GRADE 7-9 KJSEA AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION ALL REVISION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

GRADE 7 STRAND 1

What is soil pollution? (1mk)

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_____

✓ 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)

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_____

✓ Soil contaminants.
✓ Soil pollutants.

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

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_____

_____

_____

✓ 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

✓ Cultivation along steep slopes.
✓ Deforestation. (Cutting down of trees.)
✓ Human activities such as mining and quarrying.
✓ Animal trampling.
✓ Burning of vegetation.
✓ Removal of vegetation cover.

Give 5 reasons for conserving surface run off. (5mks)

_____

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_____

✓ To conserve excess water and use during water shortage or scarcity.
✓ To reduce cost of farming. Money is not spent on water because it is available through conservation.
✓ To avoid water wastage.
✓ To avoid damage cause by surface run off.
✓ To make sure water is available throughout.

State the three methods used to conserve surface run-off. (3mks)

_____

_____

_____

✓ Use of Water retention ditches.
✓ Use of Water retention pits.
✓ Use of earth basins.
✓ Dams.

What is a water retention ditch? (2mks)

_____

_____

_____

✓ A trench constructed along the contours/across the slope to collect and hold surface run off when there is rainfall.

State the steps followed when constructing a water retention ditch. (4mks)

- ✓ Determine/identify contour lines using an A-frame.
- ✓ Mark contour lines with pegs.
- ✓ Dig soil along the marked lines to make a trench about 0.6m deep by 60cm wide.
- ✓ Remove the soil with a spade and throw it downward to form an embankment.
- ✓ Plant grass or any other crop on the embankment to help control soil erosion on the structure.

What is an earth basin? (2mks)

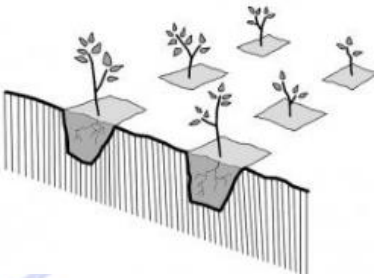
- ✓ An earth basin is a small pond or a depression that is constructed on the surface of land to collect surface run-off water after rains for use in farming.

Briefly describe the steps followed when constructing an earth basin. (4mks)

- ✓ Clear the area where the earth basin is to be constructed.
- ✓ Excavate the basin by digging the soil and throwing it to the sides to form an embankment.
- ✓ Leave the upper side of the basin open to allow the flow of run odd into the basin.
- ✓ Plant a crop or grass around the earth basin to prevent soil erosion.

What is a water retention pit? (2mks)

- ✓ This are small depression in which crops grow and are used to trap water around the base of the crop to be used by the crop. This reduces run-off.



Describe the steps followed when making a water retention pit. (3mks)

- ✓ Measure the spacing of the pits and mark with pegs.
- ✓ Dig the pits about 20-30 cm deep and spaced at 90 cm.
- ✓ The pits are planted with a crop. They help to hold surface run-off preventing soil erosion

GRADE 8 STRAND 1

What is 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.
✓ Trashlines`.
✓ 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 which are alternated with poor cover crops helps to reduce splash erosion.

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 water way.

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

_____

_____

_____

✓ Grassed waterways reduces the speed of surface runoff which 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.
✓ Slows down speed of run-off.

iii) Name the materials used to make the structure above. (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.
- ✓ C – standing forage.

Define the following as used in conservation of resources. (3mk)
a.) Baled hay
b.) stacked hay
c.) standing forage

a).
_____
_____
_____

b).
_____
_____
_____

c).
_____
_____
_____

- ✓ **Baled hay** is dried forage that has been compacted in special structures to form bales which are stored for a long time to be used as livestock feed in future.
- ✓ **Staked hay** refers to piling of dried forage in a heap then covering to store it for future use as livestock feed.
- ✓ **Standing forage** refers to pasture or forage which is left in the farm uncut/ungrazed or still growing undisturbed for either grazing or feeding livestock in the future when it is dry or there is drought.

