S.3 AGRICULTURE TEST ON WEEDS 2013.

1. A weed can best be described as;
A: a plant that grows very fast to suppress others.
B: a plant that grows where it is not wanted.
C: a plant that grows on the marshy part of the field.
D: a plant with only negative effects.

2. Weeds are said to lower the carrying capacity of pastures since;
A: their volume increases steadily in the pastures due to selective feeding.
B: they cover the soil effectively.
C: they provide food for wild animals.
D: some will be picked by the farmer as vegetables.

3. An example of a weed with allelopathic effects is;
A: Black jack
B: Wild finger millet
C: Wandering Jew
D: Striga.

4. Wild onions are an example of weeds that lower the quality of farm products since they;
A: stick on cotton lint
B: make farm operations difficult
C: impart a bad smell in milk when they are eaten by cattle.
D: are poisonous to livestock.
5. Which one of the following weeds is poisonous to livestock?
A: Wild finger millet.
B: Black jack
C: Sodom apple
D: Goat weed

6. The type of weeds that interfere with development of root crops are those;
A: that produces many seeds
B: with Rhizomous underground parts.
C: that spreads rapidly over large areas.
D: that get nutrients directly from plant roots

7. Weeds that cover the soil rapidly can be beneficial since they;
A: can be eaten by animals.
B: encourage growth of root crops
C: do not compete with crops for light
D: control erosion and reduce water loss from the soil through evaporation.

8. Weeds are more successful in the field than crops by
A: being alternative hosts of crop pests and diseases
B: when they are well rotten they provide organic matter.
C: they can go through a shorter life cycle and yet produce viable seeds.
D: They are all parasitic and get nutrients from crops.
9. The chances of survival of weeds in the field in increased by 3 of the following, which one will not favour their survival?

A: some can be eaten by both domestic and wild animals
B: some weed seeds germinate even when they are immature
C: some grow aggressively and suppress crops.
D: some have effective means of vegetative propagation.

10. Perennial weeds are more difficult to control than annual weeds because they

A: have a rapid growth rate
B: reproduce only from seeds
C: reproduce from seeds as well as by vegetative means
D: produce many fruits and seeds.

11. One cultural means of weed control is by;

A: cultivating deeply
B: growing crop varieties that are suitable to the soil and climate of the area
C: slashing and mowing
D: exposing their roots to the surface so that they can die by drying.

12. Controlled grazing can control weeds in pastures

A; as there will be clearance of all pasture plants
B: the herdsman will ensure all weeds are eaten by animals
C: weeds that are not eaten will be cut and conserved as hay
D: there will no selective grazing to leave the unpalatable weeds to overgrow.
13. The best tool to use in the control of Rhizomous weeds without encouraging their multiplication is
A: Disc plough
B: Ox mouldboard plough
C: Forked hoe
D: Hand hoe

14. Legislative weed control involves;
A: burying crop residues as well as weed roots
B: certifying planting material brought into the country is weed free
C: controlling the weed at its’ most vulnerable stage.
D: using natural methods of weed control.

15. Effectiveness of contact non-selective herbicides will depend on;
A: their toxicity
B: the detoxifying mechanisms
C: thorough wetting of the crop
D: killing regrowth emerging from the soil.

16. Selectivity of a herbicide may depend on;
A: in-built physiological resistance of the plant
B: ability to kill emerged weeds
C: killing the plant it comes in contact with
D: the pressure at which the herbicide is applied to the plant
17. One advantage of trans located herbicides is that
A: they kill the part of the plant they come in contact with
B: they kill young weeds and do not allow them to grow.
C: they do not have to be used in large volumes
D: they kill all plants they come in contact with.

18. The farmer may choose the herbicide to use depending on
A: the herbicides used by neighbouring farms
B: whether weeds are broad leaved or narrow leaved
C: whether crops can only be propagated vegetatively.

19. The best method for controlling weeds within rows is
A: Legislative
B: Biological
C: cultural
D: chemical

20. A process where insects are used to control weeds
A: is a cheap process
B: can be introduced in the field at any stage of growth of the weed
C: is the best for weeds with Rhizomous parts
D: requires high selectivity of the insect on the plants.
ANSWERS TO S.3 AGRICULTURE TEST ON WEEDS 2013

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. D