

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA  
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

**034**

**AGRICULTURE**

**Time: 2:30 Hours.**

**Year: 2024**

**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 carries **15** marks, section B carries **70** marks and section C carries **15** marks.
4. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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



## SECTION A (15 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) How can you best define the term agriculture?

- A. Science of crop production
- B. Science and art of crop production
- C. Science and art of crop and livestock production
- D. Science of crop and livestock production

(ii) How can a farmer add the value of the land?

- A. Through fencing
- B. By removing trees
- C. By hindering accessibility
- D. By ditching

(iii) Why is shifting cultivation commonly practiced by peasant farmers?

- A. To maintain the water sources
- B. It results into soil conservation
- C. High returns is achieved
- D. It does not need complicated knowledge

(iv) The experiment on soil particles in a farm showed that it had 40% sand, 40% silt and 20% clay.

With respect to the results of the experiment, what is likely to be the characteristic of the soil?

- A. Fewer air spaces
- B. Moderate water holding capacity
- C. Low fertility
- D. Difficult root penetration

(v) When you are thinking of fast action weed control method, which one would you recommend to be used?

- A. Cultural
- B. Chemical
- C. Mechanical
- D. Biological

(vi) The following are the benefits of livestock production except:

- A. Source of industrial raw materials
- B. Source of farm power
- C. Source of employment
- D. Source of inorganic manure

(vii) You are consulted to solve a problem of loss of soil fertility that could be caused by soil erosion. What method of maintaining soil fertility would you propose as a remedy?

- A. Fallowing
- B. Liming
- C. Mulching
- D. Addition of fertilizer

(viii) In a village where people engage in crop and livestock production, the agricultural officer called a meeting and emphasized on the use of animal power over human power. Why does the agricultural officer emphasize so?

- A. Animal power has higher work output
- B. Animal power can be used for all types of work
- C. Animals do not get tired
- D. Animals do not need training

(ix) Which method of reducing risk and uncertainty involves production of more than one type of product?

- A. Flexibility in production
- B. Diversification in production
- C. Maintaining liquidity
- D. Insurance of products

(x) The teacher assigned students to bring different types of soil and asked them to identify the soil type that has the smallest particles. Which type of soil did they identify?

- A. Clay
- B. Silt
- C. Sand
- D. Gravel

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the correct answer in the box provided.

List A	List B
(i) Cattle	A. California
(ii) Pig	B. Saanen
(iii) Goat	C. Camel thorn
(iv) Sheep	D. Leghorn
(v) Poultry	E. Large White
	F. Merino
	G. Friesian

## SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. (a) Briefly explain four types of soil structure according to their structural arrangement of aggregates.
- (b)(i) Describe the relationship between soil texture and soil structure.
- (ii) Differentiate between soil texture and soil structure.
4. (a) Explain how each of the following uncertainties may affect agricultural production.
- (i) Price uncertainty
- (ii) Yield uncertainty
- (iii) Technological uncertainty
- (iv) Institutional uncertainty
- (b) Briefly explain the role of the government in minimizing risks and uncertainties facing farmers.
- Give four points.
5. Analyse the procedures of planting the sorghum crop basing on the following guidelines.
- (a) Land preparation
- (b) Propagation and spacing
- (c) Manures and fertilizers
- (d) Weeding
- (e) Harvesting
6. (a) Analyse the effects of each of the following insect pests in crop production.
- (i) Nematodes
- (ii) Sucking pests
- (b) How are the following cultural pest control methods used in crop production?
- (i) Timely planting of crops

(ii) Timely harvesting of crops

(iii) Proper tillage of land

(iv) Closed season

(v) Growing trap crops

7. (a) Examine five factors which influence effectiveness of pesticides in controlling crop pests.

(b) Briefly explain how integrated pest management method is practiced in controlling crop pests.

8. (a) Outline five advantages that farmers get from growing sorghum and cowpeas in the same field.

(b) Shifting cultivation is a farming system practiced in Tanzania. Highlight five major features that distinguish it from other systems.

9. (a) Identify five advantages of using animals as a source of farm power as compared to tractor power.

(b) Identify five factors to be considered when selecting oxen for training to perform farm activities.

### **SECTION C (15 Marks)**

Answer question number **ten (10)**

10. In six points, explain the importance of livestock.

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