SENIOR TWO
AGRICULTURE
VEGETABLE GROWING

1. Why the swollen underground part of the Irish potato is considered as a stem tuber and rots a root tuber?
   A. because root tubers are usually bigger
   B. because it has a number of buds on its surface that can develop into new plants
   C. it has a thick skin like that of a stem
   D. because they are seen to be continuous with the cereal stems.
2. Irish potatoes require moderate well distributed rainfall. Too much rainfall
   A. results in rapid sprouting of the tubers
   B. encourages the spread of various leaf diseases
   C. limits size of tubers
   D. leads to rapid uptake of nutrients
3. In Uganda, commercial potato growing is in highlands; over 1800m above sea level. This is because
   A. It grows well in cool conditions.
   B. It is the staple food of the people in these areas.
   C. Harvested tubers keep well in cool conditions.
   D. Such places have moderate rainfall.
4. Why are Irish potato usually grown on ridges?
   A. To control soil borne pests and diseases.
   B. So that stems begin growing immediately after sowing.
   C. To allow growing of leaves above the water table.
   D. The soil is loose and free draining to allow rapid expansion of tubers without rotting.
5. Chitting tubers can best be described as ;
   A. Allowing potatoes tubers to expandly freely by providing ideal conditions
   B. Depriving tubers of too much water so that they do not rot
   C. Encouraging eyes on the tubers to sprout by providing ideal condition.
   D. Storing tubers in a form they will not lose their viability.

6. Three of the following are advantages of chitting potato tuber, which one isn`t?
    A. it minimizes tuber diseases
    B. it leads to even emergence, maturity and easy marketing
    C. it increases yield
    D. it allows maximum use of available rainfall by seedlings.
7. Potatoes' tubers should not be planted in close contact with organic manure as this leads to
    A. discoloration of tuber flesh
    B. black scurf disease
    C. rapid uptake of plant nutrient and they get exhausted before potages are mature.
    D. tubers experience a water stress and produce flowers
8. The process of heaping soil around the stem base during weeding is known as:-
    A. ridging
    B. dibbling
    C. earthing up
    D. burying tubers
9. One of the importance of the procedure explained in no. 8 above is
    A. It reduces nematode attack on tubers
    B. It encourages potato tubers to sprout
    C. It encourages use of more soil water
    D. Plant produces more tubers since nodes at the base of the stem are covered
10. Timely planting helps to control some diseases and pets. The pest that mainly attack potatoes that are grown out of season is
    A. Potato tuber moth
    B. Nematodes
    C. Leaf eating beetles
    D. American ball warm
11. Potato blight is transmitted by
    A. vectors especially aphids
    B. planting affected tubers
    C. through organic manures
    D. through splashing of soil and spore are air borne

12. Potato blight can easily be noticed
    A. Parts of the tubers rot
    B. Irregular brown necrotic patches on leaves
    C. Premature defoliation
    D. Yellowing of leaves and stem
13. Potato bacterial wilt can be controlled by 3 of the following ways except one. Which
    A. closed season
    B. sowing disease free planting materials
    C. spraying using recommended chemicals
    D. planting varieties that have been developed to have resistance to the disease
14. How long does it take for potatoes to reach maturity and how will the farmer tell that potatoes are mature?
    A. 2-3 months depending on varied and the tubers will turn green
    B. 3-4 months depending on variety and the tubers will push out of the soil
    C. 3-4 months depending on variety and there will be yellowing and drying of leaves and stems
    D. 2-3 months depending on variety and there will be premature defoliation
15. Hard skins of harvested tubers are less likely to bruise and lead to rotting of the tubers. How can the skin be hardened?
    A. by removing the shoots 2-3 weeks before lifting the tubers
    B. removing some of the soil to expose tubers to the sun before lifting them
    C. spraying potatoes with a hardening chemical before lifting tubers
    D. sorting potatoes according to side and packing them separately
16. How are Irish potatoes harvested?
    A. they are dug out using the hand hoe
    B. they are dug out using a forked hoe
    C. soil is loosened using a hand fork then they are lifted.
    D. soil is loosed using a blunt stick then they are lifted using garden fork or by hand pulling.
17. Tomatoes are more beneficial to the body when eaten raw to provide
    A. Vitamin K, B_1 and Iron
    B. Vitamin A1, B and C and some mineral salts

