THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

(SPECIMEN / PREDICTION PAPER – NOT AN OFFICIAL KNEC PUBLICATION)

KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT (KJSEA)
2026 PREDICTION EXAMINATION

906/1
AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

Paper 1 (Theory)

TIME: 1 hour 40 minutes

Name: _____

Assessment Number: _____

School: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name and assessment number in the spaces provided above.
2. Write the name and code of your school in the spaces provided above.
3. Sign and write the date of the assessment in the spaces provided above.
4. This paper consists of two sections: A and B.
5. Section A comprises Multiple Choice Questions numbered 1 to 30.
6. Section B comprises short, structured questions numbered 31 to 42.
7. Answer ALL the questions in Section A on the separate ANSWER SHEET provided.
8. Answer ALL the questions in Section B in the spaces provided in this question booklet.
9. Do NOT remove any page from this question paper.
10. This paper consists of printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

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SECTION	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE'S SCORE
A	30	
B	40	
TOTAL	**70**	

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 marks)

Answer ALL the questions in this section on the separate ANSWER SHEET provided.

Use the following picture to answer questions 1 and 2.

A planting material used for establishing a crop

1. Which type of soil tilth is most suitable for planting the material shown?

A. Fine tilth.
B. Coarse tilth.
C. Very fine tilth.
D. Powdery tilth.

2. Which of the following is the main reason for trimming the leaves of the planting material before planting?

A. To reduce water loss through transpiration.
B. To increase the weight of the material.
C. To hasten flowering of the crop.
D. To prevent damage by rodents.

3. Grade 8 learners transplanted kale seedlings into the school garden in the afternoon. Which of the following practices should they have carried out immediately after transplanting?

A. Watering, shading and firming the soil.
B. Weeding, spraying and pruning.
C. Mulching, harvesting and thinning.
D. Pruning, gapping and topdressing.

4. A farmer wants to raise disease-free planting material for his tomato crop. Which of the following practices would best achieve this?

A. Raising seedlings in a nursery bed near the cattle boma.
B. Using certified seed and a well-drained nursery bed.
C. Planting seeds directly without a nursery.
D. Sourcing seedlings from a neighbour's diseased crop.

5. Before transplanting seedlings from a nursery, a learner exposed them gradually to more sunlight and less water for one week. This practice is referred to as

A. pricking out.
B. hardening off.
C. thinning.
D. gapping.

6. Grade 9 learners observed several natural enemies of aphids in the school garden and decided not to spray any chemical. Which method of pest control were they practising?

A. Chemical control.

B. Cultural control.
C. Biological control.
D. Mechanical control.

7. Which of the following pairs of weed control methods would be most suitable for a farmer practising organic farming?

A. Use of herbicides and hand weeding.
B. Hand weeding and use of organic mulch.
C. Use of pesticides and herbicides.
D. Slashing and use of soil fumigants.

8. A farmer applies manure to the planting hole two weeks before planting maize, then applies a nitrogen fertiliser when the crop is knee-high. The second application is referred to as

A. basal application.
B. foliar application.
C. top dressing.
D. broadcasting.

9. A learner covered the soil around young cabbage plants with dry grass. Which of the following is the main benefit of this practice?

A. It increases soil temperature rapidly.
B. It conserves soil moisture and suppresses weeds.
C. It adds colour to the garden.
D. It increases the pH of the soil.

10. A farmer in a semi-arid area wants to harvest surface run-off for irrigating a small vegetable plot during the dry season. Which of the following structures would be most appropriate?

A. A water pan.
B. A roof gutter.
C. A raised bed.
D. A compost pit.

11. Grade 9 learners planted rows of Napier grass along the contour of a sloping school farm. The main purpose of this practice is to

A. provide shade for livestock.
B. control soil erosion by slowing down run-off.
C. increase the market value of the land.
D. attract pollinators to the farm.

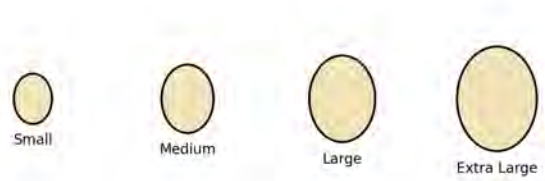
12. Which of the following is an economic benefit of agroforestry to a farmer?

A. Provision of firewood and fodder alongside crop production.
B. Increased soil erosion on the farm.
C. Reduced crop yields due to competition.
D. Reduction of farm labour requirements to zero.

13. A farmer intends to control soil erosion on a gently sloping piece of land used for maize production. Which of the following practices would be most effective?

A. Ploughing up and down the slope.
B. Making contour ridges across the slope.
C. Removing all vegetation cover.
D. Overgrazing the land with livestock.

Use the following pictures to answer questions 14 and 15.



