

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT TERM II 2023
AGRICULTURE & FARMING SYSTEMS

1. Soils in the highland areas of East Africa are fertile because of the presence
 - A. Volcanic lava
 - B. Cool temperature
 - C. heavy rainfall
 - D. High levels of humus
2. What is the main land use of western side of Pemba and Zanzibar islands?
 - A. Settlement
 - B. Cultivation
 - C. Grazing
 - D. Wasteland
3. Cashew nuts in East Africa are grown in
 - A. Highland areas
 - B. Coastal areas
 - C. Rift valley areas
 - D. Lake Victoria shores
4. The sugar project in Kilombero valley is irrigated by water from the
 - A. Ruvuma
 - B. Great Ruaha
 - C. Rufigi
 - D. Kilombero
5. Mumias and Miwani are both factories in Nyanza which process
 - A. Sugar
 - B. Rice
 - C. Tea
 - D. Cotton
6. In East Africa, fish farming is mainly practiced in
 - A. River mouths
 - B. Ponds
 - C. Bays
 - D. swamps
7. Kitale and Eldoret in Kenya are notable for the production of
 - A. Tea
 - B. Wheat
 - C. pyrethrum
 - D. wattle
8. Mwea – tebere resettlement scheme predominantly grows
 - A. Sugarcane
 - B. Vegetables
 - C. cotton
 - D. rice
9. In Tanzania, cattle ranching is mainly carried out around
 - A. Mbeya
 - B. Songea
 - C. Kigoma
 - D. Kongwa
10. Pyrethrum in East Africa best grows in areas of
 - A. Cool moist conditions
 - B. High temperature
 - C. low altitude
 - D. seasonal flooding

11. Which pair of crops are grown on the Kano plains in Kenya?
- Sugarcane
 - Cotton
 - Rice
 - Maize
- A. 1 and 2 B. 3 and 4 C. 1 and 3 D. 2 and 4
12. Which of the following crops in East Africa grow well in areas of low rainfall
- Pyrethrum
 - Tea
 - Sisal
 - Cotton
- A. 1 and 3 B. 2 and 4 C. 1 and 4 D. 3 and 4
13. The most dominant crop grown on Ahero pilot scheme is
- A. Cotton B. Pyrethrum C. Sugarcane D. Sisal
14. Mobuku irrigation scheme obtains its water from river
- A. Mpanga B. Sebwe C. Mobuku D. Nyamugasani
15. Which one of the following conditions has greatly favoured the growing
- A. Gentle slopes C. High altitude
- B. Fertile soils D. Heavy rainfall
16. Which of the following crops is grown on the Kano plains
- A. Tea B. Coffee C. Sugarcane D. Pyrethrum
17. Which of the following industries requires a lot of labour?
- A. Tea farming C. tourism
- B. Sugar refining D. grain milling
18. A hero pilot scheme is located on the plains of
- A. Athi B. Kano C. Kapit D. the coast
19. The protection of wetlands in East Africa is mainly intended to promote
- A. Eco – tourism C. crafts industry
- B. Environmental conservation D. fishing
20. Robusta coffee does well in the following climate conditions
- A. Is 20°C with total annual rainfall of 1000 mm
- B. 20 - 30°C with total annual rainfall of 1000 mm
- C. 30 – 25 °C with total annual rainfall of 760 mm
- D. 25 - 35°C with total annual rainfall of 760 mm

21. Horticulture is mainly practiced around the urban centres in East Africa mainly because of
- A. Limited land
 - B. Ready market
 - C. Quick transport
 - D. high labour cost
22. Which one of the following products from East Africa is exported in large quantities
- A. Forest products
 - B. Mineral products
 - C. agricultural products
 - D. manufactured products
23. Pyrethrum is used to make
- A. Insecticides
 - B. Chocolate
 - C. Rope
 - D. Beverage
24. Which of the following is a major cash crop grown in Gulu?
- A. Tea
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Coffee
 - D. Sisal
25. Over cropping is when a farmer grows
- A. Several different crops on the same piece of land
 - B. The same crop year after year on the same piece of land
 - C. One crop after another year after year
 - D. Perennial crops
26. Ahero scheme in Kenya obtains its irrigation waters from river
- A. Nyando
 - B. Sondu
 - C. Gucha
 - D. Nzoia
27. Crops that can best be grown in Kitgum district in Northern Uganda are
- A. Cotton, millet and tea
 - B. Coffee, maize and beans
 - C. Millet, soya, beans, and cotton
 - D. Millet, Sorghum and rice
28. Uganda main export crops is
- A. Cotton
 - B. Tea
 - C. Coffee
 - D. Cotton
29. Which of the following areas of East Africa is Arabica coffee widely grown
- A. Bugisu, Thika and Usambara
 - B. Busoga, Usambara and Nyanza
 - C. Buloba, Busoga and Nyanza
 - D. Bugisu, Thika and Bukoba
30. Which one of these irrigation schemes in East Africa uses overhead sprinkler irrigation
- A. Ahero
 - B. Mwea – Tebere
 - C. Mobuku
 - D. Kilombero
31. Which of the following crops are the non-traditional cash crops
- A. Tobacco and sisal
 - B. Cotton and coffee
 - C. tea and sugarcane
 - D. Beans and Maize
32. Which of the following best explains why commercial ranching is being developed in the dry plateaus of East Africa
- A. Available water supply
 - B. Eradication of tsetse flies
 - C. low population
 - D. Available veterinary services

