

GRADE 9! GRADE 9! GRADE 9!

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JUNIOR SCHOOL MAXIMUM REVISION AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION

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MAXIMUM REVISION JUNIOR SCHOOL



AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION

— BOOKLET —

LEARNER'S NAME _____

SCHOOL. _____ YEAR. _____

YEAR 2025



BOOKLET SAMPLE SUMMARY - 0710250520

GRADE 7 STRAND 1

What is soil pollution? (1mk)

- ✓ Soil pollution refers to the contamination of soil with harmful substances.

State the two names that are used to refer to the harmful substances that causes soil pollution. (2mks)

- ✓ Soil contaminants.
- ✓ Soil pollutants.

Grade 7 learners were discussing various causes of soil pollution. List down any four causes they might have discussed. (4mks)

- ✓ Excessive use of artificial fertilizers.
- ✓ Excessive use of agrochemicals.
- ✓ Poor disposal of plastic wastes.
- ✓ Poor disposal of chemical containers.

Mwalimu Julius teaches Agriculture & nutrition in Kajiado junior secondary school. He decided to ask his learners two examples of agrochemicals that might cause soil pollution. Give the answers the learners might have given out. (2mks)

- ✓ Pesticides.
- ✓ Herbicides.

Jeremy decided to ask mwalimu Julius ways that can be used in controlling pests and weeds to avoid soil pollution by the agrochemicals above when in farming. Suggest the methods mwalimu Julius gave out in response to Jeremy's question. (3mks)

- ✓ Weeding by uprooting weeds to avoid herbicides.
- ✓ Weeding by slashing weeds.
- ✓ Controlling pests by use of natural or organic pesticides such as ash, rabbit urine, Mexican marigold, pepper, rosemary plant extracts like garlic, neem oil etc.
- ✓ Control pest by planting various crop species.

Differentiate between pesticides and herbicides. (2mks)

- ✓ **Pesticides** – these are agrochemicals used to control crop pests in the farm.
- ✓ **Herbicides** – These agrochemicals are used to control weeds in the farm.

Grade 7 learners came across the following as causes of soil pollution. Describe how each causes soil pollution. (4mks)

- Excessive use of artificial fertilizers.
- Excessive use of agrochemicals.
- Dumping plastic wastes in the farm.
- Poor disposal of Chemical containers.

- ✓ Using the correct type and amount of artificial fertilisers.
- ✓ Use correct type and amount of agrochemicals.
- ✓ Safe disposal of household waste water.
- ✓ Safe disposal of plastic wastes, containers, straws, bottles and containers.
- ✓ Safe disposal of used agricultural chemical containers.
- ✓ Practice organic farming. Organic farming refers to farming without use of agrochemicals.
- ✓ Reusing of plastic materials such as using bottles for drip irrigation.
- ✓ Recycling waste materials into other useful products.
- ✓ Planting trees and cover crops to reduce surface run-off than carry contaminants and distribute over the soil surface.

Students from Horizon school wanted to sensitize the community around the school on the dangers of soil pollution and the safe farming methods that can be used to prevent soil pollution. Identify four methods they can use to do so. (4mks)

- ✓ Dramatization.
- ✓ Presenting songs.
- ✓ Use of poems.
- ✓ Displaying posters.

Grade 7 learners visited a nearby farm and discovered that the soil was polluted. Write down four soil contaminants they might have found. (4mks)

You have been asked to state five safe soil pollution control practices. Give the answers you will give out. (5mks)

What are soil contaminants? (1mk)

- ✓ Soil contaminants are harmful substances that pollute the soil. They are also called soil pollutants.

GRADE 8 STRAND 1

What is the meaning of soil conservation measures? (1mk)

- ✓ **Soil conservation measures** refers to a combination of various practices done or taken to prevent the loss of soil through soil erosion.

Grade 8 learners were discussing about soil conservation measures taken to prevent the loss of soil. State the importance or reasons for soil conservation. (4mks)

- ✓ To keep the top fertile soil.
- ✓ To maintain fertility in the soil.
- ✓ To maintain soil productivity.
- ✓ To help increase agricultural production which promotes food security.

