

Marking Scheme KCSE 2016

2016 AGRICULTURE

PAPER 1

No.1.List four factors that would determine the stage at which a crop is harvested. (2 marks)

- ❖ *Intended use of the crop*
- ❖ *Chemical concentration of the produce/ stage of maturity/ change in color*
- ❖ *Prevailing weather conditions*
- ❖ *Market demand for the produce/ market price*

No.2.State two ways in which crop rotation controls weeds. (1 mark)

- ❖ *Crops associated with specific weeds are alternated with crops of different families to remove the appropriate host and break the life cycle of weeds.*
- ❖ *Alternating with cover crops smoothers the weeds*

No.3.Give two factors which characterize small scale farming. (1 mark)

- ❖ *Small size of land.*
- ❖ *Limited capital.*
- ❖ *Simple/limited tools/ or implement.*
- ❖ *Less labor required.*
- ❖ *Maximizes labor available.*

No.4.Give two examples for each of the following categories of water pipes.

(a) Metal pipes (1 mark)

- ❖ *Galvanized iron pipes/ steel pipes*
- ❖ *Aluminum pipes*

(b) Hose pipes (1 mark)

- ❖ *Rubber pipes*
- ❖ *Plastic Hose pipes/ Pvc pipes (Poly viney chloride pipes)*

No.5. State the information included in a sales receipt when a farmer is selling eggs. (1 1/2 marks)

- ❖ *Date;*
- ❖ *Quantity of eggs;*
- ❖ *Price;*
- ❖ *Amount/ total;*
- ❖ *Buyer's name;*
- ❖ *Name of the farm/ farmer;*
- ❖ *Signature;*
- ❖ *Serial number;*
- ❖ *Mode of payment (cheque/ cash/ in kind)*

No.6.State four characteristics of a good vegetable seedling. (2 marks)

- ❖ *Free from disease/ pest/ healthy;*
- ❖ *Vigorous growing;*
- ❖ *Free from physical deformities;*
- ❖ *High yielding;*
- ❖ *Correct stage of growth/ height 10 - 15 tall/ 4 - 6 true leaves.*

No.7.Name three forms of horticulture practiced in Kenya.(1½ marks)

- ❖ loriculture
- ❖ pomoculture/pomology
- ❖ Olericulture

No.8. State two mechanical methods of separating soil particles according to size, during soil analysis. 1 mark)

- ❖ Using a sieve / sieve analysis.
- ❖ Sedimentation method

No.9. List four disadvantages of mono cropping in crop production. (2 marks)

- ❖ High risk of total loss in case of crop failure.
- ❖ Under utilization of some soil nutrients
- ❖ Build up of crop pests and diseases/weeds.
- ❖ Only specific mineral nutrients are absorbed /exhaustion of certain nutrients from the soil results in soil erosion in crops with poor ground coverage.
- ❖ Faster spread of pests and diseases.

No.10.State two reasons for practicing agro forestry on a (a) river-bank (1 mark)

- ❖ Stabilize river bank/control river bank erosion;
- ❖ Slow down speed of surface runoff;
- ❖ Trap soil/debris in surface runoff;
- ❖ Reduces risk of flooding;

(b) steep slope (1 mark)

- ❖ Reduce speed of runoff;
- ❖ Trap soil in erosive water;
- ❖ Tree roots bind and stabilize the soil/maintains soil structure;

No.11. Give three reasons for growing crops under optimum temperature conditions. (1 ½ marks)

- ❖ Enhance seed germination/emergence;
- ❖ Promote soil microbial activities;
- ❖ Improve quality of crop products;
- ❖ Enhance vigorous growth and development; or
- ❖ Enhance high yields.

No.12 .State four reasons for treating water for use on a farm. (2 marks)

- ❖ Remove chemical impurities/softening of water
- ❖ Kill disease causing organisms/kill germs/pathogens
- ❖ Remove bad smells and taste
- ❖ Remove impurities of solid particles

No.13. Outline two ways of controlling damping off disease on vegetable seedlings in a nursery.(1 mark)

- ❖ Reduce/remove shade
- ❖ Thinning to reduce overcrowding
- ❖ Reducing amount and frequency of watering
- ❖ Spraying with copper fungicides /appropriate fungicides

No.14.State four factors that affect the quality of farm-yard manure. (2 marks)

- ❖ Types of animal used
- ❖ Type of feed eaten
- ❖ Types of litter used
- ❖ Age of farmyard manure
- ❖ Method of storage
- ❖ Species of animals from which the manure is obtained

No.15.Distinguish between grading and standardization in agricultural marketing. (2 marks)

Grading - is the sorting of the produce into different lots each with the same characteristics market quality while **Standardization** is the establishment of uniformity in the quality and quantity of the product.