33. Which of the following crops requires well drained acidic soils
 A. Coffee B. Tea C. Cotton D. Sisal
34. The growing of cloves is confined to the West of Pemba and Zanzibar islands because
 A. The East has salty water C. the West has moist laden winds
 B. The West receives heavy rainfall D. the East consists of coral limestone
35. Doho irrigation scheme is found on River
 A. Mpologoma B. Sironko C. Manafwa D. Sezibwa
36. Which one of the following crops is Uasin Gishu famous of
 A. Wheat B. Tobacco C. Cotton D. Sugarcane
37. Agricultural modernization in Uganda mainly aims at
 A. Eradication of famine C. Value addition to farm produce
 B. Increasing farm productivity D. farm mechanization
38. Which one of the following statement is not true of subsistence farming in East Africa
 A. Inadequate capital C. specialization is easier
 B. Transport to the market is difficult D. most people produce their own food.
39. Which of the following transport can be best used to transport flowers from Uganda to Europe
 A. Water transport C. Air transport
 B. Road transport D. railway transport
40. The coastal plains of Kenya are for growing
 A. Sugarcane B. Cashew nuts C. Cotton D. Coconuts
41. The Galole irrigation scheme in Kenya was started mainly for the growing of
 A. Cotton B. Wheat C. Pyrethrum D. Rice
42. Nomadic pastoralists are people who
 A. Practice mixed farming in dry areas C. Move their cattle from place to place
 B. Own large herds of cattle D. Graze their animals in dry area
43. Which one of the following is one of the prairie towns
 A. Alberta B. Vancouver C. Edmonton D. Prince Rupert
44. The type of farming that is practiced by farmers so as to retain moisture in the soils in the prairies is called
 A. Dry farming C. intensive farming
 B. Extensive farming D. Mixed farming

45. The following are the main crops grown on the Prairies
 A. Vines and sugar beet C. oats and vines
 B. Sugar beet and wheat D. flax and vine
46. Which of the following is Uganda's export
 A. Sisal B. flowers C. grapes D. Wheat
47. Shifting cultivation is decreasing in East Africa due to
 A. Soil erosion C. Soil exhaustion
 B. Pests and diseases D. Increase in population
48. Which of the following areas in East Africa grows sugar cane under irrigation
 A. Ahero B. Kilombero C. Kericho D. Mobuku
49. The Mobuku river in Kasere is important for
 A. Fishing B. Irrigation C. Navigation D. Tourism
50. Increased crop production in the dry areas of East Africa can best be achieved through
 A. Use of fertilizers C. irrigation farming
 B. Educating farmers D. Agro – forestry practices
51. The major problem affecting coffee growing in East Africa is
 A. Severe drought C. Soil exhaustion
 B. Poor transport D. pests and diseases
52. The Masai cattle herders practice transhumance. This means that they
 A. Over graze the rift valley floor
 B. Move regularly from one place to another
 C. Keep large numbers of cattle and goats
 D. Move anyhow from one place to another
53. In Uganda, cotton is a major cash crop in
 A. Gulu B. Mbale C. Kapchorwa D. Bushenyi
54. The main activity at Kawanda agricultural research station is to
 A. Educate farmers on improved methods of farming
 B. Increase the amount of crops growing in the area
 C. Experiment and improve on the yields of crops
 D. Find where different types of crops can be grown
55. The Karamojong in the North Eastern Uganda practice pastoral farming because of
 A. Variation in rainfall distribution pattern
 B. Unreliable rainfall
 C. Seasonal variation in rainfall total
 D. Little rainfall
56. Cooperative movements mainly help farmers to