You have been asked by your teacher to list down five methods of soil conservation in an agricultural environment. Give the methods you will give out. (5mks)

- ✓ Strip cropping.
- ✓ Grassed waterways.
- ✓ Stonelines.
- ✓ Trashline.
- ✓ Soil bunds.

Grade 8 learners came across the following soil conservation methods on a chart.



a.)

i) Identify the soil conservation method above. (1mk)

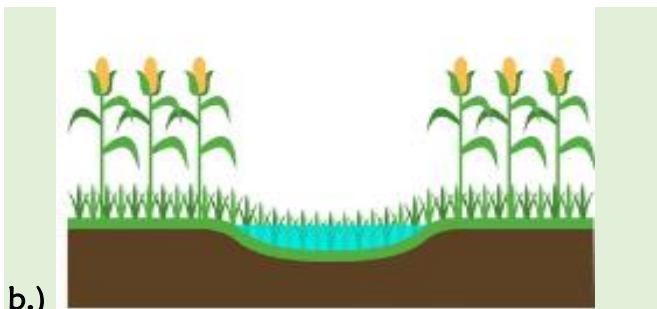
- ✓ Strip cropping

ii) Explain how the method above helps to conserve soil. (2mks)

- ✓ Strip cropping prevents loss of soil through surface run off by reducing speed.
- ✓ Good cover crops that are alternated with poor cover crops helps to reduce splash/wind erosion.
- ✓ Traps soil particles.

iii) State any three crops that are suitable for strip cropping. (3mks)

- ✓ Maize.
- ✓ Sweet potatoes.
- ✓ Grass.
- ✓ Wheat.
- ✓ Soyabeans.
- ✓ Cotton.
- ✓ Millet etc.



b.)

i) Identify the method of soil conservation above. (1mk)

✓ Grassed waterway.

ii) State how the soil conservation method above helps to prevent soil erosion. (2mks)

- ✓ Grassed waterways reduces the speed of surface runoff that reduces soil erosion.
- ✓ Grassed waterways traps soil particles present in flowing surface runoff.



c.)

i) Identify the method of soil conservation shown above. (1mk)

✓ Stoneline.

ii) Explain two ways the method above helps to conserve soil/control soil erosion. (2mks)

- ✓ Traps soil particles from moving water.
- ✓ Slows down speed of surface run-off.

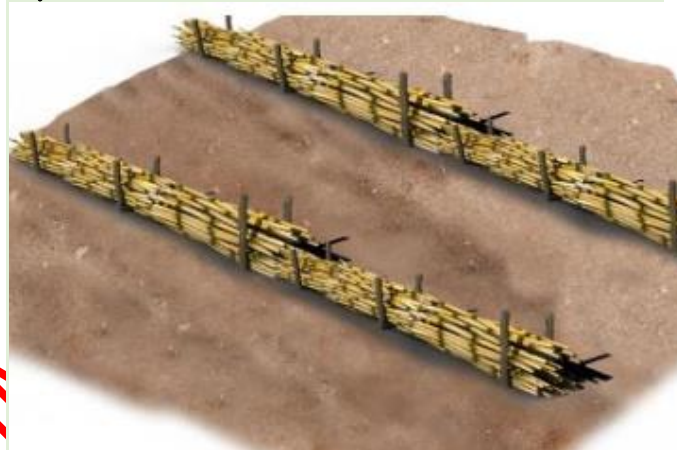
iii) Name the materials used to make the structure above. (1mk)

✓ Stones of different sizes.

iv) How is the soil conservation structure in the picture made? (2mks)

- ✓ It involves heaping stones of different sizes in a line along the contours in a farm.
- ✓ Large sized stones start at the bottom, then medium sized stones followed by small sized stones

d.)



i) Identify the method of soil conservation in the picture above. (1mk)

✓ Trashline.

ii) State two ways the method conserves soil (2mk)

- ✓ Traps soil particles from moving water.
- ✓ Slows down speed of surface run-off.

iii) State the materials used to make the soil conservation structure above. (1mk)

✓ Trash/crop remains.

