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 weathy 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 farrow 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 ½ x 2 = 1mk
    b) Galvanized iron pipes , Aluminium pipes ½ x 2= 1mk

13. Soda ash – softening water naming ½ x2 =1mk)
    Allum – coagulation of solid particles
    explanation ½ x 2 = 1mk
    Chlorine - killing germs
    (total 2mks
    b) Kill diseases causing micro-organisms
    Remove chemical impurities

remove bad smell an dbad taste
remove sediments of solid particles 1x4 = 4mks

14. – Domestic purposes
-livestock use
-processing of farm produce
diluting chemicals
construction of farm building
irrigation of crops 1x4 = 4mks

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 1x4 = 4mks

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 1x6 = 6mks

17. – Toggenburg
-saanen
-British alpi9ne
Anglo- Nubian
Jamnapari

18. Milk supply
-meat supply
-skin /hide
-animal power
-fur 1x4 =4mks

19. a i) pick axe
ii) sickle
iii) secateurs
iv) wool shear ½ x 4 = 2mks
b) i) -Removing roots,
-removing large stones
- breaking heavy soils 1x1 = 1mk

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 1x4 = 4mks

23. Single upper phosphates (S.S.P)
Double super phosphates (D.S.P)
Tripple super phosphates (T.S.P)
Diamononium phosphates (D.A.P)
Mavuno planting
any other N.P.K fertilizer ½ x 4 = 2mks

24. highly hygroscopic
highly soluble in waer
short residual effect (short lived()
easily leached
have a scorching (burning) effect
highly corrosive
highly volatile 1x4 =4mks

25. Population = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{spacing}}$ 1mk

$= \frac{25\text{m} \times 20\text{m}}{100\text{cm} \times 50\text{cm}}$ 1mk

$= \frac{25 \times 20 \times 100 \times 1000\text{cm}^2}{100 \times 50\ \text{cm}^2}$ 1mk

= 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