**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT**

**EXAM OF THE THIRD TERM 2021 FOR SENIOR THREE**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT (PAPER ONE)**

**Instructions:** Answer all questions in **section A** (55 Marks)

Attempt three questions in **section B** (45 Marks)

**Section C: Compulsory**

Use blue or black pen only

Time: 3 hours

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY): 55 marks**

1. (a)State any two constituents of soil (2 marks)

(b) Outline the different morphological properties of soil (4

marks)

2. (a) Define the concept of earthquake (2

marks)

(b)Briefly explain two causes of earthquakes (4 marks)

3. Write short notes on the following terms (8 marks)

(a)Epicenter

(b)Magnitude

(c)Focus

(d)Seismograph

4. (a)Explain how volcanicity is different from vulcanicity( 4marks)

(b)Explain how laccolith and dyke are formed (4 marks)

5. Explain briefly two impacts of folding on landscapes (4

marks)

6.(a)What is universe? (2 marks)

(b)Explain the reasons why we should study about our universe. (4 marks)

7. Describe any two methods of mining used in Rwanda (4 marks)

8. Outline any four importance of fishing industry on the economy of Rwanda (4marks)

9. Explain why many rivers of Rwanda flow eastwards (4 marks)

10. Identify any five factors that lead to the development of road transport in Rwanda (5marks)

**SECTION B: Attempt any three questions: 45 marks**

11. Analyze the types of volcanoes according to their nature and periodicity. (15 marks)

12. Describe the theories that explain the formation of rift valley with reference to East Africa (15marks)

13 a) Differentiate between waxing crescent and waxing gibbous (5marks)

b) Is the earth’s shape spherical? Give the evidence to support your view. (10marks)

14.a) With the help of diagrams, distinguish between soil catena and soil profile (5marks)

b) Analyze the factors that influence soil formation. (10 marks)

15. Discuss the factors hindering industrial development in your country (15 marks)

**SECTION C: COMPULSORY (15 marks)**

16. a) i) The map has some parts missing to make it complete. Name them. (2 marks)

ii) Give the name to the map extract. (1mark)

iii) Name the lake on the map. (1mark)

b) i) What is the relationship between drainage and settlement on the map ?(2marks)

ii) Mention the man-made features on the map. (3 marks)

c) What are the economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map? (3 marks)

d) Describe the problems affecting people living nearby. (3 marks)



**GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDE FOR SENIOR THREE (PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY)**

1.(a)The constituents of soil are: air, organic matter, mineral matter and water.

(2 marks)

(b)Soil texture, soil profile, soil catena, color, hardness, soil structure, cleavage, cluster, soil

fracture, soil P.H, soil moisture, soil porosity

(4 marks)

2.(a) Earthquake is a sudden vibration or shaking of the ground caused by abrupt release of

energy on crustal rocks.

(2 marks)

(b) Two causes of earthquakes are:

-folding

-faulting

-vulcanicity

-human activities like nuclear explosion, mining, pumping of water…

(4 marks)

3.(a) Epicenter is the place on the ground surface which is perpendicular to the focus. (2 marks)

(b)Magnitude is the measure of the amount of energy released during an earthquake (2 marks)

(c) Focus is the place of the origin of earthquake and it is always hidden inside the earth. (2

marks)

(d) Seismograph is an instrument used to measure earthquake.

4.(a) Volcanicity refers to the process from which lava through volcanic eruption is

ejected onto the earth’s crust or poured into the crustal rocks where they are solidified.

While vulcanicity refers to the process from which the molten materials or magma from the

mantle moves to or onto the earth’s surface.

(2 definitions =4 marks)

(b)Laccolith is a dome shaped, intrusion of magma formed when the magma cools and

solidifies in anticline bedding plane.

While dykes are vertical intrusions with horizontal cracks. The cut across the bedding

planes of the rocks into which they have been intruded.

(2 definitions =4 marks)

5.Impacts of folding on landscapes are:

-Fold mountains

-Ridge and valley landscapes

-Rolling plains

(any 2 impacts= 4marks)

6.(a)Universe refers to all space and everything in it. (2 marks)

(b)Reasons to study our universe are:

-It has elements which are important to man such as planets, stars, moons, etc. (4 marks)

7.Two methods of mining are:

-Opencast method

-Shaft method

-Drilling method

-Blasting method

-Alluvial method, etc.

