AGRICULTURE FORM 2 TERM 1

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Entomology – study of insects and their control
   b) pomology – growing of fruits
   c) Apiculture – keeping or rearing of bees.
   d) Olericulture – growing of vegetables
   (1mk each = 4mks)
2. i) Food supply – Adequate food supply ensures a health population and a wealthy nation
   b) Source of employment – majority of the population is employed either directly or indirectly by agriculture.
   c) Provision of foreign exchange- This is foreign exchange which results from sale of cash crops e.g. coffee
   d) Source of capital (income) – Farmers sell farm produce and get income.
   e) Source of Raw materials for industries: These are farm produce sold to factories for processing
   f) Provision of Market for industrial goods – Finished goods are sold to farmers for use
   g) Improvement of infrastructure – Roads, markets e.t.c are constructed to ease transport of farm produce
   (naming ½ mk- explanation 1mk – Any acceptable explanation = 6mks)
3. -Form of Rainfall
   -distribution of rainfall
   -reliability of rainfall
   -Amount of rainfall
   -Intensity of rainfall **(½ x4 = 2mks)**
4. -wind
   -ice
   -water
   -temperature
5. – Decomposition of organic matter
   -encourage aerate
   - cause nitrogen fixation
   - Act as soil borne pests
   - cause sol borne diseases **(1x 4 = 4mks)**
6. – Rip saw cuts along the grains while cross- cut saw cuts along the grains

- Rip saw has more teeth per unit length

(1x2 = 2mks)

7. – wood file (Rasp)

- metal file **(½ x 2 = 1)**

b) -hand scrapper

-cabinet scrapper

-spoke shave **(½ x2 = 1)**

c) -Wood chisel

-cold chisel **(½ x 2 = 1)**

d) -Mortise gauge

-marking gauge **(½ x2 =1)**

8. – when opening up virgin land

-Wherea stalk growing crop was previously planted

-where the interval between primary and secondary cultivation is long

-where land was left farrow for a long time

(1x4 = 4mks)

9. -Destruction of organic matter
   -Destruction of soil micro-organisms
   -Destruction of plant nutrients
   -Fire may spread to unintended areas

(1x4 = 4mks)

10. a) Farm practices aimed at weed control with minimum soil disturbance **(1mk)**

    b) -Mulching establishment of cover crop
    -crop rotation, basin flooding,
    -timely cultivation
    -timely planting use of herbicides
    -slashing
    -uprooting weeds **(1x4 = 4mks)**

    c) - Reduce cost of cultivation
    -control soil erosion
    -maintenance of soil structure
    -conserve moisture
    -prevent root disturbance
    -prevent exposure of humus

(1x4=4mks)

11. Weir is a barrier constructed a stream or river to raise the level of water while a dam is a barrier constructed across of dry river bed, stream or river to hold water back and form a reservoir.

(2mks)

12. a) plastic pipes, rubber pipes ½ x 2 = 1mk

    b) Galvanized iron pipes, Aluminium pipes

(½ x 2= 1mk)

13. Soda ash – softening water naming **(½ x2 =1mk)**
    Allum – coagulation of solid particles explanation **(½ x 2 = 1mk)**
    Chlorine - killing germs **(total 2mks)**

    b) -Kill diseases causing micro-organisms
    -Remove chemical impurities

-remove bad smell and bad taste

-remove sediments of solid particles

(1x4 = 4mks)

14. – Domestic purposes

-livestock use

-processing of farm produce

-diluting chemicals

-construction of farm building

-irrigation of crops **(1x4 = 4mks)**

15. a)Raised cambered bed **(1mk)**

b) -Drainage

-Aerates the soil

-increase soil volume

- raise soil temperature

-increases microbial activities

-reduce soil erosion

-remove toxic substances **(1x4 = 4mks)**

16. a) mature male pig

b) mature female cattle

c) young female cattle from weaning to 1st calving

d) young female bird from eight weeks to point of lay

e) Bird kept for egg production

f) mature male rabbit or goat **(1x6 = 6mks)**

17. – Toggenburg

-saanen

-British alpi9ne

-Anglo- Nubian

-Jamnapari

18. -Milk supply

-meat supply

-skin /hide

-animal power

-fur **(1x4 =4mks)**

19. a i) pick axe

ii) sickle

iii) secateurs

iv) wool shear **(½ x 4 = 2mks)**

b) i) -Removing roots,

-removing large stones

- breaking heavy soils **(1x1 = 1mk)**

20. -Good depth

-proper drainage

-good water holding capacity

-adequate nutrient supply

-correct soil PH

-Free from excessive infestation of soil borne pests and diseases

21. Macro –nutrients are plant elements in large amounts while micro nutrients are elements needed in small amounts (2mks)

22. - root development

- stimulate nodule formation in legumes
- needed in flowering, fruits and seed formation
- hastens ripening of fruits
- involve in metabolic processes
- it is part of nucleoproteins
- strengthens plant stems **(1x4 = 4mks)**

23. -Single upper phosphates (S.S.P)

-Double super phosphates (D.S.P)

-Triple super phosphates (T.S.P)

-Diamononium phosphates (D.A.P)

-Mavuno planting

-any other N.P.K fertilizer **(½ x 4 = 2mks)**

24. -highly hygroscopic
    -highly soluble in water
    -short residual effect (short lived)
    -easily leached
    -have a scorching (burning) effect
    -highly corrosive
    -highly volatile **(1x4 =4mks)**

25. Population = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Spacing}}$ **(1mk)**

    = $\frac{25m \times 20m}{100cm \times 50cm}$ **(1mk)**

    = $\frac{25 \times 20 \times 100 \times 1000cm^2}{100 \times 50\ cm^2}$ **(1mk)**

    = 1000 stems **(1mk)**

    (Total = 4mks)

26. – law labour requirement

- healthy vigorously growing seedlings are selected for transplanting
- small seeds can be nursed into strong seedlings
- right conditions for growth can easily be provided to seedlings
- reduced seed rate
- source of income