C. Proteins, water and Iron

D. Vitamin k, proteins and Iron

18. Tomatoes leaves are deeply scented and this saves them from

A. Leaf eating insects

B. Nematodes

C. American bollworms

D. Fungal diseases

19. Which of the following varieties of tomato is not grown for fresh market but for processing?

A. Marglobe

B. Money maker

C. Early beauty

D. Roma

20. Good light intensity is required for good quality fruits that have sufficient

A. succulencey and sweetness

B. vitamin a and vitamin c

C. yellow to red colour

D. good aroma

21. Tomatoes require moderate rainfall that is well distributed throughout the growing season. the wet season however

A. may lead to erosion since tomatoes have an erect growing habit

B. increases fruit size

C. makes plants more prone to disease attack

D. makes harvesting difficult

22. Tomatoes are not grown on very high attitudes since

A. they grow well under warm conditions

B. they require rich volcanic sols

C. they are easily attacked by leaf eating insects

D. such conditions lead to gall development

23. Which one of the soil conditions below does not favour tomato growing?

A. non-acidic

B. well drained and deeply cultivated

C. loamy

D. dark clays

24. A place for tomato growing should be well fertilized with organic manures since

A. they are succeptible to most artificial fertilizers

B. tomatoes are heavy feeders

C. organic manures are disease free

D. they retain a lot water

25. Tomatoes are grown in nursery bed or seed boxes and transplanted

A. 7-10 days later

B. when they are strong enough

C. when they are 10-15cm high with and have 4-6 leaves

D. after the permanent seedbed has been prepare

26. Soil in the nursery should be sterilized to guard organize soil bone pests like

A. American bollworms

B. Nematodes

C. Aphids

D. Red spider mite

27. Drills for planting seeds in the nursery should be shallow, about 1cm since

A. tomato seeds are small.

B. seedlings need to get properly anchored.

C. seedlings should be well watered.

D. to facilitate proper nutrient uptake.

28. One week after germination, seedling should be thinned to 7-8cm apart

A. to allow easy fruiting

B. to allow easy sprang

C. to allow development of healthy and strong seedling.

D. to allow easy transplanting.

29. A thorough watering of the nursery is advisable before sowing

A. to allow adequate water retention by the soil

B. to allow proper nutrient uptake

C. to allow proper germination

D. so that watering is not done immediately after sowing as it would remove soil from the seeds.

30. Seedlings are protected against harsh weather conditions by
    A. planting at the end of the dry season.
    B. planting at the beginning of the rainy season.
    C. through watering in the morning and in the evening
    D. building a shade over the nursery
31. when transplanting, seedlings should not be too closely spaced as this
    A. encourages cross pollination
    B. encourages aphid attack
    C. encourages spread of fungal diseases
    D. encourages production of small seed
32. Care should be taken to transplant only seedlings that are
    A. accustomed to the weather
    B. strong and healthy
    C. tall enough
    D. high yielding
33. Mulching should be done soon after transplantation by covering with a layer of dry grass between the rows.
    A. to ensure maximum yield
    B. to protect all plants against all yields
    C. to encourage water infiltration and reduce loss of moisture from the soil since tomatoes require a lot of water
    D. so that much can rot rapidly and supply nurtioents to the seedlings since tomato is a heavy feeder.
34. In mulched tomatoes the few weeds that come up are removed by hand pulling while in unmulched tomatoes.
    A. weeding is done by hand hoeing while earthing up to cover the lower 12-15cm of the stem
    B. weeds are removed by spraying herbicides

C. weeds are removed by mechanical means where planting was also done by mechanical means.
D. weeding is done using a forked hoe to remove all rhizomes.

