



**L-Università  
ta' Malta**

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATIONS BOARD

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL  
2025 MAIN SESSION**

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|               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| SUBJECT:      | <b>Agribusiness</b>       |
| PAPER NUMBER: | Controlled – Unit 1       |
| DATE:         | 15 <sup>th</sup> May 2023 |
| TIME:         | 10:00 a.m. to 11:35 a.m.  |

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**THIS PAPER SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE INVIGILATOR  
AFTER THE EXAMINATION.**

**Name of candidate** \_\_\_\_\_

**I.D. number** \_\_\_\_\_

**School** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class** \_\_\_\_\_

Answer **ALL** questions in the space provided.

### Scenario

- Melix is an agribusiness enterprise is looking for interns.
- The interns need to be proficient in these topics:
  - the science of crops plants till harvest;
  - crop requirements throughout their growing stages;
  - marketing of agribusiness produce.

### Question 1

**K-2 (4 marks)**

a. Label the different plant cell components in Figure 1 below.

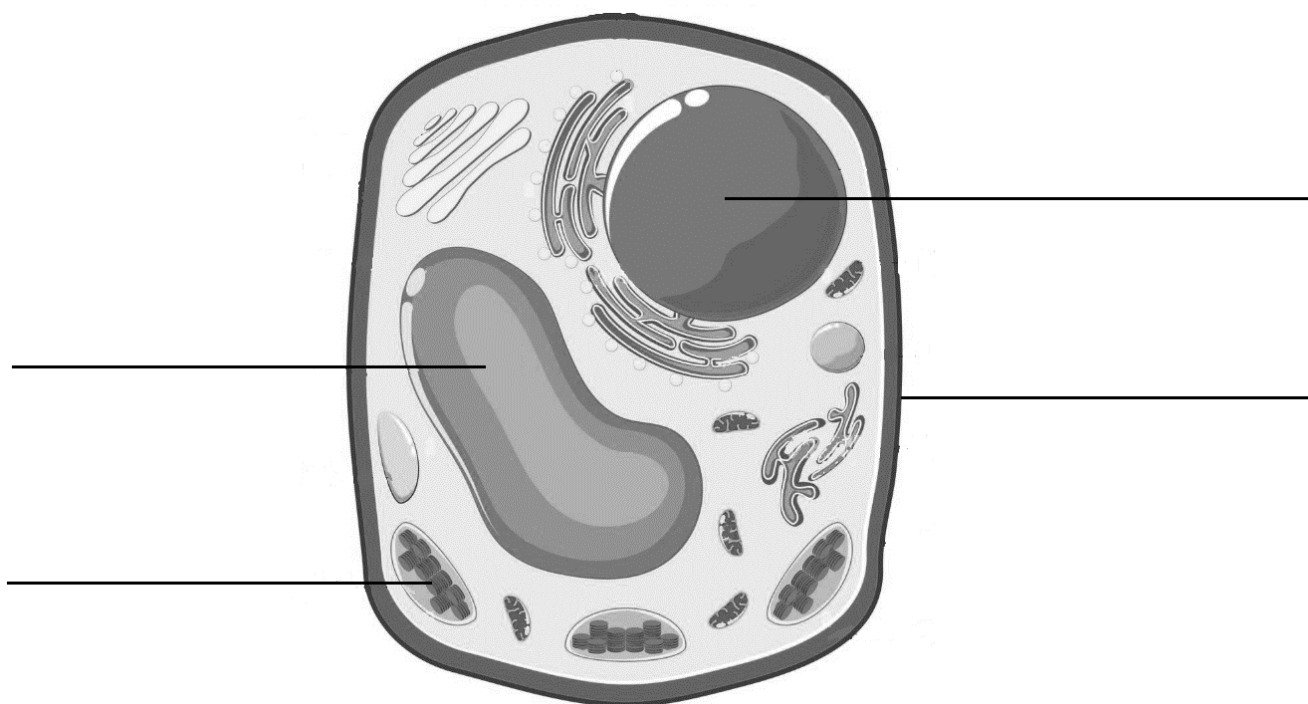


Figure 1: A typical plant cell  
(Source: <https://alamy.com>)

(1)

b. Identify the xylem and phloem in the monocot and dicot stems in Figures 2 and 3.

