THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

034/2 **AGRICULTURE 2**

Time : 2:15 Hours **ANSWERS** **Year : 2006**

Instructions

1. This paper consists three questions.
2. Answer **two** questions.
3. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

1. You are provided with specimens A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Observe each specimen carefully and then answer the following questions:

(a) (i) Name each of the specimens A, B, C, D, E, F and G.
Specimen A is maize.
Specimen B is sorghum.
Specimen C is millet.
Specimen D is rice.
Specimen E is wheat.
Specimen F is a cow.
Specimen G is a goat.

(ii) Name the scientific names of each of the specimens F and G.
The scientific name of specimen F, cow, is Bos taurus.
The scientific name of specimen G, goat, is Capra hircus.

(iii) State two (2) harmful effects of each of the specimens F and G.
Cows (F) can cause overgrazing leading to soil erosion, and they also compact soil with their hooves reducing aeration.
Goats (G) destroy young plants and shrubs when browsing, and they also accelerate desertification by eating vegetation down to the roots.

(b) (i) According to classification of crops in crop production, give the class in which each of specimens A, B, C, D and E belong.
Maize, sorghum, millet, rice and wheat all belong to the class of cereals.

(ii) State the method used in the propagation of each of the specimens A, B, C, D and E.
All the cereal crops A, B, C, D and E are propagated by seeds.

2. You are provided with specimens A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8 and A_9. Observe each of the specimens carefully and then answer the following questions:

(a) Identify each of the specimens A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8 and A_9.
Specimen A_1 is a flat file.
Specimen A_2 is a round file.

Specimen A_3 is a triangular file.

Specimen A_4 is a half-round file.

Specimen A_5 is a square file.

Specimen A_6 is a rasp file.

Specimen A_7 is a needle file.

Specimen A_8 is a warding file.

Specimen A_9 is a hand file.

(b) State one function for each of specimens A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8 and A_9.

The flat file (A_1) is used for general filing of flat surfaces.

The round file (A_2) is used for enlarging round holes.

The triangular file (A_3) is used for filing corners and angles.

The half-round file (A_4) is used for curved and flat surfaces.

The square file (A_5) is used for filing square holes.

The rasp file (A_6) is used for shaping wood.

The needle file (A_7) is used for precision work on small objects.

The warding file (A_8) is used for filing key slots.

The hand file (A_9) is used for general purpose filing.

(c) (i) Name three (3) types of specimens A_4.

The three types of half-round files are bastard cut, second cut, and smooth cut.

(ii) Name five (5) shapes of specimen A_4.

The five shapes of the half-round file are flat, convex, concave, tapered, and blunt ended.

(d) Explain why it is not advisable to apply oil to specimen A_4.

It is not advisable to apply oil to a file because oil causes clogging of the teeth, reducing the cutting efficiency.

(e) Differentiate between A_7 and A_9.

Specimen A_7, a needle file, is very small, fine, and used for delicate work.

Specimen A_9, a hand file, is larger and used for general filing.

(f) What materials are used in making specimens A_7 and A_9?

Both needle files and hand files are made from hardened high-carbon steel.

3. You are provided with specimens H, I, J, K and L. Observe each specimen carefully and then answer the following questions:

(a) (i) Name each of the specimens H, I, J, K and L.

Specimen H is a sheep.

Specimen I is a pig.

Specimen J is a donkey.

Specimen K is a horse.

Specimen L is a tsetse fly.

(ii) State one (1) function for each of the specimens H, I, J and K.

The sheep (H) provides wool and meat.

The pig (I) provides pork and lard.

The donkey (J) is used for carrying loads.

The horse (K) is used for riding and draught purposes.

(b) (i) Name specimen L.

Specimen L is a tsetse fly.

(ii) State the harmful effects of specimen L.

The tsetse fly transmits trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in animals).

(iii) State one (1) control measure for specimen L.

One control measure for tsetse flies is bush clearing to destroy their breeding grounds.