- A. Carry out research
 - B. Market their produce
 - C. Control pests and diseases
 - D. provide implements
57. The main crop grown on Mobuku irrigation scheme is
- A. Cotton
 - B. Onions
 - C. Bananas
 - D. Groundnuts
58. Large scale farms in Kenya are mostly found
- A. In the highlands
 - B. On the Kano plains
 - C. in the rift valley
 - D. on the coastal plain
59. Tea grows well
- A. Sandy soils
 - B. Well drained soils
 - C. acidic soils
 - D. loamy soils
60. Coffee is grown in areas around Entebbe but is not grown in areas around Gulu though the mean annual rainfall for both is almost the same. This is because
- A. Entebbe has better well drained soils
 - B. The rainfall of Gulu is unreliable
 - C. The soils in Gulu are not Acidic
 - D. Gulu experiences long drought season
61. What steps has the Uganda government taken to diversify her agricultural export
- 1. Encouraging farmers to grow nontraditional cash crops
 - 2. Encouraging farmers to increase the production of traditional cash crops
 - 3. Encouraging farmers to specialize in growing cash crops
 - 4. Encouraging farmers to increase the staple food crop production
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 2 and 4
 - D. 1 and 4
62. Which of the following two cash crops are exported by the three East African countries
- A. Coffee and pyrethrum
 - B. Cotton and sisal
 - C. tea and rubber
 - D. Coffee and tea
63. Which of the following sugar plantation was established in Uganda with the aim of encouraging out growers
- A. Sango bay
 - B. Lugazi
 - C. Kinyara
 - D. Kakira
64. Which of the following problems were met by Africans who bought land from Europeans in Kenya
- 1. THE Africans had no experience of modern farming
 - 2. The Europeans refused to release the schemes
 - 3. The schemes were too big for the Africans
 - 4. The African farmers had little capital to develop their land
- A. 2 and 4
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 1 and 4

65. Which one of the following areas grows a lot of wheat in Kenya
 A. Usain Gishu B. Kericho C. Machakos D. Nyanza
66. The term out growers refers to farmers who grow
 A. The crop outside the estates C. only cash crops B. Both
 subsistence and cash crops D. Crops on small plots.
67. After transplanting a coffee seedling, the 1st harvest should be after a period of
 A. 1 year B. 3 years C. 2 years D. 8 years
68. Tea grows best in..... soils
 A. Volcanic B. waterlogged C. Acidic D. Lateritic
69. The cooperative societies in Uganda are formed by the
 A. Banks B. farmers C. Government D. Parastatal bodies
70. Why does very little farming take place in Karamoja district in North Eastern Uganda
 A. The area receives little rainfall C. the area has poor soils
 B. The area is too hot D. the area has very low
 population
71. Most agricultural plantations provides social services and amenities for their workers because
 A. The plantation owners want the workers to live near the plantations and work more efficiently
 B. Plantations owners are rich
 C. The plantation owners want to raise money from the workers
 D. Plantations use labour intensive methods
72. Which of the following crops can do well in the highland areas of East Africa lying above 2000 metres
 1. Arabica coffee
 2. Wheat
 3. Oats
 4. Robusta coffee
 A. 1,3 and 4 B. 1,2 and 3 C. 1,2 and 4 d. 2,3 and 4
73. The major problems facing pastoralists in North Eastern Uganda are
 A. Tsetse flies and water shortage C. poor roads and pastures
 B. Tsetse flies and poor breeds D. water shortage and poor
 breeds