No.16 'Give four disadvantages of broadcasting as a method of planting. (2 marks)

- ❖ More seeds are used / seed wastage;
- ❖ Lack of uniformity in land coverage / uneven land coverage;
- ❖ Uneven planting depth / uneven germination / uneven growth;
- ❖ Difficult to carry out subsequent operations such as weeding, spraying, harvesting;
- ❖ Competition for nutrients, water, light leading to poor performance of the crop;
- ❖ Difficult to establish correct plant population;
- ❖ Difficult to Mechanise.

No.17.State three practices which encourage soil erosion. (1½ marks)

- ❖ Over –cultivation, overstocking/overgrazing.
- ❖ Deforestation/planting annual crops on steep slopes.
- ❖ Burning of the vegetation.
- ❖ Ploughing up and down the slope.

No.18. Name two types of non-competitive markets. (1 mark)

- ❖ Monopoly/ monopolistic markets
- ❖ Oligopoly/ Oligopolistic markets
- ❖ Monopsony/ monopsonistic markets.

No.19 .The diagram below shows crop establishment using a certain method of planting

The diagram below shows crop establishment using a certain method of planting. Study it carefully and then answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the method of planting used for the crop. (1 mark)

- ❖ *Row planting*

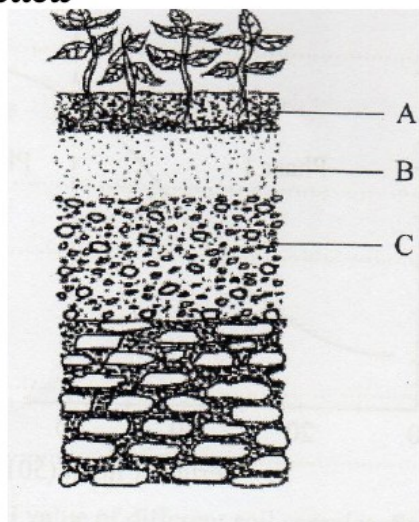
(b) State two advantages of the planting method used for the crop. (2 marks)

- ❖ *Operations can be mechanized*
- ❖ *Easy to establish plant population*
- ❖ *Use less planting materials compared to broadcasting*
- ❖ *Easy to carry out cultural practices*

(c) Explain two factors that determine the depth of planting. (2 marks)

- ❖ *Soil type: light soil requires deeper / greater depth*
- ❖ *Soil moisture content: wet soils requires shallow depth;*
- ❖ *Size of the seed: large seeds require greater depth*
- ❖ *Types of germination: epigeal germination requires shallow depth*

No.20. The diagram below illustrates a feature observed after digging the soil several meters deep. Study the diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow



(a) Identify the feature that the diagram above represents in the study of soil. (1 mark)

- ❖ *soil profile*

(b) Name the parts of the diagram labeled A, B and C. (1½ marks)

A.

- ❖ *Top soil*

B.

- ❖ *Sub soil*

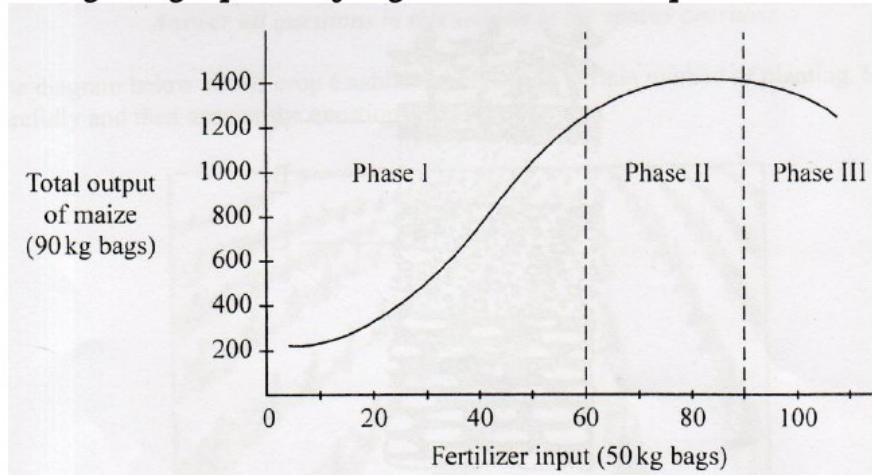
C.

