# CONJUNCTIONS

**A) Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction**

## GUIDE TO FARMING
## Weeds, pests and disease

Three of the greatest threats to farmers are weeds, pests **1. .....** disease. **2. .....,** an informed farmer can develop effective strategies for dealing with these problems.

**Weeds**

**3. .....** weeds grow everywhere, they seem to prefer farmer's fields. Use a weed map to identify problem areas. Then apply herbicides as needed for suppression. If mulching weeds, it is not advised to apply mulch directly to your fields.

**Pests**

Pests, primarily insects, destroy countless crops every year. **4. .....** this, farmers need a sound pest management strategy. These can be chemical or biological. Chemical controls refer to pesticides. They tend to be very effective **5. .....** carry safety risks. Less risky, though sometimes less effective, are biological controls.

**Disease**

Disease arrives from one of three types of pathogens: bacterial, viral, **6. .....** fungal. The first two are rather difficult to fight, **7. .....** the best defense is maintaining good soil **8. .....** growing conditions to keep plants strong. Prevent fungal diseases by applying fungicides **9. .....** by sanitizing equipment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**B) Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the guide to farming.**

1. Fungal diseases are easier to prevent than bacterial diseases …..
2. You shouldn't apply herbicides directly to fields …….
3. Chemical controls have safety risks ……..

**C) Complete the sentences with a word from the box:**

| herbicide | fungicide | pesticide | mulching | suppression |
|---|---|---|---|---|

1. I used a …… to protect the vineyard from black rot.
2. You can control most weeds with …….
3. …….. of pests is important to farmers.
4. …… plant waste can enrich soil.
5. …… effectively controls insects.

LIVEWORKSHEETS