Eggs sorted and graded for sale

14. Which of the following factors was mainly considered when sorting the eggs shown?

A. Colour.
B. Size.
C. Cleanliness.
D. Shell thickness.

15. Which of the following practices ensures continued production of clean eggs in a poultry house?

A. Feeding the hens with commercial feeds.
B. Replacing nesting materials regularly.
C. Increasing the number of hens per cage.
D. Reducing the number of watering points.

16. A dairy farmer milks her cow early in the morning. Which of the following practices would best ensure the milk remains safe for consumption before it is collected?

A. Leaving the milk uncovered to cool naturally.
B. Sieving and immediately cooling the milk in a clean container.
C. Adding water to increase the volume.
D. Storing the milk near the animal shed.

17. Which of the following statements best explains why silage making is preferred to hay making in high rainfall areas?

A. Silage requires direct strong sunshine to prepare.
B. Silage can be made even when the weather is wet and grass cannot dry easily.
C. Silage takes a shorter time to prepare than hay.
D. Silage does not require any form of compaction.

18. Which of the following is a key hygiene practice in rabbit keeping that helps to control the spread of disease?

A. Feeding rabbits once a week.
B. Cleaning and disinfecting hutches regularly.
C. Keeping many rabbits in one small cage.
D. Watering rabbits using open ponds.

19. A group of learners set up a fish pond and later noticed the water had turned greenish. Which of the following best explains this observation?

A. Presence of excess oxygen in the water.
B. Growth of algae due to availability of nutrients and sunlight.
C. The pond water was too cold.
D. The fish had died and started to decompose.

20. Which of the following is the main reason for smoking beehives before harvesting honey?

A. To kill the bees.
B. To calm the bees and reduce aggression.
C. To sterilise the honey.
D. To attract more bees to the hive.

21. A farmer processes surplus milk into yoghurt for sale instead of selling it raw. This practice is best described as

A. food preservation.
B. value addition.
C. food fortification.
D. food substitution.

22. Which of the following is a suitable value addition technique for surplus tomatoes harvested by a farmer?

A. Storing them in a granary.
B. Processing them into tomato paste or sauce.
C. Feeding all of them to livestock.
D. Leaving them to over-ripen in the field.

23. Which of the following nutrients is mainly required for growth and repair of body tissues?

A. Carbohydrates.
B. Proteins.
C. Vitamins.
D. Fats and oils.

24. A learner wants to preserve fresh fish for a longer period without using a refrigerator. Which of the following methods would be most appropriate?

A. Salting and sun-drying the fish.
B. Leaving the fish exposed in a cool room.
C. Washing the fish and storing it in a basket.
D. Freezing the fish in ice cubes made from unsafe water.

25. Which of the following practices should be observed to maintain food hygiene while preparing a meal in the kitchen?

A. Tasting food using the same spoon repeatedly without washing.
B. Washing hands before and after handling raw food.
C. Using the same chopping board for raw meat and vegetables.
D. Leaving cooked food uncovered on the counter.

26. A learner steamed spinach instead of boiling it in a lot of water. Which of the following is the main reason for choosing this method of cooking?

A. Steaming is a quicker method.
B. Steaming retains more nutrients in the vegetable.
C. Steaming improves the colour of the vegetable.
D. Steaming requires less skill than boiling.

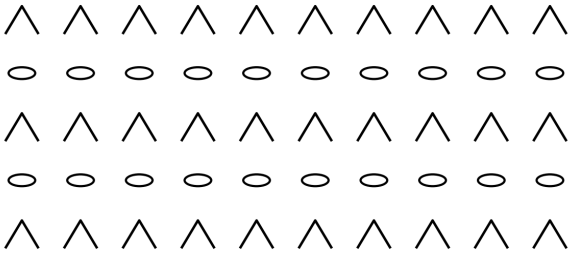
27. Which of the following is most likely to cause food spoilage if not observed during food storage?

A. Storing food in airtight containers.
B. Storing food at the correct temperature.
C. Exposing food to moisture and warm temperatures.
D. Labelling stored food with the date.

28. When planning meals for the family for a week, which of the following should a learner consider first?

A. The colour of the plates available.
B. The nutritional needs, cost and availability of foodstuffs.
C. The number of visitors expected daily.
D. The type of music to play during meals.

Use the following picture to answer questions 29 and 30.



A stitch used to make a scarf

29. Which of the following stitches is illustrated in the diagram?

A. Knit stitch.
B. Purl stitch.
C. Back stitch.
D. Rib stitch.

30. Which of the following is a characteristic considered when making the stitch shown?

A. Horizontal wavy bumps across the row.
B. Interlocking V-shaped loops formed by the yarn.
C. Widely spaced stitches that fray easily.
D. Tiny stitches picking up a single thread of fabric.

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (40 marks)

Answer ALL the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

31.

