

AGRICULTURE FORM 2 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 =
b) hand scrapper
cabinet scrapper
spoke shave ½ x2 = 1
c) Wood chisel
cold chisel ½ x 2 – 1
d) Mortise gauge
marking gauge ½ x2 = 1mk
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 $1 \times 4 = 4\text{mks}$
14. – Domestic purposes
-livestock use
-processing of farm produce
diluting chemicals
construction of farm building
irrigation of crops $1 \times 4 = 4\text{mks}$
15. a) Raised cambered bed 1mk
b) Drainage 1mk
-Aerates the soil
-increase soil volume
- raise soil temperature
-increases microbial activities
-reduce soil erosion
-remove toxic substances $1 \times 4 = 4\text{mks}$
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 $1 \times 6 = 6\text{mks}$
17. – Toggenburg
-saanen
-British alpine
Anglo- Nubian
- Jamnapari
18. Milk supply
-meat supply
-skin /hide
-animal power
-fur $1 \times 4 = 4\text{mks}$
19. a i) pick axe
ii) sickle
iii) secateurs
iv) wool shear $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2\text{mks}$
b) i) -Removing roots,
-removing large stones
- breaking heavy soils $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$
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 $1 \times 4 = 4\text{mks}$
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 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2\text{mks}$
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

$$\begin{aligned}
 25. \text{ Population} &= \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{spacing}} && 1\text{mk} \\
 &= \frac{25\text{m} \times 20\text{m}}{100\text{cm} \times 50\text{cm}} && 1\text{mk} \\
 &= \frac{25 \times 20 \times 100 \times 1000\text{cm}^2}{100 \times 50 \text{ cm}^2} && 1\text{mk}
 \end{aligned}$$

= 1000 stems 1mk = 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