What is windrowing? (2mks)
_____
_____
_____

- ✓ **Windrowing** is the process of spreading or raking (spread using a rake) dried forage in rows for easy drying and collection.

Name two structures used to make hay bales. (2mks)
_____
_____

- ✓ Box balers.
- ✓ Wooden boxes.

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.

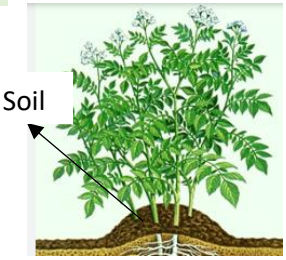
Coarse tilth.

✓ Tubers, suckers, cuttings

Define the term 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.

✓ 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)

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✓ 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)

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✓ 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

Grade 8 learners were discussing about kitchen garden. Give any four benefits of kitchen gardens. (4mks)

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✓ Use locally available materials.
✓ Requires little amount of water.
✓ Easy to manage because less labour is required.
✓ Makes good use of little space.

- ✓ Some are portable-can be moved from one area to another.
- ✓ High productivity or yields.
- ✓ Aesthetic value around the compound.
- ✓ Ideal for urban areas and congested homesteads.

Define poultry rearing. (1mk)

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- ✓ Poultry rearing is the keeping of domesticated birds.

Grade 8 learners were discussing about poultry rearing. Give 7 examples of poultry reared on the farm. (7mks)

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- ✓ Chicken.
- ✓ Ducks.
- ✓ Turkeys.
- ✓ Geese.
- ✓ Pigeons.
- ✓ Guinea fowls.
- ✓ Ostriches.

Name three products obtained from rearing of poultry. (3mks)

_____

_____

_____

- ✓ Meat.
- ✓ Eggs.
- ✓ Manure.

What is poultry fold? (2mks)

- ✓ A fold is a portable structure used for rearing poultry in an open piece of land where they can access sunlight, vegetation to supplement their feeds and can also exercise.

Grade 8 learners constructed the structure below.

a.) Name the structure above. (1mk)

_____

- ✓ A fold/poultry fold.

b.) Name five materials the learners used to construct the structure above. (5mks)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

- ✓ Wire mesh.
- ✓ Fencing staples
- ✓ Reused and recycled wires.
- ✓ Plastic materials.
- ✓ Wood materials.
- ✓ Nails.
- ✓ Claw hammer.

c.) Give four practices the learners are supposed to carry out while rearing poultry in the structure above. (4mks)

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_____

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_____

- ✓ Moving the fold to new sites regularly for the birds to feed on fresh vegetation.
- ✓ Ensure birds are provided with clean water.
- ✓ Ensure hygiene is maintained in the poultry fold.
- ✓ The fold should be strong enough to secure birds and kept in a safe place.

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.

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.

Sate 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 using a mild a detergent to minimise loss of colour.
- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should be washed using kneading and squeezing method to prevent loss of colour.
- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should not be wrung to prevent loss of colour.
- ✓ Salt is added to the final rinsing water to fix colour. Vinegar and lemon can also be added to the final rinsing water to brighten colour.
- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should be hanged inside out under the shade to prevent the colour from fading.
- ✓ Loose coloured clothes should not be hanged close to or overlapping each other to prevent transfer of colour

Grade 7 learners want to start laundering some loose coloured clothes.
Make notes on the following.
a.) requirements needed. (5mks)
b.) procedure followed when laundering. (10mks)

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.
b.) Weekly cleaning.
c.) Special cleaning.

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 is the thorough cleaning that is 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.

A B

C

Name the facilities shown. (3mks)

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

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

✓ To control household pests, germs, bad odours and maintain tidy environment.
✓ To reduce health risks associated with dirty waste disposal facilities.
✓ To make the home clean and hygienic.
✓ Cleaning open drains and sinks prevents their blockages. Clogged drains and sinks can cause water stagnation, leading to

GRADE 7 STRAND 4

State two methods used in constructing fabric. (2mks)

✓ Weaving.
✓ Knitting

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

✓ By hand.
✓ By machines.