Grade 9 learners at a Junior School put up a poster near the school garden reading "STOP PLASTIC POLLUTION – SAVE THE SOIL" as part of an environmental conservation campaign.

(a) Apart from dumping of plastic waste, state one other farming practice that can cause soil pollution. *(1 mark)*

_____

(b) State one organic gardening practice the learners can use to prevent soil pollution. *(1 mark)*

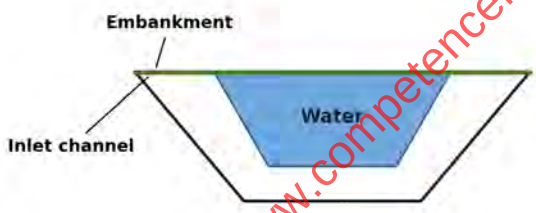
_____

(c) Name one water retention structure the learners can construct in the school to harvest surface water run-off. *(1 mark)*

_____

32.

The following diagram shows a structure constructed by learners to harvest surface run-off water for irrigating the school garden during the dry season.



(a) Identify the structure shown in the diagram. *(1 mark)*

_____

(b) State two ways the structure helps in conserving water for crop production. *(2 marks)*

_____

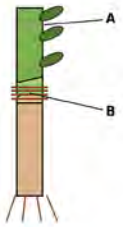
_____

(c) State one factor that should be considered when siting such a structure. *(1 mark)*

_____

33.

A teacher used the following picture to illustrate grafting of a fruit tree seedling.



(a) Identify the part labelled A. *(1 mark)*

_____

(b) Identify the part labelled B. *(1 mark)*

_____

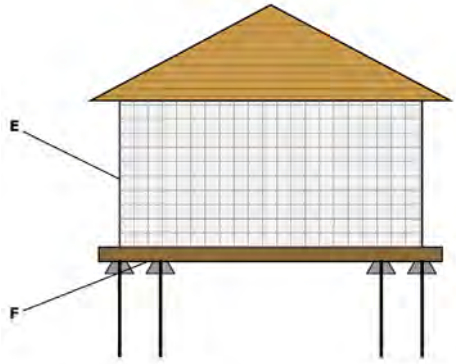
(c) Explain how the part labelled B is handled during grafting to ensure a successful union. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

34.

The following picture shows a storage structure constructed on a farm for storing maize produce.



(a) Name the structure shown. *(1 mark)*

_____

(b) State the function of the part labelled F. *(1 mark)*

_____

(c) Give a reason the part labelled E is made of wire mesh. *(1 mark)*

_____

(d) State one way of preparing the structure before storing new maize produce in it. *(1 mark)*

_____

35.

(a) Name two methods of forage conservation practised on farms. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

(b) State the best stage of growth for harvesting forage for conservation. *(1 mark)*

_____

36.

(a) State two hygiene practices that ensure production of clean eggs in a poultry unit. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

(b) State one factor considered when grading eggs for sale. *(1 mark)*

_____

37.

(a) State two reasons for adding value to farm produce before selling it. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

(b) Name one value addition technique that can be used on a named crop produce. *(1 mark)*

_____

38.

Wanjiru has been left to take care of her younger siblings over the weekend and has to plan and prepare the family meals.

(a) Explain two factors she should consider when planning the family meals. *(4 marks)*

_____

_____

_____

_____

39.

(a) State two methods that can be used to preserve fish. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

(b) Give one reason for preserving farm produce. *(1 mark)*

_____

40.

(a) State two points to bear in mind when storing food that remains after a meal. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

(b) Give one reason it is important to empty the kitchen dustbin regularly when cleaning the kitchen. *(1 mark)*

_____

41.

(a) State two factors to consider when selecting fabric for making a baby's clothes. *(2 marks)*

_____

_____

(b) State one advantage of using knitted articles for babies' clothes. *(1 mark)*

_____

42.

(a) Outline three benefits of practising integrated farming on a small piece of land. *(3 marks)*

_____

_____

_____

MARKING SCHEME — FOR TEACHER / EXAMINER USE ONLY

KJSEA 2026 Agriculture and Nutrition Prediction Paper 906/1

SECTION A: Answer Key

1. B	**2. A**	**3. A**	**4. B**	**5. B**
6. C	**7. B**	**8. C**	**9. B**	**10. A**
11. B	**12. A**	**13. B**	**14. B**	**15. B**
16. B	**17. B**	**18. B**	**19. B**	**20. B**
21. B	**22. B**	**23. B**	**24. A**	**25. B**
26. B	**27. C**	**28. B**	**29. A**	**30. B**

SECTION B: Expected Responses

31A:

31B:

31C:

32A:

32B:

32C:

33A:

33B:

33C:

34A:

34B:

34C:

34D:

35A:

35B:

36A:

36B:

37A:

37B:

38A:

39A:

39B:

40A:

40B:

41A:

41B:

42A: