AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME
FORM TWO
FIRST TERM MID-TERM 2023

1.a) Process of taking a small quantity of soil from the field to act as a representative sample of the soil in that particular field.(1x1)=1mk

b) -Traverse method
-Zigzag method

(2x1)=2mks

2a) -Yellowing of plant leaves due to loss of chlorophyll (1x1)=1mk

b) - Its placing potatoes in a dark place to enhance sprouting. (1x1)=1mk

c) -Ideal number of plants that can be comfortably accommodated in any given area without overcrowding or too few to waste space (1x1) =1mk

3)-Leaf chlorosis

-Premature leaf fall

-Stunted growth

(2x1)=2mk

4)-Organic manure

-Commercial fertilizer

-Phosphate rocks

6) Fertilizer grade - indicate amount of each nutrient contain in a fertilizer

Fertilizer ratio – relative proportion of three primary macro nutrient N.P.K

(2x1)=2mk

7)-Master roll
-Labour utilization analysis (2x1)=2 mks

8)-Macro nutrient- nutrient required by plant in large amount
-Micro nutrient- nutrient needed by plant in relative small quantity

(2mks)=2mks

9) -Are highly soluble in water
-They are easily leached to lower horizons

(2x1)=2mks

10) -Soil type
-Market demand
-Prevalence of pest and disease
-Weed control
-Type of crop to be planted
-The rainfall pattern/moisture condition of the soil.

(5x1)=4mks

11) -Seed purity- seed with a high germination percentage
-Germination percentage
-Spacing- at close space more seeds are used than a wide spacing
-Number of seeds per hole
-The Purpose of growth

(5x1)=5mks

12) -Placement method- application of fertilizer in planting holes and/drills
-Side dressing- placement of nitrogenous fertilizer at the crop being top dressed
-Foliar spraying- application of specifically formulated fertilizer solution onto the foliage of the crop
-Drip –dissolving of fertilizer and applying to individual plant through perforated pipes or bottles
-Broadcasting –random scattering of fertilizer on the ground for plant use

(5x1)=5mks

13) -Source of food
-Source of income
-Cultural use
-Animal power
-Provision of raw materials
(5x1)=5mks

14) -Show the history of the farm
-Show whether the farm is making a profit or loss.
-Show all the assets and liabilities of the farm which can be used to value the farm.
-Help in supporting insurance claims on death, theft, fire or loss of farm assets.
-Help in tax assessment to avoid over taxation.
-Used as a guide in planning and budgeting.
-Helps to detect losses or theft in the farm.
-Make it easy to share profits or losses in partnerships.
-Help in settling disputes among heirs to estate if the farmer dies without a will.
-Provide labour information on terminal benefits for a worker.
(5x1)=5mks

(15)

(a) Sulphate of Ammonia (SA) is

$$\frac{60\text{kg N} \times 100\text{kg SA}}{20\text{ kg N}}$$

=300 kg SA

(b) **-Total amount of SSP**

$$\frac{30\text{kg } P_2O_5 \times 100\text{kg SSP}}{20\text{kg } P_2O_5}$$

=150 kg SSP

(c) **-Total amount of K_2O**

$$\frac{40\text{ kg } K_2O \times 100\text{ kg KCL}}{50\text{kg } K_2O}$$

=80 kg KCL