



**EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND
ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME**



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Scoring Rubric 2019

**South Pacific
Form
Seven
Certificate**

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Scoring Rubrics

| Item | SLO | Skill level | Evidence | Level 1 (Unistructural) | Level 2 (Multistructural) | Level 3 (Relational) | Level 4 (Extended Abstract) |
|------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1.1a | Agr1.1.1.5 | 1 | Shelf life is the length of time that a commodity may be stored without becoming unfit for use | One correct idea | | | |
| 1.1b | Agr1.2.3.10 | 3 | Marketing organization will determine the market price therefore it will affect the small growers as they control the market. Farmers will have to conform to their criteria in order to compete in that market. Conform to the standard / quality of goods. Trade agreement with other countries | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected No linking | Two or more correct ideas which are linked or related | |
| 1.1c | Agr1.2.2.11 | 2 | ability to integrate complex internal control systems into traditional farming system establishment of quality standards to meet the export requirements empowerment of farmers High quality exports e.g cocoa in Vanuatu which can be a lead sector in broadly based economic growth | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |
| 1.2 | Agr1.1.1.6 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By road - By sea / river - By Air | One correct idea | | | |
| 1.3a | Agr1.1.3.7 | 3 | <p>Marketing channels are the ways that goods and services are made available for use by the consumers. All goods go through channels of distribution, and your marketing will depend on the way your goods are distributed.</p> <p>a) Rural Primary Markets: In rural markets, trade is characterised by direct sales of small quantities of produce by producers to village traders and by sales by retailers to rural consumers therefore less production</p> <p>b) Wholesale Markets: Terminal wholesale and semi-wholesale markets are located within or near major cities or towns. These markets may be supplied by purchasing or assembly centres in the rural areas or directly from farms, either by traders or by large farmers. Transactions are predominantly handled by traders although many wholesale markets incorporate “farmers’ markets” where farmers can sell directly to retailers. Some markets also allow traders to sell to retailers “off the back of the truck”. There will be increase in production.</p> <p>c) Retail Markets: These are markets directly serving consumers and are found in main urban areas, such as provincial, town and city centres. Although primarily retail, they may have some semi-wholesale functions, particularly if they allow farmers to trade. In that case, they are often called farmers’ markets. It creates farmers’ markets for the sale of specialised produce, such as</p> | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected | Two or more correct ideas which are linked or related | |

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| | | | <p>organically-grown fruits and vegetables. This will require continuous production.</p> <p>d) Land size</p> <p>e) Diversification of crops</p> <p>f) Demand and supply</p> | | | | |
| 1.3b | Agr1.1.2.9 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A- Free marketing – local market - B -Controlled marketing – export market - - farm planning – continuous supply to meet consumer demand to meet their demand throughout the year. - Also international marketing to be accepted. | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |
| 1.3c | Agr1.1.1.7 | 1 | <p>On-farm sales - , where collectors purchase the produce (usually under contracts between the producers and distributors) and arrange transport to wholesale outlets, packing houses or supermarkets.</p> <p>One other marketing channel (of the three listed in 1.3a) is listed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Middle men | | | | |
| 1.3d | Agr1.2.1.6 | 1 | <p>Have a quarantine certificate</p> <p>Followed the requirements of the importing countries</p> | One correct idea | | | |
| 1.4 | Agr1.1.1.1 | 1 | <p>Seasonality refers to crops that grows according to the season and it can be either grown annually or twice a year. This also have an impact on the market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time | One correct idea | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2.1a | Agr2.1.1.1 | 1 | <p>Farm Management Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contour farming • Soil conservation – soil erosion management • Drainage • Cover crops | One correct idea | | | |
| 2.1b | Agr2.1.1.2 | 1 | <p>Sustainable Production is the creation of goods and services using processes and systems that are:</p> <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 working people | One correct idea | | | |

