

CONFIDENTIAL

GRADE 8

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

MARKING SCHEME



1. Observe the following diseased plants carefully. Identify the following effects of vegetables crops attacked by pests and diseases. (6 mks)



Wilted plant



Holes on fruit



Holes on leaves/punctured leaf

Download this and other FREE materials from <https://www.teacher.co.ke/>



2. State five ways used to Control of pests and diseases on vegetables crops. (5 mks)
- Handpicking-pests are removed by hands.
 - Removing affected plants parts-affected plant parts should be removed to prevent spread of pests to other plant parts.
 - Uprooting heavily affected crops-uprooting heavily affected plants stops spread of pests in the farm.
 - Applying natural pesticides such as ashes-some natural pesticide such as ashes help to prevent attack of pests.
 - Removing affected plant parts.
 - Uproot heavily affected crops.
3. Grace is a fish farmer from Lake Victoria. Identify three processes she carries out to prepare fresh fish for transportation, storage and consumption.(3 mks)
- Scaling-removal of scales.
 - Gutting-removal of gut or the alimentary canal.
 - Cleaning-washing the fish with clean water.
4. Abraham visited a fish processing site and took the following photographs. Identify the process or activity taking place in each picture.(4 mks)



Scaling



Gutting

5. Name four practices carried out to dress a poultry carcass.(4 mks)
 - a. Beheading-restrain the poultry well and cut the neck muscles with a sharp knife.
 - b. De-feathering-scald the bird into hot water of a temperature of 55⁰ C for about 2 minutes to loosen the feather. Remove and pluck off loose feathers completely.
 - c. Singeing-hold the de-feathered bird over a flame for a few minutes to burn the hair like structures left on the skin.
 - d. Washing-wash the whole bird in clean cold water to remove the surface dirt.
6. State two Methods used in preserving milk. (2 mks)
 - a. Boiling.
 - b. Fermentation.
7. Mention three Methods used to preserve meat. (3 mks)
 - a. Sun drying.
 - b. Smoking.
 - c. Salting.
8. What is the importance of preserving milk and meat? (2 mks)
 - a. It increases the shelf-life of both milk and meat.
 - b. It makes the two products available for a longer period of time hence enhancing food security.
9. State five methods of soil conservation in agricultural environment. (5 mks)
 - a. Strip cropping.
 - b. Grassed water ways.
 - c. Stone lines.
 - d. Trash lines.
 - e. Soil bunds.
10. State two components of agriculture and nutrition. (2 mks)
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Home science/ nutrition
11. Mention five causes of Soil Pollution in Farming.(5 mks)
 - a. Excessive use of artificial fertilizers.
 - b. Excessive use of agricultural chemicals (agrochemicals) such as herbicides and pesticides.
 - c. Throwing plastic wastes in the garden.
 - d. Throwing Chemical containers.
 - e. Surface run off carrying contaminated water
 - f. Industrial wastes

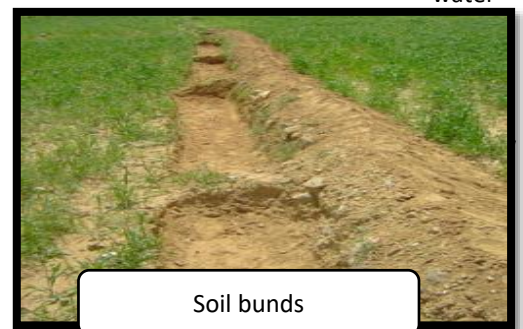
12. Identify the following method of soil conservation in farming. (5 mks)



Strip cropping



Stone lines



Soil bunds

13. State two importance of Farm layout. (2 mks)

- a. It helps in maximum utilization (use) of land.
 - b. Farm enterprise are orderly arranged.
14. Mention four Local available material that can be used to make a farm model in school. (4 mks)
- a. Cartons.
 - b. Cardboards.
 - c. Soil.
 - d. Papier mache.
15. State five methods of harvesting and storing water for farming purposes. (5 mks)
- a. Use of rooftops
 - b. Use of diversion channels. (directs water into water ponds and water

consider when setting up a water harvesting and storage unit at

home or at school.(5 mks)

- a. Location.
- b. Accessibility.
- c. Type of crop to be irrigated using water.
- d. Size of the farm.
- e. Dimension of the storage unit.
- f. The slope of the land.
- g. The cost of the work.

