

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 x 2 = 1)

c) -Wood chisel

- cold chisel (½ x 2 = 1)

d) -Mortise gauge

- marking gauge (½ x 2 = 1)

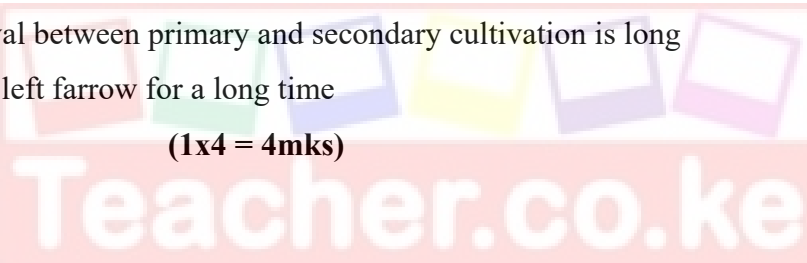
8. – when opening up virgin land

- Where a stalk growing crop was previously planted

- where the interval between primary and secondary cultivation is long

- where land was left fallow 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 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1\text{mk}$

b) Galvanized iron pipes, Aluminium pipes

($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1\text{mk}$)

13. Soda ash – softening water naming **($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1\text{mk}$)**

Allum – coagulation of solid particles explanation **($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1\text{mk}$)**

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 alpine
- 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 super phosphates (S.S.P)

-Double super phosphates (D.S.P)

-Triple super phosphates (T.S.P)

-Diammonium 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)

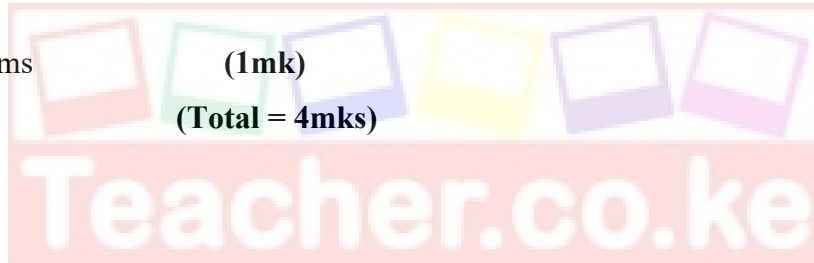
25. Population = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Spacing}}$ (1mk)

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

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

$$= 1000 \text{ stems} \quad (1\text{mk})$$

(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

