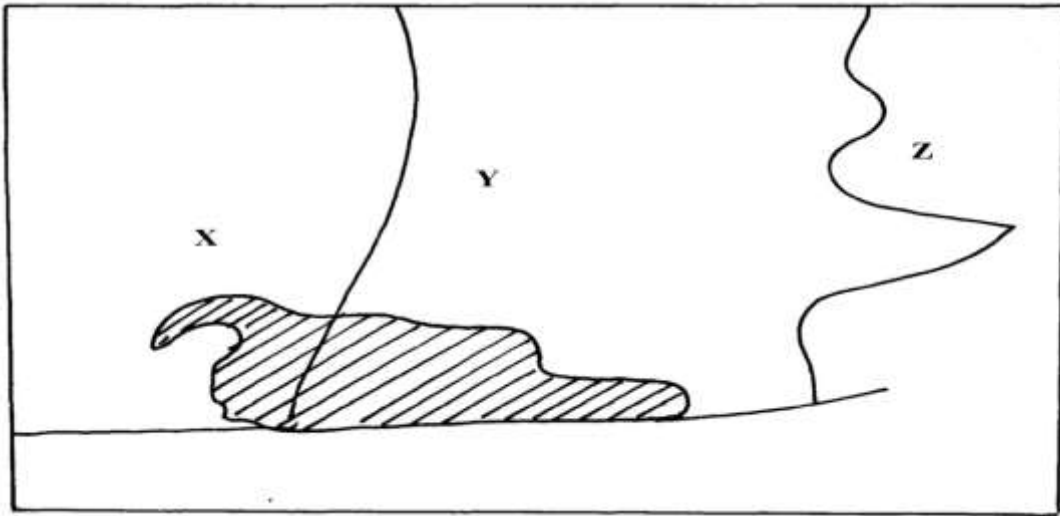## 15. AGRICULTURE
The topic entails:-
- *(i)*   *Definition of Agriculture*
- *(ii)*   *Discussion of factors influencing Agriculture*
- *(iii)*   *Explaining types of Agriculture*
- *(iv)*   *Location of major cash crops on the map of Kenya*
- *(v)*   *Discussing the selected crops in respective countries*
- *(vi)*   *Identifying and explaining similarities and differences between selected crop farming in Kenya and that of other parts of the world.*
- *(vii)*   *Discussing Pastoral farming in Kenya*
- *(viii)*   *Comparing and contrasting:*
       (a)Dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark
       (b) Bee farming in Kenya and Argentina
- *(ix)*   *Carrying out field work on agricultural activities in the local environment*

1.   (a) (i) State the difference between land reclamation and land rehabilitation.
     (ii) Other than tree planting, give **three** other methods employed in rehabilitation of land.
     (b) (i) State **three** objectives that led to the establishment of Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kenya
       ii) Explain **four** human problems that face irrigation farming in Kenya.

2.   (a) Describe the stages followed in the reclamation of land from the sea in Netherlands
     (b) State **four** benefits of the delta plan to the Netherlands.

3.   (a) (i) Name **two** districts in Rift valley where maize is grown in plantations.
       (ii) Describe maize production from planting to harvesting.
     (b) Outline the significance of maize growing in Kenya.

4.   Explain **three** problems facing maize farmers in Kenya.

5.   (a) Name **two** exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya.
     (b) Give **three** reasons why the Kenya highlands are suitable for dairy farming.

6.   (a) Name **two** horticultural crops grown in Kenya
     (b) State **three** reasons why horticulture is more developed in the Netherlands than in Kenya.

7.   (a) Name **two** horticultural crops that are produced in Kenya
     (b) Explain **two** reasons why horticultural produce is exported by air

8.   (a) (i) What is nomadic pastoralism?
       (ii) State **three** characteristics of nomadic pastoralism

9. a)i) Name **three** exotic breeds of dairy cattle kept in Kenya
   ii) Apart from milk name three other dairy products
   b)i) State **three** factors which favour the rearing of dairy cattle in Kenya highlands
     ii) Explain **four** problems facing dairy farmers in Kenya
   c) i) Compare dairy farming in Kenya and Netherlands
     ii) Name **two** dairy plants in Kenya

10. (a) Name **two** dairy breed found in the lowlands of Kenya
    (b) State **three** problems that have hindered the dairy activities in the Kenya highland

11. a) State **three** physical factors that favour wheat farming in Kenya

b) Give **three** problems facing wheat farming in Kenya

12.   (a) Name ;
                (i) **Three** provinces in Kenya where wheat is grown on commercial scale
                (ii) **Three** wheat producing provinces in Canada
        (b) Explain **three** conditions that favour wheat farming in Kenya
        (c) Explain **five** factors which enable Canada to produce more wheat than Kenya
        (d) State **three** importance of wheat to the economy of Canada

