Assessor Marking Guide

Programme Name	New Zealand Certificate in Horticul 3	ture (General) Level
Assessment Number	02A2	
Assessment Title	Assessment 2: Written Questions	
Course Number	Course 2	Version 1
Course Title	Horticulture Basics: Garden Maintenance and Composting	Level 3 Credit 4

Internal feedback related to design of assessment tools should be submitted via the online Continuous Improvement Form (eCIF).

Course Assessment Summary

Course	Learning Outcome	Assessment
Course 2: Horticulture	LO 2.2	02A1
Basics: Garden Maintenance and Composting	LO 2.1	02A2

This assessment leads to the following graduate profile and learning outcomes.

NZQA GPO	Learning Outcome	Assessment Standard	Task
GPO1 Apply knowledge of plant and soils science to the identification, selection and growing of plants.	LO2.1 Apply knowledge of basic garden care and maintenance to support plant growth. Contributes 2 GPO credits	Complete short answer questions and/or scenarios to apply knowledge of basic composting and garden care/maintenance for home/community garden. To include: Purpose and benefit of composting to gardener. How composting works (basic) Types of compost systems for home/community garden. Advantages and disadvantage. Identify and explain what plants need to be able to grow Explain care/ maintenance what to do/why at each stage of plant life cycle (e.g., a vegetable/fruit at 4 stages)	All tasks

NZQF Level 3 Descriptors	
Knowledge	Some operational and theoretical knowledge in a field of work or study
Skills	 Select and apply from a range of known solutions to familiar problems. Apply a range of standard processes relevant to the field of work or study
Application	 Limited supervision. Requiring major responsibility for own learning and performance. Adapting own behaviour when interacting with others. Contributing to group performance.

ADMINISTRATION

Assessors are required to provide feedback to students:

- Constructive feedback to the student must be documented within assessment evidence.
 Including where resubmission is required.
- Notes on demonstrated performance and application of skills, knowledge, attributes; future improvement/development planning e.g. task management, study skills; relationship to other programme content and use in career.

Student evidence must be assessed against all specified criteria to meet learning outcomes.

- Any adaption in assessment methods must be documented and attached to the assessment by the assessor (where deemed necessary to be fair and transparent in relation to student's specified needs).
- Assessment Pack Cover should be dated and signed by assessor when the student has received the final result.
- Assessment opportunities must be indicated accurately.
 Where any practical criteria are not achieved, an additional practical sheet must be used for reassessment for all practical outcomes and attached to this assessment pack. Refer to Assessment opportunities policy for additional detail.
- The student must sign the post-assessment agreement after receiving final result.
- It is the Assessors responsibility to ensure all relevant documentation is included in the assessment prior to reporting and filing.
- Samples of assessments will be forwarded to internal and/or external parties for moderation as required.
- This is an open-book assessment. This means you can research your answers to the questions by reading the course materials or searching online, but you cannot ask someone else for the answers.

Where appropriate **sample answers and or exemplars** may be included: Sample answers are a guide only providing an example of the sufficiency of quantitative and qualitative evidence the assessor could expect to see.

Question	Achievement Criteria / Judgement
Which of the statements below describes the process of composting? Select all that apply.	Learner's response must indicate only:
	Decomposition of organic matter mainly by soil micro- organisms
	Worms can help decompose the organic matter
	Composting can be done in a mound or heap, or timber-lined box.
2. Select from the list below the benefits of making compost at home. Select all that apply.	Learner's response <u>must indicate only</u> :
	 It is environmentally friendly It is a good way to dispose of food scraps and crop residues It creates a free beneficial soil amendment.
3. Select two reasons from the list below for adding compost to the garden.	Learner's response must indicate only: Improves soil structure and fertility Improves water-retention
4. Which of the following is a sign that compost is becoming anaerobic (has no air)? (select all that apply)	Learner's response <u>must indicate only</u> : • It gives off a bad smell
5. What actions should you take if your compost starts giving off a bad smell? (select all that apply)	Learner's response <u>must indicate only</u> : Turn the compost Add more "browns"
6. If the answers you selected in the previous question don't work, you'll need to try chuck it out and start again, or you can try a few more things. Select all of the actions you could try to	Learner's response must indicate only: Reduce the size of the compost mound by separating it into two or more bins or mounds. Add worm castings
fix the problem from the list below.	

