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

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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

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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

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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

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