



Myfuture CBC Revision

Agriculture - Grade 10

Question Paper

1. What does cation exchange capacity (CEC) tell a farmer about their soil?

- A. The soil's water-holding capacity in millilitres
- B. The exact pH value to two decimal places
- C. How well the soil can hold and exchange nutrient cations like potassium and calcium
- D. The amount of sand present in the soil

2. Which factor most helps prevent the development of herbicide-resistant weeds?

- A. Increasing the herbicide dose every year
- B. Rotating herbicides with different modes of action and using non-chemical methods
- C. Using the same herbicide at the same rate every season
- D. Applying herbicide only once in the life of the field

3. How can farmers ensure the longevity of hay as animal feed in Kenya?

- A. Leaving hay in uncovered heaps for extended periods
- B. Harvesting hay at peak maturity to promote spoilage
- C. Releasing hay to animals in large open spaces for trampling
- D. Storing hay in well-ventilated and covered areas

4. What is the function of a soil testing kit for small-scale farmers?

- A. To measure crop height
- B. To remove weeds from the field
- C. To weigh harvested produce
- D. To determine soil nutrients and pH for proper fertilizer use

5. What is the primary focus of water management in organic gardening?

- A. Using chemical fertilizers
- B. Maximizing water usage
- C. Promoting water pollution
- D. Minimizing irrigation

6. What is a realistic way to assess the profitability of an animal rearing project?

- A. Estimating profits without tracking expenses
- B. Compare total costs (feeds, housing, medicines) to income from milk, meat or eggs
- C. Assuming it will be profitable because it's a school project
- D. Only counting the number of animals owned

7. Which grafting technique involves joining two plants of the same species but different varieties?

- A. Interstock grafting
- B. Top working
- C. Interstem grafting
- D. Bridge grafting

8. How does livestock manure positively impact soil fertility in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. By providing essential nutrients and beneficial microorganisms
- B. By reducing soil organic matter
- C. By increasing soil compaction
- D. By decreasing soil acidity

9. Which mobile service or app commonly helps Kenyan farmers access market prices and buyer information?

- A. Guessing prices from the weather
- B. Only using printed newspapers from 20 years ago
- C. Agricultural apps like M-Farm or SMS market price services
- D. Random chat groups with no market data

10. Which practice helps prevent spread of disease when treating a sick animal?

- A. Use the same syringe for all animals without cleaning
- B. Wear clean protective clothing, disinfect equipment and wash hands after handling
- C. Share medicines between different species without checking
- D. Treat animals only at night so people do not see

11. What is soil tilth?

- A. The depth of the soil profile
- B. Amount of stones in the soil
- C. The soil's mineral composition
- D. Suitability of soil physical condition for planting and root growth

12. Which of the following is a practice that promotes water conservation in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. Using drought-resistant crop varieties
- B. Over-irrigation of crops
- C. Contaminating water sources
- D. Disposing livestock waste in water bodies

13. Which fuel type is commonly used and more economical for larger irrigation pumps in rural Kenya?

- A. Cooking oil from the kitchen
- B. Battery acid
- C. Diesel fuel
- D. Kerosene mixed with sugar

14. What should you avoid doing with leftover food to conserve resources?

- A. Throwing it in a wildlife reserve
- B. Composting it at home
- C. Leaving it exposed to pests
- D. Donating it to a local shelter

15. What is one of the reasons for using natural pest control methods in organic gardening?

- A. To maximize chemical pesticide use
- B. To attract harmful pests
- C. To minimize ecological harm
- D. To build soil fertility

16. What is the ideal humidity level for hay storage?

- A. 80-100%
- B. 10-20%
- C. 50-70%
- D. 0%

17. What is the goal of mulching in organic gardening?

- A. To crowd plant roots
- B. To retain soil moisture and suppress weeds
- C. To increase pest infestations
- D. To deplete soil nutrients

18. Which of the following is an important step after disinfecting clothing and household articles in agriculture?

- A. Storing them in a damp place
- B. Leaving them wet and unwashed
- C. Properly rinsing and drying them
- D. Using them immediately without air drying

19. How can small-scale farmers effectively promote their crop produce to attract more customers in Kenya?

- A. Ignoring social media and online platforms
- B. Relying solely on word-of-mouth marketing
- C. Selling at the lowest price in the market
- D. Investing in advertising and promotional activities

20. What is conservation tillage (minimum tillage)?

- A. Heavy tillage every day to make soil dust
- B. A system that reduces ploughing and leaves crop residues to protect the soil
- C. A method to remove all residues and sterilize the soil
- D. Planting crops without any soil at all

21. Which of the following is a safe method to move cattle from one field to another?

- A. Let dogs chase them at high speed down public roads
- B. Use loud instruments to frighten them along the road
- C. Move them calmly, using their natural follow-the-leader behaviour and minimal shouting
- D. Startle them by throwing stones to speed up movement

22. Which simple tool helps separate grain from chaff after threshing on a small farm?

- A. Spray pump
- B. Post hole digger
- C. Winnowing basket or fan winnower
- D. Solar pump

23. What practice reduces bruising and quality loss of fruits during harvest and handling?

- A. Pack fruits in wet sacks immediately after picking
- B. Drop fruit into containers from height to save time
- C. Expose fruit to direct midday sun before transport
- D. Handle fruit gently and harvest during the cool hours of the day

24. Why are buffer zones of vegetation important along rivers on farms?

- A. They encourage cattle to swim frequently
- B. They force the river to change direction
- C. They remove all soil nutrients permanently
- D. They reduce erosion, filter runoff and protect water quality

25. Which farming practice is crucial for enhancing nutrient cycling in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. Crop residue burning
- B. Excessive fertilizer use
- C. Soil sterilization
- D. Composting organic material

