

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURE

1. 1996 Q 1

- a) Name **two** horticultural crops grown in Kenya (2 marks)

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- b) State **three** reasons why horticulture is more developed in the Netherlands than in Kenya. (3 marks)

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2. 1996 Q 8

- a) Draw a sketch map of Ghana (1 mark)

On the sketch map,

- i) Shade the cocoa growing (1 mark)

- ii) Mark and name Kumasi town (1 mark)

b) i) Outline the stages involved in the processing of cocoa from harvesting to the time it is ready for export. (6 marks)

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ii) List four problems experienced by cocoa farmers in Ghana (4 marks)

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c) Describe four physical conditions necessary for growing of oil palm. (8 marks)

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d) List four uses of oil palm.

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3. 1998 Q 4

List four problems that are experienced in pyrethrum farming in Kenya

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4. 1998 Q 9b-d

(b) Name

(i) Two districts in Kenya where wheat is grown on commercial scale (2 marks)

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(ii) Two wheat producing provinces of Canada (2 marks)

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(c) Explain three conditions that favour wheat farming in Kenya (6 marks)

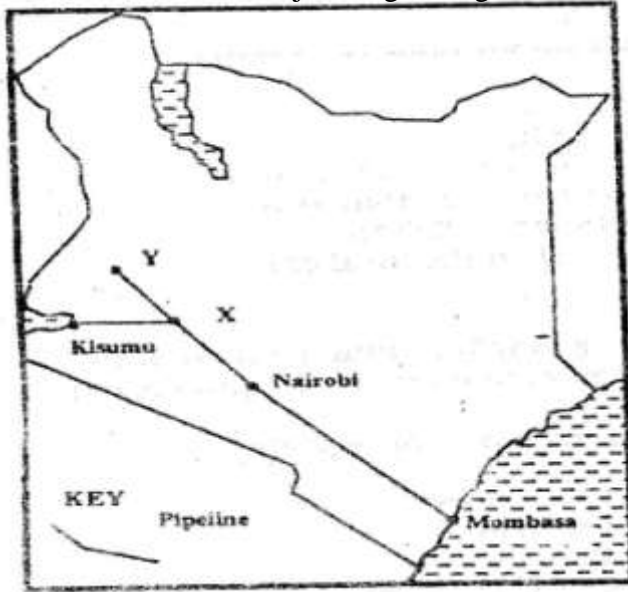
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(d) Explain five factors which enable Canada to produce more wheat than Kenya (10 marks)

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5. 1999 Q 9

(a) The map below shows some major tea growing areas in Kenya



(i) Name the areas marked W, X, and Y

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(ii) State four physical conditions that favour tea growing in Kenya

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(b) The table below shows tea production in Kenya for two years

Years	Tea produced (in tonnes)
1975	56,000
1985	137,000

(i) Calculate the percentage increase in tea production over the ten years period between 1975 and 1985

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(ii) Give two reasons why there was such an increase in tea production over the given period

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(c) Describe the stages through which tea is processed from picking to the time its ready for marketing

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(d) Explain four problems experienced in small scale farming in Kenya.

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6. 2000 Q 3

(a) State three physical conditions that favour sugar cane growing in the lake Victoria basin in Kenya

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(b) State three problems experienced in sugar cane farming in Kenya

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7. 2000 Q 9

(a) (i) Apart from cotton, name two other fibre crops

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(ii) State two climatic conditions that are ideal for cotton farming

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(b) State three differences between cotton growing in Kenya and U.S.A

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(c) Explain three ways in which the government of Kenya encourages cotton farming

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(d) (i) Apart from making textiles, state three other uses of cotton wool

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(ii) Explain three problems faced by the textile industry in Kenya

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8. 2002 Q 7

- a) Draw an outline map of Nigeria
 - On the map shade the main oil palm growing area.
 - Mark and name Lagos

- b) State five physical conditions necessary for the growing of palm oil

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- c) i) Describe the commercial production of palm oil in Nigeria.

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ii) Apart from making oil, give four other uses of palm oil

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iii) Name three crops grown in Kenya that are processed to produce vegetable oil.

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9. 2003 Q 3

a) Give three physical factors that favour coffee growing in Kenya highlands.