- ❖ *Substratum/ weathered rocks*

(c) State two ways in which the knowledge of the above feature would be of benefit to a farmer. (2 marks)

- ❖ Helps the farmer to choose appropriate crop to grow
- ❖ Helps to determine depth of ploughing
- ❖ Helps the farmer to determine the kind of foundations for farm structure

No.21. Below is a graphical representation of a law in agricultural economics. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(a) Identify the law illustrated by the graph. (1/2 mark)

- ❖ Phase II
- ❖ Each additional unit of fertilizer input leads to a lower increase in total output of maize than the previous unit of fertilizer O.W.T.T.F.

(b) Explain how each additional unit of fertilizer input relates to the total output of maize in phases II and III.

Phase III (1 mark)

- ❖ Each additional unit of fertilizer input leads to a decrease in total output of maize.

(c) State the importance of the law identified in (i) above to the maize farmer. (1 mark).

- ❖ Helps the farmer to identify the level of optimum fertilizer application in the production of maize. / To determine the highest level of maize and put O.W.T.T.E

No.22. The following is a list of plant nutrients; copper, calcium, nitrogen, molybdenum, zinc, phosphorous, carbon, sulphur, iron and magnesium. Which of the above plant nutrients are:

(a) Macro-nutrients (1 mark)

- ❖ Calcium;
- ❖ Nitrogen;
- ❖ Phosphorous;
- ❖ Carbon;
- ❖ Sulphur;
- ❖ Magnesium.

(b)Micro-nutrients(1 mark)

- ❖ *Copper;*
- ❖ *Molybdenum;*
- ❖ *Zinc;*
- ❖ *Iron.*

(c)Fertilizer elements(1 mark)

- ❖ *Nitrogen, Phosphorous & Potassium*

(d)Liming elements(1 mark)

- ❖ *Calcium; Magnesium and Sulphur*

No.23.The table below shows pH value of different soil samples. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

<u>Soil Sample</u>	<u>pH value</u>
S₁	3
S₂	4
S₃	5
S₄	6
S₅	7
S₆	8
S₇	9
S₈	10

(a) Which soil sample has the highest acidity?

- ❖ *Sample S₁*

(b) State two ways in which the pH value of samples S₈ can be lowered.

(1 mark)

- ❖ *Application of acidic fertilizers: Accept S/A; ASN; DAP; MA*

(c) Which of the above soil samples is suitable for growing tea? (1/2 mark)

- ❖ *S₂*
- ❖ *S₃*
- ❖ *S₄*

PP1 No.24a.Outline the information contained in a purchase order.

(5 marks)

- ❖ *Qualities of goods*
- ❖ *Type of goods required*
- ❖ *Date of order*
- ❖ *Date within which the ordered goods should be delivered*
- ❖ *Person who orders the goods*
- ❖ *Person who authorized the order*
- ❖ *Purchase order serial*
- ❖ *Total cost amount/cost involved*
- ❖ *Cost of the good cost of each good*

No.24.(b) Describe the harvesting of tea. (6 marks)

- ❖ Leaves are picked selectively for the highest quality
- ❖ Pluck top two leaves and the bud
- ❖ Use a plucking stick to maintain the plucking table
- ❖ Pluck at 5 – 7 days intervals in rains and 10 – 14day in dry periods/ cold period.
- ❖ Put plucked tea in woven baskets to facilitate air circulation/prevent fermentation
- ❖ Do not compress the leaves in these baskets to prevent heating up/ browning.
- ❖ Put plucked tea in cool and shaded place
- ❖ Deliver to the factory on the same day

No.24c'Explain the importance of irrigation in crop production.(5 marks)

- ❖ Irrigation increases crop yields and ensure a steady supply of food throughout the year
- ❖ Maximizes the utilization of resources e.g. in places where the soil is fertile but the water / rain is inadequate
- ❖ Important for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid land.
- ❖ Provides a regular reliable and adequate supply of water in areas with little rainfall.
- ❖ Source of employment in areas where it is used extensively.
- ❖ Promotes crop production for the export market and therefore contributes to a country's revenue
- ❖ Allows production of paddy rice
- ❖ Allows growing of crops in green houses
- ❖ Facilitates irrigation in crop production
- ❖ Controls pests

No.24d. Describe the role of magnesium in crop production. (4 marks)

- ❖ Important in chlorophyll formation
- ❖ Promotes the formation of fats and oils in crops eg soya beans, sunflower, ground nuts.
- ❖ Aids in the absorption and translocation of phosphorous
- ❖ Enhances the nitrogen fixing power of the legumes
- ❖ Activates the synthesis and translocation of carbohydrates and proteins in plants.
- ❖ Activates enzymes in crops.

