

AUGUST 2022
EBS 140/140J
GENERAL AGRICULTURE II
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number
Signature: _____

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, END-OF-SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUG/SEPT 2022

24TH AUGUST 2022

GENERAL AGRICULTURE II

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

Items 1 to 5 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

1. Wind increases crop water requirements by decreasing evapotranspiration due to removal of accumulated humid air near the leaves.
A. True
B. False
2. Conventional agriculture is a type of sustainable agriculture.
A. True
B. False
3. Based on the products traded, there are two types of markets.
A. True
B. False
4. The classification of arable farming as rainfed is one of the advantages of the system
A. True
B. False
5. Further training, incentives and improved working conditions are actions that can be taken to improve skilled labour.
A. True
B. False

For items 6 to 15, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter correspondent to the correct or best option.

6. The main characteristics of commercial farming is the use of modern inputs like
 - A. chemical fertilizers.
 - B. heavy machinery.
 - C. high yielding farmer saved seeds.
 - D. pesticides.
7. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage in an agroforestry system?
 - A. Difficulty in the management of trees.
 - B. Fast growing trees that scatter their seeds could be a major challenge.
 - C. Shading effect of trees on crop plants.
 - D. Trees serving as windbreak.
8. Which of the following is **not** a climate change mitigating strategy for livestock production?
 - A. Changes in livestock/herd composition.
 - B. Improving local genetics through cross-breeding with disease-tolerant breeds.
 - C. Introducing mixed livestock farming systems.
 - D. Promoting livestock numbers to reduce green house gas emissions.
9. Which of the following is the **most** commonly produced greenhouse gas by human activities and it is responsible for 64% of man-made global warming?
 - A. Carbon dioxide.
 - B. Methane.
 - C. Nitric oxide.
 - D. Nitrous oxide..
10. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic feature of traditional animal farming?
 - A. Do not easily adapt to the different environmental conditions.
 - B. Mostly reared under the extensive system.
 - C. Used during festive occasions such as Eid, Christmas, festivals etc.
 - D. Used to pay for debts, dowry or given as gifts.
11. All individuals or businesses who specialise in performing various marketing functions along the agricultural value chains from producers to consumers are called.....
 - A. consumers.
 - B. front liners.
 - C. middlemen.
 - D. producers.
12. Which of the following is a physical marketing function?
 - A. Buying.
 - B. Selling.
 - C. Standardization.
 - D. Storage.
13. Which of the following is a type of farming system?
 - A. Agroforestry.
 - B. Arable cropping.
 - C. Crop rotation.
 - D. Mixed cropping.

14. One characteristic of land is that it **cannot** be moved from one location to another this implies that land
 - A. applies mobility in its usage.
 - B. lacks mobility in the geographical sense.
 - C. loses mobility in the economic sense.
 - D. needs mobility to be productive.

15. Which of the following best describes periodic market held once a week on a day by the roadside or in an open space? market.
 - A. Local
 - B. Primary
 - C. Secondary
 - D. Terminal

For items 16 to 20, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

16. A mixed farming method that uses nutrient rich water used to raise fish and grow plants in an integrated way is called

17. A system of farming where the farmer moves with his livestock from one location to another in search of fresh feed (forage) and water is called

18. A system of farming where the disadvantages include rain-fed production on small scale and crops grown are determined by the needs of the farm family is called

19. A market which aims at the elimination of the unhealthy and unscrupulous practices, reducing marketing charges, providing facilities to producers and its management is vested with market committees is called

20. A method of farming where the farmer stays in the same location and crops the same land every year over many years is called