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| 2.2 | Agr2.2.1.1 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying the growing global demand for commodities arising from developing economies and world population growth Availability and price of land for expansion New government mandates and regulations Stability, development and fluctuations in global financial markets Impact of global trade policies on food security and the supply and demand for commodities Development and use of bio-based fuels Increase cost of production Natural disasters Climate change mono cropping – lost of soil fertility pest and diseases | One correct idea | | | |
| 2.3 | Agr2.3.1.1 | 1 | Rhinoceros Beetle | One correct idea | | | |
| 2.4a | Agr2.1.1.3 | 1 | Recycle, reuse, Mulching Compost Regular cleaning of stables | One correct idea | | | |
| 2.4b | Agr2.1.2.5 | 2 | Agricultural wastes are recognized as having “hidden” economic value. The uses of agricultural residue include direct burning as a fuel for domestic and industrial cooking/heating and production of biogas and biomass for power generation. In addition to its use in raw forms as fuel, agricultural wastes are a form of renewable biomass and can be processed into other solid forms(for e.g. briquettes, charcoal, pellets) or into liquid fuel through pyrolysis or gaseous fuel through gasification or biogas. Different technologies for handling this type of waste, such as composting, animal fodder, briquetting, biogas, construction materials, and silicon carbide Mulching Compost Regular cleaning of stables | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |
| 2.4c | Agr2.1.4.4 | 4 | Benefits of waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeps the environment clean and fresh Saves the earth and conserves energy Reduces environmental pollution Creates employment The principles of waste management (reduction, reuse, recycling) should be followed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock and ordering should be managed to avoid over-ordering and to ensure that materials are used before their expiry date. | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | More than three correct ideas which are related, linked and are interconnected |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage use of raw materials on a first-in first-used basis to avoid spoilage. • Food products suitable for human consumption should be donated (e.g. packaging is unmarketable) to charity organisations. • Food that is unsuitable for human consumption may be suitable for stock feed or composting. • Returnable, recyclable or reusable packaging should be purchased (e.g. use plastic crates for fruit and vegetable deliveries). • Lightweight product packaging should be used to reduce material consumption, increase the number of items packaged into secondary packaging (e.g. boxes used to transport products), and/or use recyclable and ethylene scavenging plastics. • Damaged timber pallets should be repaired. Return pallets and boxes to product suppliers for reuse or send to recycling. • Dry methods such as vibration or air jets should be used to clean raw fruit and vegetables. Dry peeling methods reduce the effluent volume (by up to 35%) and pollutant concentration (organic load reduced by up to 25%). • The use of caustic or other cleaning chemicals and wash water should be minimized. caustic return storage system should be installed to enable recycling of the caustic wash and final rinse. • Process wastewaters should be separated and recirculated. • Counter current systems should be used where washing is necessary. • Steam should be used instead of hot water to reduce the quantity of wastewater going for treatment. • The use of water for cleaning floors and machines should be minimized. • Remove solid wastes without the use of water. • Reuse concentrated wastewaters and solid wastes for production of by-products • Covert process by-products (e.g. seeds, kernels, skins and peel) to value added products such as oils, antioxidants etc. | | | | |
| 2.5 | Agr2.2.2.2 | 2 | <p>Strategies for the control of fruit flies include</p> <p>physical control-The most common method is to bag or wrap fruit before the fruits reach a stage of maturity at which they are susceptible to infestation.</p> <p>cultural control -Production during periods of relatively low fruit fly activity, growing less susceptible varieties, sound crop sanitation, early harvesting,</p> <p>biological control – <u>use of parasitoids</u> such as <i>F. arisanus</i>, <i>D. longicaudata</i>, <i>Aceratoneuromyiaindica</i>, <i>Tetrastichusgiffardianus</i> and <i>Psytalia concolor</i> were introduced into Fiji.</p> | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |

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| | | | behavioural control - Use of colours, shapes and odours, use of Bactro MAT bait, protein bait sprays, genetic control -Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) – too expensive for the Pacific chemical control – use of insecticides sprays – not recommended in the Pacific and Integrated Pest Management IPM - combination of Physical, cultural and Biological control | | | | |
| 2.6 | Agr2.2.3.2 | 3 | Crop rotations ensured the capability of long term production of crops by growing different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons. With rotation, a crop that leaches the soil of one kind of nutrients is followed during the next growing season by a dissimilar crop that returns that nutrient to the soil.. For e.g if you plant taro this season, once you harvest you will need to plant leguminous plants so that it adds nutrients back in the soil. In addition, crop rotation mitigates the build up of pathogens and pests that often occur when one species is continuously cropped. Moreover it helps reduce soil erosion, improve soil structure and increases soil fertility and crop yield. | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected No linking | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | |
| 2.7 | Agr2.2.2.8 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces high quality seeds which will thus increase yield • Prevents the spread of weed species via seeds • Protects seeds from pests and diseases | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |
| 2.8 | Agr2.3.3.4 | 3 | Advantages of Genetic Engineering Better Harvests Longer Shelf Life. Boosts Nutrition Most Desirable Traits Guaranteed. Eliminate Diseases Disadvantages of Genetic Engineering Development of New Issues Reduce Diversity Playing God. Lack of skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tolerable - Resistant to pest and diseases - Not cheap 1. Effects Are Unknown | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected No linking | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | |
| 2.9 | Agr2.1.1.4 | 1 | Plant tissue culture | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.1a | Agr3.2.1.1 | 1 | In the morning when the animals have had enough rest. | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.1b | Agr3.1.2.4 | 2 | Breed selection can be a source of debate. Some breeds have characteristics better suited for certain feed conditions or | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |

