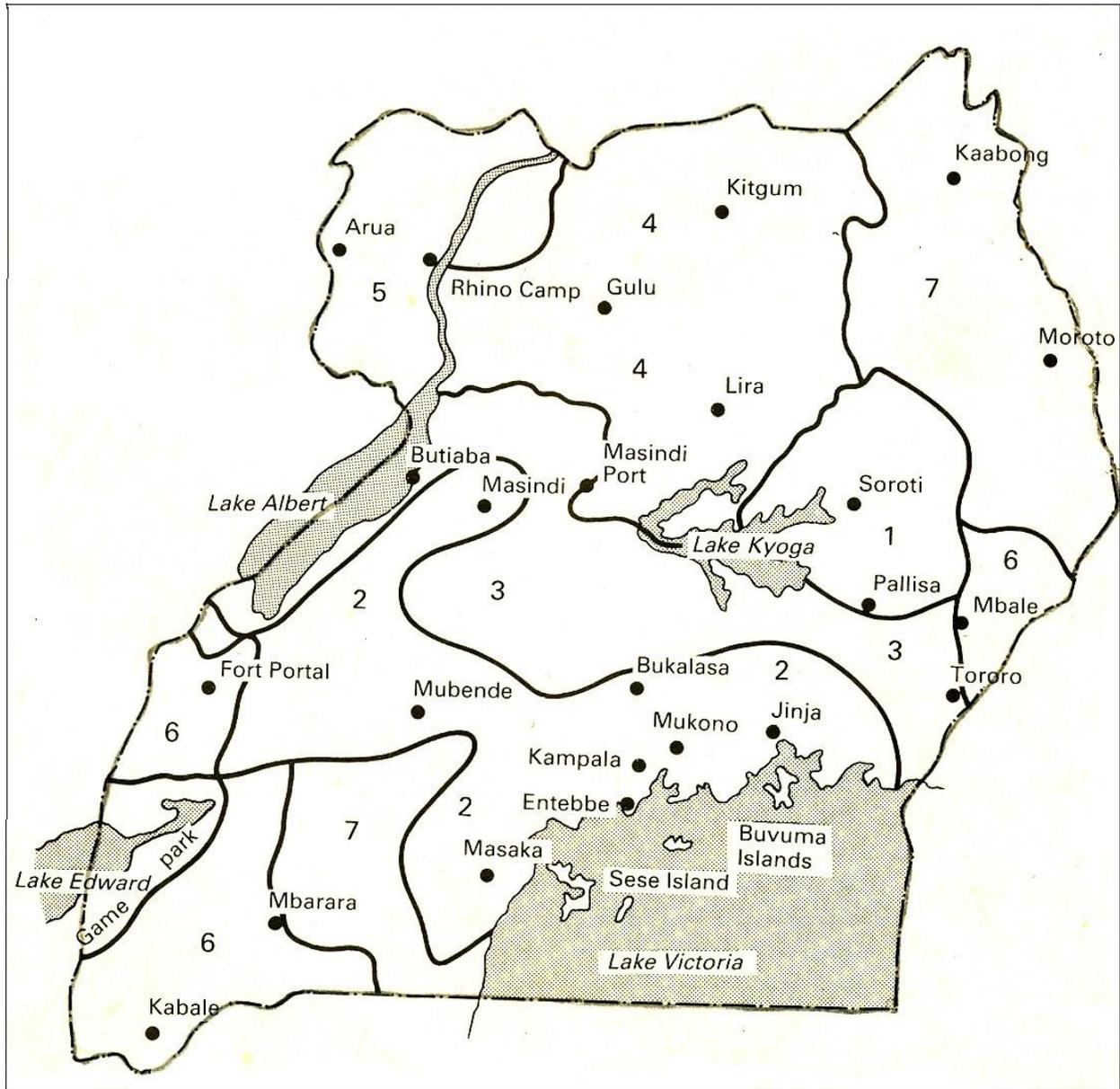


**END OF TERM 2 2014- AGRICULTURE HOLIDAY WORK FOR S.1**

Write the answer corresponding to the objectives given in the box provided on the right hand side.

