

# TERM 2 2022 OPENER EXAM FORM 1

## AGRICULTURE FORM ONE

### Marking scheme

1. Define the following (6mks)

A) Agriculture – it's the art and science of livestock and crop production

b) Floriculture-growing of flowers

c) Apiculture—Keeping or rearing of bees in structures called beehives

2. Giving examples, explain why agriculture is both an art and science (6mks)

Its an art because its entails

-tilling of land

-construction of farm structures

-measuring distances

-machine operations

-harvesting of crops

-feeding and handling of animals

-marketing of agricultural produce

It's a science because its entails

-crop pathology

-Soil science

-entomology

-Agricultural engineering

-genetics



3. Why is agriculture very important to the economic development of Kenya (5mk)

-food supply

-source of employment

-provision of foreign exchange

-source of raw materials

-Provision of market for industrial goods

-source of money or capital

4. Name and explain three methods of farming (6mks)

Mixed farming-growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same farm

Nomadic pastralism-moving of animals from one plice to another on searching of fresh pasture and water

Shifting cultivation-farming on a piece of land continuously until it is exhausted after which the farmer moves to a more fertile ground

Organic farming- growing of crops and rearing of animals without using agricultural chemicals

*Agroforestry- growing of trees and crops and keeping of animals on the same piece of land.*

*5. Give the difference between the following*

*a) Olericulture- growing of vegetable*

*and pomology- growing of fruits (2mks)*

*b) farming and extensive farming (2mks)*

*intensive-system which requires high capital and high labour investment per unit area, results into high yields*

*extensive- requires large tracts of land, low capital investment low labour and low yields*

*c) Pastoralism and aquaculture (2mks)*

*pastoralism- rearing of farm animals on pasture*

*aquaculture- rearing of fish in fish ponds*

*d) Plantation farming and ranching (2mks)*

*plantation- growing of one crop on large scale*

*ranching- keeping of livestock in marginal range areas*

*e) Small scale and large scale farming (2mks)*

*small scale- type of farming practised on small area piece of land*

*large scale- type of farming practiced on large tracts on land*

*6. the advantages of shifting cultivation (3mks)*

*-low capital investment*

*-no pest and disease build up*

*-number of livestock per unit area is low*

*-land is communally owned*

*7a) What is soil profile (2mks)*

*-it's the vertical arrangement of various soil layers*

*b) Below is a diagram of soil profile, label A to E*

*A- superficial layer*

*B- Topsoil*

*C- Subsoil*

*D- weathered rock*

*E- Parent rock*

*8. Name four aspects of rainfall that influence agriculture (4mks)*

*-distribution*

*-reliability*

-intensity

-amount

9. Name four factors that influence soil formation (4mks)

-Parent rock

-topography

-climate

-time

b) Name the three agents of weathering (3mks)

physical, chemical, biological

10. Name the biotic factors that influence agriculture (4mks)

Parasites, pathogens, decomposers, pests, predators, pollinators, nitrogen fixing bacteria

11. State the effects of HIV/ AIDS on agriculture (4mks)

-shortage of labour

-increased cost of living of aids patients and their relatives

-low living standards

-low food supply

-government using a lot of time and resources

-controlling the pandemic

12. Match column A to the correct answer in column B (4mks)

A	B
1) Domestication	Deals with the use and maintenance of farm tools machinery and structures
2) Crop pathology	Production of crops on cultivated land
3) Crop farming	When crops and animals become dependent to man for existence
4) Agricultural engineering	Study of crop diseases

b) Name the constituents of soil (4mks)

-mineral matter

-organic matter

-air

-water

-living organism