



AKENTEN APPIAH-MENKA UNIVERSITY OF SKILLS TRAINING  
AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
LIFELONG LEARNING (ITPDLL)  
END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2024/2025

COURSE CODE	EJA 232
COURSE TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
DURATION	TWO HOURS

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SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Each of the questions below is followed by four options, lettered A, B, C, and D. Choose the option that best completes each statement and write the letter A, B, C, or D of the option you have chosen in your Answer Booklet.

1. Any disturbance which interferes with the normal functioning of the body is known as.....
  - A. entomology
  - B. disease
  - C. microbes
  - D. pathology
2. Which of the following concepts deals with the production of vegetables.
  - A. Apiculture
  - B. Floriculture
  - C. landscaping
  - D. Olericulture
3. Which of these is an insect pest of the nursery?
  - A. aphid
  - B. Butterfly
  - C. Tsetse fly
  - D. Weevil
4. A place where planting materials are raised under favourable conditions for transplanting to the permanent site is called....
  - A. bed
  - B. pen
  - C. nursery
  - D. Border
5. .... is the branch of agriculture that deals with the systematic practice of breeding and raising livestock by applying scientific principles is called....
  - A. Fish farming
  - B. Animal Husbandry
  - C. Agronomy
  - D. Horticulture

6. The process of exposing seedlings to harsh environmental/climatic conditions to overcome transplanting shock is referred to as .....
- A. climate change
  - B. cutting off
  - C. damping -off
  - D. hardening-off
7. Which of the following chemicals is used to drench the soil to destroy wilt in the nursery...
- A. *Ficus elastitisca*
  - B. Hydrogen peroxide
  - C. *Pythium euphorbia*
  - D. *Trichoderma harzianum*
8. Which of the following is **NOT** a physical property of a soil?
- A. Colour
  - B. Moisture content
  - C. Nutritional status
  - D. Texture
9. Which of the following is not an effect on high humidity on crop production?
- A. Decrease in evaporation do not cause plants to reach wilting point.
  - B. Increase in evaporation will cause plants to reach wilting points.
  - C. Presence of moisture in the air for plants absorption.
  - D. Rapid development and spread of fungal diseases.
10. What is the term for the visible effects of plant diseases on the plant?
- A. Lesions
  - B. Pathogens
  - C. Symptoms
  - D. Vectors
11. Which of the following is **NOT** a biotic cause of plant diseases?
- A. Bacteria
  - B. Fungi
  - C. Nutrient deficiencies
  - D. Viruses

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12. Which of the following is a symptom of heat stress in farm animals?
- A) High milk production
  - B) Increased appetite
  - C) Low feed intake
  - D) Rapid weight gain
13. What is the term for the process of killing all forms of microbial life?
- A) Cleaning
  - B) Disinfecting
  - C) Sanitizing
  - D) Sterilization
14. Which of the following is a characteristic of endoparasites? They
- A) cause irritation on the skin.
  - B) live inside the body of animals.
  - C) live on the skin of animals.
  - D) transmit diseases.
15. Which one of the following is an element to consider when composing your company description?
- A) Financial statement
  - B) History of the company
  - C) Mission statement
  - D) Objectives of the company
16. The aspect of agronomy that deals with the study of the internal processes of the plants is known as crop....
- A) Breeding
  - B) Production
  - C) Physiology
  - D) Protection
17. Which of the following is **not** a common disease that affects cattle on the farm?
- A) African swine fever
  - B) Blackleg
  - C) Contagious bovine
  - D) Foot and mouth disease

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18. The provision of adequate balanced ration for animals on the farm is important for which of the following reasons? To

- A) prevent deficiency diseases
- B) prevent stress
- C) prevent the animals from escaping
- D) promote adequate milk for the young ones

19. Which one of the following environmental factors can promote fungal diseases in fruits?

- A) Light
- B) Rainfall
- C) Relative humidity
- D) Temperature

20. Which of the following is **not** a zoonotic disease?

- A) Anthrax
- B) Babesiosis
- C) Rabbits
- D) Tuberculosis

#### SECTION B (5 MARKS)

**This section contains statements. Write true or false for each of the following statements**

- 21. In highly alkaline soils aluminium and manganese become more available and toxic to crops.
- 22. A pathologist is someone who studies plant diseases caused by pathogenic and non-pathogenic factors.
- 23. Bacterial diseases in plants spread slowly because bacteria reproduce at a slow rate.
- 24. All fungi cause diseases to plants.
- 25. Endoparasites are parasites that live on the outside the body of animals and derive their food from them.

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### SECTION C (5 MARKS)

This section contains two columns, columns A and B. You are to match items in Column X with those in Column Y.

X	Y
25. Trim branches to shape plants/trees.	A. Treatment
26. The art of creating and maintaining an environment in which resources are utilized	B. Pruning
27. Sowing seeds directly without nursing	C. Management
28. Administration of a biological preparation to animals to provide protection against specific infectious diseases.	D. Thinning
29. Remove excess plants to improve growth.	E. Planting at stake
30. Full sequence of interconnected activities that transform raw agricultural products into market-ready goods	F. Value chain agriculture
	G. Transplanting
	H. Vaccination

### SECTION D (10 MARKS)

Provide short answers to the following questions

31. A place where seeds are sown and seedlings are raised under intensive care until they reach transplanting stage is called .....
32. Any organism which causes damage to crops is termed as .....
33. The change that occurs in insects from the time they are hatched from eggs until they are fully grown is term as .....
34. Babesiosis and Heart water are diseases transmitted by .....
35. Die back is a deficiency disease caused by lack of .....
36. The branch of horticulture that deals with the cultivation or production of vegetables is called .....
37. The growing and maintenance of flowering plants for aesthetic purposes is known as .....
38. The degree of hotness and coldness of a place, a substance or something is called....
39. Any chemical substances that are used to kill or control pests is known as.....
40. The act of removing weak or diseased plants in the nursery to maintain plant density and to allow healthy grow of the rest of the plants is known as .....

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**SECTION E (20 MARKS)**

**Answer only One question from this section**

1. a) Define nursery in crop production? (4 marks)  
b) State **four (4)** importance of establishing a nursery. (8 marks)  
c) Differentiate between ectoparasites and endoparasites and provide **two (2)** examples in each case (8 marks)
2. a. Define the term Entrepreneurship? (4 marks)  
b. Describe **two (2)** ways each by which the following climatic factors affect crop production. (4 marks)  
i. Precipitation (4 marks)  
ii. Temperature  
c. Establish how the following environmental factors may influence the performance of farm animals. (4 marks)  
a. Temperature (4 marks)  
b. Housing system

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