State one advantage of using Trashlines compared to Stoneline. (1mk)

GRADE 9 STRAND 1

Define the term conservation. (2mks)

- ✓ Refers to the efficient use of scarce resources through reduction of loss to minimize wastage.

What is forage? (2mks)

- ✓ **Forage** refers to plants which grow naturally or are planted by man which are used as livestock feed either through grazing or harvested and fed to livestock.

List down any four examples of forage.(4mks)

- ✓ Grass.
- ✓ Desmodium.
- ✓ Napier grass.
- ✓ Legumes etc.

What is hay? (2mks)

- ✓ **Hay** refers to grass, legumes or other plants that are cut, dried and stored to be used by livestock as feed.

Write down five suitable crops for making hay. (5mks)

- ✓ Grass.
- ✓ Maize stover.
- ✓ Napier grass.
- ✓ Rhodes grass.
- ✓ Wheat straw
- ✓ Desmodium.
- ✓ Sorghum.
- ✓ Barley
- ✓ Oats etc.

Grade 9 learners from Masomo bora junior secondary school visited a farm to observe the different methods used to conserve hay. Give the three methods of conserving hay they found out. (3mks)

- ✓ Baling (making baled hay).
- ✓ Stacking hay (creating haystacks)
- ✓ Standing forage.

Learners from a certain school visited a farm and saw the following.

Use the pictures to answer the questions that follow.



A



B



C

a.) Identify the methods of conserving hay represented by letters A, B and C. (3mks)

A _____

B _____

C _____

- ✓ A – Baling.
- ✓ B – Stacking.

GRADE 7 STRAND 2

Define the term soil tilth (1mk)

- ✓ Soil tilth refers to the degree of fineness or coarseness of a soil in relation to its suitability for planting a specified planting material.

Soil tilth can be described in three ways. Name them. (3mks)

- ✓ Fine tilth.
- ✓ Medium tilth.
- ✓ Coarse tilth.

Grade 7 learners were discussing about the type of soil tilth required for various planting materials. Give three examples of crops that require fine, medium and coarse tilth. (9mks)

Fine tilth

- ✓ Small seeded crops such as wheat, sorghum, millet, sim sim, most vegetables etc.

Medium tilth.

- ✓ Medium seeded crops such as beans and maize.

Coarse tilth.

- ✓ Tubers, suckers, cuttings

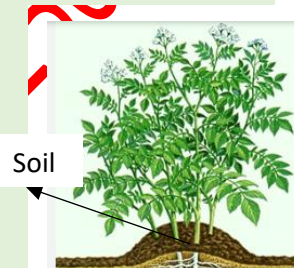
What are crop management practices? (1mk)

- ✓ Crop management practices refers to a set of practices carried out in an already established crop on the field to provide it with proper conditions for healthy growth.

Grade 7 learners carried out the practice shown in the pictures below.



A



B

a.) Identify the practices shown below. (1mk)

- ✓ A- Mulching.
- ✓ B- Earthing up.

b.) Give one role played by both the practices. (1mk)

- ✓ Conserving soil and water.

c.) Give two importance of the practice(2mks)

- ✓ A – Mulching conserves soil moisture, control weeds.
- ✓ B – Earthing up – conserves soil moisture, enables tuber expansion.

What is the importance of agroforestry in conserving the environment? (4mks)

GRADE 8 STRAND 2

What is a kitchen garden? (1mk)

- ✓ Kitchen garden is any convenient size of a plot, space or structure located in a home where a variety of crops are grown mainly for family consumption.

List down five roles of kitchen garden. (5mks)

- ✓ To produce safe, fresh food that is accessible to the family.
- ✓ It is a reliable source of green leafy vegetables, herbs, fruits, legumes and cereals for home consumption.
- ✓ Enables growing of both seasonal and off-season crops that ensures steady supply of nutritious food.
- ✓ Help family to meet their nutritional needs and promotes healthier lifestyles.
- ✓ Generates income from sale of surplus (excess) produce.
- ✓ Helps to save family income direct towards purchase of vegetables, fruits and others.
- ✓ Provide alternative when staple foods are not in stock.
- ✓ Helps to increase food production.
- ✓ Some form of kitchen gardening use recycled materials like plastics hence contributes to environmental conservation

List down five examples of innovative kitchen gardens. (5mks)

- ✓ Container.
- ✓ Wick.
- ✓ Hanging pots.
- ✓ Tyre.
- ✓ Multistore gardens.
- ✓ Simple drip.
- ✓ Organic sack garden.

