

**STRONG TOWER ACADEMY, IKORODU.**

**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE**

**JSS 3 MOCK EXAMINATION ANSWERS**

1. A farmer chose his farm plot, tilled it and selected his yam seedlings in the early hours of the day. If he later treated the selected seedlings, planted and covered the mounds with dry grasses after three days, which of the activities performed by the farmer was a post planting operation? (a) Mulching (b) Planting (c) Seed selection (d) Seed treatment

**Answer: A – Mulching (covering of the mounds with dry grasses) is a post planting operation. Option B (planting) is a planting operation. All the other options C and D are pre planting operations**

**CHECK YOUR JSS 2 NOTE ON CULTURAL PRACTICES**

2. Wage is a reward granted to (a) capital (b) entrepreneur (c) land (d) labour

**Answer: D – Labour**

**REFER TO YOUR JSS 1 NOTE ON FACTORS OF PRODUCTION**

3. A farmer sowed 380 seeds of maize on his farmland, out of which 82 did not germinate. Calculate the percentage germination of the maize seeds he planted. (a) 15.3% (b) 21.6% (c) 73.7% (d) 77.4%

**Answer: 78.4% (the closest answer is 77.4%; D)**

$$380 - 82 = 298$$

$$298/380 \times 100 = 78.42\%$$

4. Farm animals can be infected with diseases through the following ways **except** (a) bites from insect vectors (b) contact with infected droppings (c) feeding the animal with a particular food stuff (d) feeding on contaminated materials

**Answer: C – feeding animals with a particular foodstuff cannot infect animals with diseases. All the other options A, B and D will.**

5. Which of the following diseases can be transmitted to poultry by stale feed, contaminated feed and water? (a) Anthrax (b) Coccidiosis (c) Brucellosis (d) Rinderpest

**Answer: B – Coccidiosis**

**Hint: Anthrax, Brucellosis and Rinderpest are not poultry diseases. Only Coccidiosis is.**

**REFER TO YOUR NOTE ON DISEASES OF ANIMALS IN JSS 2 for questions 4 & 5.**

6. A poultry farmer was advised to dispose all his sick old stock and sanitize the poultry house before the arrival of his new purchased stock. What might be the reason for the advice? To  
(a) avoid pecking and cannibalism in the farm (b) reduce the cost of old stock production  
(c) reduce the spread of diseases in the farm (d) meet up with seasonal market demand

**Answer: C**

**Use the information below to answer questions 7 and 8.**

If a rural farmer from Saapati on a particular day in July harvested large quantity of fish from the nearby river with the intention of selling them two weeks later.

7. Which of the following preservation methods will best be adopted by him? (a) Canning (b) Freezing (c) Salting (d) Smoking

**Answer: D – Smoking (since it is a village, canning and freezing are not feasible. Salting would have been a good choice, but preservation by salting will not last for a long period of time. The fish are many and may not be sold all at once. Hence, smoking is the best choice)**

8. Which type of fishing tool would have been used to harvest large quantity of fishes? (a) Fishing net (b) Fishing basket (c) Trawlers (d) Hook and line

**Answer: A – Fishing Net**

**HINT: Fishing basket cannot catch as many fish as the net. Trawlers are used on large/deep water bodies like seas and oceans. Hook and line is used only catches one fish at a time. (JSS 2 NOTE ON FISH AND FISHERY)**

9. Swollen udder and blood-stained milk from the mammary gland of a goat are symptoms of (a) anthrax (b) brucellosis (c) mastitis (d) typhoid

**Answer: C – Mastitis**

**HINT: the mammary gland refers to the udder. Among all the options, mastitis is the only disease of the udder/mammary gland**

**REFER TO JSS 2 NOTE ON DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

10. When a forest is established where it has not been existing, the practice is called (a) afforestation (b) reforestation (c) deforestation (d) cultivation

**Answer: A – Afforestation (CHECK JSS 2 NOTE ON FORESTRY)**

11. Science and technology is applied in the following areas of agriculture **except** (a) development of agricultural policies (b) increasing crop yield (c) pest and disease control (d) reduction of unskilled labour

**Answer: A** – Science and technology is not needed in the **development of agricultural policies**. But it is needed in all the other options B, C & D.

**(CHECK JSS 1 NOTE ON ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE)**

12. *Acaricide* is used in controlling the following (a) fleas (b) lice (c) worms (d) ticks

**Answer: D – Ticks**

**HINT: Acaricides are chemicals used against the superclass of *Arachnids*, subclass *Acari* which include ticks and mites**

13. *Liverfluke* is parasite of the following animal **except** (a) cattle (b) chicken (c) goat (d) pig

**Answer: B – Chicken**

**HINT: Liverfluke is an endo parasite of cattle, pigs, sheep, goat, etc., not poultry**

14. The usual method of storing yam in West Africa is by (a) stacking in cribs (b) loading in rhumbus (c) tying in barns (d) bagging in sacks

**Answer: C – tying in barns (JSS 2 NOTE ON FARM STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS)**

15. Which of the following crops exhibits hypogeal germination? (a) Cowpea (b) Groundnut (c) Soyabean (d) Maize

**Answer: D – Maize**

**HINT: Maize is a monocotyledon. It exhibits hypogeal germination (germination that takes place below the ground). Options A, B & C are dicotyledons and they carry out epigeal germination (germination that takes place above the ground)**

**JSS 1 NOTE ON MONOCOTYLEDONS AND DICOTYLEDONS**

16. Forests provide employment for the following workers EXCEPT (a) tourists (b) forest guards (c) game wardens (d) hunters

**Answer: A – Tourists (JSS 2 NOTE ON FOREST AND FORESTRY)**

17. The advantage of weeds in agriculture is that they (a) are easily dispersed (b) have a long period of dormancy in the soil (c) help in checking erosion (d) reproduce sexually and asexually

**Answer: C – help in checking erosion. All the other options A, B & D are characteristics of weeds NOT advantages.**

18. The system whereby both livestock and crops are produced on the same piece of land is known as (a) ley farming (b) mixed farming (c) mixed cropping (d) taungya farming

**Answer: B – Mixed farming**

**HINT: Ley farming – alternate growing of crops and pastures on the same piece of land**

**Mixed cropping – growing different types of crops on the same piece of land.**

**Taungya farming – planting food crops together with forest trees on the same piece of land.**

19. Which of the following fishing equipment is NOT used in harvesting fish from the shallow lakes and lagoons? (a) Clap nets (b) Fishing gourds (c) Fishing pots (d) Trawl nets

**Answer: D – Fishing Trawl (also called Trawlers) CHECK QUESTION 8 ABOVE.**

20. Which of the following is NOT a common method of fish preservation in Nigeria? (a) Canning (b) Freezing (c) Irradiation (d) Smoking

**Answer: D – Irradiation (All others are common in Nigeria)**

PLEASE NOTE: Answers to the remaining questions will come later. Watch out. But make sure you consult your notes as highlighted in the HINTS/ANSWERS shown above. Your textbooks from JS 1 – 3 should be contacted. They will serve as a revision guide for you.

Again, feel free to contact me (07067893020) for clarification/explanation concerning any issue relating to the subject.

Thanks.