

## AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME

### SECTION A (30 MARKS)

1. Factors to consider while selecting enterprises for the farm
  - i) Funds available
  - ii) Syllabus requirements
  - iii) Population of the school
  - iv) Size of the land
  - v) Security
  - vi) Topography 4x1=4mks
  
- b) Uses of the farm in teaching
  - i) It is a source of teaching and learning resources
  - ii) Practicals can be carried out there
  - iii) Projects can be carried out there
  - iv) A crop museum may be established with rare crops 3x1=3mks
  
- 2a) T/aids
  - i) Diseased plants
  - ii) Charts with drawing of diseased plants 2x1=2mks
  
- b) Skills during mixing
  - i) Taking measurements
  - ii) Recording
  - iii) Observation
  - iv) Manipulation of apparatus 3x1=3mks
  
- c) Safety precautions
  - i) Read and follow manufacture's instructions
  - ii) Wear protective clothings
  - iii) Spray with the direction of wind/ do not spray against the wind
  - iv) Dispose of chemicals containers properly
  - v) Mix chemicals in a well ventilated area
  - vi) Do not eat, smoke while spraying 4x1=4mks
  
3. advantages of realia
  - i) Motivates learners
  - ii) Makes lesson interesting

- iii) Helps in retention of knowledge
- iv) Makes learning real
- v) Learners develop skills and attitudes when using them 4x1=4mks

- b) Analysis: Activity to breakdown materials into component parts 2mks  
 Synthesis : Ability to combine elements and parts to form a whole  
 W.T.T.E (mark as a whole)

- c) Advantages of multiple choice questions

- i) Easy to mark
- ii) Test a wide section of the syllabus
- iii) Scores are objective and realiable
- iv) Pupils respond to them positively 4x1=4mks

- 4a) Factors to consider when preparing a scheme of work

- i) Availability of weeds/T.Aids
- ii) Syllabus requirements
- iii) Time available
- iv) Level of learners 4x1=4mks

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

5. How mulching materials control soil erosion before decomposition

- i) Reduce impact of rain drops
- ii) Reduce water run off
- iii) Prevent effect of wind on the soil 3x1=3mks

6. a) Seedrate determination

- i) No. of seeds hole
- ii) Spacing
- iii) Purity of seeds
- iv) Viability of seeds
- v) Planting method 3x1=3mks

- b) i) Rogueing: By removing diseased plants, spread to others is avoided 3x1=3mks  
 ii) Use of closed season: This breaks the life cycle of disease pathogens

7. Advantages of earthing up

- i) Better development of roots
- ii) Conserves moisture
- iii) Prevent soil erosion

iv) Makes harvesting easier 2x1=2mks

8. Tools and their use

- i) Spoke shave: smoothening curves in wood
- ii) Cold chisel: cutting metal sheets 2x1=2mks

9. Characteristics of cabbages

- i) Strong seedlings
- ii) Disease free
- iii) Pest free
- iv) True to type 4x ½ = 2mks

10a) Advantages of early planting

- i) Plants escape pests and diseases
- ii) Plants establish early and smother weeds
- iii) Plants take advantage of nitrogen flush
- iv) Crops take available moisture before evaporation takes place
- v) Early maturity of crops
- vi) Better yields 4x1=4mks

b) Farm structures for crop propagation

- i) Green house
- ii) Nursery beds 2x ½ = 1mk

11. Effects of improper feeding

- Excessive intake of lush pasture could cause bloat
- Providing unbalanced feeds will lead to deficiency diseases
- Feeding on poisonous feeds e.g aflatoxin in rotting grains /poisonous plants
- Underfeeding will lead to starvation

12. Reasons for considering wind direction

- To ensure that structures are draught free
- To ensure that foul smell from certain structures does not drift to the homestead

13. ways of improving labour efficiency

- Proper supervision
- Training labour
- Through mechanization
- Use of incentives
- Allocate duties basing on abilities

- Provide recreation facilities

14. Reasons for pasture conservation

- Distribute forage throughout the year
- Provide livestock feed for dry season
- Conserved pasture can be sold
- For full utilization of available land

15. Management practices in a fish pond

- Maintaining water level
- Removing weeds
- Desalting
- Liming
- Proper feeding
- Manure application

16.a) Timely mating/high chances of conception

- Less skills required
- More appropriate for females with silent heat

b) cross breeding is the mating of two animals from different breeds while close breeding is the mating of two closely related animals

c) Reasons for hoof trimming

- Control foot rot
- Prevent lameness
- Prevent injury

17. Advantages of communal land tenure system

- No incentives for farmers to develop land
- Difficult to control pests, diseases/parasites
- Over cultivation
- Difficult to control mating

18. Factors that influence supply of a commodity

- Price of the commodity
- Price of related goods
- Income of consumers
- Weather conditions
- Consumer preferences

b) Factors that influence the quality of honey

- Type of flora
- Method of harvesting
- Handling techniques
- Type of bee hive
- Storage
- Processing procedure                      2x ½ = 1mk

20. Tools / equipments

- Trocar and canular
- Claw hammer
- Bolus gun
- Weighing band
- Spanner
- Secateurs                                      3x1=3mks

21. reasons for creep feeding

- Easily digestible
- Rich in proteins required for fast growth
- Reduces the pressure of suckling                      2x ½ = 1mk

22. Harmful effects of weeds

- Some are poisonous to both health and livestock
- May harbor pests and diseases
- Increase cost of production
- Compete with crop plants for nutrients, light and moisture
- Block irrigation channels
- Lower value of the land
- Lower quality of farm produce
- Interfere with oxygen in fish ponds
- Some have allelopathic effect
- Cause irritation to labours during weeding                      10x1=10mks

23. management practices for a dairy cow during gestation

- Proper feeding
- Provide fresh clean water
- Deworming
- Dipping/spraying
- Maintaining proper hygiene
- Dry off the cow
- Foot trimming

- Vaccination
- Isolate and treat the sick
- Steaming up
- Regular milking until drying off
- Proper record keeping 10x1=10mks

24.a) Factors to consider in designing a crop rotation programme

- Heavy feeders to be followed by light feeders
- Deep rooted crops to be alternated with shallow rooted crops
- Leguminous crops to be succeeded by non leguminous crops
- Crops attacked by same pests and diseases should not be alternated
- Grass ley should be included
- Crops associated with certain weeds should be alternated with those not attacked by same weeds. 5x1=5mks

b) Importance of keeping livestock healthy

- Livestock grow fast and reach maturity quickly
- Attain a longer economic productive life
- Produce good quality products
- Do not spread diseases
- Are economical and easy to keep 5x1=5mks

25a) Explain five measures that farmers can take to minimize risks and uncertainties

- Diversification
- Insurance against losses
- Inventory marketing
- Contracting for market
- Selecting more certain enterprises
- Input rationing
- Security 5x1=5mks

b) Describe the characteristics of horizon A in a soil profile

- Rich in organic matter
- Well aerated
- Contains active living organisms
- Well drained
- High water holding capacity
- Darker than other horizons. 5x1=5mks