Identify the following innovative kitchen gardens. (4mks)



A



B



C



D

- ✓ A – Multistorey Garden
- ✓ B – Container Garden
- ✓ C – Simple drip
- ✓ D – Wick Garden

Differentiate between family serving style and blue-plate serving style. (4mks)

| Family serving style | Blue plate serving style |
|---|---|
| Food is placed in large dishes or bowl on the table | Each plate is individually pre-portioned and arranged in the kitchen. |

GRADE 9 STRAND 2

What is food production? (2mks)

- ✓ Food production refers to the activities aimed at growing healthy food and ensuring it is stored safely.

Define the term Organic gardening. (2mks)

- ✓ Organic gardening is the growing of crops such as vegetables, legumes and spices without use of agricultural chemicals.

Name the three chemicals avoid through application of organic gardening. (3mks)

- ✓ Pesticides.
- ✓ Herbicides.
- ✓ Artificial fertilisers.

Grade 9 learners want to carry out organic gardening. State any five practices you will advise them to carry out. (5mks)

- ✓ Use of Organic manure.
- ✓ Use of Organic pesticides.
- ✓ Use of mechanical weed control methods
- ✓ Organic methods of controlling weeds.
- ✓ Organic foliar feed.

You have been asked by your teacher to research on information about organic

gardening. State the items you will need to get this information. (3mks)

- ✓ Textbooks.
- ✓ Print resources.
- ✓ Digital devices with internet connectivity.

State three forms in which organic manure exists. (3mks)

- ✓ Compost manure.
- ✓ Farmyard manure.
- ✓ Green manure.

List down four methods used to make organic manure. (4mks)

- ✓ Composting.
- ✓ Green manure.
- ✓ Animal manure.
- ✓ Crop residue decomposition.

Define the term organic pesticides. (2mks)

- ✓ **Organic pesticides** are substances made from plant parts and animal waste that are used to control pests.

Write down six examples of organic pesticides. (6mks)

- ✓ Neem oil.
- ✓ Garlic spray.
- ✓ Rabbit urine.
- ✓ Mexican marigold.
- ✓ Pepper.
- ✓ Rosemary.

What is mechanical weed control? (1mk)

- ✓ It refers to the practice of managing or controlling weeds through physical means rather than using chemical.
- ✓ It is the manual control of weeds.

Mwalimu Thomas came to class with a chart with the following storage structures. Name the structures the learners saw below.

A



B



C



D



- ✓ A- Granary.
- ✓ B- Storage bag.
- ✓ C- Storage containers.
- ✓ D- Store rooms.

Explain why most granaries are raised above the ground. (2mks)

- ✓ To prevent moisture from reaching the crop produce which causes damage such as rotting due to dampness.

Grade 9 learners want to prepare the school granary for storage of next produce that is about to be harvested.

List down four activities they are supposed to carry out during the preparation of the granary. (4mks)

- ✓ Cleaning.
- ✓ Sealing cracks.
- ✓ Dusting.
- ✓ Repairing leakages.
- ✓ Controlling rodents.
- ✓ Removal of previous crops.

Give three materials that can be used to make store rooms for storage of produces. (3mks)

GRADE 7 STRAND 3

State four hygiene practices in rearing of domestic animals. (4mks)

- ✓ Providing clean feeders for domestic animals.

- ✓ Providing clean waterers for domestic animals.
- ✓ Animal house should be thoroughly cleaned and have enough ventilation.
- ✓ Ensure animals are cleaned to prevent spread of diseases.
- ✓ Tools and equipment use to handle animals and animal products should be thoroughly cleaned/sterilized after usage.

