



Farm Safety and Economics

Semester:

Yr:

This document is a list of statements about farm work, planning, management, safety, and economics.

Please read each statement. Decide if you think the statement is "Definitely True", "Probably True", "Probably False", or "Definitely False". For example, look at the four sample statements in the boxes below. If you think the sample statement number 73 is "Definitely True" you would select "Definitely True" in the pulldown menu for item 73. If you think the sample statement number 74 is "Definitely False" you would select "Definitely False" in the pulldown menu for item 74. If you think the sample statement number 79 is "Probably False" you would select "Probably False" in the pulldown menu for item 79. If you think the statement in item 82 is "Probably True" you would select "Probably True" in the pulldown menu for item 82.

73.	The average Kentucky farm has about 2,000 acres in crops.	<input type="text"/>
74.	Most Kentucky farms have two or three tractors used to do farm chores.	<input type="text"/>
79.	Bison accounts for the largest share of meat produced by Kentucky cattle farms.	<input type="text"/>
82.	The average Kentucky farm family has an annual farm income of about \$12,500.	<input type="text"/>

Now read each of the following 32 statements. For each statement circle the letters on your answer sheet to tell how true or how false you think the statement is. Circle only one answer for each statement. Turn in your completed answer sheet to your teacher. Keep the booklet with the questions so the teacher can discuss the correct answers with you.

1.	Many city folks move to large lots in the country and buy used farm tractors to mow their lawns. Soon used tractors in these communities cost more. This is an example of supply and demand.	<input type="text"/>
2.	If it is well maintained, it is safe to use a small 20 hp tractor to do jobs that would normally be done by a large 80 hp tractor on an 80-acre cattle farm.	<input type="text"/>
3.	Abby, age 17, is permanently disabled when she falls off a tractor and it runs over her head. For the rest of her life she requires 24-hour care in a nursing home. She cannot walk, talk, or understand written or spoken language. Her inability to work and her huge medical care costs are examples of social costs.	<input type="text"/>
4.	Reread item 3. Because of her head injury Abby's inability to work and lead a productive life are examples of indirect costs.	<input type="text"/>
5.	See item 3. Abby's medical and nursing home costs of \$140,000 a year are direct costs.	<input type="text"/>
6.	See item 3. If Abby was injured in 1988 and lived for 15 years to 2003, because of inflation her medical and nursing home costs likely will increase from \$140,000 to \$200,000 or more per year.	<input type="text"/>

7.	Additional labor is seldom needed on the farm because farmers can always work longer hours to catch up to maintain production and safety.	<input type="text"/>
8.	Fatigued farmers place the people they work with at greater risk of injury.	<input type="text"/>
9.	Jeb and Emily both grew up on farms. They got married at age 20. After a real estate agent helped them get a 15-year "interest only" mortgage they bought an 80-acre farm. Their payments are \$1,200 per month. Five years later Jeb and Emily have paid out \$72,000 and still owe the full \$180,000 they borrowed to buy the farm. Their main problem is that they have paid no principal.	<input type="text"/>
10.	See item 9. The bank that lent Jeb and Emily the money to buy the farm was engaged in the economic sector called "goods."	<input type="text"/>
11.	Reread item 9 above. The situation in which Jeb and Emily find themselves is the result of a huge opportunity cost.	<input type="text"/>
12.	In the first five years Jeb and Emily (see item 9) were never able to raise more than 3,000 of their farm's 12,000-pound annual tobacco allotment. They both worked full-time off-farm jobs. Their problem was mainly one of markets.	<input type="text"/>
13.	Reread item 9. During their five years on the farm Jeb and Emily's gross tobacco sales came to \$8,350. Bad weather, tobacco disease, and lack of labor resulted in no tobacco sales in two of the five years. At the end of the fifth year they sold their farm for \$198,000. They paid off the \$180,000 mortgage. The \$18,000 left over was a profit from their farming venture.	<input type="text"/>
14.	The vegetables and fruits that farmers grow and then sell at "farmers' markets" in nearby cities are examples of <i>services</i> .	<input type="text"/>
15.	Many poultry and hog farmers went out of business when large factory farms began raising hundreds of thousands of chickens and hogs each year. The reason that local individual farms could no longer compete was related to supply.	<input type="text"/>
16.	Mr. Thomas, a local farmer and community leader, dies in a hospital a day after he is injured in a tractor overturn. No one in his community can perform as well the many services he provided to his church, Farm Bureau, and the county planning committee. This is an example of a social cost.	<input type="text"/>
17.	The loss of Mr. Thomas' services to his community (see item 16) is a direct cost related to his injury.	<input type="text"/>
18.	The prices that farmers get for their beef, milk, and other farm products rise and fall as a result of supply and demand.	<input type="text"/>
19.	Borrowing money to expand production always involves a degree of risk.	<input type="text"/>
20.	Decisions that involve borrowing and spending money involve opportunity costs.	<input type="text"/>
21.	When farmers are overworked and tired for many weeks production often declines and they are also more likely to become ill or injured.	<input type="text"/>
22.	Farmers' health, injuries, and economic problems have little impact on people who are not farmers.	<input type="text"/>
23.	A great deal of planning is required if a farm is to be productive and profitable.	<input type="text"/>

24.	Farmers can save money in the long run by working safely and avoiding shortcuts.	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	When a person is seriously injured doing farm work good first aid and emergency medical services can lessen the severity, cost, and consequences of the injury.	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.	Spring floods followed by a 10-week summer drought destroy much of US, Canadian, and Russian grain crops. This will likely result in a scarcity of grain in the world market.	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.	Reread item 26. Because of the poor grain crop the price of bread and cereal in the US and other countries is likely to increase.	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.	Reread item 26. Farms in western Kentucky escape the floods and droughts and produce large grain crops. The price at which these farmers can sell their grain will decrease.	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.	The issues described in items 26, 27, and 28 are examples of macroeconomics.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.	A Kentucky beef cattle and corn farmer has to pay more for fuel, fertilizer, and lumber because the war in Iraq uses huge amounts of fuel, nitrates for explosives, and building materials for reconstruction. At the same time the price of beef drops because of an over supply in the US. As a result the Kentucky farmer is likely to have a cash flow problem.	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.	Deciding to save or spend a \$100 bill is an example of an opportunity cost.	<input type="checkbox"/>
32.	Megan wants to have her hair colored and styled at a beauty parlor. The cost is \$80. Her friend Sandy colors and styles Megan's hair for \$10. Sandy charges only for the cost of the hair color. Sandy's labor is an example of an implicit cost.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Save Changes and Return to Main Page Save Changes and turn in this assessment </div>		