

AGRICULTURE – LIVESTOCK.

1. a) Name two exotic breeds of dairy cattle reared in Kenya. (2mks)
b) State three physical conditions that favour dairy farming in Denmark (8mks)
2. a) Explain four ways in which the government of Kenya assist nomadic pastoralist to improve the quality of their livestock
1. Explain three factors that favour beef farming in Argentina.
2. State three environmental conditions which favour commercial beef farming in Kenya. (3mks)
3. Name two exotic breeds of cattle reared in commercial ranches in Kenya. (2mks)
3. Mention three problems facing beef farming in Kenya. (3mks)
4. State five human factors that have favoured beef farming in Argentina. (5mks)
5. State differences in dairy farming in Kenya and in Denmark. (6mks)
6. What effort is Kenyan government making to improve dairy farming? (5mks)
7. What is nomadic herding? (2mks)
8. State five features of nomadic herding. (5mks)
9. Explain two efforts Kenyan government has made to improve beef farming. (4mks)
10. Explain four physical conditional that favour dairy farming in Kenya. (8mks)
9. The table below shows data on average milk yield in kg per cow in Denmark.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Yields (Kg)	5243	6693	7398	7610	7792	7946

- (a) (i) Draw a divided rectangle 15cm long to represent milk yield in Denmark.
- (ii) State two advantages of using divided rectangles.
- (b) (i) Explain three factors that have favoured dairy farming in Denmark.
- (6mks)
- (ii) State 3 problems facing dairy farmers in Kenya.
- (c) Explain why beef farming is more developed in Argentina than in Kenya.