AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE YEAR 11-2021

- 1. Schools run different agricultural enterprises. Identify current horticulture enterprise.
- A. fruits and vegetables
- B. honey and pigs
- C. cattle and sheep
- D. fish and prawns
- 2. Possible solution to overcome the pest and diseases on any farm is through
- A. integrated pest and disease management
- B. chemical control
- C. fencing the farming area
- D. avoid livestock on farms
- 3. The predication of the outcome of the experiment is
- A. Aim
- B. Result
- C. Hypothesis
- D. conclusion
- 4. Fences are most commonly made using lightweight steel wire are called
- A. chain link
- B. wooden fence
- C. goat mesh wires
- D. electric fence
- 5. A small, usually enclosed field for pasture or exercising animals are known as
- A. paddock
- B. Loading ramp
- C. stock yard
- D. farm house

(a) Discuss **one** challenge faced by crop enterprise in schools.

- (2 marks)
- (b) Identify **one** solution to control for zoonosis diseases in livestock enterprise.
- (1 mark)

(c) List **one** example of a field trial that is carried out in schools.

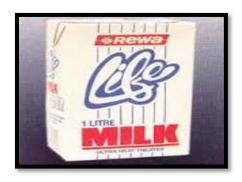
(1 mark)

(d) Explain how adding value enhances the nutritive value of food.

(2 marks)

- (e) **Identify** the methods of value adding shown in the diagrams below.
- (2 marks)

i) ii)





- (f) **Determine** how Biosecurity Authority of Fiji controls pest and diseases.
- (2 marks)

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1. Produce are stored where it is kept between 10 and -10 C is called
A. cold storage B. hermetic storage C. dry storage D. shade house
2. Which method prevents rot in timber when maintaining farm buildings?
A. replacing B. painting C. clearing D. mending
3. Results when the farm business borrows money and creats an obligation to repay debt is
A. personal risk B. production risk C. financial risk D. human risk
4. Document that lists what steps must be taken in order to achieve a specific goal is known as
A. Action plan B. monitoring progress C. assessment of farm resources D. setting goals
5. A hard glassy looking, transparent mineral which varies from white and grey to smoky is
A. Mica B. Olivine C. Calcite D. Quartz

(a) Compare the **purpose** of a residential fence and a farm fence.

(2 marks)

(b) List the **two** common types of fences used on Fiji farms.

(2 marks)

(c) Briefly explain why it is environmentally friendly practice to keep livestocks out of creeks, streams, rivers and dams. (2 marks)

(d) State one advantage of clearing farm fence.

(1 mark)

(e) The following diagrams shows functions of farm buildings. Identify the type of farm buildings shown below. (2 marks)

i)









(Source: year 11 text book)

(f) List **one** of the factors to consider when constructing farm buildings.

(1 mark)

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- 1. Indicates the basic colour of soil when measured using Munsell Colour System is
 - A. Hue
 - B. Chroma
 - C. Value
 - D. Matrix
- 2. Before conducting a field trial, the farmer predicts the outcome of an experiment in the
 - A. aim
 - B. budget
 - C. abstract
 - D. hypothesis
- 3. The raw products produced on farms usually have a limited shelf life due to
 - A. price fluctuation
 - B. microbial spoilage
 - C. changing consumer taste
 - D. value adding methods used
- 4. Which of the following is an exotic animal species which has adapted well to living in Fiji?
 - A. Tilapia
 - B. Wrasse
 - C. Fijian Emperor Butterfly
 - D. Orange Spotted Therapon
- 5. A farmer may address the problem of waterlogged soil on his farm by
 - A. installing irrigation facilities
 - B. forming soil into furrows and ridges
 - C. mulching the soil surface with leaves
 - D. applying artificial fertilizing materials.

(a) Assume the main purpose of agriculture in Fiji in relation to Agribusiness.	(1 mark)
(b) Explain why it is important to plan before carrying out enterprise.	(2 marks)
(c) What role does farm planning plays regarding the conservation of natural resources	s?
	(2 marks)
(d) Explain how decision making will help a farm business grow.	(2 marks)
(e) American Iguanas on Qamea Island continue to feed on small fish and leaves of cas plants. Use three decision making steps to assist a farmer from the affected area who g cassava for export, decide on how the farmer will address this issue.	