No.25a.Describe the effects of pests on maize in the field. (6 marks)

- ❖ Some pests transmit crop diseases e.g. leaf hoppers.
- ❖ Some pests eat the growing points causing retarded growth e.g. livestock, stalk, borers,wild animals.
- ❖ Some pests attack the fruits/lowering their quality / quantity e.g. birds, bollworms.
- ❖ Some pests eat the foliage/leaves reducing the surface area for photosynthesis.
- ❖ Some pests damage crop roots/ causing wilting and death to the plants e.g. termites,rodents, wild pigs, stalk borer,
- ❖ Some pests pierce and suck sap from the plant depriving the plant of food e.g. aphids.
- ❖ Some pests injure and cause wounds on the plant exposing it to secondary infections.

No.25.(b) (i)Describe the procedure of harvesting pyrethrum. (4 marks)

- ❖ Pick flowers selectively
- ❖ Pick flowers that have horizontal petals (ray florets) with 2-3 rows of disc florets open.
- ❖ Use for fingers and the thumb
- ❖ Pick by twisting the heads so that no stem is left attached.
- ❖ Put the picked flowers in woven basket.

(b) (ii)Explain the precautions that should be observed during the harvesting of pyrethrum. (3 marks)

- ❖ Precautions observed during harvesting of pyrethrum
- ❖ Pricking starts 3-4 months to maintain quality
- ❖ Picked flowers are put in woven baskets to allow ventilation and avoid fermentation of flowers.
- ❖ Wet flowers should not be picked because they heat up and ferment
- ❖ Picked flowers should not be compacted to avoid heating up and fermenting.
- ❖ A suitable picking intervals/ 14-21 days is maintained to avoid harvesting overblown flowers.
- ❖ Break the flower stalk to maintain quality

No.25c.Describe the cultural methods of controlling soil erosion. (7 marks)

- ❖ Contour farming: Cultivation and planting done across the slope helps in holding water thereby increasing infiltration and reducing runoff.
- ❖ Mulching: covers the soil thereby reducing splash erosion/reduces speed of runoff.
- ❖ Strip cropping alternating strips of crops that give good soil cover with those that give little soil cover controls movement of soil particles thereby helping in control of erosion.
- ❖ Vegetated waterways: vegetation in waterways slows down run off/traps eroded soil particles Hereby preventing further erosion.
- ❖ Afforestation/ reafforestation trees, protect soil from splash erosion by atomising - raindrops/encourage water infiltration/protect soil from winds, which could detach and remove soil particles,
- ❖ Inter-cropping crops which do not cover soil with crops that have good ground cover.
- ❖ Minimum tillage so as to maintain good soil structure/have a seed bed with rough surface such that .soil particles are not easily detached encourage water percolation
- ❖ Cover cropping: establishing a crop that spreads over the surface of soil thereby protecting soil from effects of raindrops.
- ❖ Grass strips filter strips are left between cultivated/cropped strips of land to reduced

No.26a.(a)Explain eight cultural methods of soil and water conservation (8 marks)

- ❖ Grass/Filter strips:- reduce speed of flowing water/filter soil;
- ❖ Cover cropping:prevents surface flow/reduces impact of rain drops/prevents evaporation/volatilization;
- ❖ Contour farming:- creates ridges of soil which hold up water/reduce speed of run-off;
- ❖ Mulching:- reduces impact of rain drops/prevents evaporation/surface run-off;

- ❖ *Rotational grazing:- allows grass to recover for soil and water conservation;*
- ❖ *Crop rotation: maintain soil cover for protection against erosion/improves soil structure thus increasing infiltration;*
- ❖ *Inter cropping:- provides adequate cover on the soil;*
- ❖ *Strip cropping:- the different strips reduce speed of run-off/filter soil;*
- ❖ *Grassed/ vegetated waterways:- slow the speed of water/ trap eroded soil;*
- ❖ *Afforestation/ Re-afforestation; Act as water catchments/ stabilizes soil/ canopy intercepts raindrops/ wind;*
- ❖ *Agroforestry:stabilises soil/ canopy intercepts raindrops/ act as water catchment/ wind;*
- ❖ *Use of manures/fertilizers; Promotes vegetative growth which covers soil against evaporation and erosion;*
- ❖ *Correct spacing of crops; Ensure adequate soil cover.*

