

FORM 2 AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME

1. Three ways in which agriculture contribute to industrial growth.

- provision of capital
- provide market for industrial goods
- provide raw materials for industries 3x1=3mks

2. Factors that affect shifting cultivation

- availability of large tracts of land
- sparse population
- communal land ownership
- low number of livestock per unit area. 3x1 = 3mks

3. Categories of parasites

- ecto parasites (external parasites)
- endo parasites (internal parasites) 2x1 =2mks

4. Maintenance practices of farm tools.

- a) wheel barrow – oil moving parts
- clean after use
 - tighten loose bolt and nuts etc. 2x1 = 2mks
- b) Milking pail/bucket - clean after use
- sterize after use 2x1 =2mks
- c) wool shears – sharpen cutting edges
- clean after use
 - oil for long storage 2x1= 2mks

5. Reasons for preparing land before planting.

- to kill weeds
- aerate the soil
- encourage root penetration
- destroy pests' stages etc. 2x1 = 2mks

6. Methods of tertiary cultivation

- rolling
- levelling
- ridging 3x1 = 3mks

7. Disadvantages of plastic pipes in water conveyance

- can burst on high pressure
- can be attacked by rodents
- can become brittle when exposed to sunlight 2x1 = 2mks

8. Importance of treating water before using it.

- to kill pathogens
- to remove bad smell (odour)
- to make it soft 2x1 = 2mks

9. Methods of preparing compost manure

- pit method/in dore method
- four heap system 2x1 =2mks

10. Characteristics of dairy cattle breeds.

- wedged /triangular shape
 - straight top line
 - large and well develop udder with teats well-spaced
 - prominent milk veins
 - lean bodies with flesh
 - large stomach capacity
- 2x1 = 2mks

11. uses of farm records

- show the history of the farm
 - determine the value of the farm
 - show the financial status of the farm
 - compare different enterprises etc.
- 2x1 = 2mks

12. N.P.K.- nitrogen

- Phosphorus
 - Potassium
- 3x1 = 3mks

13. Straight fertilizer contain one major (primary) macro nutrient while compound fertilizer contains two or more primary macro-nutrients.

2x1 = 2mks

14. 21kgN = 100kg CAN
X = 180kg CAN

$$X = \frac{21kgN \times 180KgN \text{ CAN}}{100kg \text{ CAN}}$$

$$= 37.8 \text{ KgN/ha} \quad 2x1=2mks$$

15. Advantages of using seeds as planting materials.

- easy to treat against soil borne pest and diseases
 - not bulky
 - storage is easy
 - easy to handle during planting
 - possible to develop new varieties
 - machines can be used in planting
 - fertilizer and manure application can be easily mechanized
- 2x1=2mks

16. Methods to break seed dormancy.

- mechanical method
 - heat treatment
 - chemical treatment
 - soaking in water
- 2x2= 2mks

SECTION B 20MKS

17a) A- transverse method
B -zigzag method

2x1 = 2mks

b) Types of information written on soil sample.

- name of the farmer
 - address of the farmer
 - field number (plot number)
 - date of sampling
 - Type of tests to carry out
- 3x1 = 3mks

c) Areas where samples of soil should not be collected

- dead furrows
- terrace stands
- old fence lines
- old manure heaps
- swampy areas
- near tree boundaries
- under trees
- between slopes and bottom land 4x1 = 4mks

18a) chitting 1x1 =1mk

b) advantages of the above practice on Irish potatoes

- encourage immediate growth after planting
- promote uniform growth of potatoes
- enable plants to make use of rainfall showers maximumly 2x1-2mks

c) Methods of planting crops

- broad casting method
- row planting methods 2x1=2mks

19a) Compost heap 1x1=1mk

b) Wood ash -increase the level of phosphorus
 well rotten manure- provide food for micro organisms
 stick – used for checking the temperatures
 top soil- introduces microorganism 4x1 = 4mks

c) Reason why the heap should be turned 3 to 4 weeks.

- facilitate air circulation (aeration)
- facilitate proper decomposition 1x1=1mk

SECTION C 40MKS

20a) Factors that determine the quality of farm yard manure.

- The type of the animal used
- Type of food eaten
- Type of litter used
- Method of storage
- Age of the farm yard manure 5x2 = 10mks (explained)
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b) Importance of keeping livestock in Kenya today.

- source of food
- source of income
- cultural uses
- animal power
- provision of raw materials 5x2=10mks

21a) Methods through which soil losses its fertility

- leaching
- soil erosion
- change in soil ph.
- continuous cropping
- burning of vegetation cover
- accumulation of salts
- mono-cropping 5x2=10mks

b) Factors that affect the rooting of cuttings in vegetative propagation.

- temperature
 - relative humidity
 - light intensity
 - oxygen supply
 - chemical treatment
 - leaf area
- 5x2=10mks

22a) Methods used in fertilizer application

- Broadcasting
 - Placement method
 - Side dressing
 - Foliar spraying
 - Drip method
- 5x2 =10mks

b) Reasons why farm tool should be maintained.

- to increase durability
 - to increase efficiency
 - to reduce the replacement cost
 - to avoid injury to the user
 - to avoid damage to the tool
- explained
5x2= 10mks

The END