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE YEAR 11-2021

- 1. Value adding is suitable for local crops which are
 - A. expensive to preserve
 - B. cheap in the off season
 - C. abundant in main season
 - D. imported throughout the year
- 2. Which of the following types of fences would a farmer use to train a bull not to cross a fence line?
 - A. Hedge
 - B. Poultry
 - C. Electric
 - D. Wooden
- 3. Limestone is a type of rock which is composed of only one mineral called
 - A. Mica
 - B. Calcite
 - C. Olivine
 - D. Pyroxine
- 4. Which of the following is an example of an institutional risk associated with farming?
 - A. Accidents
 - B. Rising interest rates
 - C. unfavorable weather
 - D. Rules for waste disposal

5. The diagram below illustrates the layout of a shed in which cattle are milked.



- A. Rotary
- B. Parlour
- C. Parallel
- D. herringbone

- (a) **Differentiate** between soil texture and structure that make up the soil. (2 marks)
- (b) Farmers often say that black soil is best for farming. **Discuss** this statement. (2 marks)
- (c) Briefly **explain** how repeated ploughing can result in formation of hard pan. (2 marks)
- (d) **Discuss** the effects that the burning crop residue has a soil. (2 marks)
- (e) **Differentiate** between Liquid limit (LL) and Plastic Limit (PL) measured to Atterberg limits in relation to soil consistency. (2 marks)

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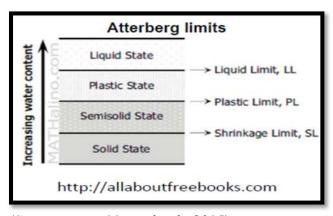
1. If the colour of a soil sample is R 5/10 it has Hue
A. $\frac{1}{2}$
B. 5.
C. 10.
D. red
2. Before beginning the field trial, students took the temperature of the soil by placing a soil
thermometer in a 10 cm deep pilot
A. hole
B. drill
C. profile
D. furrow
3. The amount of heat needed to raise the soil temperature by 1°C is called
A. energy
B. transfer
C. incident
D. capacity
4. When compared to a sandy soil, clay soil will require
A. less tillage
B. less irrigation
C. more fertilizers
D. more amendments
5. The movement of heat in soil is
A. insulation
B. respiration
C. conduction
D. vaporization

a. State one reason why a farmer would stretch a strand of electric wire across the botto goat mesh fence.	om of a (1 mark)
b. Explain one reason why farmers clear fences of vegetation.	(2 marks)
c. Differentiate between boundary and fences.	(2 marks)
d. Discuss one main characteristic of plants used for hedges.	(2 marks)
e. Compare the type and function of a residential fence and a farm fence.	(2 marks)
f. State one advantage of strengthening farm fences.	(1 mark)

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WORKSHEET 6

- 1. Pedogenesis is the science and study of the processes that lead to soil
 - A. depth
 - B. colour
 - C. formation
 - D. temperature
- 2. Below is a diagram of the Atterberg Limits

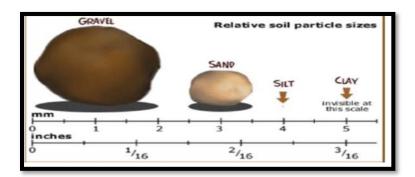


(Sources: year 11 text book, 2015)

Soil scientists use Atterberg Limits, illustrated above, to evaluate and describe soil

- A. colour
- B. texture
- C. structure
- D. consistency
- 3. The calcium carbonate sand found on atolls is composed mainly of fragments of
 - A. quartz grains
 - B. volcanic glass
 - C. different minerals
 - D. coral and shellfish remains
- 4. Which of the following crops will grow best in very shallow soil?
 - A. Maize and palms
 - B. Vegetables and spices
 - C. Carpet grass and ferns
 - D. Pine and mahogany trees

5. The diagram below illustrates four different soil separates, arranged according to size.



(Source: year 11 text book, 2015)

The soil separate indicated by the letter X is

- A. silt
- B. clay
- C. sand
- D. gravel

SHORT ANSWERS:

- a. State one reason why some farmers dislike planning. (1 mark)
- b. State one reason why farmers gather feedback after implementing a decision. (1 mark)
- c. Describe one impact which informed decision making has on farm efficiency. (2 mark)
- d. State one reason why farmers should record the steps they followed when making a decision.

