



# Myfuture CBC Revision

## Agriculture - Grade 10

### Question Paper

1. How do weeds most commonly reduce crop yields on smallholder maize farms in Kenya?

- A. By pollinating the crop flowers
- B. By competing for water, light and nutrients
- C. By improving soil aeration
- D. By fixing nitrogen for the crop

2. What is the main use of a hand hoe on a small Kenyan shamba?

- A. Applying liquid fertiliser to plants
- B. Harvesting maize cobs from the stalk
- C. Threshing harvested grains
- D. Weeding and breaking the topsoil to prepare seedbeds

3. How long does it take for a worker bee to develop from egg to adult in normal conditions?

- A. About 60 days
- B. About 21 days
- C. About 1 year
- D. About 3 days

4. Which method helps in safeguarding hay quality for animal feed in Kenya?

- A. Allowing hay storage areas to become infested with rodents
- B. Using hay from unknown sources for feeding animals
- C. Exposing hay to direct sunlight for extended periods
- D. Storing hay in covered and well-ventilated structures

5. What is an advantage of using simple protective gear (PPE) when handling farm chemicals?

- A. Is only necessary for factory workers, not farmers
- B. Protects the farmer from health risks like skin and breathing problems
- C. Means you can use more chemical than recommended
- D. It makes the work slower and less safe

6. What is one environmental benefit of converting agricultural by-products (like husks) into briquettes or compost?

- A. It reduces waste and provides useful fuel or soil conditioner
- B. It reduces crop yields directly
- C. It causes more deforestation
- D. It increases the need for chemical fertilisers

7. What is the role of livestock in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. To destroy crops
- B. To provide manure for fertilizer
- C. To deplete soil nutrients
- D. To use synthetic growth hormones

8. What does 'quarantine' mean when bringing new animals onto a farm?

- A. Mixing them immediately so they learn the herd routine
- B. Only vaccinating them and then releasing
- C. Feeding new animals different feed in the same pen
- D. Keeping new animals isolated for a period before mixing with the herd

9. Which of the following is a parasitic weed that commonly attacks maize in Kenya, causing stunted growth and reduced yields?

- A. *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda grass)
- B. *Lantana camara*
- C. *Striga* (witchweed)
- D. *Commelina benghalensis* (widow weed)

10. Which of the following is an example of herbaceous grafting?

- A. Whip and tongue grafting
- B. Chip budding
- C. Side grafting
- D. Approach grafting

11. What is the main focus of organic gardening?

- A. Maximizing profit
- B. Using genetically modified organisms
- C. Minimizing environmental impact
- D. Using chemical fertilizers

12. Why is sorting an important post-harvest practice?

- A. To increase crop storage space
- B. To separate damaged crops from healthy ones
- C. To delay the selling process
- D. To mix different crop varieties

13. Which certification can help Kenyan coffee and tea producers access some export markets by showing fair pay and environmental practices?

- A. Local school certificate
- B. County council permit for grazing
- C. Driver's licence
- D. Fairtrade certification

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

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

15. How does pickling vegetables help in their preservation?

- A. By increasing the risk of spoilage
- B. By reducing the acidity of the vegetables
- C. By creating an acidic environment that inhibits bacterial growth
- D. By enhancing the nutritional value of the vegetables

16. What is the best way to conserve hay as animal feed?

- A. Keeping hay bales under shelter
- B. Leaving hay bales uncovered in the rain
- C. Storing hay bales in a damp area
- D. Burning excess hay

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

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

18. What is meant by the 'carrying capacity' of agricultural land?

- A. The maximum number of livestock or amount of cropping the land can support sustainably
- B. The speed at which a tractor can plough a field
- C. The height of crops at harvest
- D. The number of people that can walk across the field at once

19. How can ICT improve access to extension services for farmers?

- A. Making extension services more expensive
- B. Decreasing the availability of agricultural information
- C. Reducing the need for farmers to visit extension officers
- D. Creating more paperwork for farmers to fill out

20. What is the most suitable method for preserving eggs to prevent them from spoiling?

- A. Leaving them at room temperature
- B. Fumigation
- C. Pickling
- D. Refrigeration

21. Which farming technique is commonly used to control pests in integrated farming in Kenya?

- A. Companion planting
- B. Synthetic pesticide spraying
- C. Monoculture farming
- D. Soil compaction

22. What strategy can small-scale farmers use to manage surplus crop produce when marketing in Kenya?

- A. Ignoring surplus and continuing regular sales
- B. Throwing away excess produce to avoid losses
- C. Offering discounts on all products to clear surplus
- D. Engaging in value addition and preservation techniques

23. What key factor should be considered when selecting a hay storage location?

- A. Ventilation and protection from elements
- B. Proximity to noisy farm equipment
- C. Availability of running water nearby
- D. Access to direct sunlight

24. Which of the following is a key principle of organic gardening?

- A. Crop rotation and companion planting
- B. Using synthetic fertilizers
- C. Regular use of chemical pesticides
- D. Maximizing monoculture farming

