OCTOBER 2023 EBS 140/140J GENERAL AGRICULTURE II 2 HOURS

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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, SEPT./OCT. 2023

3RD OCTOBER 2023

GENERAL AGRICULTURE II

8:00 AM - 8:30 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.

- All inputs required to produce goods and services are referred to as factors of production.
 - B. False
- Conventional agriculture is a type of sustainable agriculture.
 - B. False
- 3. Based on the products traded there are two types of markets.
 - B. False
- The classification of arable farming as rainfed is one of the advantages of the system.
 - B. False
- 5. Further training, incentives and improved working conditions are actions that can be taken to 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 of the correct or best option.

- 6. The main characteristic 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 sustainable agricultural practice?
 - A. Adopting agroforestry practices.
 - B. Integrating livestock and crops.
 - C. Reducing or eliminating tillage.
 - D. Use of genetically modified organisms.
- 9. Which of the following practice can be referred to as "mixed farming"?
 - A. Growing cocoa, citrus, soyabean and pineapple on the same plot of land.
 - B. Growing soyabean, groundnut, cassava and maize on same plot of land.
 - C. Production of yams, cassava, cowpeas and rabbits on the same farm.
 - D. Rearing sheep, goats, cattle, chickens and pigs together on the same farm.
- 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.
- - A. consumers.
 - B. front liners.
 - C. middlemen.
 - D. producers.
- 12. Which of the following is **not** a reason why shifting cultivation is no longer encouraged?
 - A. High population density.
 - B. It is an unsustainable agricultural practice.
 - C. It poses a danger to forest reserves and nature.
 - D. Rural-urban migration.
- 13. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage of urban farming?
 - A. Limited lateral space.
 - B. Limited theft and vandalism.
 - C. Occasional use of contaminated water.
 - D. Possible production of contaminated produce.

14.	One characteristic of land is that it cannot be moved from one location to another this implies that land	
15.	Which of the following best describes periodic market held once a week on a day by the roadside or in an open space?	
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.	All business activities involved in production, planning, transformation, grading, storing, transportation, and distribution of goods and services related to agriculture as desired by agricultural producers (farmers) and ultimate consumers is called	
19.	Legumes are recommended for inclusion in crop rotation systems because they	
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	