Dicot Stem:

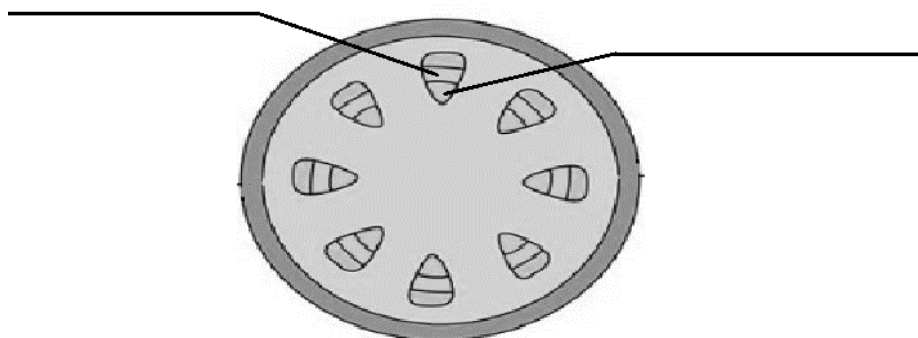


Figure 2: Cross-section for a typical dicot stem  
(Source: [https:// www.thesciencehive.co.uk/xylem-and-phloem-a-level](https://www.thesciencehive.co.uk/xylem-and-phloem-a-level))

(0.5)

Monocot Stem:

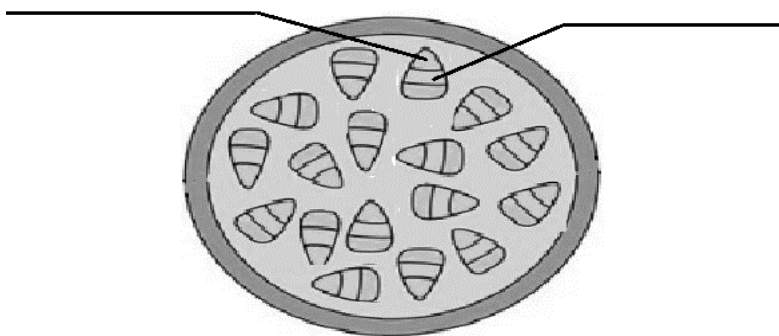


Figure 3: Cross-section for a typical monocot stem  
(Source : [https:// www.thesciencehive.co.uk/xylem-and-phloem-a-level](https://www.thesciencehive.co.uk/xylem-and-phloem-a-level))

(0.5)

c. Describe the function of:

i. Cell Wall: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (0.5)

ii. Mitochondria: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (0.5)

iii. The xylem as a transport system: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (0.5)

iv. The phloem as a transport system: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (0.5)

**Question 2****C-1 (6 marks)**

- a. Classify the leaves in Table 1 below as monocotyledons or dicotyledons by ticking ☒ the correct check-box for each.

Table 1: Typical leaves of monocotyledons and dicotyledons

|     | Leaf                                                                                | Monocotyledon            | Dicotyledon              |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) |    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) |    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) |   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(Source : <https://nph.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/nph.15371>)

(2)

- b. Refer to Figure 4 to explain whether the following cross-section images belong to a monocotyledon or a dicotyledon. Your answer should include direct reference to vascular bundles.

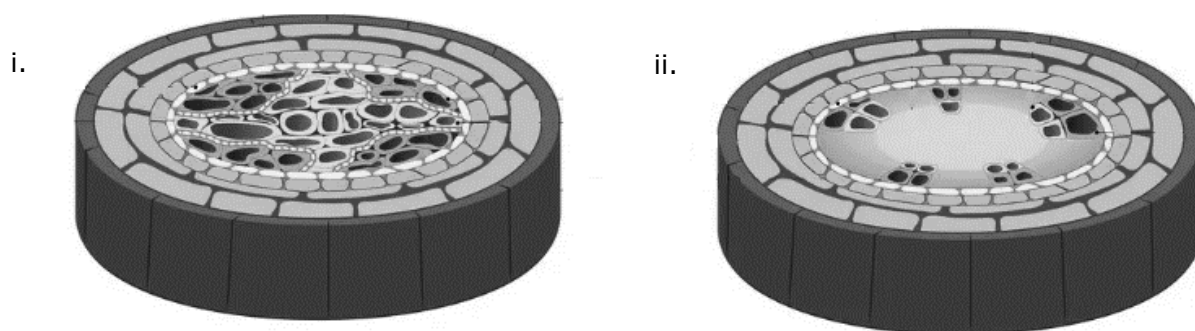


Figure 4: Microscopic structures from different monocotyledons and dicotyledons  
(Source: [www.vectorstock.com](http://www.vectorstock.com))

[illegible]

- c. Differentiate between:

- i. The external structure of the leaf system of wheat and zucchini:

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- ii. The internal seed structure of wheat and zucchini:

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**Question 3****K-3 (4 marks)**

a. Name the life cycle stages of a pea plant.

