

BUNAMFAN AGRICULTURE PP1 MARKING SCHEME

NOV 2021

Under sowing-establishment of pastures below already existing crop

Over sowing-establishment of a pasture legume on existing grass pasture

Ammonification-process where during decaying proteins from dead animals and plants and broken to ammonia and other substances by putrefying bacteria.

2.topograph

Parent rock

Climate

Age of the soil

Biological activities

3.help to aerate soil

Decompose organic matter

Some fix nitrogen in the soil

Source of nutrients upon death and decay

Some produce toxic substances which kill pest or diseases or cethogens

4a)types of soil

Steepness of slope or topography

Rainfall intensity and amount

Length of slope

Size of water shed or catchment areas

b)reduce effect of rain drops or splash erosion

slows down speed of runoff

encourages rate of infiltration of water into the soil

c)concrete

stones

wires or wiremesh

wood or metal or pegs

5a) adaptability to the area

Production potential

Skills required in establishment

Soil type

Resistance to pests or diseases

Whether pure or mixed stand

b) topping is the removal of top fibrous materials left over a period of grazing to stimulate new or fresh growth.

6. use of suitable herbicides

Uprooting

Mulching

Cultivation

Slashing

7. viability of seeds

Healthy seeds

Seeds from moisture trees

Seeds from trees that are adaptable to local conditions

High yielding seeds

Seeds of good quality

8. family labour

Hired labour

Communal labour

9. lack of collateral

Mismanagement

High interest

Non payment of loan

Lack of knowledge and skill

Lack of proper records

Project failure

Political instability

10. compare performance of one farm and another

Compare performance of one farm between one season and another

Compare performance of one enterprise and another in same farm

Acts as a measure of profit in a farm

11. spreads income through the year

To guard against total loss incase of failure

To guard against price fluctuation

Maximize labour use

Complement enterprises

12. guarantees a fixed market for farm produce

When prices fall farmer benefits

13a) A maize weevil or *sitophilus zeamais*

B squirrel

b) a pest population that causes damage beyond tolerance level and therefore control measures should be effected.

c) intended use of the crop or time within which to use the crop

when all other methods are inadequate

cost of pesticide

safety of pesticide to the user

d)saves labour

cheap

doesn't pollute the environment

14a)M-demand curve

N-supply curve

b)Equilibrium or market price

c)low demand for community

high price for the commodity hence high supply

d)it states that the quantity of a good or service demanded varies inversely with the price.

e) $E_d = \%Q$

$\%Q = 20 - 22 \times 100 = 10\%$

$\%P = 100 - 80 \times 100 = 20\%$

$E_d = 10/20 = 0.5$

f)diminishing/decreasing returns

constant returns

increasing

15a)Carrying out advertising of the farm produce to increase demand

Providing finances or capital

Transporting of farm produce

Storage of farm produce

Packing farm products to reduce storage space to reduce storage space

Processing farm produce

Grading farm produce

Assembling of farm produce

Protection of farm produce from damage

Buying farm produce

Gathering market information

b)cooperators pool resources together to buy expensive machinery

provide education

provide loans

negotiate for higher prices for members

share overhead costs

provide inputs at lower prices

provide employment

benefit members from lower taxes

provide strong bargaining power for members on policy issues

market farmers produce

paying dividends to members

some provide banking services to members

16a)prevalence of pest

Poor farming methods

Poor marketing

Low level of technology or poor machinery

Lack of capital

Unpredictable commodity prices

Very poor rainfall or climate change

Poor infrastructure

Poor types of land system

Poor storage

b)STAGE I- filtration of water at intake

STAGE II-softening of water

STAGEIII-coagulation and sedimentation

STAGEIV-filtration

STAGEV-chlorination

STAGEVI-storage

(1mk for statement and 1mk for description)

17a)compete for nutrients

Some are poisosnous

Lower quality of produce

Some are parasitic

Some are altenate hosts

Some block irrigation channels

Some affect fish farming

Some irritate workers

Increase cost of production

Hinders farm operations

b)injurious effects on soil and plants are eliminated

high milk production

easy and convenient for farmer to have a close observation of his livestock

easy control of feed intake or efficient use of fodder

high stocking rate

farmers without pasture land can keep cattle

require little land -disease control

quick accumulation of manure -easy parasite