ELIMU254 TOPICAL REVISION

Kenya CBC | Junior School | Grade 7

Name		**Class**	
School		**Year**	

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS

GRADE 7: AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION: ALL STRANDS

110 questions in 14 exercises, with all the answers at the back

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

1. Each subject follows the KICD curriculum design strand by strand. There is one exercise for every sub-strand, in the order it is taught.
2. Do an exercise after the sub-strand is taught, for revision before a test, or as homework and holiday work.
3. Answer in the spaces provided. For a multiple-choice question, circle the letter (A, B, C or D) of the correct answer.
4. The marks for each question are shown in brackets. Show your working where a question needs it.
5. The answers for every exercise are at the back of the book, subject by subject, for the teacher or parent to mark.

SUBJECTS IN THIS BOOK

Subject	Exercises	Questions
Agriculture and Nutrition	14	110

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AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

Revision questions

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Exercise 1: Controlling Soil Pollution (15 marks)

1. Which of these pollutes the soil? (1 mark)

A Plastic bags **B** Compost

C Mulch **D** Green manure

2. What is the safest way to dispose of an empty pesticide container? (1 mark)

A Use it to carry drinking water **B** Rinse, puncture and bury it in a safe pit

C Throw it in a river **D** Burn it in the kitchen

3. Using too much fertiliser can: (1 mark)

A make soil more fertile for ever **B** kill weeds only

C harm soil organisms and pollute water **D** make soil darker and healthier

4. Give three causes of soil pollution in a home garden. (3 marks)

5. A farmer throws empty pesticide containers and polythene bags in a corner of his garden.

(a) Give two ways this harms the soil. (2 marks)

(b) How should he dispose of the empty pesticide containers? (1 mark)

(c) Suggest what he can do with the polythene bags. (1 mark)

6. Explain how using compost instead of too much fertiliser helps control soil pollution. (2 marks)

7. Give three ways you can help control soil pollution at home. (3 marks)

Exercise 2: Constructing Water Retention Structures (17 marks)

1. Water that flows over the ground during heavy rain is called: (1 mark)

A ground water **B** irrigation water

C tap water **D** surface run-off

2. A retention ditch should be dug: (1 mark)

A along the contour **B** straight down the slope

C around the house only **D** in any direction

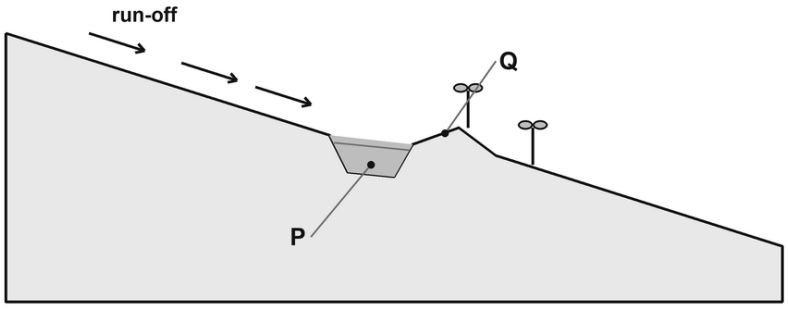
3. Which crop suits large retention pits? (1 mark)

A Onions **B** Bananas

C Carrots **D** Coriander

4. What is surface run-off? Give two ways it can be used in gardening. (3 marks)

5. The diagram below shows a water retention structure dug across a slope.



A water retention structure on a slope

(a) Name the structure P. (1 mark)

(b) What is part Q, and where does its soil come from? (2 marks)

(c) Why is P dug along the contour? (1 mark)

(d) Why are crops planted on Q? (1 mark)

6. Give two advantages of retention pits (zai pits) to a farmer in a dry area. (2 marks)

7. Give two safety rules when digging a retention ditch. (2 marks)

8. After digging a retention pit, a learner planted pumpkins in it. Give two ways the learner should care for the crop. (2 marks)

Exercise 3: Conserving Food Nutrients (19 marks)

1. Which vitamin is easily lost when vegetables are left in the sun? (1 mark)

A Vitamin D **B** Vitamin K

C Vitamin C **D** Vitamin E

2. When should vegetables be washed? (1 mark)

A After cooking **B** After chopping

C The next day **D** Before chopping

3. Which method keeps the most vitamins in vegetables? (1 mark)

A Cooking for a short time with the lid on **B** Boiling for a long time

C Adding baking soda **D** Cooking in a lot of water

4. Name two vitamins and two minerals found in vegetables. (4 marks)

5. Mama Akinyi bought sukuma wiki in the morning. She left it in the sun, washed it after chopping, and boiled it for 30 minutes with a lot of water.

