

## INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE

1. 1996 Q1

What is plantation farming system?

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2. 1997 Q2

State the main characteristics of shifting cultivation.

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3. 1997 Q3

Differentiate between olericulture and pomoculture

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4. 1997 Q4

State three characteristics of shifting cultivation.

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5. 2001 Q5

State six reasons why agriculture is important in Kenya's economy

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**6. 2002 Q6**

State two ways in which agriculture contributes directly to the development of industries.

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**7. 2004 Q7**

Give the limitations of pastoral farming.

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**8. 2004 Q8**

State any two disadvantages of pastoral nomadism system of farming.

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**9. 2008 Q1**

Give two factors which characterize small scale farming (1mark)

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**10. 2008 Q3**

Give two reasons why farmers are encouraged to practice organic farming (1mark)

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**11. 2008 Q26a**

State and explain five roles of agriculture in economic development of Kenya (10marks)

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**12. 2009 Q29b P1**

Outline Five activities that may be undertaken in organic farming (5marks)

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**13. 2010 Q1, 2 P1**

1. Give two disadvantages of intensive system of fanning. (1 mark)

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2. List four methods of farming. (2 marks)

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**14. 2012 Q12 P1**

State three advantages of shifting cultivation (1½marks )

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# INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE MS

1. **1996:**

This is a system of farming in which one crop is grown in large scale.

2. **1997:**

**Characteristics of shifting cultivation.**

- When fertility of the soil goes down crops are not grown again until fertility is restored.
- Plenty of land is available to the farming community

3. **1997**

Olericulture-the growing of vegetables such as French beans, cabbages,tomatoes onions under both small scale and large scale.

Pomoculture- growing of fruits such as citrus,mangoes,passion fruits and pineapples

4. **1997**

- Practicable with annual crops not with the perennials.
- Agricultural output from the whole system is low / subsistence production.
- Input such as pesticides, fungicides fertilizers are rarely used / build up of pests and diseases is avoided by periodic movements to the new lands.
- Use of simple hand tools.

5. **2001:**

- It is a source of food for the population.
- Earns foreign exchange for the country
- Provides market industrial goods.
- Farmers earn a lot of income
- Provides employment both directly and indirectly.

6. **2002**

- Providing market for industrial goods.
- Providing raw materials that are used in industries.

7. **2004**

**Limitations of pastoral farming**

- Drought and aridity Diseases and parasites.
- Diseases and parasites
- Attack by wild animal
- Soil erosion due to over stocking
- Poor pastures species
- Inadequate land/over population.

8. 2004

- Low production
- Uncontrolled mating
- Difficult to control parasites and diseases
- Leads to overgrazing hence soil erosion.

9. 2008 Q1

- Small size of land.
- Limited capital.
- Simple/limited tools/or implement.
- Less labour required.
- Maximizes labour available.

(2 x ½ = 1 mark)

10. 2008 Q3

- Environmental friendly/no pollution.
- It is sustainable/conserves soil.
- It is easily carried out.
- The produce fetch higher prices in the international market/higher demand in the international market of the produce.
- Materials used are easily available/cheaper.
- Produce healthy products.

(2 x ½ = 1 mark)

11. 2008 Q26a P2

(a)

- **A source of food supply:** This sector supplies food to the population. It ensures healthy and strong people who participate in economic development activities/money saved is used on other economic activities.
- **It is a source of employment:** This sector provides direct employment to over 70% of Kenya's population. Some are directly employed as farmers or farm workers while others are indirectly employed in the agro-based industries.
- **It is a foreign exchange earner for the country:** Agriculture products such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum, horticultural products, livestock products from Kenya are exported to other countries. After exporting these they earn the country foreign currency which in turn is used to import other products such as machinery/saves money which would have been used for buying these commodities.
- **It is a source of raw materials for industries:** Most of agricultural products require processing before use. Industries such as rice mills, breweries, canning factories and leather tanning have been set up to process such products.
- **It provides a market for industrial goods:** Agriculture sector provides a market for industrial goods such as chemicals, tools, and equipment.

- ***It is a source of income/revenue:*** This is used to purchase farms requirements such as tools, fertilizers, pesticides and machinery/government earns revenue from income tax from farmers to finance.
  - ***Promotes international relationship:*** This creates jobs and foreign market.
- (10 marks)

**12. 2009 Q29b P2**

- Cost of the materials to be used.
  - Availability of required skills/labour.
  - Availability of capital for the kind of material
  - Availability of materials required.
  - Environmental conditions such as presence of pests, soil type climate.
  - Durability/quality/strength of material.
  - Type of the dairy shed-whether temporary or permanent.
  - Toxicity of the materials to do the work in question.
  - Toxicity of the materials to the animal, for example:- use of non-toxic painting materials like the white wash.
  - Workability/applicability of the material.
  - Farmers tastes and preferences.
- (10 marks)

**13. 2010 Q1, 2 P1**

1. *Disadvantages of intensive system of farming.*
  - i) Requires high initial capital/Expensive
  - ii) Is labour expensive
  - iii) Requires high level of management/skilled labour

(2 x 1/2 = 1 mark)
  
2. *4 methods of farming.*
  - i) Shifting cultivation
  - ii) Nomadic pastoralism
  - iii) Organic farming
  - iv) Mixed farming
  - v) Agroforestry

(4 x 1/2 = 2 marks)

**14. 2012 Q12 P1**

- Land is allowed to rest and re-gain fertility
- Low incidences of pests and diseases
- Economises on use of fertilizers