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

✓ **A pair of scissors** - cut yarn after finishing knitting.
✓ **Knitting needles** - used for hand knitting to produce knitted fabric.
✓ **Yarn** - used for knitting.
✓ **Tape measure** - used to measure size of items being made

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

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

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

Name two types of knitting stitches. (2mks)

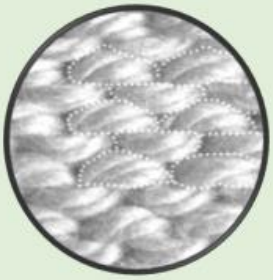
✓ Knit stitch.
✓ Purl stitch.

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

✓ **A knit stich** looks like a flat V-shaped and is mainly found on the right side of a knitted article.
✓ **A purl stich** 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** - knits stitch.
✓ **Knitting stitch B** - purl stitch

Identify the types of knitting stitches below.


A


B

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

- ✓ Foam soaps are liquid soaps which are dispended through a special pump mechanism that mixes the liquid soap with air to produce a foam.
- ✓ Powder soaps are soaps in powder foam. They are more affordable and effective.
- ✓ Liquid soaps come in liquid form and are meant for washing dishes and cleaning hands.
- ✓ Paste soaps are semi solid soaps that look like bar soaps which have not hardened.

GRADE 8 STRAND 4

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.

✓

GRADE 9 STRAND 4

List down five security threats in ICT. (5mks)

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_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

- ✓ **Computer viruses** - are malicious programs that interferes 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)

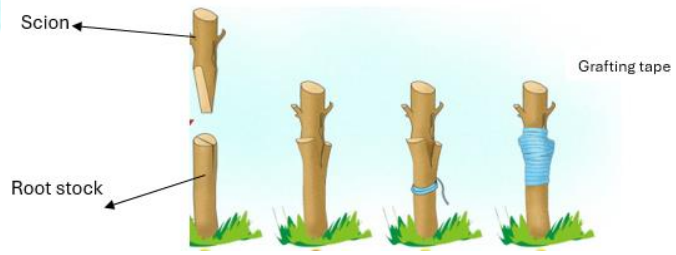
_____

_____

_____

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

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)

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.(3mks)

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?

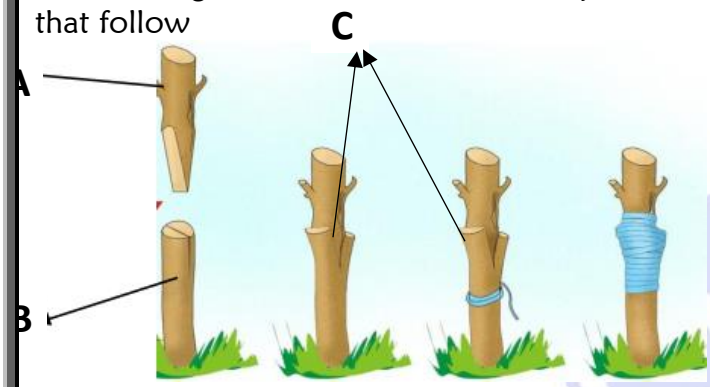
Qn.500.
Name three examples of disposal facilities at home.

_____
_____
_____

State three importance of disinfecting clothing and household articles.

_____
_____
_____

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow



a.) Name the parts labelled A, B and C.
A _____
B _____
C _____

b.) Name the material used to bind the two parts together.

_____

c.) State two importance of the practice shown above.

_____
_____
_____
_____

d.) Name two plants which the practice above can be done successfully.
_____ and _____

Write down five characteristics of the plants used in grafting.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

State five materials required during grafting.

_____
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_____
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_____

Grade 9 learners grafted various plants in the school.
State four management practices carried out when taking care of grafted trees.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
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Give three characteristics of plants improved through grafting.

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State other three methods used to preserve methods other than using homemade sun dryer.

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Write down six materials required when making a homemade sun dryer.

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