

OPENER EXAMS TERM 3 2023

1. Reasons why agriculture is a science:
 - Crop pathology
 - Entomology
 - Soil science
 - Genetics
 - Agricultural engineering 4 ½ mrks
2. Field crops – Crops grown in a large area of land
 Horticultural crops – Are perishable crops mostly for export. 2x1mrks
3. Pomology – growing of fruits
 - Olericulture – growing of vegetables
 - Aquaculture – rearing of fish in fish ponds
 - Apiculture – rearing of bees in beehives 4x1=4mrks
4. Characteristics of shifting cultivation:
 - Land must be abundant
 - Population is sparse
 - Land is communally owned
 - Number of livestock per unit area is low
5. Practices that enhances organic farming:
 - Mulching – use of organic materials
 - Crop rotation 2x1=2mrks
6. How pest affect agricultural production:
 - They feed on crops lowering yields
 - They transmit crop diseases
 - Some injure plant parts lowering the quality
 - Pests increases the cost of production
7. Aspects of rainfall that determine the crop to be grown:
 - Rainfall reliability
 - Amount of rainfall
 - Rainfall distribution
 - Rainfall intensity 3x1=3mrks
8. Factors that influence soil formation:
 - Parent rock materials
 - Climate
 - Topography
 - Time 4x ½ =2mrks
9. Farm tools and equipment used in pairs:
 - Elastrator and rubber ring
 - Trocar & canula

- Hypodermic needle & syringe 3x1=3mrks

10. Factors that determine the type of tools found in a farm:

- Type of enterprise
- Scale of production/level of production
- Availability of skilled labour capital
- Capital availability 3x1=3mrks

11. Methods used by farmers in Kenya in land clearing:

- Tree felling
- Burning
- Slashing
- Use of chemicals 3x1=3mrks

12. Importance of primary cultivation:

- To remove weeds
- To burry organic matter for easy decomposition
- To facilitate water infiltration and aeration
- To destroy soil borne pests by exposing them to predators and sun
- To make planting easy 5x ½ =2 ½ mrks

13. Tertiary practices practiced in Kenya:

- Ridging
- Rolling
- Leveling 3x1=3mrks

14. Sources of water in a farm:

- Surface water
- Underground water
- Rain water 3x1=3mrks

15. Factors that determine the type of irrigation used in a farm:

- Capital availability
- Topography of the land
- Water availability
- Type of soil
- Type of crop to be irrigated 5x ½ =2 ½ mrks

16. What is drainage?

- This is a method of removing excess water or lowering the water table from marshy water logged land 1mrk

17. (a)

- A-Top soil
- B- sub soil
- C-weathered rod
- D – parent rock 4x1=4mrks

(b) Characteristics of horizon A:

- Dark in colour due to high humus level

- Well aerated
 - Contain active living organisms
 - Presence of plant roots 2x1=2mrks
- (c) Transitional zone: 1mrk
- This is a thin layer found between any two bordering soil layers
- (d) Causes of hard pans: 2x1=2mrks
- Ploughing on the same depth continuously
 - Use of heavy implement on wet soils
- (e) Reasons why platy soil structure is not suitable for crop production: 2x1=2mrks
- It impairs permeability of water causing poor drainage
 - It improves root penetration

