

BULOBA CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL

END OF TERM ONE EXAM 2023

SENIOR SIX

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES P515/1

TIME 2HRS

Instructions to candidates:

- ✓ This paper consists of section **A** and **B**
- ✓ section A **circle** the best alternative
- ✓ answer in the **spaces** provided
- ✓ Answer **all** questions.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

1 – 30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
Total	

SECTION A

1. Which of the following conditions may make a cow fail to show oestrus signs?
 - A. Persistent corpus luteum
 - B. Secretion of Adrenalin
 - C. Low level of progesterone hormone
 - D. Absence of a bull
2. The main reason why rural farmer's scheme were unsuccessful was;
 - A. Farmer's poor harvests
 - B. Rate of default was high
 - C. Only few farmers benefitted
 - D. Crops produced through the loans were not bought
3. In farm production, depreciation is termed as;
 - A. A variable cost
 - B. A fixed cost
 - C. An opportunity cost
 - D. A marginal cost
4. The life span of seeds is
 - A. Non variable
 - B. Predictable from outward appearance
 - C. Variable and follows no obvious pattern
 - D. Variable and follows an obvious pattern
5. In pea plants, long stem is dominant to short stem. If plants that are heterozygous for stem length are crossed, the probable percentage of tall offspring would be;
 - A. 1%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 100%
6. From the crossing about pea plants in (5) above the probable percentage of short off spring would be:
 - A. 1%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 100%
7. Within ecosystem, the total number of secondary consumers must be;
 - A. Less than the total number of herbivores
 - B. Greater than the total number of herbivores
 - C. Equal to the total number of producers
 - D. Consistently the same number year after year

8. Costs that are easily recognized and accounted for in production are referred to as;
- A. Explicit costs
 - B. Implicit costs
 - C. Fixed costs
 - D. Variable costs
9. The main nitrogenous compounds excreted by birds is;
- A. Nitric acid
 - B. Ammonia
 - C. Urea
 - D. Uric acid
10. Which one of the following vitamins is water soluble?
- A. C
 - B. E
 - C. D
 - D. A
11. In most mammals a high sperm count is maintained by;
- A. Subjecting the animals to high temperatures
 - B. Maintaining the testis in the abdominal cavity
 - C. Insulating the testis in the stratum
 - D. Having the scrotal sac outside the abdominal cavity
12. What is the role of the luteinizing hormone? It promotes;
- A. Release of ovum
 - B. Disintegration of the ovum
 - C. Healing of the uterine wall
 - D. Implantation of zygote
13. Hardening off in vegetable growing is essential because it;
- A. Makes seedlings resistant to diseases and pests
 - B. Prevents yellowing of seedlings as shade is removed
 - C. Encourage root growth as watering is reduced
 - D. Enables the seedlings get used to field conditions
14. Which one of the following vitamins is synthesized by bacteria in the rumen of cows
- A. B₂
 - B. D
 - C. B₁₂
 - D. C
15. Which one of the following cultural weed control methods is used in rice fields?
- A. Crop rotation
 - B. Mulching
 - C. Flooding
 - D. Use of trap crop

16. The term soil reaction refers to;
- A. Mineralization of elements in organic matter
 - B. Reactions between soil nutrients
 - C. The hydrogen potential of the soil
 - D. Fixation of nitrogen in the soil
17. Which one of the following types of feed contains a trypsin inhibitor?
- A. Cotton seed cake
 - B. Soya bean meal
 - C. Sun flower
 - D. Ground nut seed
18. Which one of the following organs in poultry is responsible for fertilization as well as storing sperms?
- A. Isthmus
 - B. Infundibulum
 - C. Magnum
 - D. Uterus
19. The disease which attack cabbages and is controlled by reducing shade in the nursery bed and spraying fungicide is known as;
- A. Late blight
 - B. Damping off
 - C. Bacterial wilt
 - D. Early blight
20. Which one of the following is the stage of development in mammals immediately after fertilization?
- A. Foetus
 - B. Zygote
 - C. Embryo
 - D. Germ-cell
21. The set of hormones which is responsible for development of the mammary glands during the lactation period of a cow are known as;
- A. Oestrogen and progesterone
 - B. Androgen and relaxin
 - C. Progesterone and luteinizing
 - D. Prolactin and Oestrogen
22. The type of cell division where the chromosomes are duplicated and then divided so that each daughter cell has the same number of chromosomes as the parent is known as;
- A. Binary fission
 - B. Duplication
 - C. Meiosis
 - D. Mitosis

23. Which one of the following is the best basis for selection of farm animals?
- A. The pedigree
 - B. The progeny testing
 - C. Individual merit
 - D. The ancestors
24. The suitable tool to use when making holes for transplanting young seedlings, stem cuttings or suckers is known as;
- A. A hand trowel
 - B. A hand fork
 - C. A garden fork
 - D. A dibber
25. serves the purpose of holding objects when a strong grip is necessary and cutting thin wires.
- A. Chisels
 - B. Spanners
 - C. Hack-saws
 - D. Pliers
26. Layering is used to propagate plants when;
- A. A large propagation area is required
 - B. Early maturity is required
 - C. Cutting cannot root easily
 - D. Uniform maturity is required
27. A farmer weighed his boar and found that it weighed 80kg. The amount of food eaten by the boar was 240kg. What is the food conversion ratio?
- A. 0.33kg
 - B. 3.0KG
 - C. 33.3kg
 - D. 160kg
28. The ability of a material to resist cutting abrasion and indentation is its;
- A. Hardness
 - B. Ductility
 - C. Malleability
 - D. Toughness
29. Which of the following ecological effects may not be caused by deforestation?
- A. Species extinction
 - B. Acid rain
 - C. Reduction in soil fertility
 - D. Flooding and land slides
30. Good drainage and ploughing of soil reduces the process of
- A. Nitrification
 - B. Decomposition
 - C. De nitrification
 - D. Nitrogen fixation

SECTION B

31. a) Differentiate between the term power and energy as used in farm mechanization

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b) How can the following simple machines be used on a farm

i. the wheel and axle

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ii. the inclined plane

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iii. the screw

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c) State three primary sources of power on a farm;

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ii. Give at least one use of each source of power mentioned in c(i) above on a farm

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32. a) Explain five ways in which soil organisms are beneficial to crop plants

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b) State five ways in which organic matter influences soil properties

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33. a) What is colostrum? (2marks)

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b) State ways in which colostrum differs from ordinary milk (4marks)

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ii. State the benefits of feeding a calf with colostrum for the first few days after calving (4marks)

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34. a) Describe the precaution to be taken when air seasoning timber (6marks)

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b) State the common wood defects

(4marks)

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35. a) Suggest the farming practices that a local crop farmer should adopt in order to overcome weather hazards associated with rain (6marks)

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b) What are the effects of water shortage in crop growth?

(4marks)

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