(4 marks)

8.Importance of fishing in Rwanda:

-Employment opportunity

-Source of food

-Increasing government revenue

-Personal income

-Development of tourism, etc.

(4 marks)

9.Reasons why many rivers flow eastwards are:

-Western part is raised (mountainous)

-Down warping of the eastern part

-Faulting

-Volcanicity

River reversal

(4 marks)

10. Factors leading to the development of road transport in Rwanda:

-Availability of capital

Improved technology

-Skilled labor

-Government policy

-Good relief

(5 marks)

**SECTION B**

11. Types of volcanoes according to their nature:

-Hawaian

-Strombolian

-Vulcanian

-Pelean

The types of volcanoes according to their periodicity are:

-Active volcanoes

-Dormant volcanoes

-Extinct volcanoes

N.B. The explanations of these types are necessary

(15 marks)

12. The theories for the formation of rift valley are:

-Tensional theory

-Compressional theory

-Differential uplift theory

-The basin and swell theory

-Plate tectonism theory or crustal separation

-Theory of relative sinking

(15 marks)

13(a). Difference between waxing crescent and waxing gibbous:

waxing crescent: small part of the moon receiving sunlight seen from the Earth just as a

bright crescent in the direction of the setting sun.

Waxing gibbous: when the moon appears to be having a small part that receives sunlight

as seen from the Earth.

(5 marks)

(b) The evidences that support that the Earth is spherical are:

-Days and nights

-Sunrise and sun set

-Aerial photographs

-Shape of other planets

- Curved horizon of the Earth

-Circumnavigation, etc.

(10 marks)

14.(a) Soil profile is the vertical arrangement of the soil layers from the ground or surface

to the parent rock or bedrock.

While soil catena is a sequence of different soils down a slope.

(5 marks)

(b) Factors influencing soil formation are:

-Climate

-Relief

Nature of parent rock

-Drainage

- Vegetation

-Man’s activities

-Living organisms, etc.

(10 marks)

15. Factors hindering industrial development in our country are:

-Inadequate capital

-Poor technology

-Unskilled labor

-Insufficient raw materials

-Poor transport and communication

-Poverty

-Shortage of land

-Shortage of hydroelectric power

-Low level of investment

(15marks)

SECTION C

a) i) Title, scale, north arrow

ii) Extract map of Karongi

iii) Lake Kivu

b) i)- Drained areas discourage settlement on the map like low lying areas

-Well drained areas encourage settlement

-Areas covered by the lake have no settlements

-Linear settlement attracted along the lake

ii) Road, crops, settlements

c) Transport, fishing, tourism, agriculture

d)- Flooding and its impact

-Soil erosion along lake Kivu

-Dangerous animals can hide along lake and attack people

-The lake is a barrier to transport especially roads

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT**

**GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT EXAMINATION OF S3, THIRD TERM 2021**

**HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**DURATION: THREE HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

-This paper has TWO sections: A and B.

**SECTION A:** Attempt ALL questions (55 marks)

**SECTION B:** Attempt any THREE questions (45 marks)

-Use only a blue or black pen.

**SECTION A: Attempt ALL questions (55 marks)**

1.a) What is population growth? /1Mark

b) Give the effects of population growth in Rwanda/2marks

c) Suggest solutions to control the population growth. /2 marks

2. Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in Brazil? /5mark

3. a) Explain the causes of migration in Africa? /4 marks

b) Discuss any three effect of migration in Africa/ 3 marks

4. a) Explain any four characteristics of urban centers especially Nairobi city? /4 marks

b) Examine any four functions of urban centers in Africa? /4 marks

c) Describe the problems of urban centers in Africa/4 marks

5. a) After defining Shifting cultivation, state any four characteristics of shifting cultivation? 4 marks

b) Explain the advantages of shifting cultivation? / 3marks

6. Study the photograph below, and answer the question that follow

a) What is the types of Agriculture identified above? /2 marks

b) Describe any four features of agriculture identified above? /4 marks

c) Examine any four Disadvantages of plantation agriculture in Botswana /2marks

7. a) What is Nomadic pastoralism? /2 marks

b) Give any four Characteristics of nomadic pastoralism in east Africa? /4 marks

8. Describe ways in which cocoa plantation benefits West African countries especially in Democratic Republic of Congo? / 5 marks

**SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS (45 Marks)**

9. a) Give any three natural forests? /3 marks

b) State any six characteristics of mangrove forests? 6 marks

c) Describe any six problems that may occur due to forest exploitation in Africa? /6 marks.

