THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

034/2

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE 2 (PRACTICAL)

(For School Candidates Only)

Time: 2:15 Hours

Monday, October 22nd 2012 a.m.

Instructions

- 1. This paper consists of **three** (3) questions.
- 2. Answer two (2) questions.
- 3. Each question carries 25 marks.
- 4. Cellular phones and calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
- 5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).



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- 1. You are provided with specimens A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄, A₅, A₆ and A₇. Observe each of the specimens carefully and answer the questions that follow:
 - (a) Name two possible products of specimen A₁ when processed and give one use of each product. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Name the primary store pest for specimen A₁ and briefly explain the adaptation of the pest. (2 marks)
 - (b) (i) Comment on the resistance of specimen A₂ to storage insect attack and give reason for your answer. (1 mark)
 - (ii) Groundnut rosette virus is a serious disease affecting plants of specimen A₂. Explain briefly two effects and two control measures of the disease. (4 marks)
 - (iii) Write down the scientific name of plant that produces specimen A₃. (1 mark)
 - (iv) Explain briefly how pests attacking the plant in (b) (iii) above can be controlled. (2 marks)
 - (c) Refer to specimens A₄ and A₅.
 - (i) Name two major pests of the plant from where the specimen A₄ was taken. (1 mark)
 - (ii) How would you control the pests named in (c) (i) above? (3 marks)
 - (iii) What is the use of specimen A₄? (1 mark)
 - (iv) Name the main pest attacking seeds of specimen A₅ when stored and state one control measure which farmers should undertake to control it. (2 marks)
 - (d) Briefly explain how you would establish plants of specimen A₆ in the field. (3 marks)
 - (e) (i) Identify specimen A₇ by its common name and account for the origin of its name. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Briefly explain how is specimen A₇ able to compete with the crop plants. (1 mark)

You are provided with specimens B₁, B₂, B₃, B₄ and B₅. Observe them carefully 2. and answer the questions that follow: (2 marks) Name specimens B2 and B3. (a) (i) Briefly explain the use of each of the specimens B₁, B₂ and B₄. (ii) (3 marks) State two advantages of the practice done using specimen B₁ in (iii) (2 marks) animal husbandry. Outline six symptoms of the condition tested by using specimen (iv) (3 marks) Describe briefly the mechanism of functioning of specimen B₄. (V) (2 marks) (1 mark) Identify specimen B₅ (b) (i) State three harmful effects of specimen B₅ to farm animals. (ii) (3 marks) You have been appointed as a Ranch Manager at Dakawa Ranch (iii) which is heavily infested with specimen B₅. Explain briefly four measures which you will take to control the specimen in the (4 marks) Ranch. Briefly explain the disease that is transmitted to farm animals by (iv) specimen B₅ using the following guidelines: • Name of the disease. (5 marks) · Causative agent. • Two groups of animals affected. • Four symptoms. You are provided with specimens C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇ and C₈. Observe each 3. of the specimens and answer the questions that follow. Identify each of specimens C₁, C₂, C₃. C₄ and C₅. (5 marks) (i) (a) Explain briefly the use of each of the specimens C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄ and (ii) (5 marks) C5. Differentiate between groups of materials represented by (b) (i)

specimens C₆ and C₇.

(2 marks)

- (ii) Enumerate four properties of specimen C₇. (2 marks)
- (iii) State four roles of specimen C₆ in the soil? (2 marks)
- (iv) Explain briefly why specimen C₆ needs to be applied at a high rate. (1 mark)
- (v) Suggest the best time and the reason for applying specimen C₈ in the field of maize. (2 marks)
- (vi) Explain why specimen C₇ should be applied in small amounts and at a considerable distance away from the growing parts. (2 marks)
- (vii) Suggest the proper application method for specimen C₇ and briefly explain how the method is done. (2 marks)
- (viii) Explain briefly why specimen C₈ should be placed in a zone within easy reach of the plant roots. (2 marks)