

AGRICULTURE

MID-TERM 2 EXAM

Form 1

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MARKING SCHEME

AGRICULTURE FORM ONE

MARKING SCHEME

END OF TERM 1

SECTION A 40 MKS

1. Ager- means field

Cultura- means cultivation 1x4=4mks

2. Agriculture is the art and science of crop and livestock production. 1x1=1mk

3. Agriculture as an art

- tilling of land
- construction of farm structures
- measuring distances
- machine operations
- marketing of agricultural produce
- feeding and handling animals
- harvesting of crops 4x1=4mks

4. Reasons why student should learn agriculture in school

- acquire knowledge on crop production
- acquire knowledge on livestock management practices
- learn how to handle livestock
- to know about pest diseases and parasites control
- acquire knowledge on agricultural economics 3x1=3mks

5. meaning of terms

- i) soil science – study of soils
- ii) entomology – study of the insects and their controls
- iii) crop pathology – study of crop diseases
- iv) apiculture – keeping /rearing of bees in bee hives
- v) aquaculture – rearing of fish in fish ponds 5x1=5mks

6. four branches of agriculture

- crop production
- livestock production
- agricultural economics
- agricultural engineering 4x1=4mks

7. mammalian animals

- cattle
- goats
- sheep
- pigs
- camels
- rabbits 4x1=4mks

8. Ranching is the keeping of livestock in marginalized areas while plantation is a scale of farming characterized by the production of one crop in large tracts of land. 2x1=2mks

9. methods used in farming practices in Kenya.

- shifting cultivation
- nomadic pastoralism
- mixed farming
- organic farming
- agroforestry. 3x1=3mks

10. Advantages of agro-forestry.

- provide building materials or fuel.
- provide animal feeds e.g.Lucerne
- help in soil conservation 2x1=2mks

11. four factors that influence agriculture farming

- human factors
- biotic factors
- climatic factors
- edaphic factors 45x1=4mks

12. Two ways through which HIV/AIDS affect agriculture negatively.

- shortage of farm labour
- Increase cost of living of HIV/AIDS patients and their relatives
- low living standards lead to despondency
- low food supply and poverty etc. 2x1 =2mks

13. effects of wind on crop production

- act as an agent of soil erosion
- act as an agent of seed dispersal
- increasing evapotranspiration rate
- increasing the spread of pest and diseases
- blowing away and bringing rain bearing clouds
- causing lodging in cereals and damage to crops
- increase evaporation of moisture from the soil. 2x1=2mks

SECTION B 20MKS

14a) A -superficial layer

- X- top soil (A) horizon
- Y -subsoil (B) horizon
- Z -weathered rock (C)
- J- parent rock (D) horizon 5x1 =5mks

b) soil profile – is the vertical arrangement of various soil layers or horizons. 1x1=1mk

- c) the zone between two bounding zones
- transitional zone 1x1=1mk

d) five components that make up the soil

- mineral matter
- organic matter
- soil air
- soil water
- living organism 5x1=5mks

15a) Identifying structures

- K - platy soil structure
- L - blocky soil structure
- M - columnar soil structure 3x1=3mks

b) Reasons why structure K is not good for crop production

- prevent roots penetration
- impairs water permeability (poor drained) 2x1 =2mks

16. farm tools

- G- rake
- H - garden trowel
- I- garden fork or manure fork 3x1= 3mks

SECTION C 40 MKS

17a) Roles of agriculture

- food supply
- source of employment
- provision of foreign exchange
- source of raw materials for industries explained
- provision of market for industrial goods
- source of money or capital 5x2=10mks

b) five biotic factors that affect agriculture

- pests
- parasites
- decomposers
- pathogens
- predators explained
- pollinators
- nitrogen fixing bacteria 5x2=10mks

18a) four aspects of rainfall

- Rainfall reliability
- Rainfall distribution
- Rainfall intensity
- Amount of rainfall explained 4x2=8mks

18b) factors influencing soil formation

- Parent rock material
- Topography
- Climate
- Time explained 4x2=8mks

c) Effects of temperature on crop production

- slow growth rate of crops
- high incidence of diseases infection
- improves the quality of produce
- increase evaporation leading to wilting of crops
- increase rate of growth or hastens the maturity of a crop. 4x1=4mks

19a) Aspects of light that influence crop farming

- Light intensity
- Light duration
- Light wavelength explained 3x2=6mks

b) Uses of water to crops

- solvent for plant nutrients
- raw materials in photosynthesis
- has a cooling effects on crops during transpiration
- gives the plants the support (in photoplasm- turgidity) 4x1= 4mks

c) Categories of farm tools and equipment and their examples.

- garden tools and equipment
- workshop tools and equipment
- livestock production tools and equipment
- masonry tools and equipment
- plumbing tools and equipment. Examples 5x2=10mks

THE END