

Sangam S.K.M College-Nadi

Year 13

Agricultural Science

Worksheet 1

Solution

WEEK 2

Questions:

- 1) State at least one threat of international marketing.
 - number of competitors.
 - intensity of competition

- 2) State two ways of achieving food and nutrition security in Fiji.
 - Increase investments in sustainable agriculture.
 - Greater public and private productive investment in family farming.

- 3) State the role of Biosecurity with reference to safeguarding Fiji.
 - **Biosecurity** is vitally important to Fiji as we are heavily reliant on agriculture and our natural environment. ... All ships and vessels travelling to Fiji need to meet a number of requirements before and upon arrival to ensure Fiji's environment, economy and people are protected from invasive pests and diseases.

- 4) Differentiate between balance of trade and devaluation.
 - **Balance of trade** is the difference between the value of a country's exports and the value of its imports whereas **devaluation** is the reduction in the official value of a currency in relation to other currencies.

- 5) Explain how transportation affects import and export of agricultural products in Fiji.
 - The operation of transportation determines the efficiency of moving products. Different modes of transport offer different quality of service in particular with respect to speed and reliability – in return for different freight charges.

- 6) Explain the term food and nutrition security.
 - Food and nutrition security is when all individuals have reliable access to sufficient quantities of affordable, nutritious food to lead a healthy life.

- 7) Distinguish between **natural foods** and **organic foods**.
 - Natural foods is food which has not been processed much and has not had artificial ingredients added to it whereas organic foods is fresh or processed food produced by organic farming methods.

8) Explain the implication of a Green Economy for poverty reduction.

- The concept of green economy attempts this by promoting a people-centred approach to sustainable development which aims to alleviate poverty and improve the livelihoods of those who are unemployed by creating jobs and encouraging livelihood sustained economic development while safeguarding environmental resources.

9) State **one** way to improve trade facilitation and market access in Fiji.

- Elimination of bribery and other corrupt practices of officials involved in the clearance and release of imported goods.

10) State **one** importance of monitoring in farms.

- It keeps the farm manager up to date and on track.

11) Describe **one** cause of depreciation.

- The cause of depreciation is wear and tear. Any asset will gradually break down over a certain usage period, as parts wear out and need to be replaced.

12) Differentiate between current assets and non-current assets.

- Cash and other assets that are expected to be converted to cash within a year where as non-current asset is a company's long-term investments that are not easily converted to cash or are not expected to become cash within an accounting year.

13) Explain the term **Green Economy**

- The green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

14) Explain how the sector Pollution Prevention and Environmental Clean-up contributes to an eco-friendly environment.

- Pollution prevention, also known as cleaner production, deals with the reduction of pollution and waste. These green careers differ from pollution controls in that they work to prevent pollution from happening, rather than dealing with it after the fact.

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Week 1 – Activity Solution

LESSON 1 PLANT BREEDING

1. Define plant breeding.
 - **Plant breeding**: is the art and science of changing the traits of plants in order to produce desired characteristics.
2. State 2 importance of plant breeding.
 - Food Security - developing varieties with higher productivity and better yield stability.
 - Social Benefits - developing more profitable varieties for poverty alleviation.

LESSON 2 TYPES OF PLANT BREEDING

1. List the four types of plant breeding.
 - Inbreeding
 - Line breeding
 - Out breeding
 - Crossbreeding
2. Differentiate between outbreeding and inbreeding.
 - **Out breeding** is the practice of introducing unrelated genetic material into a breeding line whereas **Inbreeding** is defined as the production of offspring via the mating between close relatives.
3. Explain the term heterosis.
 - Refers to the hybrid plants that has superior qualities.