**AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME**

**FORM TWO**

**FIRST TERM MID-TERM 2021**

1.a) Process of taking a small quantity of soil from the field to act as a representative sample of the soil in that particular field.(1x1)=1mk

1. -Traverse method

-Zigzag method

(2x1)=2mks

2a) -Yellowing of plant leaves due to loss of chlorophyll (1x1)=1mk

b) - Its placing potatoes in a dark place to enhance sprouting. (1x1)=1mk

c) -Ideal number of plants that can be comfortably accommodated in any given area without overcrowding or too few to waste space (1x1) =1mk

3)-Leaf chlorosis

-Premature leaf fall

-Stunted growth

(2x1)=2mk

4)-Organic manure

-Commercial fertilizer

-Phosphate rocks

6) Fertilizer grade - indicate amount of each nutrient contain in a fertilizer

Fertilizer ratio – relative proportion of three primary macro nutrient N.P.K

(2x1)=2mk

7)-Master roll

-Labour utilization analysis (2x1)=2 mks

8)-Macro nutrient- nutrient required by plant in large amount

-Micro nutrient- nutrient needed by plant in relative small quantity

(2mks)=2mks

1. -Are highly soluble in water

-They are easily leached to lower horizons

(2x1)=2mks

1. -Soil type

-Market demand

-Prevalence of pest and disease

-Weed control

-Type of crop to be planted

-The rainfall pattern/moisture condition of the soil.

(5x1)=4mks

1. -Seed purity- seed with a high germination percentage

-Germination percentage

-Spacing- at close space more seeds are used than a wide spacing

-Number of seeds per hole

-The Purpose of growth

(5x1)=5mks

1. -Placement method- application of fertilizer in planting holes and/drills

-Side dressing- placement of nitrogenous fertilizer at the crop being top dressed

-Foliar spraying- application of specifically formulated fertilizer solution onto the foliage of the crop

-Drip –dissolving of fertilizer and applying to individual plant through perforated pipes or bottles

-Broadcasting –random scattering of fertilizer on the ground for plant use

(5x1)=5mks

1. -Source of food

-Source of income

-Cultural use

-Animal power

-Provision of raw materials (5x1)=5mks

1. -Show the history of the farm

-Show whether the farm is making a profit or loss.

-Show all the assets and liabilities of the farm which can be used to value the farm.

-Help in supporting insurance claims on death, theft, fire or loss of farm assets.

-Help in tax assessment to avoid over taxation.

-Used as a guide in planning and budgeting.

-Helps to detect losses or theft in the farm.

-Make it easy to share profits or losses in partnerships.

-Help in settling disputes among heirs to estate if the farmer dies without a will.

-Provide labour information on terminal benefits for a worker. (5x1)=5mks

(15)

**(a) Sulphate of Ammonia (SA)** is

60kg N x100kg SA

20 kg N

=300 kg SA

(b) -**Total amount of SSP**

30kg P2O5 x 100kg SSP

20kg P2O5

=150 kg SSP

(c) **-Total amount of K2O**

40 kg K2O x 100 kg KCL

50kg K2O

=80 kg KCL