22 Multiple choice questions

1. a section of the market that is usually quite small and with specific needs
   a. agriculture
   b. value adding
   c. fisheries
   d. niche market

2. turning raw food into different food products
   a. fisheries
   b. probiotics
   c. food processing
   d. organic farming

3. the value of all goods and services produced within a nation in a given year
   a. probiotics
   b. economies of scale
   c. gross domestic product
   d. globalisation

4. foods that surpass the basic nutrients found in foods that have proven health benefits
   a. automation
   b. sustainability
   c. functional foods
   d. probiotics

5. the production and supply of food for the consumer
   a. agriculture
   b. agri-food chain
   c. probiotics
   d. globalisation

6. the cultivation of land to produce food and fibre
   a. agriculture
   b. aquaculture
   c. AQIS
   d. automation
7. the cultivation of various aquatic species for commercial or scientific purposes
   a. fisheries
   b. AQIS
   c. niche market
   d. CSIRO

8. the processing of goods to increase their selling price
   a. value adding
   b. organic farming
   c. niche market
   d. automation

9. an agricultural production system with limited or no use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers
   a. niche market
   b. automation
   c. organic farming
   d. value adding

10. the efficiencies that can be gained from operating on a large rather than a small scale e.g. buying products in bulk may be cheaper
    a. probiotics
    b. food processing
    c. economies of scale
    d. agri-food chain

11. types of bacteria that are normally found in a healthy human gut and which are incorporated into foods to provide health benefits
    a. globalisation
    b. fisheries
    c. AQIS
    d. probiotics

12. the interdependence of people throughout the world and the creation of a unified global community
    a. AQIS
    b. automation
    c. globalisation
    d. probiotics
13. the production of plants or animals in water
   a. HACCP
   b. automation
   c. aquaculture
   d. agriculture

14. a government body whose main role is to protect Australia's agriculture and environment from exotic pests and diseases
   a. FSANZ
   b. CSIRO
   c. HACCP
   d. AQIS

15. a government body that undertakes significant research in several areas, including the food industry
   a. FSANZ
   b. AQIS
   c. CSIRO
   d. HACCP

16. the ability of ecological systems, including agriculture, industry, forestry and fisheries, to be preserved for future generations
   a. FSANZ
   b. sustainability
   c. globalisation
   d. automation

17. a independent agency that works with the government to achieve a safe food supply by developing food standards and codes of practice, and standardising food law
   a. HACCP
   b. AQIS
   c. CSIRO
   d. FSANZ

18. an agreement between countries to trade without the use of trade barriers such as tariffs, subsidies and embargoes
   a. free trade agreement
   b. quality management
   c. organic farming
   d. niche market
19. a systematic method for identifying, monitoring and controlling hazards
   a. AQIS
   b. FSANZ
   c. CSIRO
   d. HACCP

20. a method of production that relies on mechanical or electronic technologies as a replacement for human labour
   a. probiotics
   b. aquaculture
   c. automation
   d. globalisation

21. a system to ensure that standards of quality are met
   a. automation
   b. free trade agreement
   c. quality management
   d. quality control

22. the conducting of tests to check the standards of raw materials or products before, during or after production
   a. aquaculture
   b. quality control
   c. automation
   d. quality management