State three importance of hygiene in rearing domestic animals. (3mks)

- ✓ Observing hygiene ensures high quality products.
- ✓ It is healthy.
- ✓ Observing hygiene prevents spreading of pests and diseases.

State three materials used in laundering loose coloured clothes. (3mks)

- ✓ Vinegar.
- ✓ Salt.
- ✓ Lemon

State five measures to observe when laundering coloured clothes. (5mks)

- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should not be soaked to prevent loss of colour.
- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should be washed

a.) Procedure. (10 marks)

- ✓ Sort the clothes with those loose coloured set a side for special laundering.
- ✓ Use mild detergent or bar soap to help minimise loss of colour.
- ✓ Wash the article in warm soapy water using kneading and squeezing method. This method involves gently applying pressure on the article repeatedly while it is still in the soapy water and squeezing it gently.
- ✓ Rinse the article in warm water to remove all traces of soap and dirt.
- ✓ Make the final rinse in cold water into which salt and vinegar has been added. Salt helps to fix the colour while vinegar and lemon brightens colours.
- ✓ Squeeze the article to remove excess water/ Hang the article to inside out under the shade to avoid the colour from fading, do not hang loose coloured clothes near other clothes to prevent transfer of colour.
- ✓ Iron the article from the wrong side when slightly damp using a moderately hot iron. Air the article so that it can dry completely.
- ✓ Fold and store appropriately in a clean place.

State three guidelines to use during laundering to prevent loss of colour. (3mks)

- ✓ Avoid soaking.
- ✓ Washing should be done using a mild detergent.
- ✓ Washing should be done using gently kneading and squeezing.
- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should not be wrung.

GRADE 8 STRAND 3

State five methods used to remove dirt from kitchen surfaces. (5mks)

- ✓ **Sweeping** -Done using a broom, brush and dustpan.
- ✓ **Dusting** -it is done after sweeping a room. It ensures any dust that may have been blown in the air and deposited on the surface is removed.
- ✓ **Wiping** -it is used to remove fixed dirt on the surfaces that can be damaged by scrubbing. Surfaces that are wiped include furniture, ornaments, walls and windows.
- ✓ **Scrubbing** -this is where warm soapy water is used to together with a hard scrubbing brush.
- ✓ **Vacuum cleaning** -a vacuum cleaner is used to remove loose dirt from the surfaces which is sucked into a dirt bag attached to the vacuum cleaner and it is disposed of after cleaning.
- ✓ **Mopping** -this is the removal of fixed dirt from a surface by using a mop, bucket, water and detergents.

Grade 8 learners were discussing about kitchen cleaning.

a.) State two factors that determine the frequency of cleaning kitchen surfaces. (2mks)

- ✓ The type of fuel used.
- ✓ The amount of cooking done.

b.) State four reasons for cleaning kitchen surfaces. (4mks)

- ✓ To preserve clean kitchen appearance.
- ✓ To prolong life of a surface, dirt can destroy the surface if allowed to accumulate.
- ✓ Psychological satisfaction of the user.
- ✓ To cut down cost of cleaning

The following are types of cleaning done on the kitchen surfaces. In each give the activities involved.

- a.) Daily cleaning. (5mks)
- b.) Weekly cleaning. (5mks)
- c.) Special cleaning. (2mks)

a.) Daily cleaning

It is the removal of loose dirt from the kitchen surfaces on daily basis. It involves the following methods:

- ✓ Sweeping.
- ✓ Brushing.
- ✓ Dusting.
- ✓ Suction cleaning.

b.) Weekly cleaning.

Involves the removal of both loose and fixed dirt. It involves:

- ✓ Sweeping.
- ✓ Dusting.
- ✓ Scrubbing.
- ✓ Wiping.

c.) Special cleaning.

This thorough cleaning done occasionally when it is necessary.

For example,

- ✓ Cleaning the chimney to remove soot.
- ✓ Painting the walls.

GRADE 9 STRAND 3

What are hygiene practices? (2mks)

- ✓ **Hygiene practices** are a set of activities that promotes health and cleanliness.

