., however they are disconnected.</p>	<p>on supplementary feeding and ways to maximise return to capital invested</p>	<p>much simple means of answering it.</p>
3.5a	1	<p>Factors of production:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land 2. Capital 3. Labour 4. Technology 				<p>The learner has only a basic concept on the factor that influences the schedule of operations in the production of the locally produced plant product</p>	<p>The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.</p>

3.5b	1	Primary products are goods that are available from cultivating raw materials without a manufacturing process. E.g. any fruits and crops				The learner has only a basic concept on the example of primary products	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.5c	3	The effect that a particular land availability issue has on the schedule of operations on the chosen plant product Land Tenure system –With the issuance of the land title, the land will be available to the farmer and will access to provision for loans that will be able to increase and improve food production in order to contribute towards food security by 20150. Availability of arable land for farming – accessible to arable land will increase production.		The learner has several ideas on the effect that a particular land availability issue has on the schedule of operations on the chosen plant product Ideas presented are related to one another. Examples are given.	The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the effect that a particular land availability issue has on the schedule of operations on the chosen plant product, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept on the effect that a particular land availability issue has on the schedule of operations on the chosen plant product	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.6a	1	Secondary products are products that result from plants after the primary products are harvested. Eg. Oil, flour from wheat				The learner has only a basic concept on secondary products that derives from the plant product studied.	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.
3.6b	2	advantage of the increasing international market opportunities to a Pacific agricultural producer are: exposure to foreign investment and improving its reputation			The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of the advantage of the increasing international market opportunities to a Pacific Agricultural producer, however they are disconnected.	The learner has only a basic concept on the advantage of the increasing international market opportunities to a Pacific Agricultural producer,	The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.

3.7	2	<p>Market demand</p> <p>When there's an increase in market demand due to festive season, Christmas, school holidays, Easter etc. there's a shift in the harvesting time. For eg. Crops can be either harvested earlier within 6 to 7 weeks or later on after 8 weeks to 10 weeks depending on the type of crops.</p>			<p>The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how market demand influences the time of harvesting, however they are disconnected.</p>	<p>The learner has only a basic concept on how market demand influences the time of harvesting</p>	<p>The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.</p>
3.8	4	<p>Land preparation – types of farm equipment used should be applicable to the type of soil, topography, size of the farm to avoid soil erosion and over tillage. Can be either mechanised for large commercial farms on a flat land or the use of traditional planting where zero tillage is used especially in undulating land. E.g. Taro planted is covered by grass as mulch and for weed control.</p> <p>Weed control – identification of weeds, the type of control - chemical - its effect on the environment, the amount and time to be used; natural , other practices Advantages and disadvantages of using chemicals and traditional method of weed control</p> <p>Recommendation for increase in yield. Use of hybrid varieties Mechanisation during land preparation Disease resistant varieties</p>	<p>The learner is able to create new ideas based on mastery of the subject. Has several ideas which are connected to each other on how land preparation and weed control influences the yield of the selected plant product and recommended ways of improving the yield. The learner is able to reach conclusions based on these or make predicts. Give examples from society supported by reasons. Connects lessons learnt to their own</p>	<p>The learner has several ideas on how land preparation and weed control influences the yield and also related to one another. Examples are given.</p>	<p>The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how land preparation and weed control influences the yield however they are disconnected.</p>	<p>The learner has only a basic concept on how land preparation and weed control influences the yield</p>	<p>The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.</p>

			society and the world around.				
3.9	4	<p>There are different classification of labours on the farm and they are hired, casual, family and or permanent labour. They carry out important operations on a farm and during harvesting there is a need for more – labour so that crop are harvested at the right time to avoid wastage.</p> <p>post-harvest – handling and packaging and transportation is crucial therefore labour availability to carry out the different tasks.</p> <p>Recommendation the more the temporary or hired labours the faster the harvesting and post harvesting process. Family labour, skilled permanent labour who can operate the mechanised harvester can be used instead to minimise its impact on production. Sufficient labour is needed during post-harvest as it involves handling, packaging and transportation.</p>	<p>The learner is able to create new ideas based on mastery of the subject. Has several ideas which are connected to each other on how labour availability influences harvesting and post-harvest process and ways of minimising its impact on production. The learner is able to reach conclusions based on these or make predicts. Give examples from society supported by reasons. Connects lessons learnt to their own society and the world around.</p>	<p>The learner has several ideas on how labour availability influences the harvesting and post-harvest process and also related to one another. Examples are given.</p>	<p>The learner focuses on several relevant aspects of how labour availability influences the harvesting and post-harvest process however they are disconnected.</p>	<p>The learner has only a basic concept on how how labour availability influences the harvesting and post-harvest process</p>	<p>The learner did not understand what has been asked and too much simple means of answering it.</p>