Life stage 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.2)

Life stage 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.2)

Life stage 3: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.2)

Life stage 4: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.2)

Life stage 5: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.2)

b. Organise the stages of the life cycle of a pea plant by assigning a number next to the pictures in Table 2 below. (1 represents the first stage and 5 represents the last.)

Table 2: Pea life stages

| Image of life stage                                                                                                                                                                                      | Order in life stage (1-5) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  <p>(Source: <a href="https://www.thespruce.com">https://www.thespruce.com</a>)</p>                                    | <p>_____</p> <p>(0.2)</p> |
|  <p>(Source: <a href="https://www.bobvila.com">https://www.bobvila.com</a>)</p>                                       | <p>_____</p> <p>(0.2)</p> |
|  <p>(Source: <a href="https://www.gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/">https://www.gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/</a>)</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>(0.2)</p> |

|                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|  <p>(Source: <a href="https://www.daviddarling.info">https://www.daviddarling.info</a>)</p> | <hr/> <p>(0.2)</p> |
|  <p>(Source: <a href="https://www.legumehub.eu/">https://www.legumehub.eu/</a>)</p>         | <hr/> <p>(0.2)</p> |

c. Outline the **FIVE** stages in the life cycle of a pea plant.

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**Question 4****K-4 (4 marks)**

Personnel working within an agribusiness enterprise should be aware of potential hazards and possible risks.

- a. Match different types of risks with hazards in a crop production enterprise, by drawing a line between them.

| Hazard |                                  |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| i.     | Fuel                             |
| ii.    | Heavy objects                    |
| iii.   | Electricity                      |
| iv.    | Direct sunlight                  |
| v.     | Not wearing the appropriate PPEs |

| Risk           |
|----------------|
| Burns          |
| Heat stroke    |
| Back injury    |
| Eye irritation |
| Electric Shock |

(1)

- b. List **FOUR** pieces of information needed when calling for help in case of an emergency.

Information 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

Information 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

Information 3: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

Information 4: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

- c. State **TWO** reasons for maintaining a safe work environment in a crop production enterprise.

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(2)



### Question 5

**K-6 (4 marks)**

Terms like market, demand and supply are commonly used when professionally managing an agribusiness enterprise.

- a. Define the term 'market' in relation to agribusiness.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- b. Define the terms 'demand' and 'supply' in relation to agribusiness.

Demand:

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(0.5)

Supply:

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(0.5)

- c. Describe the role of the following actors in agribusiness.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Agribusiness entrepreneur | Producer |
|---------------------------|----------|

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(2)

### Question 6

**K-7 (4 marks)**

a. Define the following terms:

i. plant macronutrients

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(0.5)

ii. plant micronutrients

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(0.5)

b. Select by underlining **ONE** appropriate nutrient in brackets for each of the following crop requirements.

i. Healthy flowering and fruiting: (Nitrogen / Sulfur / Potassium) (0.25)

ii. Leaf growth: (Nitrogen / Calcium / Phosphorus) (0.25)

iii. Healthy rooting: (Sulfur / Phosphorus / Calcium) (0.25)

iv. Fruit turgidity: (Nitrogen / Calcium / Phosphorus) (0.25)

c. Relate the following deficiency symptoms to **ONE** typical missing nutrient causing them:

i. Necrosis on shoot tips: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.4)

ii. Deformed/stunted new leaves: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.4)

iii. Leaf margin necrosis: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.4)

iv. Interveinal chlorosis of new leaves: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.4)

v. Total chlorosis on new leaves: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.4)

### Question 7

**K-9 (4 marks)**

Soil sampling is part of good practice to get to know the health of a soil.

- a. List **TWO** tools required to take soil samples.

Tool 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.5)

Tool 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.5)

- b. List **FOUR** of the most commonly measured parameters in soil and water analysis.

Parameter 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

Parameter 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

Parameter 3: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

Parameter 4: \_\_\_\_\_ (0.25)

- c. Outline **FOUR** reasons why it is important to measure soil and water parameters.

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(2)

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**Question 8**

**K-10 (4 marks)**

This question is about soils and soil fertility.

a. Define soil fertility.

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(1)

b. Outline the following Maltese soil types:

Calcisols:

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(0.5)

Leptosols:

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(0.5)

c. Relate the texture of a Leptosol soil to water and nutrient availability.

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(2)

### Question 9

**C-5 (6 marks)**

- a. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic soil factors.

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(2)

- b. Explain how the following **TWO** activities can improve soil fertility.

Crop rotation: \_\_\_\_\_

(1)

Mulching: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- c. Describe how **ONE** biotic and **ONE** abiotic factor affect plant growth.

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