What are waste disposal facilities? (2mks)

- ✓ **Waste disposal facilities** are structures used to collect and dispose of waste in the environment.

Name three examples of waste disposal facilities. (3mks)

- ✓ Open drains.
- ✓ Sink.
- ✓ Waste or dust bin.

Explain the meaning of the following. (3mks)

a.) Open drains

b.) Sink

c.) Waste or dust bin

- ✓ **Open drains** - They are natural or man-made channels or ditches that transport water from one point (higher) to another(lower).
- ✓ **Sink** - These are bowl-shaped metallic or ceramic materials found in the kitchen, bathrooms and toilets.
- ✓ **Waste bin/dust bin** – these are containers made of plastics or metallic materials found inside or outside the house whose function is to temporarily keep waste or garbage in one place until it is removed or permanent disposed.

Grade 9 learners from Nakuru junior secondary school were carry out cleaning services in the school compound. After cleaning, the teachers directed them to dispose waste collected in the following facilities shown below.

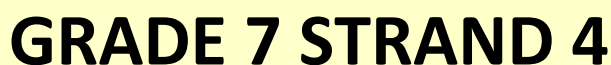


C
Name the facilities shown. (3mks)

- ✓ A – Sink
- ✓ B – Waste bin.
- ✓ C – Open drain.

State four importance of cleaning waste disposal facilities. (4mks)

- Identify the following tools used in knitting. (4mks)



- ✓ Weaving.
- ✓ Knitting

Sate two ways knitting can be done. (2mks)

- ✓ By hand.
- ✓ By machines.

List down four tools used in knitting. (4mks)

- ✓ A- Scissors.
- ✓ B- Tape measure.
- ✓ C- Yarn.
- ✓ D- Knitting needles

Name two types of knitting stitches. (2mks)

- ✓ Knit stitch.
- ✓ Purl stitch.

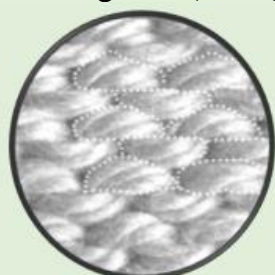
Differentiate between a knit stitch and a purl stitch. (2mks)

- ✓ A knit stitch looks like a flat V-shaped and is mainly found on the right side of a knitted article.
- ✓ A purl stitch looks like a raised bump on both sides of a knitted article.

Grade seven learners found the following fabrics with different types of knitting stitches as shown below. Name the types of knitting stitches shown by each of the diagrams. (2mks)



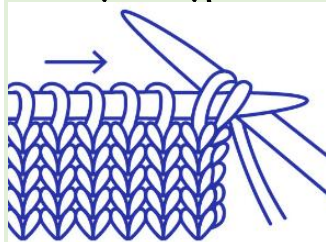
Knitting Stitch A



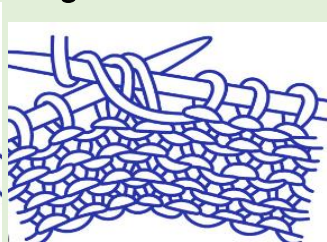
Knitting Stitch B

- ✓ Knitting stitch A - knit stitch.
- ✓ Knitting stitch B - purl stitch

Identify the types of knitting stitches below.



A



B

- ✓ A – Knit stitch.
- ✓ B – Purl stitch.

Identify the types of knitting stitches below. (2mks)

GRADE 8 STRAND 4



A

B

- ✓ A – Knit stitch.
- ✓ B – Purl stitch.

Grade 7 learners of Juhudi Daima junior secondary school were knitting some fabric in school during a lesson. State five items they can knit while at home. (5mks)

- ✓ Tool bags.
- ✓ Scarfs.
- ✓ Gloves.
- ✓ Mats.
- ✓ Table wipers

State five safety measures to observe while knitting. (5mks)

- ✓ Ensure you work in a well-lit area.
- ✓ When cutting using a pair of scissors, keep fingers away from the blades.
- ✓ Do not use your teeth to cut yarn.
- ✓ Do not sit too close to each other as you knit.
- ✓ Store scissors, all knitting materials and tools properly after use.

