**Agriculture marking scheme form 2**

1. Growing crops on a piece of land and moving to another place when the land is exhausted.
2. (a)Bee keeping

(b) Growing of arable crops

1. – pests
* Parasites
* Decomposers
* Nitrogen fixing bacteria
* Pathogens
* Predators
* Pollinators
1. - mineral matter
* Organic matter
* Air
* Water
* Living organisms 4X1/2
1. – when given something as a gift
* when there is no cost
* when commodities are plenty 2X1/2
1. -muster roll
* Labour utilization 2X1/2
1. – mature male goat
* Bird which has been rendered sterile
1. – improves the level of phosphorus
* Introduce micro- organisms in the compost which is important in decomposition 2x1/2
1. – overcultivation
* Overgrazing
* Riverbank cultivation.
1. – ridging
* Railing
* Leveling
1. – Marcoitng
* Tip layring
* Trench
* Compound/ serpentive
1. – growing of two or more crops in the same field at the same time.
* Growing of two crops in the same field but in specific sections at the same time.
1. – leaf lulling
* Premature leaf fall
* Chlorosis
* Sturled growth 3x1
* Searching on the leaf edges
1. – broadcasting
* Placement method
* Side dressing
* Drip
* Foliar spraying 4x1/2
1. (a)(i)Complete compound fertilizer

 (ii) 10%

 (b) 21 kgs is contained in 100kg CAN

150 kg CAN supplies:-

 100kg CAN = 21gµ

 150kg CAN = 21kgµ x 150kg CAN

 100kg CAN

 =31.5 KG/Ha

 3x1 mark wrong when until is missing

1. (a)(i) Cold chisel

(ii) Mallet

(b)-Retrain the animal

-Put the trocar in canula

-Pierce the left rumen

-Remove the trocar and leave the canula

-After the gases have come out remove the canula

-Apply iodine antiseptic to prevent infection and release the animal.

1. (a) –Traditional granary

(b) To prevent rodents entering the store

 (c)-Cleaning

 -Dusting

 -Repair/maintenance

 Clearing bush

1. – (a)(i) Ridges

 (ii) –Conserve water

 –Encourage development and expansion of tubers

 –For easy harvesting of tuber crops

 –To control soil erosion.

(b) Ridgers

 Jembes

Section c.

1. (i)Improve of soil structure – when a grass is established thus little disturbance of the soil particles.
* Control of the soil erosion- alternate crops planted in raws with cover crops thus protecting empty spaces left within the raws.

 Mark the first five.

–(ii) to increase soil aeration around the roots of the crop thus proper plant growth.

* To increase soil volume around the roots of crops thus easy for the plant to get nutrients.
* To raise soil temperature. This is achieved by increasing the rate of heat absorption thus better plant growth.
* To increase microbial activities due to increase in soil aeration.
* To reduce erosion by reducing surface run-off. This is achieved by proper aeration and well sols.
* To remove toxic substances which might have een accumulated in the soil due to water logging.

5x2=10mks

1. (I) (a) – altitude 1800-2900 mm a.s.l
* Well distributed rainfall 750- 2000mm
* Fertile soil
* Soil pH 6.5

(b) – sited where their was no brassila family before(3 years)

 - all weeds , roots and stows are removed

 - soil should have fine tilth

 - drills are wide 10cm apart

 - seeds evenly spread

 - mulching done

 -Shed

© - top dressing – sulphate of ammonia

* Weeding – reduce competition
* Pest control- pesticides
* Watering – every day morning and evening
* Disease control- spray with appropriate chemicals.
* Hardening off
* Pricking off any 6x1=6

(II) - Good depth

* proper drainage
* good water holding capacity
* correct pH
* adequate nutrient supply
* free from disease causing organisms.

21 (a)-Large udder

-Prominent milk veins

-Wedge shaped

 Straight top line

-Large stomach

Long neck

-Wide and well set apart hind quarters

-Long drooping rump

- Docile temperament

-Long limbs

(b) (i)- Permanent goods

- Consumable goods

 (ii)-Show history of the farm

-Shows the value of the farm

-Controls dispute among heirs

-Compare level of performance with other farms

Help to levying tax

-Help in labour terminal benefits

-Controls management

-Help to know profit and loss

-Shares profit and los in partnership.

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