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

034/2

## AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE 2 (PRACTICAL)

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2:15 Hours

Thursday, 21st November 2013 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).



1. You are provided with specimens A, B, C, D and E. Observe them carefully and answer the

questions that follow: (a) (i) (2 marks) Give the common names for each of the specimens A and B. (ii) Which crop does each of the specimens A and B attack? (1 mark) (iii) Explain in brief one important cultural method of controlling specimen A. (2 marks) Give the botanical name of specimen C. (b) (i) (1 mark) (ii) What is the family in which specimen C belongs? (1 mark) (iii) Briefly explain why it is not advised to splash water on to the leaves of specimen C when watering. (1 mark) (iv) What is the importance of cutting the growing tip of specimen C when about 4 to 6 branches of fruit have been formed? (v) Give four reasons as to why the soil in which specimen C is grown should be covered with mulch. (2 marks) (vi) Identify six important pests of specimen C. (3 marks) (vii) Browning and rotting of fruits of specimen C normally indicate the symptoms of a disease. Identify the disease and its causative agent. (1 mark) (c) (i) Identify specimen D. (1 mark) Briefly explain why organic manures are not used when growing specimen D. (ii) (2 marks) Name one important disease of specimen D and suggest how the disease can be (iii) controlled. (2 marks) Suggest the suitable climatic requirements for growing specimen D. (iv) (1 mark) (d) (i) Identify specimen E. (1 mark) Why should specimen E be stored in a heap under shelter? (ii) (1 mark) (iii) Briefly describe the process of formation of specimen E. (2 marks) You are provided with specimens F, G, H, I, J, K and L. Observe them carefully and answer the following questions: (a) (i) Identify each of specimens F and G. (1 mark) Outline four methods for preserving a product which bring about specimen F. (ii) (2 marks) Account for four usefulness of a method with which specimen G is used for in '(iii) farm animal management. (2 marks) (b) (i) Name specimen K. (0.5 mark)

- 3. You are provided with specimens M, N, O, P, Q and R. Observe them carefully then answer the following questions:
  - (a) (i) Identify each of specimens M, N and O. (1.5 marks)
    - (ii) Give five properties of each of the specimens M and N. (5 marks)
    - (iii) Comment on the workability as far as cultivation is concerned for areas with high proportions of each of specimens M and N. (2 marks)
    - (iv) Giving reasons, compare the fertility status in each of specimens M and N. (2 marks)
  - (b) (i) Identify each of specimens P, Q and R. (1.5 marks)
    - (ii) Suggest the best time for applying specimens P, Q and R. Give reasons for your answer. (3 marks)
    - (iii) State the effects of specimens P, Q and R on soil acidity upon repeated application. (3 marks)
    - (iv) Why too much application of specimens P, Q and R should be avoided especially on cereal crops? (2 marks)
    - (v) Specimens P, Q and R should be applied in every cropping season. Briefly explain. (2 marks)
  - (c) (i) Identify each of specimens S and T. (1 mark)
    - (ii) State the use of each of specimen above. (2 marks)