

S.1 AGRICULTURE HOLIDAY WORK TERM 1 2013

Write only the letter corresponding to the best of the answers given in the box given on the right hand side.

1. A school farm is essential for three of the following reasons except one, which one is it?

A: To supplement student's diet.

B: To generate income.

C: To be used as demonstration tool during study.

D: To provide employment to the local community.

2. A farm lay out can best be defined as;

A: An arrangement showing geographical positions in a farm.

B: An arrangement showing the structural features in the farm.

C: An arrangement indicating the position and location of specific physical features.

D: A designed arrangement indicating the position and location of specific physical and structural features of the farm.

3. Why is it necessary for the farmer to know the size of his farm?

A: To start different enterprises on the farm.

B: To be able to plan the farm lay out properly.

C: To be able to start any enterprise on the farm no matter how small or how big.

D: The size of the farm can help him to acquire a loan.

4. On the farm a crush can be used for;

A: mating the cow and the bull.

B: artificial insemination.

C: storing farm equipment.

D: making manure.

5. Well planned roads on the farm help to;

A: avoid accidents of farm animals.

B: bring in more traffic on the farm from neighbouring farms.

C: organize skilled labour on the farm.

D: transport hay and silage.

6. Most of the farm land should be used for the enterprise that

A: is most favoured by the farmer.

B: brings in most profits.

C: can employ more people.

D: requires specialization of the farmer.

7. The calf barn should always be near the milking parlour so that;

A: they can both be cleaned at the same time.

B: milk can easily be sold.

C: milk can be fed to calves when it is still warm.

D: calves can smell the milk and stop being anxious.

8. Horticultural enterprises are usually located near the farm homestead since;

A: they are high value crops.

B: the farmer can easily get some to eat.

C: they can easily be stolen and require constant checking and supervision.

D: they do not compete for space with other enterprises.

9. Water systems on the farm should be as central as possible;

A: to reduce expenses and increase efficiency.

B: for future expansion.

C: so that water can be used for both commercial and domestic purposes.

D: to suit all enterprises on the farm .

10. Fencing the farm will help control diseases such as

A: Coccidiosis.

B: Typanosomiasis

C: Pneumonia.

D: breeding diseases.

11. The study of Entomology will be helpful on the farm especially;

A: when keeping records.

B: to find market for farm produce.

C: when predicting farming seasons.

D: in controlling pests and diseases.

12. In Uganda the type of farming carried out in a place depends largely on weather so the farmer must have a good knowledge of

A: Science.

B: Technology.

C: Climatology.

D: Engineering.

13. A lot of experiments are carried out in agriculture so that;

A: the best results can be used in future studies.

B: students realize Agriculture is a science.

C: to know more about soils.

D: to explore possibilities of getting high quality varieties of plants and animals.

14. Agriculture facilitates a healthy reservoir of human resource for the economy by;

A: providing food.

B: providing raw materials for industries.

C: trading with neighbouring countries.

D: cutting down bushes that hide tsetse flies.

15. A well developed agricultural system;

A: allows investors to take up most of the agricultural land.

B: increases peoples' income.

C: allows farmers to be conservative with traditional farming systems.

D: allows middle men in marketing agricultural products.

16. When agricultural products are sold abroad;

A: more industries can be set up.

B: market for other goods increase.

C: foreign exchange can be obtained.

D: local farming does not develop fast.

17. An example of agro based industries is;

A: human medicine industry.

B: textile industry.

C: cement industry.

D: Steel milling industry.

18. There are many animal and crop pest and diseases in Uganda due to;

A: many immigrants.

B: use of locally made feeds.

C: lack of vet doctors.

D: a warm and humid climate.

19. One way of reducing animal and crop pests and diseases can be through;

A: keeping only animals from outside countries.

B: revisiting the land tenure system.

C: improving on locally available farm tools.

D: more research into resistant animals and crops.

20. Many peasant farmers mistrust use of fertilizers and insecticides because;

A: they are expensive.

B: some farmers have very low levels of education

C: they lead to high yields and failure to find market.

D: land disputes do not favour them.

