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# **JOINT EXAMINATION**



# **AGRICULTURE FORM ONE TERM THREE 2023**

# **MARKING SCHEME.**

- 1) a) Arable farming- this is the growing of crops on a cultivated land b) Organic farming- this is the growing of crops and rearing of livestock without using agricultural chemicals.
- 2) Pastoralism/mammalian livestock production

Fish farming/aquaculture

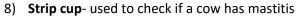
Bee keeping/apiculture

Poultry keeping

3) Requires large tracts of land Low capital investment Low labour per unit area Low yield per unit area

- 4) Rainfall intensity Rainfall amount Rainfall distribution Rainfall reliability
- 5) Mineral matter Organic matter Soil air Soil water Soil living organisms.
- 6) Single grained soil structure Crumby Soil structure Granular soil structure Platy soil structure Blocky soil structure Prismatic soils structure Columnar soil structure
- 7) Lime application Application of sulphur Application of basic fertilizer Application of acidic fertilizer





Burdizzo – used to castrate bulls, rams, buck or billy

Bolus guns – used to administer solid drugs through the mouth of an animal

Plumb bob – used to check if wall is vertically straight



Burning of vegetation cover

Tree felling

Use of herbicides

### 10) springs

Wells

**Boreholes** 

# 11) Plastic pipes

Metal pipes (aluminium and galvanized iron pipes)

Hose pipes

12) Surface irrigation (flood, furrow, basin)

Overhead irrigation/sprinkler

Sub-surface irrigation

Drip/trickle irrigation.

### 13) Use of open ditches

Use of underground drain pipes

French drains

Cambered beds

**Pumping** 

Planting trees e.g eucalyptus trees.

### 14) Green manure

Compost manure

Farmyard manure

# 15) Leaching

Soil erosion

Mono-cropping

Continuous cropping

Change in soil P.H.

Burning vegetation cover

Accumulation of salts





Wool Meat

Eggs

16) Milk

Honey

Blood.

17) Dromedary **Bactrian** 



# **SECTION B**

- 18) a. hand saw.
  - b. A toe
    - B blade
    - C Handle
  - c. Teeth setting should be done

Clean after use

Straighten blade when bent

Replace broken handle

Regular sharpening of teeth if blunt

Tighten loose nuts and screws

Oil the blade during long storage to reduce rusting

- 19) a. Ridging
  - b. It is done by digging soil in a continuous line and heaping it on one side to form a ridge and furrow.
  - c. Promotes easy harvesting of tubers Promotes expansion of root tubers Furrows help to conserve water

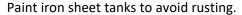
Ridges promote anchorage Promotes production of seeds in ground nuts

- 20) a. Roof water harvesting/roof catchment.
  - b. Surface area of the roof Amount of rainfall/ Intensity
  - c. Clean to remove dirt

Repair broken or leaking points

Place it on a strong base to resist water pressure





21) a. To compare capillarity action in different soils



- b. A- sand soil
  - B- Loam soil
  - C Clay soil
- c. soil type C

# **SECTION C**

22) a. Filtration at water intake – it is done by series of sieves to remove large particles Softening of water - in the softening chamber, soda ash is added to soften water and alum (aluminium sulphate) to coagulate solid particles

Coagulation and sedimentation – the tank is open to allow aeration which removes bad smell, water stays for 36 hours to kill bilharzia worms.

Filtration – done using different sizes of gravel and a layer of sand to remove small solids Chlorination – chlorine is added using a doser to kill micro organisms

Storage – water is stored awaiting distribution

- b. Domestic use e.g cooking Washing animal structures Construction Diluting chemicals Watering plants Watering animals Promotes aquaculture Washing farm equipments Cooling machines
- c. To remove chemical impurities To remove bad smell and taste To kill disease causing micro organisms To remove sediments of solid particles
- 23) a. Good depth

Proper drainage

Good water holding capacity

Processing of farm produce.

Correct P.H

Adequate nutrient supply.

Free from excessive infestation of soil borne pests and diseases.





### b. Control soil erosion

Crop rotation

Weed control

Minimum tillage

Inter cropping

Proper drainage

Control of soil P.H

Use of organic manure

Use of inorganic fertilizer

Avoid practise that reduce soil nutrients e.g burning of vegetation cover

c. Type of animal used

Type of food eaten

Type of litter / bedding used

Method of storage

Age of farm yard manure

### 24) a. Source of food

Source of income when sold

Provide animal power

Source of raw materials

Cultural uses e.g status symbol, medium of exchange, social ceremonies and recreational purposes.

# b. Their bodies are wedge/triangular shaped

They have a straight topline.

They have prominent milk veins

They are docile with mild temperament

They have visible pin-bone

They have well set apart hind quarters to give room for big udder

They have large stomach capacity therefore eat more and hence high milk production

They have large and well developed udder.

### c. It shows the history of the farm

It helps to detect losses or thefts in a farm

Shows whether the farm is making profit or losses

Facilitates easy planning and budgeting

Makes it easy to share profit and losses during partnership

Helps to compare performance of different enterprises within a farm

Helps to settle disputes among heirs to the estate if farmer dies without leaving a will

Helps in assessment of income tax therefore reduced taxation

Helps to determine worth or value of the farm by comparing assets and liabilities

Supports insurance incase of death, theft or fire

Provides labour information e.g NSSF dues







