**FORM ONE AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A. ( 50 MAKRS)**

1a. Agriculture is the Science and Art of crops and livestock production (1 X 1) = 1

b. Entomology

Soil science

Genetic

Agricultural engineering

Crop pathology (4 X 1) = 4 Mks

2. Agricultural engineering

Agricultural economies

Soil sceince

Crop production

Listock production (4 X1) = Mks

3. Mixed farming

Agroforestry

Shifting cultivation

Organic farming

Nomadic patoralism (4 X 1) = Mks

4. Sources of food

Source of employment

Source of income

Source of raw materials to industries

Provision of foreign exchange

Provide market to industrial goods (5 X1) = Mks

5. Dissolves plants nutrients

Provide water for crops growth

Provide water for animal use

Heavy rainfall causes soil erosion

Heavy rainfall causes weakening (4 X 1 ) 4 =Mks

6. Environmental friendly

Use of organic manure is cheaper than fertilizer

Organic manure improves structure /soil fertility

Products are safe /No chemical residine

Products fetch high prices international market (4 X 1) = Mks

7. Apiculture is keeping of bees in beehives while as aquaculture rearing fish in fish

ponds marks as whole (2mks)

Oleliculture is growing of vegetables while as pormoculture is growing fruits ( marks as whole) = 2mks

8. Largescale farming

Intensive farming

Extensive farming

Small scale farming (4 X1 ) 4 mks

9. Shrotage of labour / death of farmers

A lot of time wastage taking care of the victims

A lot of government resources wasted on awareness campaigns

Low standards of living

High cost ofliving / low food production

Hopelessness / dispondency/crimes/proverty (4 X 1 ) = 4mks

10. Pests Parasites

Pathogens Decomposers

Predators Nitrogen fixing bacteria

Pollinators ( 5 X 1 ) 5 mks

11. Improves quality of some products

Increas rate of evapotranspiration / wilting

Increase crops growth

High incidents of some pests & diseases e.g. leat nests (4X1) = 4

12. High intensity

Duration

Ligh wave length (3 X1 ) = 3

**SECTION B (20 MARKS )**

13 Agroforetry (1mk)

Trees source of food e.g fruits / honey

Leguminous trees fix nitrogen

Source of timber /wood/firewood

Aesthetic vales

Mark boundary

Tall tress are wind breakers

Shade to farm animals

Cools the enviromment

Water catchment

Rain clouds

Control soil erosion (4 X 1 ) 4mks

14 a. A wind

Strong wond destroy crops / loding in cereals

Agent of pollination

Agent of seed disposal

Agent of soil erosion

Cooling effect

Blow away or bring rain ( 4 X 1 ) 4 mks

c. Rainfall reliability

Amount of rainfall

Rainfall intesify

Rainfall distribution

15. a. Soil profile

b. A top soil b. Sub –soil C. weathered rocks (3X 1) 3mks

c. Anchorage to crops

Soil water

Amount of plants nutrients

Soil air for respiration (2 X 1) = 2 mks

**SECTION C( 30 MKS)**

18 a. Animals benefit from crops residue

Crops benefit from animals wastes

No total loss /dIversificaion

Production thoughout the year

High production per unit area

Maximum utilization of land & labour (5 X 2 ) 10 mks

b. A pest is a living organism that cause harm to

i. crops

ii. cutworms , armyworms, birds, large animal (2mks)

iii. Transmit crop diseases

* Some … planted seeds
* Some cut the stem leading to death of plant
* Some eat grains reducing quantity
* Some damage fruits & flower reducing quanity
* Pests are costly to control ( 5 X 2 ) 10 mks

19 a. Monocropping is growing of one type of crop ona piece of land while intercropping is

growing 2 or more types of crops on the same piece of land at the same time . marks as whole (2mks)

b. Five field crops – tea, coffee, sisal , pyrethrum, wheat , rice, maize, cotton ( 5 X 1 ) = 5mks