Define the following terms used in clothing construction when making seams. (5mks)

- a.) Clothing construction.
- b.) A seam.
- c.) Seamline.
- d.) Seam allowance.

e.) Seam turning.

- ✓ **Clothing construction** is the process in which fabric is cut into pieces which are held together in position with stitches.
- ✓ **A seam** is any part of the garment or clothing article where two or more pieces of fabric are joined together using permanent stitches.
- ✓ **Seam line** is also referred to as the stitching line, construction line or fitting line. It is the line where permanent stitches are worked.
- ✓ **Seam allowance** is the distance between the seam line and the cutting line. It is usually 1.5cm wide.
- ✓ **Seam turning** is the amount of fabric between the cutting line and the seam line.

List down four types of seams used in clothing construction. (4mks)

- ✓ Open seams.
- ✓ Plain seams.
- ✓ Overlaid seam
- ✓ French seam.
- ✓ Machine fell seam (double stitched)
- ✓ Run and fell seam.

State four factors to consider when choosing seams in clothing construction. (4mks)

- ✓ Type of garment.

- ✓ Type of fabric.
- ✓ Seam position on the garment.
- ✓ The effect desired.

State five qualities of a good seam. (5mks)

- ✓ Should be firmly stitched.
- ✓ Should be accurately stitched on the fitting line.
- ✓ Should be neatly stitched.
- ✓ Should be properly matched where two or more seams meet.
- ✓ Should be of appropriate width.
- ✓ Should be well-pressed and flat.

List down four types of waterers. (4mks)

- ✓ Troughs.
- ✓ Buckets.
- ✓ Nipple waterers.
- ✓

Give four challenges of the existing animal waterers used by domestic animals in the community. (4mks)

- ✓ Use of poorly constructed waterers-leads to inadequate water intake by the animals.
- ✓ Lack of skills in handling the waters.
- ✓ Poor placement of the waters.

- ✓ **Piracy** - Refers to using unlicensed copies of software for operations by producing more copies than is licensed for.

0520

- ✓ **Computer viruses** - are malicious programs that interfere with normal functioning of the computer by causing damage to data softwares.
- ✓ **Unauthorized access** - gaining access without permission to a network, computer system, an application, data or other resources.
- ✓ **Data loss** - refers to intentional or unintentional destruction of information caused by a person or a process from within or outside the organization.
- ✓ **Cyber crime** - refers to criminal activities carried out by means of computer or the internet. Examples include compromised ICT devices, stolen credit card information, hacking into government website, theft of user accounts etc.

Define the term production techniques.(2mks)

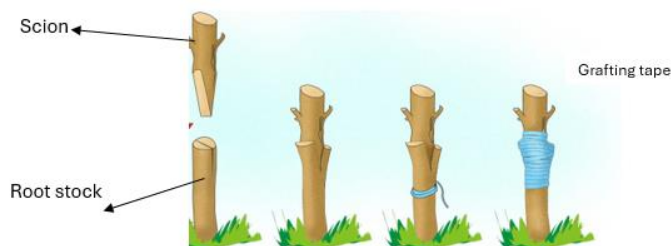
- ✓ **Production techniques** are methods and processes used in creating and manufacturing products.

Define the term grafting. (2mks)

- ✓ Grafting refers to joining two different but compatible parts to grow as one improved plant.

- ✓ **Personal privacy** – Refers to protection of personal data that is linked to other information about an individual causing emotional distress and harm such as physical, financial and professional to such an individual.
- ✓ **Access rights** – permission granted to a user to perform a particular operation on a computer.
- ✓ **Harmful actions** – actions that can lead to loss of information, property and ownership
These damages cause security concerns to the user from the public.
- ✓ **Copyright issues** – Refers to legal rights given to investor for a fixed number of years to print, publish, perform, film or record literary, artistic, or musical material.

Draw an illustration showing grafting and name the parts.



Name the two parts that are united to form a successful union during grafting. (2mks)

- ✓ Rootstock.
- ✓ Scion.