13.   (a) Name **three** districts in Kenya where wheat is grown on large scale
        (b) Account for any **four** physical conditions needed for the growth of wheat
        (c) Describe the cultivation of wheat under the following:-
         (i) Processing of wheat
           (ii) Marketing of wheat
        (d) (i) Explain **two** problems facing wheat farmers in Kenya
            (ii) Give **two** reasons why Canada produces more wheat than Kenya   (2mks)

14.   (a) State **three** physical conditions that favour sugarcane cultivation in Western Kenya
        (b) Give **two** reasons why we need to encourage dairy farming in Kenya

15.   (a) (i) Apart from Ghana name two other countries that produces cocoa in Africa
             (ii) State **three** physical conditions that favour large scale cocoa farming in Ghana
        (b) Outline the stages cocoa goes through from harvesting to the time it is ready for export
         (c) Explain **three** problems experienced by cocoa farmers in Ghana

16.   (a) (i) What is horticulture
            (ii) Horticulture is more developed in the Netherlands is more developed in the Netherlands
                 than in Kenya. Give **four** reasons for this
            (iii) Give **three** reasons why the growing of flowers in green house is preferred in Kenya

17.   Give **four** physical factors favouring wheat –growing in Kenya
18.   (a) State **two** physical conditions favoring dairy farming in the Kenya highlands
        (b) Compare dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark under the following headings:-
            (i) Feeding of the animals
            (ii) Marketing of the products

19.   (a) Name **two** exotic breeds of beef cattle reared in Kenya
        (b) State **three** physical conditions that favour beef farming in Argentina

20.   (a) The figure below shows wheat growing province of Canada

    (i) Name the provinces marked **X , Y** and **Z**

    (ii) State t**wo** physical factors favouring wheat farming in the named provinces above

 (b) Give **one** province where coffee is grown on large scale in Kenya

21.   a) Differentiate between horticulture and market gardening

      b) State **three** factors that favour horticultural industry in Kenya

22.   a) Define **nomadic pastoralism**

      b) Give **three** characteristics of pastoral farming in Kenya

23.   a) Give **four** reasons why there has been a steady increase of milk production in Kenya in
        the recent past

      b) Give **similarities** between dairy farming in Kenya and Denmark

      c) Explain **three** benefits of dairy farming in Kenya

24.   The table below shows horticultural crop production in Kenya

Crop	Quantity in tonnes
flowers	42, 500
oranges	22, 600
tomatoes	20, 300
carrots	15, 400

 (a) (i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent horticultural crop production in
        Kenya in the year 2000 using the data above.

 (a) (i) Calculate the range of the above data

     (ii) What is the percentage of horticultural crop with the lowest tonnage?

 (b) (i) State **two** advantages of using divided rectangle to represent geographical information.

     (ii) State **two** climatic conditions that favour horticultural crops in Kenya

 (c) Explain **four** problems facing horticultural farming in Kenya

25.   (a) Name **three** main breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya

    (b) State **three** benefits of dairy farming in Kenya

26.   (a) Name **two** leading export commodities from Kenya

    (b) State **three** problems facing trade in Kenya

27.   (a) State any **three** roles played by livestock in the economy

    (b) Identify any **two** solutions to problems facing pastoralists in the Northern part of Kenya

28.   (a) List **two** economic factors that influence Agriculture

    (b) (i) List **two** uses of cocoa

     (ii) State **one** economic problem experienced in cocoa farming in Ghana

29.   (a) Differentiate between **horticulture** and **market gardening**
        (b) Name **two** main   types of flowers grown in Kenya
         (c) What problem do farmers in Kenya face in carrying out this activity?

30.   (a) State **three** ways in which drought affect the agricultural sector in Kenya.
        (b) State **three** reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging bee keeping in the
            country?

31.   (a) List **three** social factors that influence Agriculture.
        (b) State **two** factors that favour mechanization of wheat farming in Canada.

32.   (a) State **three** climatic factors that favour the growing of oil palm in Nigeria.
        (b) State any **two** products obtained from oil palm.

33.   (a) Define the term pollution as used in Geography.
        (b) Dither their air pollution name **three** forms of pollution.
        (c) State physical conditions required for the growing of tea in Kenya.
        (d) Explain **four** problems experienced in small scale to production in Kenya.

34.   (a) Name **two** exotic beef cattle breeds in Kenya.
        (b) State **three** steps taken by the government to improve beef farming in Kenya.
        (c) State **three** problems facing beef farming in Kenya.
        (d) (i) Explain **three** physical conditions that favour beef farming in Argentina.
           (ii) Explain **two** ways in which beef farming contribute to the economy of Argentina