(a) Give three mistakes she made that caused loss of vitamins and minerals. (3 marks)

(b) Give the correct way to do each step. (3 marks)

6. Give two things to look for when buying vegetables at the market. (2 marks)

7. Explain why vegetables should be cut with a sharp knife just before cooking. (2 marks)

8. Why should the water used to cook vegetables not be thrown away? Give one way to use it. (2 marks)

Exercise 4: Growing Trees (19 marks)

1. Which of these is a fruit tree? (1 mark)

A Cypress **B** Mango

C Eucalyptus **D** Grevillea

2. Mulch around a young tree should: (1 mark)

A touch the stem **B** be burned

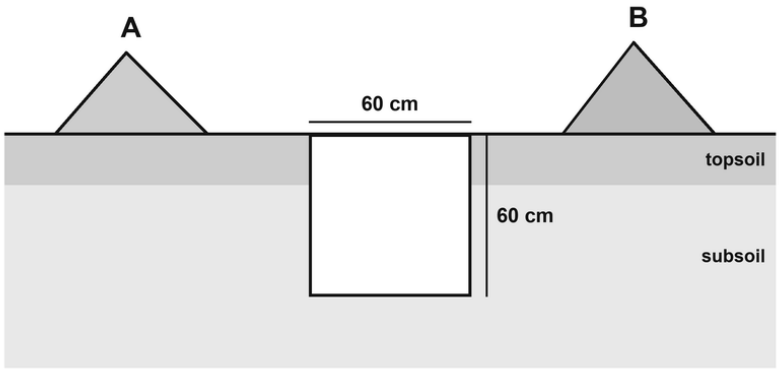
C be kept a little away from the stem **D** be made of plastic

3. The best time to plant trees is: (1 mark)

A in the middle of the dry season
B during strong winds
C at midday in the hot season
D at the start of the rainy season

4. Give three ways trees help conserve the environment. (3 marks)

5. The diagram below shows a hole dug for planting a tree seedling. The soil from the hole was put in two heaps, A and B.



A tree planting hole

(a) Which heap is topsoil and which is subsoil? (2 marks)

(b) Why are the two soils kept apart? (1 mark)

(c) What should be mixed with heap A before refilling the hole? (1 mark)

6. Describe how to transplant a tree seedling from a polythene sleeve into the planting hole. (4 marks)

7. Give three ways of caring for a young tree after planting. (3 marks)

8. Give two places where trees should not be planted at home, and say why. (2 marks)

FOOD PRODUCTION PROCESSES

Exercise 5: Crop Establishment (19 marks)

1. Which planting material needs a fine tilth? (1 mark)

A Kale seeds **B** Cassava cuttings

C Banana suckers **D** Sweet potato vines

2. A banana sucker is a type of: (1 mark)

A seed **B** vegetative planting material

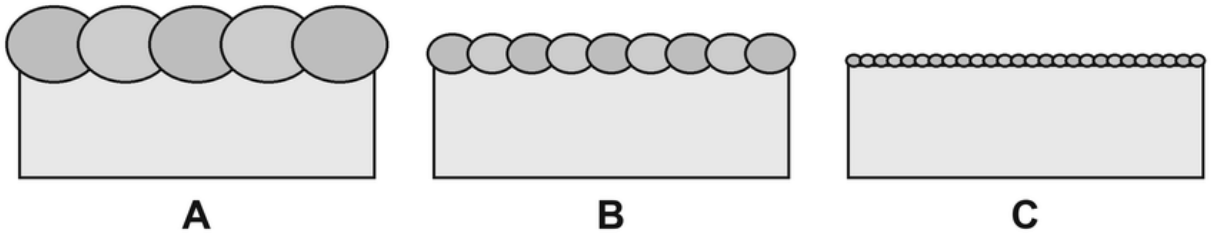
C tuber **D** grain

3. Coarse tilth has: (1 mark)

A fine soil particles only **B** no soil

C large clods **D** only stones

4. The diagram below shows three seedbeds, A, B and C, prepared to different tilths.



Three seedbeds

(a) Name the tilth of each seedbed. (3 marks)