2025 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – AGRICULTURE 1

FORM TWO

SECTION A

1. The social science which studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means is called…
   A. Scope
   B. Economics
   C. Application
   D. Formulation

2. The application of economic principles and methodologies to successful agriculture production is known as ….
   A. Agriculture production
   B. Agriculture principles
   C. Agriculture economics
   D. Agriculture factors of production

3. The scope of agriculture includes the following except ….
   A. Basic economic principles
   B. Factors of production
   C. Keeping of account and records
   D. Securing of agriculture loans

4. One benefit of agriculture economics is that ……….
   A. It guides government in policy formulation in matters related to agriculture
   B. It guides government in producing land and houses
   C. It helps Akuffo Addo in leading Ghana to the promise land
   D. For harvesting, dehusking and shelling of grains

5. The economic properties of the farm include the following except ….
   A. Input-output property
   B. Market orientation
   C. Sustainable agriculture, agenda 111, one district, one factory and free SHS
   D. Income generation

6. In the field of agriculture economics, selecting and sacrificing one thing for the benefit of another is seen to be………
   A. Choice
   B. Scarcity
   C. Opportunity cost
   D. One student one tablet

7. What terminology best describe the limited supply of resources as applied in economics….
   A. Management
   B. Scarcity
   C. Choice
   D. Scale of preference

8. The list of items needed by consumers with the most pressing need on top is called ……
   A. Opportunity cost
   B. Scale of preference
   C. Choice
   D. Consumers expectations

9. If a farmer decides to use his only piece of land for fish production instead of rice production, then his …………….. for producing fish is the value of rice forgone.
   A. Scale of preference
   B. Demand and supply
   C. Opportunity cost
   D. Choice

10. What are the two faces of every market transaction
   A. Input and output transaction
   B. Market orientation
   C. Demand and supply
   D. Profit and loss

11. In each market transaction, the one who supplies is called …….
   A. One man supplier
   B. Ceteris paribus

C. Consumer
D. Producer

12. The existence of demand is backed by the willingness of consumers to pay for the goods and services.
A. True
B. False
C. Undefined
D. None of the above

13. The resources used in agricultural production are land, labour, capital and management
A. True
B. False
C. None of the above
D. All of the above

14. Land, Labour and Management are the only resources used in improving agriculture
A. True
B. False
C. Not yet
D. None of the above

15. In terms of considering the farm as an economic unit, the farm is not governed by all the basic economic principles
A. True
B. False
C. None of the above
D. Undefined

16. The input-output property and employment generation is as the result of the economic unit of the farm
A. True
B. False
C. Undefined
D. All the above

17. When consumers are financially capable of paying for all goods and services offered by the producer, it is known as
A. Inelastic demand
B. Ineffective demand
C. Consumers level of income
D. Effective demand

18. The sum of individual household demand is called
A. Demand schedule
B. Demand curve
C. Market demand
D. Aggressive demand

19. What name is given to the table that shows the quantity of a goods and services bought at alternative prices
A. Demand quantity
B. Demand scheme
C. Demand curve
D. Demand schedule

20. The graphical representation of demand is also called
A. Demand curve
B. Demand scheme
C. Demand schedule
D. Demand graph

21. The inverse relationship between price and demand is the basis of the……………..
A. Agent of demand
B. Law of demand
C. Factors of demand
D. Downward nature of demand

22. The factors influencing the demand of a commodity can also be called …..
A. Determinants
B. Affordability
C. Quantity supplied
D. Quantity demanded

23. The demand of a commodity usually increases when the price becomes lower and vice versa, this explanation best suit
A. The mode of payment
B. The level of tax
C. The price of the commodity
D. Number of consumers

24. People with low income are expected to demand small amount of commodities, this also best describes ….
A. Consumers expectations
B. Number of consumers
C. Consumers level of income
D. Complementary goods

25. One hectare of agriculture land is equals to
A. $100{,}000m^2$
B. $10{,}000m^2$
C. $1{,}000{,}000m^2$
D. $25{,}000m^2$

26. The mathematical equation of elasticity of demand is …..
A. Percentage change in quantity of demanded divided by the percentage change in price
B. Additional percentage change in quantity supplied over time
C. Percentage change in demand over percentage change in supply
D. Change in quantity supplied plus change in demand

27. If the price elasticity of demand is more than one, it is called ….
A. Elastic
B. Inelastic
C. Lastic
D. Elasticity

28. If the value is exactly equal to one, it is called ……
A. Inelastic
B. Unitary
C. Elastic
D. Perfectly inelastic

29. The co-efficient of elasticity of demand has no unit
A. True
B. False
C. All the above
D. None of the above

30. When the co-efficient of elasticity of demand assumes a negative value, it has no meaning….
A. True
B. False
C. Not sure
D. All the above

31. When a change in price results in no change in quantity demanded, it is known as …
A. Inelastic demand
B. Perfectly elastic demand
C. Perfectly inelastic demand
D. Unitary demand

32. When quantity supplied is equal to quantity demanded, the market is said to be in a state of ………….
A. Demanding
B. Supplying
C. Disequilibrium
D. Equilibrium

33. In situations where farmers are forced to reduce the price of commodities to avoid wastage is as a result of….
A. Excess demand of over supply
B. Excess supply over demand
C. Demand and supply relationship
D. Reduced resources

34. Any price above the equilibrium price will result in ………….
A. Excess supply
B. Limited supply
C. Excess demand
D. Limited demand

35. Any price below the equilibrium price will result in ………
A. Excess supply
B. Limited supply
C. Excess demand
D. Limited demand

36. What other word can be used in place of management …
A. Best point advicer

B. Entrepreneur
C. Advocate
D. Capital

37. The resources that are combined in agriculture production to produce goods and services are known as ………….
A. Elements of production
B. Factors of production
C. Choices of production
D. Agents of production

38. When Mr Salisu Bawumia who believes in the word "IT IS POSSIBLE", decides to transform inputs into outputs to benefits his people, what system is that.
A. Inputing
B. Outputting
C. Production
D. Productivity

39. The natural resource that allows us to perform all agricultural activities is called
A. Land
B. Capital
C. Labour
D. Manager

40. What other word can best describe proximity.
A. Nearness
B. Acquire
C. Availability
D. Abundance