



CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania
P.O. Box 9433, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
CSSC-SOUTHERN ZONE FORM FOUR JOINT EXAMINATION

034/1

AGRUCULTURE

AUGUST 2024.

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A; (16 marks)

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	D	B	B	B	C	B	D	A	E

1 marks @= 10 marks

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
D	E	F	B	C	G

1 marks @= 06 marks

Section B: (54 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section

3. a)

- i. In order to provide room for future expansion of the enterprise with few modifications
- ii. because flat land has poor drainage
- iii. So that the incoming wind does not direct the odour from livestock house to the residential houses
- iv. In order to support the intended load and to minimize maintenance and replacement

1mark@=4marks

b)

- Live fences are cheaper
- Sustainability
- Durability
- Act as wind breaker
- Control soil erosion
- Produces valuable products like medicine and food

any five points@1 mark=5marks

4. a) The system of poultry rearing used by Mr. Mamboleo is **deep litter system (1 mark)**

b) Four (4) advantages of deep litter system

- The birds welfare is maintained to some extent
- Deep litter manure is a useful fertilizer
- The birds are not eaten by predators
- Its production is high compared to extensive system

Four (4) disadvantages of the deep litter system

- Bacteria and parasitic disease may be a problem because of direct contact between birds and litter.
- Respiratory problem may also emerge due to dust from the litter.
- The cost of litter may be additional expenditure on production cost if it is not readily available
- There is high Initial cost of installation

1 marks @= 8 marks

5. a) Help in

- forecasting profit and cost
- determining market selling prices which would give a desired profit
- fixing prices of sales volume to cover a given return capita employed
- making inter-firm comparison of profitability
- determining the cost and revenue of various levels of output

5 marks @ 1mark.

b) solution

Data given

- total volume sales = 4500TZS
- variable cost= 1000TZS
- Total fixed cost= 700,000TZS

Break- even point = Total fixed cost÷ (sales price per unit – variable cost per unit)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BESV} &= 700000 \div (4500-1000) \\ &= 700000 \div 3500 \\ &= 200 \end{aligned}$$

The break -even sales volume is 200 coffees

(4 marks)

6. a)

- Private ownership
- Communal
- Open accessed
- State- owned

1 mark @= 4marks

b)

- Agricultural land
- Recreational land
- Transport land
- Residential land
- Commercial land

1 mark @= 5 marks

7.

- i. **Trellising:** This is a practice of providing support to crops with vines using a line held by posts at definite spacing. Posts of approximately 3m long and 15cm thick are used. Trellising is common to climbing crops such as passion fruits, tomatoes, garden or common peas, cucumber and grapes.
- ii. **Staking:** This is providing support to weak-stemmed plants using a stake of wood or metal rod. The stake is placed firmly besides the growing plant and the plant is tied to it in stages as it grows. Staking is practised to plants such as tomatoes, spreading bean varieties and garden peas.
- iii. **Propping:** This is the provision of support to stems of certain crop plants so as to prevent them from falling or breakage. It is practised in different crops such as sugar cane and banana.
- iv. **Pruning:** This is the removal of extra or unwanted parts of a plant. The unwanted parts may be due to breakage, overcrowding or excessive vegetation, disease attack and unproductivity. The practice is done in crops like tea, coffee, orchard crops and silvicultural crops.
- v. **Earthing up:** This is the placement of soil in form of a heap around the base of the plant. Earthing up is commonly carried out in various crops. In tuber crops such as sweet potatoes, round potatoes and cassava, it encourages tuber formation hence improves production. In groundnuts, it promotes production of seeds whereas in tobacco, it improves drainage around the plant. In maize, it provides support to prevent lodging.
- vi. **Plucking.** is the harvesting of tea leaves, it is common practiced in tea plants

Any well explained point with one e.g. @1.5 marks =9 marks.

8.

- Topography
- Types of soil
- Size of the farm
- Financial ability of the farmers
- Required depth of cultivation
- Required tith of seedbed

6 point @ 1.5 marks= 9 marks

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer only two questions from this section

9

- i. Strengthening agricultural support and technical services
- ii. Enhancing national food and nutrition security and production of surplus for export
- iii. Improving agricultural processing for value addition and job creation
- iv. Enhancing production of safe and quality products to improve their competitiveness and safeguard consumers
- v. Enhancing capacities of agricultural marketing actors to meet quality and standards of domestic, regional and international markets
- vi. Providing enabling environment to attract private sector investment
- vii. Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and linkages to increase efficiency and effectiveness
- viii. Protecting and promoting integrated and sustainable utilisation and management of natural resources related to agricultural production.
Promoting the implementation of cross-cutting issues in agricultural undertakings

Any six point @2 marks = 12

Any relevant introduction 1.5 marks

Any relevant conclusion 1.5 marks

10. Factors to consider in selecting suitable type of livestock enterprises.

- i. Purpose of keeping the selected livestock species

- ii. Social Customs and norms
- iii. Land availability
- iv. Water resources
- v. Feed availability
- vi. Markets of livestock and livestock products
- vii. Disease and parasite prevailing in your area
- viii. Manure disposal

Any six point @2 marks = 12

Any relevant introduction 1.5 marks

Any relevant conclusion 1.5 marks

11. Six cultural methods used to control crop diseases.

- (a) Use of disease-free planting materials: This minimizes the occurrence of plant diseases in crop fields.
- (b) Use of disease resistant varieties: This helps to prevent crop infection from a particular disease.
- (c) Practising field hygiene: This includes destruction of diseased crop residues using clean implements, weeding to destroy micro-habitats for disease carrying pests and roguing.
- (d) Practising crop rotation: This helps to interfere with life cycles of most pests which act as disease vectors.
- (e) Proper seedbed preparation: This exposes soil-borne pathogens to the sun and predators thus killing them. The method is effective in controlling fungal diseases that are soil-borne such as damping off and fusarium wilt. It is also effective in controlling armillaria root rot in tea and coffee plants.
- (f) Proper pruning: This helps to eliminate humid micro-climate within the tree bush making it unsuitable for multiplication of disease-causing organisms. This is effective in controlling coffee berry disease.
- (g) Proper crop spacing: This is effective in controlling some diseases, for example, groundnut rosette disease and damping off in cabbage seedling in the nursery.
- (h) Proper drying of cereals and pulses: This helps to prevent pathogens from infestation, for example, fungal growth.

Any six point @2 marks = 12

Any relevant introduction 1.5 marks

Any relevant conclusion 1.5 marks