10. a) Mention three traditional and two modern fishing methods used in coastal region in Madagascar? / 3 marks

b) Examine the Factors favoring the development of fishing in Africa? / 6 marks

c) Describe the Problems affecting fishing in Africa? / 6 marks

11. a) Explain three main types of minerals found in Africa? / 3 marks

b) Discuss the Factors favoring the exploitation of minerals in Libya? /7 marks

c) Discuss the Problems affecting mining in Libya/ 5 marks

12. a) State at least 4 effects of deforestation/2marks

b) Suppose you are appointed Minister of environment and natural resources in Rwanda, what measures would you put in place to control deforestation/ 6marks

c) Describe the contributions of Nyungwe forest to the economic development of Rwanda /7marks

13. a) State any 3 types of industries found in South Africa/3.marks

b) Discuss the foundations of industries in South Africa. /7marks

c) Explain the challenges hindering industrialization in Africa. /5marks

14. a) Explain the features of Green Revolution in Africa? / 5 marks

b) Describe the advantages of irrigation farming along river Nile in Egypt? /5 marks

c) Explain any five methods that are used in irrigation farming in Egypt? /5marks

**……………………… END ……………………………………………**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT**

**PAPER II: HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**MARKING GUIDE FOR S3**

SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS /55marks

1. a) Population growth: is the increasing in the number of people in an area over a given period of time. /1

b) The effects of population growth are:/3

-Shortage of land for settlement and cultivation

-Land fragmentation

-High government expenditure

-Unemployment, Environmental degradation

c) Solutions to control population growth /3marks

-Introduction of family planning programs

-Discouraging early marriages

-Advocating for small families

-Discouraging prostitution

-Encourage monogamy

2. The following are some characteristics of plantation agriculture in Brazil/ 5 marks

-Most of the plantations are owned by foreigners.

-It is in the plantations; also known as ‘Fazendas’ , that most of the production of cash crops is done.

-Farming is highly mechanized.

-Owners of plantations use hired labour.

-Compared to plantations in other countries, Brazil has some of the most extensive plantation farms.

3. The causes of migration in Africa. /4 marks

-Political persecution:This has caused internal displacement of people commonly referred to as internally displaced persons (IDP’s).

-Religious conflicts: particular religion forcing them to move out of their homes.

-Warfare: Internal wars especially civil wars have caused displacement of people in many parts of Africa.

-Natural calamities: These can include floods, volcanic eruptions and frequent droughts which cause mass exodus of people from the affected areas to places where life could be better.

b) The following are some of the effects of migration. / 3 marks

-Rural areas experience shortage of labor on the farms.

-Shortage of labor leads to general shortage of food grown in the rural areas.

-Emigration of people may lead to consolidation of land resulting in improved agricultural production.

-Imbalance in the female-male ratio may lead to families breaking up since the majority of migrants are male.

4. a) Characteristics on urban centers (Nairobi city). /4 marks

-They have large populations and high population densities.

-Settlements range from very low cost (slums) to high cost housing units.

-They have a variety of built up areas with tall buildings and little open space.

-Mobility of the people is high.

b) The following are some functions of urban centres: /4 marks

-They are commercial centres:

-A wide range of business and trading activities are carried out in urban centres.

- They are administrative centres: Most urban centres serve as centres of administration for the regions in which they are found. Some of them are capital centres.

-They are transport and communication centres: Urban centres serve as focal points for transport systems. Many radio, television stations and telecommunication are

- They are educational centres: Some urban centres have several primary and secondary schools while others have higher learning institutions such as polytechnics and universities

c) The problems of urban centers in Africa/4 marks

-Unemployment: This results from too many job seekers competing for the few job opportunities.