1. It is still possible to practice shifting cultivation in few parts of Africa where;  
A: Nomadism and pastoralism is common  
B: Modern methods of farming can easily be adopted by farmers.  
C: Many cash crops are grown.   
D: Land is abundant and population is sparse.
  
2. One of the disadvantages of shifting cultivation is  
A: Burning; which is the main method used to clear land, leads to loss of nutrients especially Nitrogen, Carbon and Sulphur.  
B: The system leads to land disputes.  
C: There is a risk of building up of plant pests and diseases.   
D: Digging takes a long time.
  
3. When the atmosphere holds the maximum quantity of water vapour it is said to be;  
A: damp  
B: saturated   
C: evapo-transpired  
D: responding to wind velocity

Answer questions 4-10 which are on the map below.



4. The best heading for the map above is

A: Division of Uganda in regions.

B: Land use in Uganda

C: Distribution of local farming systems in Uganda.

D: The lakes of Uganda and areas around them.

5. Regions marked 6 are

A: regions separating Uganda from Kenya, Congo and Rwanda.

B: regions with national game parks.

C: mountainous regions.

D: highly cattle keeping zones.

6. The main cash crop in region one (1) is \_\_\_\_\_ and is usually grown  
\_\_\_\_\_ in rotation.

A: Cotton, first

B: Cotton, third

C: Coffee, first

D: Arabica coffee, first

7. A variety of perennial crops can be grown in region 2 since;

A: Irrigation water can be obtained from the lakes

B: Transportation of exports to border points is easy.

C: Ox-cultivation can be used to clear large areas.

D: They have a bimodal rainfall pattern.

8. The common feature for systems 7 is that

A: They are semi arid so they practice pastoral farming

B: Intercropping is common

C: Ox cultivation is common due to presence of many cattle.

D: They are low laying areas so have high temperatures.

9. Food storage structures are common in region 4 since

A: It's mainly grain crops that are grown

B: Large harvests are obtained so some food has to be stored away.

C: Communal cultivation is common

D: Food has to be stored for the long dry season.

10. Arabica coffee can be grown in some parts of region 5 since

A: There is ready market from southern Sudan

B: Soils are fertile and there is adequate relief rainfall.

C: People there are not customary cattle keepers.

D: There are research stations for Arabica coffee.

11. Most of the valleys in Uganda have deep fertile soils, such soils

A: can support either annual/ perennial crops.

B: can be used to grow water loving crops.

C: are well drained and good for growing trees

D: can easily be carried away by erosion water

12. In densely populated areas.

A: many cash crops are grown to get income.

B: more food crops are grown to feed the large population

C: crops that are staple food to the people are the only ones that are grown.

D: grazing of animals is common

13. Certain crops especially cereals grow best on sloping land where

A: soils are well drained

B: soils are fertile

C: animals cannot be kept

D: there is water throughout the year

14. The attitude of a place affects crop distribution

A: since it affects human settlement

B: since it affects their rooting system

C: since it affects vegetation distribution

D: since it affects the temperatures of a place

15. Agriculture science involves studying machines so as

A: to be able to make them and sell them for income.

B: to know how they can be used to make farm work easier and more productive

C: to know how to grow better food

D: to deal with the increasing population.

16. When farmers fail to produce enough food;

A: people in urban areas will starve

B: their income levels will be low

C: the country will have to import food.

D: farm animals will have to do more ploughing

17. An example of industries that depend on agriculture for raw materials is

A: steel rolling mill

B: cement

C: paper

D: clothe

18. An example of animal residue that can be used to conserve natural vegetation is

A: Cow dung when used to make biogas

B: urine when used as fertilizer on crops

C: hides and skins when used as clothing

D: horns when used in the button industry

19. Drip irrigation is used on vegetable gardens at the school farm. One advantage of this system is.

A: it is ideal for water loving crops

B: water can easily be obtained from the source

C: small amounts of water can be utilized

D: pipes do not interfere with farming operations

20. Some vegetables have to be grown in the nursery bed before transplanted into the main garden since.

A: they have delicate root systems

B: their seeds are too small to be spaced out well in the main garden

C: they are more tolerant to environmental conditions

D: they can be grown in a small space