74. The major problem affecting tea growing in Kericho is
- Inadequate rainfall
 - Loss of soil fertility
 - Severe hail storms
 - poor transport
75. In East Africa, the cooperative movements has greatly helped the farmers by
- Marketing produce
 - Providing transport
 - supervising farming activities
 - Distributing inputs
76. Which of the following cash crops in East Africa requires well drained acidic soils
- Tea
 - cotton
 - Sugarcane
 - Coffee
78. Farming in Uganda can be improved by
- Crop diversification
 - Building processing industries
 - Importing capital intensive farming implements
 - Changing the present land tenure system
79. Mechanization is not profitable for the average farmers in Uganda because
- Plots are generally too small
 - Most of the crops are perennial
 - Farmers do not have money to pay for it
 - Relief is not suitable for the use of tractors
80. The giving up of scattered plots of land and taking over others in order to increase on land acreage is
- Land consolidation
 - Ranching
 - land fragmentation
 - Land amalgamation
81. Out growers in Uganda are mostly involved in the production of
- Sugarcane and tea
 - Tea, cotton and sugarcane
 - sugarcane, tea and coffee
 - Tea, rubber and Sugarcane
82. Dry farming is carried out in order to
- Conserve water soil
 - Prevent soil Exhaustion
 - Prevent soil erosion
 - Increase rate of evaporation
83. The following crops have dropped in their total production due to competition with synthetic fibers
- Cotton, sisal and coconut
 - Cotton, sisal and pyrethrum
 - sisal, cotton and cocoa
 - Cotton, Pyrethrum and sisal
84. In which of the following regions is terracing farming practiced
- Kikuyu and Kigezi
 - Kigezi and Sukumaland
 - Kigezi and Masailand
 - Kigezi and Bunyoro

85. The following are tea growing areas
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Kericho, Kyamuhunga and Lugazi | C. Kericho, Songea and Limuru |
| B. Kericho, Lugazi and Kakira Songea | D. Kericho, Kyamuhunga and Songea |
86. The major problem facing the pastoral industry in East Africa is
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Unreliable rainfall | C. poor soils |
| Diseases | D. wild animals |
87. There is decrease in the amount of sisal grown in Tanzania because
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. Competition from artificial fibers | C. poor government planning |
| B. Low prices and lack of machines | D. it requires great land which is not available |
88. The farmers of the lake basin of Uganda are mixed farmers because
- There is reliable, well distributed rainfall and good soils
 - There is high population density
 - There is little free land
 - They can grow more coffee and bananas
89. The improvement in dairy farming in the Kenya highlands is due to
- Heavy rainfall and introduction of cooperative farming
 - Artificial insemination
 - Improved hybrids and pastures
 - Introduction of cooperative and artificial insemination
90. Which of the following best explains the problems of shifting cultivation
- Famine, soil exhaustion, soil erosion, forest depletion
 - Pests, uncertain rainfall, poor crop yields, soil exhaustion
 - Lack of soil nutrients, poor yields, land
 - Poor soils, erosion, pests and soil exhaustion.
91. Farmers in Kigezi mainly face problems in Agriculture because of
- Excessive soil erosion
 - The poor transport system
 - The high population
 - The cool temperature
- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| A. 1 and 3 | B. 1,2,3 and 4 | C. 1 and 4 | d. 3 and 4 |
|------------|----------------|------------|------------|
92. Commercial livestock rearing is most developed in
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Western Uganda | C. Tanzania highlands |
| B. Kenya highlands | D. central Uganda |
93. The coffee which Uganda sells to the outside market is decided by
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Coffee marketing board | C. international coffee agreement |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|

- B. Coffee development authority organization D. The East African trade
94. The Masai wheat scheme was introduced by the Kenyan government to
- A. Help the Masai settle down C. produce more food for the Masai
- B. Provide the Masai with Employment D. Diversify the income of the Masai
95. The irrigation project at Katilu in Turkana land , uses water from
- A. Turkwell B. River Tana C. Lake Turkana D. Lake Tana
96. In Tanzania sisal is mainly grown around
- A. Arusha B. Lindi C. Moshi D. Tanga
97. Which of the following best grows in Northern Uganda
- A. Coffee B. Simsim C. Bananas D. Pyrethrum
98. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of coffee
- A. Tanzania B. Kenya C. Burundi D. Uganda
99. Uganda's tea production comes mainly from
- A. Lake shores B. lake Kyoga C. Fort Portal D. Fort portal, Kigezi and Hoima areas
100. High prices are paid for Kenya tea because
- A. The quality is carefully controlled
- B. High rainfall ensures plenty of leaf
- C. There are few pests
- D. Cooperatives help the out growers to maintain a high quality
101. Cultivators who grow sufficient crops for their own needs only are
- A. Cash crop farmers C. subsistence cultivators
- B. Pastoralist D. commercial farmers
102. The majority of East Africa farmers are
- A. Large scale farmers C. Small scale farmers
- B. Commercial farmers D. Planatations farmers
103. The initial aim for the Kongwa ranching scheme was growing of
- A. Groundnuts C. wheat
- B. Cotton D. Rice
104. Which of the following crops should be grown near the market
- A. Tomatoes B. Coffee C. Pyrethrum D. Cotton

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