35. Early and frequent removal of weeds in important in tomato growing because of there of the following reasons, which one is not rot?
    A. weeds lower yield greatly
    B. weeds habour pests and diseases
    C. weeds not allow the farmer to carry out agronomic
    D. weeds seeds mix with tomato seeds lowering quality
36. When pruning tomatoes, it is advisable to remove the leaves close to the ground to
    A. reduce fungal infection from the soil
    B. allow training of the removing stem
    C. reduce fruit contact with the mulch that would lead the fruit rotting
    D. so that the rest of the plant is not pulled down by gravity
37. Side shoots are cut off during pruning and this is repeated every 10 days to allow only one or two primary stems to grow upwards to encourage
    A. growth of taller plants with more fruits
    B. exposure to more sun and air leading to better quality fruits
    C. proper uptake of nutrients from the soil
    D. faster growth of the plant to choke weeds
38. The process of tying tomato vines loosely to the stakes with soft strings/sisal strings and looping the string around the stake to hold vines in position is known as
    A. pruning
    B. stringing
    C. side stringing
    D. training
39. a combination of pruning and staking allows
    A. bigger fruit development
    B. early maturity
    C. more effective spraying against diseases
    D. reduced used growth

40. large tomato fruits are obtained by applying a compound fertilizer like NPK
    A. by top dressing twice during the growing period
    B. by incorporating it well into nthe soil before sowing
    C. by plough sole method in each hole before transplanting
    D. by mixing it with agriculture lime
41. Tomatoes are prone to fungal infection, therefore
    A. they should only be grown in fungus free conditions
    B. they should not be grown in dry weather
    C. they should be sprayed with copper fungicides twice a week
    D. they should be grown on sterilized sols
42. Excessive watering leads to ---------- and ---------- diseases
    A. blossom end rot and tomato wilt
    B. blossom end rot and downy mildew
    C. bacterial wilt and tomato mosaic
    D. tomato mosaic and fusarium wilt
43. The farmer can tell his crop has tomato mosaic when
    A. leaves, stems and fruits develop brown-black sunken lesions
    B. there is wilting and death of growing points and upper leaves
    C. the whole plant dies suddenly
    D. there is mottling and curling of leaves and reduced leaf area
44. Tomato mosaic can be controlled by 3 of the following practices, which one is not a method of control?
    A. planting resistant varieties
    B. smokers washing their hands thoroughly before touching tomato plants
    C. crop rotation
    D. planting seeds that are known to be free from the disease
45. Which part of the tomato plant do American bollworms attack
    A. The leaves
    B. Roots
    C. Fruits
    D. Stems

46. Tomatoes are ready for harvesting at age of
    A. 3-4 months depending on variety
    B. 2-3 months depending on variety
    C. 2-5 months depending on variety
    D. 4-5 months depending on variety
47. The farmer can tell tomatoes are ready for harvesting
    A. when they turn deep red
    B. when there is change of colour around the base of the fruit
    C. when calyx dry and fruits hang loosely
    D. when fruits turn yellow
48. Tomatoes are harvested with the calyx intact
    A. to increase of weight of harvested fruits
    B. so that no open place is created through which organisms can enter cause fruit to rot
    C. to prevent smashing when packed in sacks
    D. to prevent diseases that would lower yield
49. Half ripe fruits
    A. should be marketed immediately
    B. should be packed in sacks ready for marketing
    C. should be kept in a cool place to ripen fully
    D. should be packed in air tight to avoid rotting
50. Harvested fruits should be washed and sorted
    A. to facilitate rapid ripening
    B. to maintain fruit weight
    C. to prevent spread of diseases
    D. to obtain good quality fruits that can be sold at high price.

ANSWERS TO SOLANACEAE VEGETABLE GROWING
S.2

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