26. Which of the following is a recommended practice for managing crop pests in Kenya?

- A. Promoting natural enemies of pests
- B. Using broad-spectrum insecticides
- C. Ignoring pest damage
- D. Decreasing biodiversity

27. After pulling weeds that were recently sprayed with herbicide, what should a farmer do with the uprooted material?

- A. Follow the label: avoid using it as fodder or compost if it is contaminated; dispose according
- B. Use it as seed for the next planting season
- C. Feed it directly to livestock without checking
- D. Sell it as vegetable produce

28. Which is an example of a cultural weed control practice?

- A. Burning weeds every field edge weekly
- B. Spraying herbicide at midday only
- C. Planting crops close enough to shade out weeds
- D. Leaving harvest residues uncovered

29. Which of the following is a common practice in organic gardening to conserve water?

- A. Allowing water wastage
- B. Overwatering plants
- C. Using drip irrigation
- D. Relying solely on rainfall

30. Which equipment is commonly used for harvesting maize in Kenya?

- A. Hoe
- B. Combine harvester
- C. Hand sickle
- D. Tractor

31. What is the primary objective of minimizing chemical inputs in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. To deplete soil nutrients
- B. To promote pesticide resistance
- C. To increase water usage
- D. To improve soil health

32. Which is a recommended control method for maize weeds in the early growth stage?

- A. Waiting until the crop matures before weeding
- B. Timely hand hoeing or inter-row cultivation
- C. Applying fertilizer to encourage crop over weeds
- D. Placing weeds around the plants as mulch

33. What is the best general method to control internal worms in goats and sheep?

- A. Giving antibiotics every week
- B. Feeding more grain only
- C. Spraying the animals with insecticide
- D. Deworm (anthelmintic) treatments guided by a vet and faecal egg counts

34. What should you do immediately if a goat has a bleeding deep wound?

- A. Apply firm pressure to control bleeding, clean the wound if possible and get veterinary
- B. Put the goat back with the herd without any treatment
- C. Give it extra feed and leave the wound open
- D. Wash the wound with river water and hope it stops

35. Which hand tool is commonly used by smallholder farmers in Kenya for land preparation?

- A. Combine harvester
- B. Jembe (hand hoe)
- C. Mechanical rotavator often pulled by tractor
- D. Gas-powered tiller only

36. What impact does grinding meat have on its safety?

- A. It enhances the nutritional value of the meat
- B. It makes the meat tougher to cook
- C. It reduces the shelf life of the meat
- D. It increases the risk of contamination

37. What is the correct way to pluck tea leaves for best quality in Kenya?

- A. Pluck the bud and the first two young leaves
- B. Take only the oldest brown leaves
- C. Harvest once a year by cutting the bush to the ground
- D. Pull entire branches from the bush

38. How can farmers prevent hay spoilage when conserving it for animal feed in Kenya?

- A. Leaving hay loosely packed in storage
- B. Stacking hay in a damp and humid area
- C. Using low-quality hay for feeding animals
- D. Ensuring proper ventilation in hay storage areas

39. What is the primary goal of water harvesting and storage in agriculture?

- A. To waste natural resources
- B. To ensure water availability for crops
- C. To deplete groundwater sources
- D. To encourage water run-off

40. What is the importance of using non-GMO seeds in organic gardening?

- A. To speed up plant growth artificially
- B. To limit crop diversity
- C. To preserve seed purity and genetic integrity
- D. To increase reliance on chemical pesticides

41. How do cover crops benefit soil health in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. By reducing erosion and adding organic matter
- B. By increasing chemical pesticide use
- C. By promoting soil compaction
- D. By depleting soil nutrients

42. Why is it important to clean waste disposal facilities regularly?

- A. To increase the workload for farmers
- B. To prevent the spread of diseases
- C. To attract more pests to the farm
- D. To reduce overall farm productivity

43. What is a weed in crop production?

- A. A naturally occurring fertilizer in the soil
- B. A beneficial insect that eats crop pests
- C. A special crop planted to improve soil fertility
- D. A plant growing where it is not wanted and competing with the crop

44. Which safety practice should all farm workers follow to reduce risk when handling agrochemicals?

- A. Mix random chemicals together without checking labels
- B. Wear protective clothing, read labels and follow recommended doses
- C. Smell or taste chemicals to check them
- D. Spray without protective clothing because it is faster

45. What is the benefit of keeping written budgets and financial records for an animal rearing project?

- A. They prevent animals from escaping
- B. They are only for decoration in the project office
- C. They help track costs and income so you can see if the project is profitable
- D. They scare away pests

46. What is contour farming meant to prevent on sloping land?

- A. Improved drainage of all water off the farm
- B. Soil erosion by running water
- C. Faster growth of pests downhill
- D. Making planting rows steeper uphill

47. Which practice reduces soil erosion on Kenyan sloping farms?

- A. Removing vegetative cover
- B. Planting deep-rooted cover crops and contour farming
- C. Burning residues annually
- D. Cultivating up and down the slope

48. Which of the following is a soil conservation measure used in agriculture in Kenya?

- A. Overgrazing
- B. Terracing
- C. Using chemical fertilizers
- D. Burning crop residues

49. What should farmers do with waste after cleaning the disposal facilities?

- A. Leave it scattered around the farm
- B. Dispose of it in nearby water bodies
- C. Bury it in the ground near crops
- D. Properly dispose of it according to local regulations

50. What is a recommended practice for conserving hay as animal feed in Kenya?

- A. Leaving hay exposed to dust and dirt in open storage areas
- B. Using hay with visible signs of mold growth
- C. Stacking hay bales tightly and sealing them completely
- D. Feeding animals with hay stored directly in the field

