

## GRADE 8 AGRINUTRITION MIDTERM MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Steaming  
b) It is easily digestible

Retains nutrients

It has enhanced flavour and texture

2. Prevents water wastage It reduces

soil erosion Prevents property

damage It cuts off the cost of

water Reduces the effects of

drought

3. a) Double stitched seam b)

Top stitched seam

Welt seam

Open seam

Bias bound seam

4. Ground water ponds

Contour bunds Cut off

ditches Small runoff

basins

5. Brightening agents

Builders Whitening

agents Foaming

agents

6. Processing

Packaging

Quality control

Certification

7. a) Gutter

b) It reduces soil erosion

Protects the landscaping

Prevents water damage

Enhances water conservation



8. Fine tilth provides a favorable environment for small planting materials such as seeds because the fine texture of the soil allows easy germination and root penetration whereas coarse tilth is suitable for larger



planting materials such as transplants as it allows better aeration and drainage which is beneficial for the establishment of larger plants.

9. Spotting Sponging Starching  
Home dry cleaning
10. a) Grilling  
b) It can result to charring of the  
food Loss of nutrients  
Causes of high risks  
of food Contamination
11. Test for colorfastness  
Use gentle cleaning  
methods Use mild  
detergents (assess)
12. It prevents soil  
erosion It acts as  
a catcher
13. Increases profit  
It enhances  
marketing  
Promotes job  
creation
14. Lightly cooking them  
Adding acidic nutrients  
Storing them  
appropriately Cooking  
with minimal water
15. St  
eaming



Grilling

Roasting

16. Gulley erosion

17. a). Strip cropping.

b). Prevent less of soil through surface runoff. It reduces the speed of surface runoff.

c). Growing of crops in a way that crops with little soil cover alternate in strips with those that have good ground cover.

18. i) To maintain fertility in the soil.

b) Keep the soil in its place.

c) Maintain soil productivity.

a) Increase agricultural production.

19. a). i) Cartons,

b) cardboards,

c) soil,

d) papier mache.

b). Stone lines

20. a). Shallow

water pans. b). i)

Shovel,

b) Jembe,

c) wheelbarrow,

d) fork jembe,

e) spade,

f) containers

c. i) Helps to supplement other sources of water.

c) Reduces cost of farming.

d) Excess water from rain is utilized.

e) Prevent destruction of infrastructure.

21. a). Farm layout is a plan of how various farm enterprises are arranged and

set. b). i) Helps in maximum utilization of land.



b) Farm enterprises are orderly arranged.

c). i) Shallow water pans.

c) Water ponds

d) Water tank

e) Use of diversion channels

f) Use of rooftops.

22. a). i) Location

b) Size of their farm

c) Cost

b). i) Plastic

ii) Concrete

iii) Accessibility



iv) Dimension

v) Metallic

23. Salting draws water from the fish increasing its shelf life.

24.a. Use clean equipment when preparing fish.

b. Use clean water when cleaning fish to prevent contamination.

c. Ensure you have cleaned your hands thoroughly with clean water and soap. d. The storage facilities should be clean.

25.a. It increases its shelf life / makes fish last longer. b. It prevents spoilage.

c. It makes transportation easier. d. It prevents wastage.

26. Cleaning fish using cold water prevents deterioration of fish.



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