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| | | | particular environments than have others: no one breed is the best for all environments and all markets. Economical – returns are of high quality | | | | |
| 3.1c | Agr3.2.3.9 | 3 | There's an increase in the demand for protein in the market hence the increase in demand for Poultry due to taste, affordability, accessibility which in turns increase in the demand for poultry feed. Companies are coming up with improved feed which will add value to the meat. The banned of the use of antibiotics will result in more research on more improved ingredients for feeds Natural ingredients - use of organic materials like seaweed High FCR | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected No linking | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | |
| 3.1d | Agr3.2.4.8 | 4 | Increasing profitability involves determining which areas of a financial strategy are working and which ones need improvement. Understanding the key factors determining profitability assists managers in developing an effective profitability strategy for their company. Evaluation – Use of recommended breeds High tolerance to adverse climatic conditions High sunlight Correlation between good high prolific breeds and increase productivity thus increase income and more profitability Recommendations - Research further on improved breeds, pasture, supplementary feeds, hygiene, water, latest technology | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | More than three correct ideas which are related, linked and are interconnected |
| 3.2a | Agr3.1.1.3 | 1 | Supplementary feeding Zero grazing Waste management - – feed the young - intensive | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.2b | Agr3.1.2.13 | 2 | 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 Waste Management - Explanation for intensive system | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |
| 3.3 | Agr3.1.2.1 | 2 | Draw a map indicating the farm's topography, boundaries as well as soil and water resources. This is essential information needed in the planning process when selecting a site for the vegetable farm. | One correct idea | Two or more correct ideas | | |

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| | | | <p>Pay attention to the following when production sites are selected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil types, soil depth and fertility • Drainage of the soil • Availability of water • the natural vegetation • Access to the area | | | | |
| 3.4a | Agr3.1.1.5 | 1 | Sorting and grading | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.4b | Agr3.1.3.7 | 3 | <p>One of the most important processes in packaging and marketing of fruit and vegetables is sorting [34] and grading. Sorting is the removal of rotten, damaged, or diseased fruits from the healthy and clean ones. The damaged or diseased fruits can produce ethylene in substantial amounts which can affect the adjacent fruits [35]. Grading is also the process of categorising fruits and vegetables on the basis of colour, size, stage of maturity, or degree of ripening. The two processes are vital in maintaining postharvest shelf life and quality of harvested tomatoes. Sorting limits the spread of infectious microorganisms from bad fruits to other healthy fruits during postharvest handling of fruits and vegetables. Grading also helps handlers to categorise fruits and vegetables in a given common parameter which enables easy handling. For instance, grading on the basis of colour or maturity stage will help eliminate overripe fruits which will easily produce ethylene to hasten the ripening process in the whole batch. Commercial tomato producers normally use sophisticated systems that require precise sorting and grading standards for their produce. Small-scale producers and retailers in developing countries in contrast may not use written down grading and sorting standards; however, the produce must still be sorted and sized to some degree before selling or processing it.</p> <p>– also will depend on the type of crops especially if short term crops – then all four management practices will apply and it is correct. E.g vegetable or cash crops.</p> | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | |
| 3.5a | Agr3.1.1.3 | 1 | Water irrigation | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.5b | agr3.1.3.3 | 3 | <p>Weed control – crucial as they compete against crop for nutrients, sunlight and water. They also occupy a lot of space.</p> <p>Fertilizer application – organic or inorganic fertilizers add nutrients to the soil to boost plant growth which will ensure increase in yield.</p> | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected No linking | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | |

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| 3.5c | Agr3.1.4.2 | 4 | <p>Pest & Disease control – proper hygiene is crucial when planting to prevent it from pest and disease infestation. Proper land preparation, use of certified and improved seeds or planting materials.</p> <p>-follow the husbandry practices Disease free planting material Control at the right time Use of IPM to be done before it reaches EIL- thus not harming the crops.</p> | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | More than three correct ideas which are related, linked and are interconnected |
| 3.5d | Agr3.2.1.1 | 1 | <p>Factors that influences marketing – change in income, change in taste and preferences,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology - Packaging - transportation | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.6 | Agr3.2.1.3 | 1 | <p>Market demand is the sum of the individual demand for a product from buyers in the market. Definition: Market demand describes the demand for a given product and who wants to purchase it. This is determined by how willing consumers are to spend a certain price on a particular good or service. As market demand increases, so does price. When the demand decreases, price will go down as well. Market demand is the total of what everyone within a specific industry desires and can help guide merchants when building an ecommerce site.</p> | One correct idea | | | |
| 3.7 | Agr 3.1.4.7 | 4 | <p>marketing is a general term used to describe the activities that lead to the sale of your product. It is the process of planning and executing pricing, promotion and distribution programs to satisfy customer needs. It involves collecting information, analyzing alternative market outlets, developing different product forms, pricing products to compete in the marketplace, defining the scope of the proposed market area and meeting consumers' needs. So marketing is more than just selling a product or service. It is an essential part of your business. Without a good marketing program, even the best businesses fail.</p> | One correct idea | Two correct ideas but not connected | Two or more correct ideas which are inked or related | More than three correct ideas which are related, linked and are interconnected |