7. Compost is ready when it becomes:	Learner's response must indicate only:
	 earthy and dark brown and shows no traces of the original materials
8. What are the benefits of using a	Learner's response must indicate only:
compost mound? Select all that apply.	quick and easy to get started
	inexpensive
9. Select all of the benefits from the list below of composting in plastic or metal bins.	Learner's response must indicate only:
	they are tidy
	they are relatively inexpensive
	they are efficient
10. Select all of the benefits of using a compost tumbler / rotating bin for your composting.	Learner's response must indicate only:
	the bin sits off the ground so access is easier
	the rotation provides good aeration, which speeds up the composting process
11. Of the main things plants need to	Learner's response must be only:
grow, which one is responsible for absorbing nutrients through osmosis?	• Water
12. Of the main things plants need to grow, which are responsible for photosynthesis? Select all that apply.	Soil is incorrect
13. Of the main things plants need to grow, which is responsible for cellular respiration?	Air is correct
14. Of the main things plants need to grow, which is responsible for transpirational pull?	Water is correct
15. What is the primary function of nutrients for plant health? Select all that apply.	 a. To support various plant processes b. To help protect the plant from disease by keeping it healthy

16. Which of the following tasks do you need to carry out to help seeds germinate? (select all that apply)	Learner's response must include both: Keep the growing medium moist Keep the seed tray somewhere warm
17. Which of the following tasks do you need to carry while seedlings develop into mature plants? (select all that apply)	Learner's response must include all of: Keep the growing medium moist Transplant when the seedlings outgrow their seed tray Watch them closely for signs of pests or diseases
18. Which of the following tasks do you need to carry out while your plants are fruiting? (select all that apply)	 Learner's response must include all of: Watch them closely for signs of pests or diseases Watch closely for signs of water stress or overwatering Harvest fruit when it's ripe
19. For most crops, once you've picked them, which of the following post-harvest tasks need to be carried out? (select all that apply)	Learner's response must include all of: Cooling Cleaning Sorting, packing and storing Learner's response must not include: Turning compost
20. Which of the following tasks do you need to carry out when fruit trees are dormant? (select all that apply)	 Learner's response <u>must include</u>: Watch them closely for signs of pests or diseases Compost fallen leaves and spoilt fruit Spray them with a Spray Program that includes copper fungicide.
21. The most common shape we prune plum trees into is known as:	Learner's response <u>must include</u> : • A vase
22. Select the two most common	Learner's response <u>must include</u> :

shapes we prune pear trees into:	A central leaderA pyramid
23. If a branch is slightly too large for you to cut it with secateurs which of the following could you use? Select all that apply.	Learner's response <u>must include</u> : • Loppers • A pruning saw
24. Which of the following are signs of overwatering? (select all that apply)	 Learner's response <u>must include both</u>: Both young and old leaves become yellow Water-soaked spots may appear on stems and leaves Learner's response <u>must not include any of</u>: Leaves change from being glossy to dull Plants wilt or stops growing
25. Which of the following are signs of water stress? (select all that apply)	Learner's response must include both: • Leaves change from being glossy to dull • Plants wilt or stops growing Learner's response must not include any of: • Both young and old leaves become yellow • Water-soaked spots may appear on stems and leaves
26. Which of the following activities can help reduce the need for watering? (select all that apply)	 Learner's response must include all of: Applying compost or mulch to the growing soil Watering deeply but infrequently Choosing plants that are drought-tolerant* Learner's response must not include: Adding plenty of sand to your soil