

# SENIOR FOUR

## AGRICULTURE

### (FARM STRUCTURES)

1. Farm structures can best be described as;

- A: structures that separate neighbouring farms
- B: structures that hold water and feeds for farm animals
- C: physical constructions erected on the farm
- D: irrigation and drainage structures.

2. The choice of farm structure the farmer will put up will largely depend on;

- A: farmers' financial position
- B: government regulations
- C: climate
- D: soil structure.

3. One importance of internal fences to

- A: minimize disputes over land
- B: act as wind breaks
- C: confine particular types of animals in an area
- D: protect animals against predators.

4. Fences facilitate mixed farming by;

- A: separating diseased animals from healthy ones

- B: allowing animal keeping without animals being herded
- C: allowing animals and crops to be on the same farm without any damage
- D: allowing night paddocking.

5.Many peasant farmers in Uganda do not fence their land because

- A: fences require a lot of money and labour to establish
- B: they have large pieces of land that are clearly marked from the neighbours
- C: fences reduce the value of land
- D: fences increase the risk of fire on the farm

6. Wood used for fencing may be obtained from the following source , except one, which one is it?

- A: isolated trees on the farm
- B: local bushes
- C: by- products from timber industries
- D: protected forests.

7. Wood is commonly used in construction work on the farm because it is

- A: resistant to shock and fire
- B: structures made are firm and cannot be dismantled easily.
- C: it is relatively cheap and easily obtainable
- D: it is not damaged by weather or fungus.

8. The method of wood treatment where the chemical is forced into the wood under very high pressure is;

- A: End diffusion treatment
- B: sap displacement treatment

C: vacuum treatment

D: hot and cold treatment

9. The use of barbed wires in fencing is common in Uganda although;

A: barbs prevent animals from getting out of the enclosure

B: they need more skill to put up

C: they are the best for small and quiet animals

D: they must be used with woven wire

10. Fencing pliers have a heavy head that is used to

A: cut fencing staples

B: remove staples that have been put in badly

C: stretch wires to the right tension

D: hammer staples into fencing posts to hold the wires.

11. When constructing fences it is important to stretch wires tightly to;

A: prevent sagging and reduce chances of animals escaping or entering through the fences.

B: allow cutting of the wires between the posts to the required size

C: attach them on posts permanently.

D: prevent small animals like rabbits and goats from going through the fence.

12. Metal caps may be put on top of fencing posts;

A: to act as rat guards

B: to reduce termite attack

C: to protect them from rain water

D: to ensure that the treatment chemical does not flow out.

13. King posts are bigger than others and are placed deeper into the ground because they;

A: have to hold the strands of wire between corner posts

B: have to resist the strain of wire pulling in a certain direction

C: are put where there is a wide spacing between standards

D: provide additional support to the strainers against the pull of the wires.

14. One of the disadvantages of live fences is that;

A: materials required are not easily available.

B: the wind break they provide is inadequate.

C: when established, they need a lot of maintenance.

D: their establishment is limited by environmental factors.

15. A good cattle dip should have a large collecting yard

A: to allow acaricide to flow back into the dip tank

B: to avoid dilution of acaricide by rain water

C: to hold all animals at the same time so that they do not mix with the ones that have already been dipped.

D: to avoid loss of acaricide through seepage.

16. One importance of farm buildings is that;

A: animal parasites and diseases become easier to control

B: crop loss through spillage is eliminated

C: crop produce is protected from over drying

D: water is used carefully during their cleaning

17. Farm buildings are well maintained by;

A; not driving machinery into them

B: fencing around them

C: allowing minimum ventilation

D: washing and cleaning all dust, dirt, animal waste.

18. The type of roof on farm buildings is influenced by three of the following except one, which one is it?

A: the size of buildings

B: the use to which the building is to be put

C: resistance of the building to soil moisture

D: availability of skill to work with the material

19. One purpose of doors on farm buildings is to;

A: keep out rain and wind

B: provide security

C: allow proper ventilation

D: keep out bad odours

20. A farrowing unit must be constructed with;

A: short walls so that piglets see each other and do not get anxious

B: large space to avoid bulling

C: farrowing pen and creep area

D: adequate water bowls and feed troughs.

