

UMMUL - QURA HIGH SCHOOL
AROWONA BUS - STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN.
2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
SUBJECT: Agricultural Science CLASS: SS1 DURATION: 2hrs
OBJECTIVE(SECTION A)

INSTRUCTION: Answer All Questions

1. The alternative heating and cooling of molten magma result in ____
 - A. Igneous
 - B. Sedimentation
 - C. Solidification
 - D. Fragmentation.
2. Granite is ____
 - A. Sedimentary rock
 - B. Weathering rock
 - C. Metamorphic rock
 - D. Igneous rock
3. The type of rock formed from the sediment deposited from ice, water and wind is _
 - A. Sedimentary rock
 - B. Weathering rock
 - C. Metamorphic rock
 - D. Igneous rock
4. Which of the following environmental factors is likely to have the greatest influence on crop production in Nigeria?
 - A. Temperature
 - B. Vegetation.
 - C. Air movement
 - D. Relative Humidity.
5. The process whereby rocks are broken down into small particles through both physical and chemical factors is known as
 - A. Rock degradation
 - B. Oxidation
 - C. Erosion
 - D. weathering
6. The parent materials of a soil is formed from the disintegration of
 - A. Sand
 - B. Rock
 - C. Gravel
 - D. Organic matter
7. Slate is derived from ____
 - A. Schist
 - B. Sandstone
 - C. Shale
 - D. Quartzite.
8. Which of the following crops is a raw material for the production of chocolate?
 - A. Kolanut
 - B. Cocoa
 - C. Banana
 - D. Avocado pear
9. Which of the following groups comprises of oil crops?
 - A. Groundnut, jute and cotton
 - B. Melon, coconut and groundnut
 - C. Sunflower, rubber and jute
 - D. Oilpalm, sunflower and jute
10. Which of the following factors does not bring about soil formation?
 - A. Climate
 - B. Time
 - C. Parent materials
 - D. Sunshine.
11. The study of a single species of organism or an individual organism and its environment is ____
 - A. Synecology
 - B. Ecology
 - C. Ecosystem
 - D. Autecology
12. Autotrophism are called ____
 - A. Decomposer
 - B. Producer

- C. Consumer
D. Production.
13. The following are abiotic component of the ecosystem
A. Soil
B. Sunlight
C. Dust
D. Cattle.
14. The community of crop plants and farm animals functioning together with their non – living environment is known as ____
A. Synecology
B. Ecology
C. Ecosystem
D. Autecology.
15. Photometer is used to measured ____
A. Sunlight
B. Rainfall
C. Temperature
D. Solar power
16. A group of organisms mainly farm animal which cannot manufacture their own food but depend directly or indirectly on plant for their food is ____
A. Autotrophism
B. Heterotrophism
C. Decomposer
D. Composer.
17. The instrument for measuring wind speed is ____
A. Wind vane
B. Anemometer
C. Thermometer
D. Rainguage.
18. The study of species of organisms living together in an area or study of inter – relationships between group of organism living together in an area is called ____
A. Synecology
B. Ecology
C. Ecosystem
D. Autecology.
19. The air in motion is called ____
A. Rainfall
B. Wind
C. Humidity
D. Breeze.
20. A group of organisms which uses sunlight and chemicals to manufacture their own food from inorganic substances during the process of photosynthesis is called ____
A. Autotrophism
B. Heterotrophism
C. Decomposer
D. composer
21. The study of crop plants and farm animals in relation to their environment is ____
A. Synecology
B. Ecology
C. Ecosystem
D. Autecology.
22. Another name for heterotrophism is ____
A. Decomposer
B. Producer
C. Consumer
D. Composer.
23. The following are the characteristics of land except that it ____
A. Is immobile geographically
B. Reward is rent
C. Can be use for agricultural purpose only
D. Can appreciate or depreciate in value
24. Which is not an agricultural use of land?
A. Forestry
B. Mining
C. Fishery
D. Wildlife conservation
25. The direction of wind can be measured with ____
A. Wind vane
B. Anemometer
C. Thermometer
D. Rainguage.