-Inadequate social amenities: The high population in urban centres makes it difficult to provide enough social amenities. This leads to overcrowding in hospitals and schools, water shortage and poor sanitation.

-Traffic congestion: Heavy traffic congestion mainly occurs during rush hours. This is when people are going to work or home. It is worse during rainy seasons.

5) a) after defining shifting cultivation, state any four characteristics of shifting cultivation? 4 marks

Shifting cultivation is a traditional way of growing crops for subsistence purposes. It is widely practiced in Tropical Africa. People use natural conditions to grow food crops such as maize, yams, potatoes, beans, arrow roots, cassava, millet and bananas.

Characteristics of shifting cultivation:

-People clear wild vegetation from a plot of land and plant food crops.

-People who practice shifting cultivation move in groups to another area that is virgin land.

-Different types of crops are grown together in the same piece of land.

b) Explain the advantages of shifting cultivation? / 3marks

-It is practiced mainly within the tropics where rainfall is reliable.

-People are able to get food as crops do well due to available fertility from the leaves (manure).

-It is an effective way of dealing with the severe weed problem in tropical farms.

-Burning destroys and helps to control the growth of weeds.

-It requires less labour to produce a given amount of food crop for the family.

6) a) What is the types of Agriculture identified above? /2 marks

-It is plantation agriculture

b) Describe any four features of agriculture identified above? /4 marks

- The farms are normally very large, sometimes to over 100 acres of land.

-Farmers only grow one type of crop in form of an estate.

-The farms require a large number of workers especially in coffee and tea plantations. Other crops do not need large number of workers such as wheat or maize.

-A lot of capital is required to construct roads and railways, clear the land, buy machineries to be used on the farm and buying farm inputs.

c)Examine any four disadvantages of plantation agriculture in Botswana /2marks

-Over production of a certain crop can lead to great losses in case of surplus production. This is because of possible price fluctuations.

-The effects of pests and diseases in plantations, which spread very fast clearing the entire crop causing great losses.

-Climate hazards such as drought, flooding and local winds such the Harmattan causes great damage to plantations

-Growing of one type of crop over many years leads to soil exhaustion. This reduces productivity.

7) a) What is Nomadic pastoralism? /2 marks

Nomadic pastoralism: refers to traditional extensive livestock grazing on natural pasture with constant migration from one region to another in search of water and pasture.

b) Give any four Characteristics of nomadic pastoralism in east Africa? /4 marks

-It is practiced in areas that are extensive and sparsely populated.

-The movement is done along traditionally established routes.

-They keep large herds of cattle, goats, sheep and camels.

Livestock keeping is the main source of their livelihood. Livestock provide

-The nomads with transport, clothing, food, milk, hides, blood and dowry.

-In tropical Africa, the major animals kept are mainly Zebu cattle.

-To the Nomads in Africa, large herds of cattle are a symbol of wealth and status

8. Describe ways in which cocoa plantation benefits West African countries especially in Democratic Republic of Congo? / 5 marks

- Cocoa farming has led to the improvement of infrastructure in the areas where it is practiced. - Cocoa produce provides raw materials needed in the beverage and confectionery industries.

- Cocoa growing companies construct social amenities like schools, hospitals and sports facilities to the workers and general population.

- It has improved means of transport in the cocoa growing areas.

- It has led to the establishment of related industries such as cocoa processing industries.

- Cocoa growing saves the country foreign exchange that would have been used to import cocoa and related products.

- Cocoa growing has led to better use of land that receives little rainfall.

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS (45 Marks)

9. a) Give any three natural forest in Rwanda? /3 marks

-Nyungwe forest

-Cyamudongo forest

-Akagera national park forest

b) State any six characteristics of mangrove forests? 6 marks

-They are found in low lying coastal areas of Africa.

-They grow in areas that have an accumulation of mud, either in swamps or lagoons, where saline water is washed on-shore by waves.

-They have some of their roots above the water, enabling the trees to breathe. These “aerial roots” also hold the trees firmly against sea tides.

-The trees are slender and strong but do not grow tall

-These are found in the low lying muddy coasts along the East coast of Africa from Kismayu in Somalia to Mozambique

-The trees are straight and have smooth trunks.