21. The strength of concrete is largely attributed to;

A: amount of cement used

B: time it is allowed to set

C: amount of water used

D: amount of earth added.

22. Gravel used in concrete making should be of various sizes so that

A: less money is used as small gravel costs less

B: mixing of ingredients becomes easier

C: curing is uniform on all sides

D: smaller gravel can fill in the spaces between large gravel

23. In making structures like beams and pillars it may be necessary to strengthen the concrete by;

A: using large stone aggregates

B: re wetting the concrete every now and again

C: adding steel bars to take the compression strength

D: adding chopped straw.

24. Many farmers are still using burnt murram bricks for farm buildings because

A: they are very durable.

B: they are relatively cheap and easily obtainable

C: they have uniform consistence

D: they are easier to join together with mortar.

25. During the drying of sand blocks they are covered with damp sacks

A: to prevent premature drying that leads to cracking

B: to increase on the moisture content that increases strength

C: to make the blocks fit in the moulds well

D: so that blocks are easier to lay out in construction

26. The use of thatch as a roofing material for farm structures is no longer common because;

A: it harbours vermin and insects

B: it has poor insulation properties to heat and cold

C: it is not water tight even when properly constructed

D: thatching material is expensive.

27. In construction, plastics are used for internal structures since they ;

A: are expensive and not easily available

B: are harmful to many animals and their products

C: farmers do not have the skills to work with them

D: deteriorate rapidly in bright sunshine.

28. Foundations of buildings are established on subsoil after all top soil has been removed

A: to discourage multiplication of animal parasites

B: to allow building of a wide plinth wall.

C: since subsoil is firm and will not cause buildings to sink

D: top soil will then be taken elsewhere to be used for growing crops.

29. A PVC sheet is laid on top of the plinth wall;

A: to ensure that vertical wall is straight

B: to prevent water infiltration in the vertical wall as well as termite attack

C: to improve on concrete strength

D: to ensure all round horizontal strength.

30. Concrete floors are recommended for farm buildings since,

A: they are easier to construct

B: they require less building material

C: they can be used for any purpose; crops, animals and machinery

D; they are easier to clean so discourage multiplication of pathogens and parasites

31. The height of the wall for farm buildings depends on three of the following, except one, which one is it?

A: The smoothness of the ground space

B: the size of the ground space

C: the purpose for which the house is intended

D: the roofing material to be used.

32. Trusses in farm buildings are

A: the apex of the roof

B: the base of roofs made of the tie beam and rafters

C: horizontally positioned bar on top of the rafters

D: the extended part of the bars that are beyond the vertical wall.

33. The first tool used on timber to shear the wood so that it becomes flat, level and straight is the

A: cross-cut saw

B: Jack plane

C: Rip saw



D: Tenon saw

34. The saw used to cut metal is known as;

A: Tenon saw

B: Rip saw

C: Hack saw

D: cross-cut saw.

35. One way of ensuring that saws remain in good working condition is by

A: Sharpening them on an oil stone

B: keeping teeth at the same size and shape using a 3 sided saw file

C: using any available saw for cutting wood.

D: keeping head tightly fixed on

36. The part of the hammer that is used to remove bent nails is known as;

A: head

B: striking face

C: claw

D: alloy handle

37. Pincers are used to

A: hammering chisels and wooden pegs

B: riveting metal

C: fitting frames together

D: cutting wires to a desirable size.

38. It is important to store small tools in a tool box;

A: to keep them from rusting

B: to fit in a small space

C: to ensure they are stored flat

D: to keep them from getting damaged or lost

39. The try square of the following can be used for 3 except one, which one is it?

A: setting out right angles during planing of wood

B: measuring very short length of timber

C: holding mortar before it is placed in position

D: setting out and testing frames

40. Clamps are useful in

A: holding pieces of wood during cutting, planing and nailing

B: making holes in wood

C: avoid damaging the wood.

D: gripping the top of nuts.

## Answers

1. C	11. A	21. A	31. A
2. A	12. C	22. D	32. B
3. C	13. B	23. C	33. B
4. C	14. D	24. B	34. C
5. A	15. C	25. A	35. B
6. D	16. A	26. A	36. C
7. C	17. D	27. D	37. D
8. C	18. C	28. C	38. D
9. A	19. B	29. B	39. C
10. D	20. C	30. D	40. A