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b) State two problems facing coffee farming in Kenya

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10. 2005 Q 8

a) i) Name two provinces in Kenya where wheat is grown on large scale (2 marks)

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ii) Explain four physical conditions that favour wheat growing in Kenya (8 marks)

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- b) Compare wheat farming in Canada and / Kenya under the following
- i) Storage (2 marks)
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 - ii) Transportation (2 marks)
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 - iii) Marketing (2 marks)
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- c) i) Explain three climate problems that affect wheat farming in Canada (6 marks)
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- ii) Give three uses of wheat (2 marks)
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11. 2006 Q 4

- (a) State three physical conditions that are necessary for the growing of cocoa (3 marks)
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- (b) Give three economic problems experienced in cocoa farming in Ghana (3 marks)
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12. 2007 Q 2

- a) State two climatic conditions that favour the growing of oil palm in Nigeria. (2 marks)

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- b) Give two problems experienced in the marketing of palm oil in Nigeria.

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13. 2007 Q 6b, c

- a) Describe the stages involved in the cultivation of tea from land preparation to the stage shown on the photograph.

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- b) (i) Name two districts in the Eastern province where tea is grown. (2 marks)

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- (ii) Explain four ways in which the Kenya Tea development agency (KTDA) assists small scale tea farmers in Kenya (8 marks)

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14. 2008 Q 1

State four characteristics of shifting cultivation

(4 marks)

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15. 2009 Q 2

(a) Give three physical conditions that favour maize cultivation in Trans Nzoia district in Kenya

(3 marks)

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(b) State three problems facing maize farming in Kenya

(3 marks)

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16. 2009 Q 7a-c

(a) State three physical conditions that favour coffee growing in the central highlands of Kenya

(3 marks)

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(b) Describe the stages involved in coffee production from picking to marketing

(8 marks)

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(c) Explain four problems facing coffee farming in Brazil (8 marks)

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17. 2010 Q 2

a) What is mixed farming? (2 marks)

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b) State four physical conditions that favour cocoa growing in Ghana (4 marks)

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18. 2012 Q8 P2

(a) (i) Name **two** provinces in Canada where wheat is grown on a large scale. (2 marks)

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(ii) State **three** physical conditions that favour wheat farming in Canada (3 marks)

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(b) Compare wheat farming in Kenya and Canada under the following subheadings:

(i) Research; (2 marks)

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(ii) Government policy; (2 marks)

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(iii) Transport. (2 marks)

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(c) Explain **four** problems that affect wheat farming in Canada. (8 marks)

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(d) Your Geography class intends class to carry out a field to study on harvesting in a farm.

(i) State **two** reasons for preparing a working schedule. (2 marks)

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(ii) Outline **two** problems that face wheat harvesting you are likely to find out. (2 marks)

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(iii) Suppose during a field a study you used the interview method to collect data, state two limitations of the method. (2 marks)

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AGRICULTURE-LIVESTOCK

1. 1997 Q 1

a) Name two breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya (2 marks)

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b) State three factors which favour dairy farming in Denmark (3 marks)

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2. 1999 Q 2

State three problems facing commercial poultry farming in Kenya

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3. 1999 Q 6 c,d

c) Explain four ways in which the government of Kenya assist nomadic pastoralist to improve the quality of their livestock

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d) Explain three factors that favour beef farming in Argentina.

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4. 2002 Q 5

a) In what ways do pig farmers benefit from rearing pigs

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b) State two problems experienced by pig farmers in Kenya

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5. 2004 Q 5

a) State three environmental conditions which favour commercial beef farming in Kenya. (3 marks)

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b) Name two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya. (2 marks)

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6. 2005 Q 5

(a) Give three conditions that are necessary for bee keeping (4 marks)

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(b) State three reasons why the government of Kenya is encouraging bee keeping in the country (3 marks)

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7. 2007 Q 1

a) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2 marks)

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b) State three physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Denmark (3 marks)

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8. 2008 Q 6b,c

b) Discuss nomadic pastoralism in Kenya under the following sub-headings

i) The cattle breeds kept (2 marks)

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ii) The pattern of movement (2 marks)

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iii) Marketing of the animals (3 marks)

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c) i) Give three reasons why nomadic pastoralists keep large heads of animals. (3 marks)

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ii) Explain four measures taken by the government of Kenya to improve beef cattle farming. (8 marks)

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