

REVIEWER IN TLE 7 FOR TERM 1 EXAMINATION

Agriculture, Farm Safety, Crop Production, Waste Management, Post-Harvest, and Livestock

1. **Proper training and guidance during farm operations help workers avoid hazards and reduce accidents.** Farm activities involve equipment, chemicals, animals, and other potential dangers, so workers need appropriate safety knowledge and instructions before performing tasks.
2. **A wet and slippery floor is a physical hazard.** Physical hazards involve unsafe environmental conditions such as slippery surfaces, objects, noise, heat, or other conditions that can cause injury.
3. **Incorrect bending that causes back pain and muscle strain is an ergonomic hazard.** Ergonomic hazards are associated with improper body positions, repetitive movements, excessive physical effort, and poorly designed work practices.
4. **Driving a tractor at high speed and turning sharply illustrates the risk of injury caused by improper use of heavy equipment.** Heavy farm machinery can cause serious accidents when it is operated unsafely or beyond recommended operating practices.
5. **Pesticides should not be sprayed during strong winds because the chemicals may spread hazards.** Wind can carry pesticide droplets away from the target area and expose people, animals, water sources, and nearby property.
6. **Storing pesticides in an unlocked area creates a risk of accidental exposure.** Restricted access helps prevent unintended contact, poisoning, or misuse of hazardous agricultural chemicals.
7. **Cultivation should be done first to reduce weeds and pests before planting vegetables.** Cultivation prepares the soil and can help manage unwanted vegetation before crops are established.
8. **Drip irrigation is the best choice for saving water while delivering water and nutrients directly to plant roots.** It applies water close to the root zone, helping reduce unnecessary water loss compared with methods that wet larger areas.
9. **Fertilizer application improves soil conditions when nutrient deficiency is causing poor plant growth.** Fertilizers supply nutrients needed by plants for healthy development when the soil does not provide enough of them.

10. **Bitter gourd plants that begin crawling along the ground should be provided with a trellis for support.** A trellis supports climbing crops, keeps growing vines off the ground, and helps organize plant growth.
11. **Non-selective herbicides can affect both weeds and crop plants.** Unlike selective herbicides, non-selective herbicides are designed to control a broad range of plants, so careful application is important.
12. **Uncontrolled weed growth can cause lower harvest yields, more pests, and increased production costs.** Weeds compete with crops for resources and may also interfere with crop management and harvesting.
13. **Food crops are primarily raised and harvested for human consumption.** These crops are produced mainly to provide food for people and form an important part of agricultural production.
14. **Feed or forage crops are grown mainly to provide food for livestock.** These crops supply animals with the plant material needed for feeding and livestock production.
15. **Irrigation is the agricultural practice of supplying water to crops to prevent them from drying out.** It is especially important when rainfall is insufficient to meet the water requirements of crops.
16. **Cotton is a fiber crop, not a food crop.** Cotton is cultivated primarily for its fibers, which are processed into textile and other industrial materials.
17. **Planting healthy seeds at the recommended depth of 1.5 to 2 inches helps ensure proper moisture for seed growth.** Correct planting depth supports favorable conditions for germination and early seedling development.
18. **Using pesticides and encouraging organisms that naturally kill pests are both methods of controlling pests.** Pest control may involve chemical approaches as well as biological methods that use beneficial organisms.
19. **Recording the kind, volume, location, and timing of farm waste production applies the production function of the waste management system.** Understanding what waste is generated and where and when it is produced is an important basis for planning its management.
20. **Bringing gathered animal waste to a designated collection point is the collection function of waste management.** Collection involves gathering waste from different areas and bringing it together for subsequent handling.
21. **Moving waste from a collection area to storage or a treatment site illustrates transfer.** Transfer involves transporting waste from one management point to another.