(1 mark)

- e. State one example of a human risk which affects farms. (1 mark)
- f. Explain one reason why it is important for a farm manager to take responsibility for the results of all decisions made on the farm. (2 marks)
- g. Explain one characteristics of a good farm plan. (2 marks)

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- 1. The vast majority of men die poor, not because their intentions were not right, but their plans were not right. Relate this statement to farm planning and identify the **advantages of planning**
 - A. to achieve objectives
 - B. to increase cost
 - C. to reduce income
 - D. to locate a market
- 2. **After analyzing research** on methods which would control the pests invading a farms cabbage crop, a farmer would
 - A. gather feedback
 - B. learn from mistake
 - C. implements the decision made
 - D. takes responsibility for the decision
- 3. When compared to a sandy soil, a clay soil will require
 - A. less tillage
 - B. less irrigation
 - C. more fertilizer
 - D. more amendments
- 4. Agricultural soils are divided into **textural classes** according to their physical texture. The fine textured soil will
 - A. feels gritty
 - B. feels smooth
 - C. feels sticky
 - D. all of the above
- 5. Which of the following **elements of landscaping** includes landforms, terrain, shape, elevation and bodies of water?
 - A. living
 - B. human
 - C. natural
 - D. abstract

a. Identify one major mineral commonly found in rocks which peel off is sheets during	5
weathering.	(1 mark)
b. State one reason why hard pans form when soil water evaporates.	(2 marks)
c. Identify one way in which soil organisms increase the temperature of soil.	(1 mark)
d. State one reason why smectite clay soil is used in the bottom of fish ponds.	(1 mark)
e. Differentiate between cohesion and adhesion in relation to soil consistence.	(2 marks)
f. State what a soil scientist would use a Cassagrande Liquid Limit Device for?	(1 mark)
g. Name the type of soil that is described as being smooth to the touch?	(1 mark)
h. State one reason why soil at the base of a slope is usually more fertile that the soil at	t the top of
a slope.	(1 mark)

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- 1. **Challenges faced by agricultural enterprises** usually have more than one possible solution. To determine the solution most suitable for implementation on a farm, farmers are encouraged to
 - A. conduct field trips.
 - B. conduct field trials.
 - C. conduct agriculture show.
 - D. conduct disease control.
- 2. A field trial has **2 or 3 variables**. A variable is
 - A. any factor that decreases profit
 - B. any factor that adds value
 - C. any factor that varies in amount and types
 - D. any factor that increases price
- 3. The word *Ex situ* describes the process of protecting an endangered species of plant or animal
 - A. outside the natural habitat
 - B. within the farming system
 - C. within other farming ecosystem
 - D. interacting within all the species
- 4. One reason of adding value would be
 - i) Reduce wastage of products
 - ii) Preserves food for future use
 - iii) Some nutrients and fiber are removed or destroyed. Which of the options above are advantages of adding value?
 - A. ii and iii
 - B. i and iii
 - C. i and ii
 - D. all the above

- 5. The three main types of farm buildings are barns, houses and sheds. **Farm buildings** together with land is known as
 - A. crop farm
 - B. green house
 - C. farm house
 - D. farmstead

- (a) Discuss ways to **safeguard** the farming enterprises during a **drought** for any crop and livestock farmers in Fiji. (2 marks)
- (b) State two importance of **conducting fertilizer field trials** on the crop enterprise farms.

(2 marks)

- (c) Explain the advantage of involving **planned and actual columns** when preparing a schedule of work for the field trial. (2 marks)
- (d) The diagram below shows mango glut in Nausori market. Identify any **two methods to preserve** glut products to avoid loss to a farmer. (2 marks)

Mango glut



(Source: year 11 text book, 2016)

- (e) State one reason why Fiji's endemic flora and fauna must be maintained. (1 mark)
- (f) List one example of **endemic fauna** which lives in marine environments. (1 mark)