Differentiate between the rootstock and scion. As used in grafting (2mks)

- ✓ **Rootstock** – This is the lower portion of the graft that forms part of the stem with roots.
- ✓ **Scion** - This is the upper portion of the graft that forms part of the stem and the shoot.

GRADE 9 STRAND 4

State one requirements needed for the rootstock and the scion to form a successful union during grafting. (1mk)

- ✓ They must be compatible.
- ✓ prevent potential damage and infections.

- ✓ **Removing grafting tape after a successful union** - done to prevent tightening and allows unrestricted growth.
- ✓ **Removal of competing buds** from the rootstock – to ensure the grafted bud receives greater share of resources such as water, nutrients and sunlight to promotes growth and development.

State four reasons/importance of grafting. (4mks)

- ✓ To repair damaged or diseased plants.
- ✓ For aesthetic reasons.

LEARNERS SELF TEST QUESTIONS

Qn1.

_____ is the replacement of seeds that did not germinate.

Qn2.

Write down four damages caused by surface run off.

Qn3.

Differentiate between afforestation and reforestation.

Qn.4

Write down four types of stains.

Qn.5.

Jillian and friends want to bake. Give four examples of food they can bake.

Qn.6.

Write down four ways vitamins can be conserved in vegetables.

Qn.7.

Give three equipment used in grilling food.

Qn.8.

Give four qualities of a good effective cleaning agent.

Qn.9.

Grade 7 learners noticed that school farm has a lot of surface run off after rains. State four structures that can be used to prevent the surface run off.

Qn.10.

Give two reasons why hard water is not suitable for laundering.

Qn.11.

Give two value added products we can obtain from pumpkin.

Qn.12.

Name one agricultural crops we can add value and obtain flour and Crips/chips.

Qn.13.

Most agricultural products are perishable. What does this mean?

Qn.14.

Write down three methods used when disseminating educative messages on framed suspended gardens.

Qn.15.

List down five types of framed suspended gardens that can be constructed.

Qn.16.

Identify any five types of framed suspended gardens.

Qn.17

Name the following knitting stitches.



A.

A -



B.

B -

Qn.18.

Give the role of the following during knitting process.

- a.) Yarn –
- b.) Tape measure -
- c.) Knitting needles -

- d.) Scissors -

Qn.19.

List down 8 required items for one to start laundering loose coloured clothes.

Qn.20.

Identify the following equipment.



Give the cooking method in which the equipment above is used.

What is the role of the equipment in cooking?

State the safety measures to observe when cooking food using the cooking equipment above

Qn.21.

Name the equipment above.



In which cooking method it is used.

Give two guidelines associated with the equipment above.

Qn.22.

Briefly state the procedure followed when steaming kales at home.

Qn.23.

Name the following equipment below used in roasting food.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

Qn.24.

Give five examples of disinfectants.

Qn.219.

State the safety measures to observe when disinfecting clothing and household articles when using the following methods.

- a.) Exposure to sunlight.
- b.) Boiling.
- c.) Using disinfectants.
- d.) Ironing.

Qn.220.

State three functions of ironing clothes.

State four reasons of preserving vegetables.

Qn.234.

Other than using sun dryers, state other three methods that can be used to preserve vegetables.

Qn.235.

State four importance of using sun dryers in preservation of vegetables.

Qn.236.

State four parts of a homemade sun dryer.

Qn.237.

Give the function of the following parts of a sun dryer.

- a.) Drying chamber.
- b.) Rack or tray.
- c.) Ventilation.
- d.) Transparent covering.

Qn.238.

List down three guidelines to observe when preserving vegetables in a homemade sun dryer.

Qn.239.

State the procedure used to when preparing vegetables for sun drying.

Qn.240.

What is blanching?

Qn.241.

What is the importance of blanching in vegetables.

Qn.242.

Give three management practices of vegetables during sun drying.

Qn.243.

State the importance of using sun dryer to preserve vegetables.

Qn.244.

Juma was rearing poultry in the above structures. Name three practices that are carried out when rearing his poultry.

Qn.245.

Grade 8 learners were learning about qualities of a good seam. Give three qualities they learned.

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