

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

034

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Time: 2:30 Hours

Year: 2020

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Section A and C carry **twenty (20)** marks each and section B **sixty (60)** marks.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. All writing must be in blue or black ink.
7. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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FOR ASSESSORS' USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	ASSESSOR'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S SIGNATURE		



SECTION A (20 Marks)
Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.
- (i) The action of growing the same crop on a field or a particular part of the field season after season or year after year is termed as
A monocropping. B crop rotation.
C monoculture. D intercropping.
- (ii) Which one is **not** a poultry breed?
A Light breeds. B Large white breeds.
C Heavy breeds. D Dual purpose breeds.
- (iii) Which minerals are best in promoting the development of fruits and seeds in plants?
A Phosphorus B Magnesium
C Sodium D Zinc
- (iv) The wood work tool used for sawing timber across the grain is called
A crosscut saw. B tenon saw.
C rip saw. D hack saw.
- (v) The quantity of a given commodity that producers are able and willing to offer for sale at a given price is called.
A demand B profit.
C supply. D cost.
- (vi) Which one is **not** a crop storage structures?
A Cribs. B Warehouse.
C Ganaries. D Tin.
- (vii) Which factor cause changes in demand?
A Changes in tastes and habits of consumer.
B Weather changes.
C Occurance of pest and diseases.
D Changes in the costs of production.
- (viii) The term that refers to the maximum water that can be held against drainage in the soil is
A field capacity. B gravitational water.
C capillary water. D soil solution.
- (ix) Which one of the following **does not** fall under the life cycle classification of crop plants?
A Annual crop plants B Semi annual crop plants
C Biennial crop plants. D Perennial crop plants.

- (x) One of the following refers to group of plants which grow well even when there is very little moisture in the soil:
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| A hydrophytic plants. | B xerophytic plants. | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> |
| C mesophytic plants. | D saprophytic plants. | |

2. Match the plants in **List A** with the plants reproductive structure in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A	List B
(i) Banana	A Stem tubers
(ii) Sweet potato	B Runners
(iii) Onion	C Bulbs
(iv) Strawberry	D Bulbils
(v) Irish potato	E Suckers
	F Root tubers
	G Corms

ANSWERS

LIST A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
LIST B					

3. For each of the following statements, write **TRUE** if a statement is correct or **FALSE** if a statement is not correct in the spaces provided.
- (i) Low temperature enhances organic matter decomposition. _____
 - (ii) Management is one of the functions of an entrepreneur. _____
 - (iii) Hides and skins of livestock are used to make leather and leather products. _____
 - (iv) Unreliable rainfall is one of the institutional problems facing agriculture in Tanzania.

 - (v) Hand pulling is a cultural method of controlling weeds growing too close to crops.

SECTION B (60 Marks)
Answer **all** questions in this section.

4. (a) What do you understand by the following terms as they are used in agricultural economy?

(i) Industrialization

(ii) Substance farming

(b) Which measures can be taken by the Government to improve the agricultural sector in Tanzania. Give seven measures.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(vi)

(vii)

5. (a) Briefly describe four harmful effects of crop pests.

(i)

- (ii) _____

- (iii) _____

- (iv) _____

(b) How do the following methods practiced in controlling crop pests?

- (i) Timely planting

- (ii) Use of trap crops

- (iii) Crop rotation

6. (a) Describe five factors that influence soil formation.

- (i) _____

- (ii) _____

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(b) Briefly explain five importance of soil structure.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v) _____

7. (a) State six factors to be considered in establishing and managing well any livestock project.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

(vi) _____

(b) State one use for each of the following in a deep litter system:

(i) Waterers

(ii) Perches

(iii) Nests

(iv) Feeders

8. (a) Elaborate the following statements:

(i) Elasticity is the measure of change.

(ii) Elasticity is greater than one

(iii) Elasticity is less than one

(iv) Elasticity is equal to one

(b) Briefly explain how the following price determinants influence price of an agricultural good.

(i) Taxation

(ii) Government Levies

(iii) Supply

9. (a) (i) Why farm workshop is important to farmers?

(ii) Briefly explain six safety precautions to be observed in a workshop.

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(b) Account five advantages of animal power in farm enterprise.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)