26. Agricultural land can appreciate in value through the following except _____
- Leaching
 - Erosion control
 - Bush fallowing
 - Fertilizer application
27. Shoes and gabs industries make use of _____ as raw materials
- Hides and hoof
 - Hides and skin
 - Skin and cotton
 - Timber and hides
28. The instrument for measuring rainfall is _
- Rainguage
 - Thermometer
 - Anemometer
 - Hydrometer.
29. The amount of heat and the period of sun's ray received at a place is known as
- Sunlight
 - Rainfall
 - Temperature
 - Solar radiation
30. The following are examples of parasite except _____
- Ticks
 - Rodent
 - Liverfluke
 - Lice.
31. The totality of the physical appearance of the soil is called _____
- Soil texture
 - Soil structure
 - Topography
 - Soil type
32. The wearing away of soil by means of water, ice, wind and animals is _____
- Soil type
 - Soil erosion
 - Topography
 - parasite
33. A close association between two organism in which one depend on the other for survival is ____
- Symbiosis
 - Parasitism
 - Competition
 - Predation
34. One is not a soil micro organism?
- Rodent
 - Birds
 - Termite
 - Earthworm.
35. The slope of the ground in relation to the underlying rocks of the earth's surface is refer to as ____
- Soil erosion
 - Soil texture
 - Soil structure
 - Topography
36. An association between two organisms living together in which only one benefits from the association while the other is neither benefited nor harmed is called _
- Symbiosis
 - Commensalism
 - Parasitism
 - Predation.
37. Which is not a way of characterizing the three types of rock?
- Texture
 - Colour
 - Weight
 - Structure
38. Marble is formed from _____
- Limestone
 - Clay
 - Sandstone
 - Gravel
39. Examples of symbiosis are ____ and ____
- Flower and insect
 - Flower and goat
 - Cattle and cat

- D. Lion and cat
40. A close association between two organisms in which both benefit from each other is ____
- A. Commensalism
 - B. Parasitism
 - C. Symbiosis
 - D. competition
41. The major materials from which soil is formed is ____
- A. Time
 - B. Parent materials
 - C. Climate
 - D. Topography.
42. Which is not an agent of physical weathering
- A. Temperature
 - B. Ice
 - C. Oxygen
 - D. Water.
43. Agriculture is important to the national economy because it provides ____
- A. Clothing for man
 - B. Employment for youths
 - C. Feeds for livestock
 - D. Shelter for man and animal
44. Which of the following forms of agriculture deals with the keeping of bees?
- A. Apiculture
 - B. Aqualculture
 - C. Horticulture
 - D. silviculture
45. A dicotyledonous plant possesses ____
- A. Fibrous root
 - B. Broad leave
 - C. One seed leaf
 - D. Narrow leaf stalk
46. Which of these is an industrial raw material?
- A. Chocolate
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Paper
 - D. Sugar.
47. The reward for land is ____
- A. Wages
 - B. Interest
 - C. Rent
 - D. Money.
48. Which of the following factors influencing agricultural production is a biotic factor?
- A. Parasite
 - B. Soil PH
 - C. Topography
 - D. Temperature
49. Which of the following factors does not affect agricultural production?
- A. Type of species
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Soil
 - D. Pest and diseases
50. Which of the following raw materials is most suitable for the production of pulp in paper industry?
- A. Hardwood
 - B. Softwood
 - C. Plywood
 - D. heartwood

SECTION B

THEORY

Instruction: answer any three question from this section

1. (a) Write in details the three factors affecting agricultural production
(b) State the meaning rock and soil.
2. (a) Identify four reasons why government should enforce the land use act
(b) State two advantages of land use decree
(c) List two objectives of land use decree
(d) Mention two disadvantages of land use decree
3. Describe the three types of rock using their,
 - i. Characteristics
 - ii. Types
 - iii. Mode of formation
4. (a) State the meaning of weathering.
(b) Discuss in details the three agent of soil formation.
(c) Mention four factors of soil formation

UMMUL - QURA HIGH SCHOOL
AROWONA BUS - STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN.
2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
SUBJECT: Agricultural Science CLASS: SS1 DURATION: 1hrs
PRACTICAL

INSTRUCTION: Answer All Questions

1. (a) Identify specimen A – E

Specimen A _____
Specimen B _____
Specimen C _____
Specimen D _____
Specimen E _____

(b) State two uses of each specimen

Specimen A _____

Specimen B _____

Specimen C _____

Specimen D _____

Specimen E _____

(c) List two maintenance practices of each specimen

Specimen A _____

Specimen B _____

Specimen C _____

Specimen D _____

Specimen E _____

2. (a) Identify specimen F – H

Specimen F _____

Specimen G _____

Specimen H _____

(b) State three characteristics of specimen H

Specimen H _____

(c) State three differences between specimen F and G using their characteristics

Specimen F	Specimen G