17. State five Importance of harvesting and storing water.(5mks)

- a. Harvesting and storing water helps to supplement other sources of water.
- b. It provides water during shortage and in dry seasons.
- c. Water is available through out.
- d. Reduces cost of farming.
- e. Excess water from the rain is utilized.
- f. Helps to prevent destruction of infrastructures such as buildings and roads by surface runoff.

22. In the space provided, draw a farm layout of your choice. (10 mks)

18. State four Maintenance practices of water harvesting and storage structures.(4 mks)

- a. Plant grass around the water pans and water ponds to control soil erosion and sedimentation and to stabilize the embankments.
- b. Remove foreign material in water found in water pans, ponds and tanks.
- c. Structures such as water pans and water ponds should be fenced.
- d. Water tanks should be cleaned and foreign materials such as gravel, twigs, leaves sieved out during water entry.
- e. Clean the gutters to remove accumulated materials.

19. State three Uses of water harvested and stored on the farm.(3 mks)

- a. Watering /irrigating crops.
- b. Watering animals.
- c. Domestic uses such as washing, cleaning items etc.

20. In Kenya we have various types of water tanks made from various materials. Mention three types of water storage tanks.(3mks)

- a. Plastic.
- b. Metallic.
- c. Concrete.

21. Davis, a grade 8 learner wants to start an innovative gardens at home, state five ways in which the innovative gardens would benefit him. (5 mks)

- a. Use locally available materials.
- b. Requires little amount of water.
- c. Easy to manage because less labour is required.
- d. Makes good use of little space.
- e. Some are portable-can be moved from one area to another.
- f. High productivity or yields.
- g. Aesthetic value around the compound.
- h. Ideal for urban areas and congested homesteads.

(2 Marks)

(2 Marks)

(3 Marks)

22. a) Use of wrong artificial fertilisers/ chemicals
- b) Use of wrong amount of artificial fertilisers/ chemicals
- c) Inorganic farming
- d) Dumping plastic wastes
- e) Dumping used chemical containers
- f) Excessive use of chemicals

(2 Marks)

23. i) Feeding.
- ii) Watering.
- iii) Clearing tools and equipment.
- iv) Maintaining an appropriate number.
- v) Parasite control.
- vi) Veterinary care.

(6 Marks)

24. i. Mulching – helps to prevent water loss from the soil by not exposing it to direct sunlight.
- ii. Uprooting of weeds – helps in ensuring minimum disturbance to the soil.
- iii. Slashing weeds – weeds compete for water with crops from the soil.
- iv. Slashing the weeds will prevent water loss through transpiration.

25. This is the practice of growing crops together with trees.

(1 Marks)

26. a) Hanging reflective materials

(2 Marks)

b) Hanging torches

c) Using solar light

27. Shallow pits

(1 Marks)

28. It is the deliberate growing of crops, trees and animals on the same piece of land.

(2 Marks)

(2 Marks)

29. a. Oxalis

b. Blackjack

(2 Marks)

30. i. Sunken beds ii. Shallow pits

Download this and other FREE materials from <https://teacher.co.ke/notes>



31. a. Slashing weeds
b. Mulching
c. Uprooting weeds
d. Use of herbicides
e. Restricted cultivation

(2 Marks)

32. Maintaining or protecting something so that it is not wasted or lost.

(1 Marks)

33. i) Soil moisture
ii) Onset of rain
iii) Staggered planting
iv) Time of harvesting

(5 Marks)

34. Rabbit

(1 Marks)

35. i) Animal activities
ii) Human activities
iii) Types of soil
iv) Rainfall
v) Slopes

(2 Marks)

36. i) Earth basin
ii) Water retention ditches
iii) Water retention pits

(3 Marks)

37. Harvesting rice/ wheat.

(1 Marks)

38. i) Harvesting
ii) Recycling
iii) Re using
iv) Storing water in dams

(4 Marks)

(2 Marks)

39. X - Gully Y - Rill

(1 Marks)

40. Refers to maintaining water as a natural resource and ensuring it is not lost or wasted to be used for future use.

41. i) Water melons.

- ii) Pumpkins.

- iii) Strawberries.

iv) Cucumber.

v) Calabash.

(2 Marks)

Download this and other FREE materials from <https://teacher.co.ke/notes>