21. The following climatic factors influence crop production except;

A: Rainfall reliability

B: temperatures

C: Availability of plant nutrients

D: Sunshine and cloud cover.

22. Which one of the following is not a major problem facing agricultural development in Uganda?

A: Pests and diseases

B: Land consolidation

C: Lack of capital

D: marketing information.

23. Some woodland in Uganda has not been cleared and used for agriculture due to;

A: Lack of proper tools

B: Poor soils

C: Infestation by Tsetse flies

D: unreliable rainfall.

24. An example of problems that result from lack of incentives to farmers is;

A: a high population involved in agricultural production.

B: increased trade in agricultural products

C: farmers do not invest in modern farming techniques

D: a transport system with many middle men.

25. The type of forest common on the highest slopes of mountains in Uganda is;

A: Bamboo

B: Temperate

C: Tropical

D: Equatorial.

26. Forests maintain soil fertility by;

A: creating more rain

B: purifying the air to prevent soil pollution

C: providing homes to many animals.

D: their roots take in nutrients from deep soil layer and return them to the surface through leaf fall.

27. One of the most serious pests of trees is

A: Black ants

B: Birds

C: Fire

D: Soil erosion.

28. Forests bring in revenue to government through;

A: charcoal burning

B: furniture sales

C: giving licenses to lumbers and tourists.

D: getting wind breaks.

29. Which one of the following is a group of raw materials that can be obtained from forests?

A: fiber, rubber, oil seeds

B: mud fish, rubber, fruits

C: rubber, herbal leaves, vegetables

D: oil seeds, rubber, vegetables

30. Wild animals provide;

A: meat and hunting sport

B: hides and manure

C: manure and reduction in wild vegetation

D: research areas and timber.

31. in order to improve wild life conservation as a source of tourism attraction;

A: government should be able to get more revenue.

B: more social amenities like recreational equipment should be put in place.

C: hunting sport should be allowed.

D: water pollution should be stopped.

32. One example of a game reserve in Uganda is;

A: Kidepo

B: Queen Elizabeth

C: Murchison falls

D: Aswa Lolin

33. Strong dry winds are dangerous in agricultural production since;

A: they cause pollution

B: they are used in winnowing

C: they increase transpiration leading to poor yields.

D: they drive wind mills.

34. In animal keeping, strong dry winds

A: cool animals

B: affect eating habits of animals

C: increase animal breeding

D: increase growth in animals.

35. Plants growing where there is insufficient sun light tend to be

A: dark green and long

B: dark green and short

C: pale, weak and long

D: pale and short.

36. In areas with a monomodal rainfall pattern, the long dry season can be used to;

A: harvest and dry all crops

B: clear land in preparation for the next planting

C: weed the fields

D: weeding, planting drought resistant crops, harvesting.

37. It is possible to carry out farming throughout the year in places with unreliable rain fall by;

A: planting more trees

B: growing crops tolerant to floods

C: growing drought resistant crops

D: carrying out irrigation and building valley dams.

38. Strong/intense rainfall leads to;

A: rapid growth of crops

B: breaking of crops and killing of young animals.

C: rapid growth of pastures and high yielding animals

D: high infiltration of water into the soil.

39. Most semi-arid areas are used for animal keeping since;

A: grasslands provide cheap food for animals

B: people there are too lazy to cultivate land for crop growing.

C: soils are too deep for crop growing.

D: there is adequate market for animal products.

40. Relative humidity is of great importance in agriculture production since;

A: low relative humidity affects rainfall of an area

B: high relative humidity increases disease incidence in crops

C: high relative humidity increases feeding of animals

D: low relative humidity increases water availability for farming.

ANSWERS TO S.1 AGRICULTURE HOILDAY WORK TERM 1 2013.

1. D	11. D	21. C	31. B
2. D	12. C	22. B	32. D
3. B	13. D	23. C	33. C
4. B	14. A	24. C	34. B
5. A	15. B	25. A	35. C
6. B	16. C	26. D	36. D
7. C	17. B	27. B	37. D
8. C	18. D	28. C	38. B
9. A	19. D	29. A	39. A
10. D	20. B	30. A	40. B