-The trees are evergreen and have broad leaves

c) Describe any six Problems that may occur due to forest exploitation in Africa? /6 marks.

-Soil erosion: Removal of trees exposes soil to agents of erosion such as wind and running water. On steep slopes, gullies may develop. Landslides may occur in sloppy areas. In areas where almost all the vegetation is removed, strong winds may blow away the top soil.

-Climate change: Excessive and indiscriminate forest Quick Facts Problems of forest exploitation in Africa. With high temperatures, there would be more evaporation. This may lead to drying up of rivers and lakes which are sources of water.

-Flooding: When trees have been cut, there is likely to be fast movement of rain water in form of a run-off. The water may collect in gullies, ditches, streams and rivers.

-Shrinking forest resources: Forests provide raw materials for making paper, furniture and medicine. They also provide many people with wood fuel. Hunting communities on the other hand depend on wildlife living in the forests

-DESERTIFICATION: Is the process of continuous degradation of vegetation cover as result of climate changes and negative effect of human’s activities

10. a) Mention three traditional and two modern fishing methods used in coastal region in Madagascar? / 3 marks

The traditional methods are:

- Spearing method

- Hook and line method

- Basket method

- Gill net method

- Use of herbs

- Trapping method

- Lamp attraction method

The modern methods of fishing are:

-Drifting method

-Trawling method

- Seining method

- Lining method

b) Examine the Factors favoring the development of fishing in Africa? / 6 marks

-Presence of many inland fishing grounds such as lakes, rivers and ponds.

-Indented coastlines in some areas which provide ideal fish breeding sites.

-Some areas have shallow continental shelves which allow sunlight to penetrate through the water

-The cold ocean currents like Benguela and Canary create cool conditions which encourage a wide variety of fish species to thrive.

-The mixing of warm Guinea current and cold Benguela current modifies the temperature of the ocean water making the areas nearby ideal for fishing throughout the year.

-Availability of labour for the fishing industry.

c) Describe the Problems affecting fishing in Africa? / 6 marks

-Many people in Africa use poor fishing methods that sometimes lead to catching of immature fish.

-Poor storage and preservation methods causes wastage since fish get spoilt very fast. Sometimes high temperatures make the fish to rot faster.

-Sometimes, there is water pollution due to industrial wastes. Polluted water often kills fish.

-Many people in Africa are poor. This makes the fish market within the continent to be small. The export market is also small due to competition from other countries.

-Most fishermen do not have enough money to buy modern fishing equipment. Due to this, they use poor fishing methods which prevent them from catching large quantities of fish.

-In some areas, there is overfishing due to limited control measures on fishing.

11) a) Explain three main types of minerals found in Africa? / 3 marks

-Metallic minerals: Most metallic minerals occur as compounds such as carbonates, oxides or sulphides. Others like diamond and gold occur somehow in pure states. The metallic minerals may be classified as ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

-metallic minerals: There are very many non-metallic minerals found in Africa. These minerals include Sulphur, Asbestos, Phosphates, Graphite and other common ores such as stones that are used in building houses.

-Energy metallic minerals: Those are petroleum, natural gas, coal and uranium. Except uranium, the other three are formed from the remains of living organisms that deposited millions of years ago.

b) Examine the factors favoring the exploitation of minerals in Libya? /7 marks

-The worth of the mineral

-The size or quantity of the deposits

-The quality of the ore

-The method of mining to be employed

Transportation costs

-Labor required, both skilled and unskilled

-Level of technology

- Availability of capital

-Marketability or demand of the mineral

-Political influence Worth of the minerals exploitation

c) Discuss the problems affecting mining in Libya/ 5 marks

-Small size of mineral deposits: There are many mineral deposits that are found in Africa but in small quantities. These are not economical to mine.

-Low value of minerals: Minerals that are valuable are mined at a very high cost that most African countries cannot afford. Some of these minerals include gold.

-Limited market: A mineral in Africa may remain unmined because it has low demand. Most minerals have demand in countries outside Africa. This would cost more to extract and export them.

-Inadequate capital: Most African countries are poor. They do not have enough capital to buy required machinery and finance its exploitation.