25. Which vaccination practice is essential in a chicken rearing project to prevent Newcastle disease?

- A. Use expired vaccines to save money
- B. Never vaccinate and hope birds stay healthy
- C. Vaccinate birds according to recommended schedule and maintain cold chain for vaccines
- D. Only vaccinate when many birds are already sick

26. What is the main disadvantage of using grafting for plant propagation?

- A. High cost
- B. Low genetic diversity
- C. Limited success rate
- D. Slow growth

27. Which tool is most suitable for making planting furrows in a small maize seedbed on a Kenyan smallholder farm?

- A. Machete (panga)
- B. Sickle
- C. Hand hoe (jembe)
- D. Wheelbarrow

28. How can joining a cooperative help a young agricultural entrepreneur in Kenya?

- A. By pooling resources to access markets, inputs and better prices
- B. By allowing members to avoid all record-keeping
- C. By preventing members from selling produce
- D. By making each member work separately with no shared benefits

29. What is mulching used for in crop fields?

- A. To make fields dry and bare so seeds are visible
- B. To increase soil temperature by removing plant cover
- C. To reduce moisture loss, suppress weeds and improve soil organic matter
- D. To prevent any rainfall from reaching the soil

30. Which post-harvest practice helps reduce losses of maize and beans in Kenya?

- A. Proper drying and storing in clean, dry containers or granaries
- B. Leaving grain on the bare ground inside the house
- C. Mixing fresh wet harvest with old harvest
- D. Storing in open sacks exposed to rain

31. Which of these is a suitable low-cost technology to save water and increase yields for smallholder farmers in Kenya?

- A. Sprinkling with an unfixed bucket
- B. Drip irrigation
- C. Flooding the whole field daily
- D. Planting without any water during dry spells

32. Which plant part would typically have the desired fruit characteristics in a grafted plant?

- A. Shoot
- B. Rootstock
- C. Scion
- D. Buds

33. When growing onions, what is a key practice to achieve good bulb size?

- A. Harvesting before bulbs form
- B. Maintaining recommended plant spacing and timely thinning
- C. Watering only once at planting and never again
- D. Crowding seedlings close together to save space

34. For a small-scale jam or fruit preserve business, which food safety practice is most important before bottling?

- A. Leaving fruit uncovered on benches
- B. Storing jam in open containers overnight
- C. Using unclean water
- D. Sterilising jars and lids

35. What behaviour indicates a cow is in oestrus (heat)?

- A. Refusing to eat any roughage
- B. Limping on one leg
- C. Sleeping more than usual
- D. Standing to be mounted by other cows

36. Which of the following activities is harmful to soil conservation in agriculture?

- A. Crop rotation
- B. Contour plowing
- C. Deforestation
- D. Mulching

37. What is conservation tillage (minimum tillage)?

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

38. How often should hay be checked for signs of spoilage?

- A. Every week
- B. Every three years
- C. Once a month
- D. Twice a year

39. What is the correct way to sharpen a panga safely and effectively?

- A. Heat it in a fire and then plunge in water repeatedly
- B. Sharpen by rubbing it on concrete barefoot
- C. Strike it sharply on a rock until it looks sharp
- D. Use a file or grindstone at the correct angle, wearing gloves and eye protection

40. What is a common pest control method used in organic gardening?

- A. Chemical pesticides
- B. Crop rotation
- C. Monocropping
- D. GMO crops

41. Before selling seeds or seedlings, what is important to check to ensure quality?

- A. That you keep no records of the supplier
- B. That they are certified or sourced from a reliable agrovet or KALRO-approved supplier
- C. That seeds are mixed from many sources without labels
- D. That they look old and cheap

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

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

43. Which value addition process turns harvested maize kernels into maize flour (unga)?

- A. Milling
- B. Threshing
- C. Grafting
- D. Beekeeping

44. What is the main advantage of using a solar dryer for drying fruits on a small Kenyan farm?

- A. It increases the weight of fruits for sale
- B. It makes fruits toxic to pests
- C. It reduces drying time and helps preserve nutrients and colour
- D. It increases moisture so fruits stay soft

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

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

46. What is the aim of land leveling before irrigation or planting?

- A. To increase the number of gullies for drainage
- B. To ensure uniform water distribution and reduce waterlogging or dry spots
- C. To create uneven surfaces so water pools randomly
- D. To make planting more difficult and reduce yields

47. What happens if crops are harvested too early (green harvesting)?

- A. Higher market value and better storage life
- B. More resistance to pests in storage
- C. Less wastage and complete maturity
- D. Lower yield and reduced quality, leading to poor prices

48. What is a major advantage of using a solar-powered water pump for smallholder irrigation in Kenya?

- A. Works only at night
- B. Requires expensive imported diesel every day
- C. Provides free energy from sunlight, reducing fuel costs and emissions
- D. Needs continuous manual cranking

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

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

50. What handling practice reduces damage to harvested fruits and vegetables?

- A. Treat produce gently, avoid dropping and use padded containers
- B. Throw crops into a pile from a height to save time
- C. Stack bags roughly to fit as many as possible
- D. Expose harvested crops to heavy sun for all-day drying