22. **After placing soil at the bottom of a basket-composting container, the student should add layers of rotten produce and soil.** Alternating organic material and soil forms the layers needed to continue the composting process.
23. **For 250 grams of sliced bananas and apples, 125 grams of brown sugar should be added to the fermented foliar fertilizer mixture.** The amount of sugar in the procedure is based on the weight of the prepared fruit material.
24. **Before spraying the fermented foliar fertilizer on flowering plants, mix 1 teaspoon of fermented fruit juice with 100 mL of clean water.** Dilution is part of the application procedure and prevents the fermented concentrate from being applied directly.
25. **The stage of development at harvest is important because it influences the quality of the produce.** Harvesting at an appropriate stage affects characteristics such as quality and the condition of vegetables after harvest.
26. **Proper storage helps reduce deterioration caused by changes in the produce.** Storage conditions influence how quickly harvested vegetables lose quality, so appropriate storage helps preserve their condition.
27. **Precooling should be done first when freshly harvested vegetables are hot and their deterioration needs to be slowed.** Precooling removes field heat and helps slow quality loss before produce is handled, stored, or transported.
28. **Vegetables prepared for transport should be packaged in suitable containers.** Appropriate packaging protects produce from damage and makes handling and loading more manageable during transportation.
29. **Freisian cattle are suitable for raising cattle mainly for high milk production.** The breed is associated with dairy production and is selected when milk yield is the major production objective.
30. **American Yorkshire is the swine breed described as widely distributed around the world and known as a bacon-type pig.** Swine breeds differ in their production characteristics, and the breed in this item is associated with bacon-type production.
31. **Jamnepari is the goat breed identified in the exam as the largest milk producer among goat breeds.** It is presented in the source as a breed suited to dairy production.
32. **Spanish Boer is the goat breed that best match meat production, disease resistance, and adaptation to hot, dry environments.** The item emphasizes the breed's suitability for meat production and its ability to perform under difficult environmental conditions.
33. **Black Angus is the cattle breed identified as a common beef breed that is naturally polled.** Naturally polled cattle do not require horns to be removed because they are bred without them.

34. **Flemish Giant is the rabbit breed known for both fur and meat production and for its very large size.** The breed's distinguishing feature in this item is its exceptionally large body size.
35. **An intensive system of housing is the most efficient, convenient, and economical choice for raising thousands of chickens commercially.** Intensive housing concentrates management and makes large-scale poultry production more systematic.
36. **A slatted or wire floor system allows easier manure collection, better sanitation, and good ventilation.** The floor design allows waste to fall away from the birds and can make cleaning and waste handling easier.
37. **A chick brooder should be provided to newly hatched chicks that are not receiving enough warmth.** Young chicks need an appropriate heat source during the early weeks of life to maintain adequate body temperature.
38. **Pen-barn type housing allows goats to move between their shelter and an outdoor paddock while maintaining access to feed and water.** This type of setup combines protected housing with access to an outdoor area.
39. **Confined housing is the appropriate system when each animal is given its own feeding and watering area.** Individual feeding and watering spaces make it easier to manage animals and monitor their access to feed and water.
40. **Fences around feeding troughs in a confined housing system prevent animals from stepping on grasses.** The barriers help control animal movement around the feeding area and protect the intended use of the feed space.
41. **Manure, eggshells, feathers, and wool are classified as animal by-products.** These materials are produced from animals but are not classified as the main animal products described in the other choices.
42. **Used feed packaging, empty medicine bottles, cardboard boxes, and leftover food from workers are classified as catering waste.** This category covers waste associated with food and service-related activities rather than slaughterhouse or fallen-stock materials.

ICT, Emerging Trends, and Entrepreneurship

43. **Digital Arts and Multimedia is the ICT sector most closely related to creating posters, editing videos, and designing social media content.** This sector focuses on creative digital content, visual communication, and multimedia production.

44. **Ana is the student most likely interested in a career in software development because she is interested in creating mobile applications.** Software development involves designing and creating applications and other software systems.
45. **A Network Technician is the ICT career that best addresses the need to install internet connections, maintain network equipment, and solve connectivity problems.** Network technicians work with communication networks and help keep systems connected and functioning properly.
46. **E-learning is the ICT trend shown when a student attends lessons and submits activities through online platforms.** E-learning uses digital technologies and online platforms to support teaching and learning.
47. **Remote work is the ICT trend represented when employees complete their tasks from home using computers, the internet, and online communication tools.** Remote work allows employees to perform job responsibilities away from the traditional workplace through digital connectivity.
48. **Assistive Technology is illustrated by a screen reader that converts computer text into spoken words for a visually impaired user.** Assistive technologies are tools or systems designed to help people perform tasks and access information more effectively.
49. **Adaptability and willingness to learn is the entrepreneurial quality demonstrated by the student who learns new design software, studies customer feedback, and improves products.** Entrepreneurs need to adjust to changing customer needs and continue learning as technologies and markets change.
50. **Problem-solving and perseverance make Entrepreneur B more likely to succeed.** Entrepreneur B responds to difficulties by identifying causes, seeking solutions, and continuing to improve instead of giving up.
51. **Adaptability and willingness to learn is demonstrated by the student who continually learns new design software, studies customer feedback, and improves the online product.** This quality helps an entrepreneur respond to changing tools, customer expectations, and business conditions.
52. **Problem-solving and perseverance make an entrepreneur more likely to succeed when facing website problems.** The ability to identify a problem, look for solutions, and continue improving the service demonstrates persistence and constructive problem-solving.