-Poor transport systems: This is one of the major problems that affect exploitation of minerals in Africa. Most roads are impassable in remote areas where minerals are found especially during the rainy season. Most of the minerals mined are heavy and bulky and need good means of transport.

-Political differences: Where minerals occur on the border of two countries, political influence may not favor exploitation of the mineral. An example is copper mining in the Democratic

12. a) The 4 effects of deforestation are:/2marks

- Soil erosion and landslides

-Shortage of wood raw materials and fuel

- Climate change by increasing of temperatures

- shortage of the furniture

b) The measures to control deforestation are:/6marks

-Reduce population growth

-Increase the area of protected areas

-Encouraging charcoal and timber substitutes such as biogas

-Increase area of forest plantation

- Increase investment in research

- Education and extension

- Increase the area of forest reserved for timber production.

c) Nyungwe forest is important to the economy of Rwanda in the following ways: / 7marks

- Conservation of biodiversity or home of wild animals which attract tourists

-Provision of wood and charcoal for fuel

-Source of income to the government through the taxes from the tourists

-Provision of timber for building and construction

-Provision of medicinal herbs

- A measure against climate change/global warming

-Conservation of soils and flood control.

13 a) The 3 types of industries found in South Africa are:/3marks

-Food processing industries,

-Electrical machinery and equipment factories

-Chemical industries,

-Oil refineries industries

b) The Foundations of industries in South Africa are :/7marks

-Availability of raw materials such as gold, diamonds, coal, iron which are transformed into finished goods.

-Presence of developed transport and communication networks

-Availability of market to consume industrial production

-Availability of power facilitating the running of industrial machines

-Availability of skilled and unskilled lab out to be employed in industries

-Availability of capital to invest in industrial development

-Availability of water needed by industries

-Role of Foreign investment

-Government policy to support industrial development

c) The following are some ways of improving and expanding the industrial sector in Africa/5 marks

-Providing of adequate and efficient power supplies by investing in new power plants.

-Improving the quality of infrastructure in order to promote transportation of raw materials and final products.

-Developing information and communication technologies in order to reduce transaction costs in the industrial sector.

-Widening the market base by expanding regional markets and

-Promoting a conducive business environment.

14 a) Explain the Features of Green Revolution in Africa? / 6 marks

-There is constant research on the improvement of the crops, soil and chemicals used on the farms.

-More than two crops are grown on the same piece of land throughout the year in multiple cropping.

-There is no one time the piece of land is left to fallow.

-There is constant use of chemicals such as fertilizers to improve on plant nutrients in the soil.

-There is use of pesticides to control pests that would affect the desired crop.

-Synthetic herbicides are also used to control weeds on the farms hence increasing crop yields per unit area.

-There is constant training and supervision by experts on the farms to make sure the crops do well.

b) Describe the Advantages of irrigation farming a long river Nile in Egypt? /5 marks

-Both subsistence and cash crops can be grown throughout the year.

-The land that was termed as “useless” is now made useful by growing different types of crops.

-Many people are employed on the irrigation farms.

-The country earns foreign exchange when it exports the agricultural products grown under irrigation.

-Through irrigation, bush fallowing and shifting cultivation is controlled hence conservation of natural vegetation. This is because irrigation farming can be used to utilize marginalized areas, leading to protection of areas under natural vegetation.

-Areas where irrigation farming is practiced also experiences improvement of infrastructure such as roads, railways, electricity, water supply and other social amenities

c) Explain any four methods that are used in irrigation farming in Egypt? /5marks

-Canal irrigation: This type of irrigation is practiced in areas that are gentle flowing. Canals are dug from the main source of water into the farms. Smaller canals are also constructed to redistribute water into different or several plots where crops are grown

-Sprinkler irrigation: Water from the source is pumped onto farms through pipes connected to sprinklers. The sprinklers are arranged in a certain way to ensure that water is evenly distributed. The water gets on the farm from above just like rain drops.

-Drip irrigation: In drip irrigation, a series of pipes with small holes at the required interval for a particular crop are used to supply water on the farm. A drop of water will fall at the bottom of a plant at a given interval of time

-Bucket irrigation: This is where water is carried in buckets or watering cans to the field and each plant is watered at a time

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