(b) Explain four ways in which:

(i) HIV/AIDS limits agricultural production(4 marks)

- ❖ *Shortage of labour;*
- ❖ *Lack of motivation to invest in agriculture*
- ❖ *Increased cost of living leading to low investment in agriculture/lack of resources for Agricultural production.;*
- ❖ *Government and NGOs are spending a lot of time and resources controlling the disease instead of investment in agriculture.*
- ❖ *Lack of market for agricultural produce*

(ii)Government policy improves agricultural production (4 marks)

- ❖ *Establishment of national food security policy to supply free farm input to farmers to improve production;*
- ❖ *Facilitate soil conservation;*
- ❖ *Imposes laws to regulate quality of agriculture products;*
- ❖ *Imposes laws to regulate production and sale of agricultural produce to Ensure sustainability;*
- ❖ *Imposes high taxes on imported agricultural products;*
- ❖ *Providing subsidies on agricultural inputs, e.g. fertilizers;*
- ❖ *Establishment of government agencies to supply inputs and market Agricultural products;*
- ❖ *Construction of bulky handling and storage facilities for agricultural products;*
- ❖ *Funding research into new and improved agricultural production technologies;*
- ❖ *Ensures control of parasites/diseases/ weeds is done effectively;*
- ❖ *Provision of extension services/ education.*

(iii) Low level of education and technology influences agriculture. (4 marks)

- ❖ *Improper timing of routine practices;*
- ❖ *Lack of agricultural skills*
- ❖ *Low production of low quality ;*
- ❖ *Inappropriate decision - making e.g. disease observation and control;*
- ❖ *Delayed adoption of new and improved production technologies.*
- ❖ *Lack of knowledge to apply / types and / of inputs;*
- ❖ *Inability to collect market information.*

AGRICULTURE PAPER 2

No.1.Name four rabbit breeds reared in Kenya. (2 marks)

- ❖ *New Zealand white/ Kenya white;*
- ❖ *California white;*
- ❖ *Flemish giant;*
- ❖ *Chinchilla;*
- ❖ *Rex;*
- ❖ *Angora;*
- ❖ *Ear lops;*

No.2.Give the meaning of the following terms as used in livestock health:

a) Disease (1 mark)

- ❖ *Any deviation or alteration in the state of animal body or its organs which interferes with proper performance of its functions*

b) Vaccination (1 mark)

Is the administration of a weakened or killed disease causing agent into the animal to induce production antibodies for immunity against the disease

No.3.State four advantages of artificial calf rearing in dairy cattle management.(2 marks)

- ❖ *Farmer is able to keep accurate records of milk yield*
- ❖ *Easy to regulate the amount of milk taken by the calf*
- ❖ *cows produce milk even in the absence of the calves*
- ❖ *allows for maintenance of high standard of hygiene during milking*
- ❖ *There is a possibility of the farmer selling more milk thereby maximizing profits.*

No.4.List four materials that can be used in constructing a Kenya Top Bar Hive.(2 mark)

- ❖ *Timber*
- ❖ *Nails*
- ❖ *Plain wire*
- ❖ *Iron sheets*

No.5.Give four features of housing that help to control livestock diseases (2 marks)

- ❖ *Well ventilated*
- ❖ *Well lit*
- ❖ *Easy to clean*
- ❖ *Free from droughts*
- ❖ *Spacious*
- ❖ *Leakproof*
- ❖ *Proper drainage*

No.6.State four characteristics of the Duroc Jersey pig. (2 marks)

- ❖ *Long body*
- ❖ *Black in colour*
- ❖ *Drooping ears*
- ❖ *Is hardy;*

No.7.Give four characteristics of a good site for a fish pond. (2 marks)

- ❖ Topography/slope of land should be gentle sloping.
- ❖ Reliable water source.
- ❖ Area with cracks/anthills should be avoided.
- ❖ Soil type/site should be free of gravel/stone/sand/preferably clay soil.
- ❖ Secure from predators and thieves.
- ❖ The site should be accessible.

No.8.Name four systems of a tractor engine. (2 marks)

- ❖ Fuel systems, 1
- ❖ Lubrication system.
- ❖ Electrical system.
- ❖ Ignition system,
- ❖ Cooling system,
- ❖ Hydraulic system
- ❖ Power transmission system

No.9.What is dry cow therapy? (1 mark)

- ❖ The application of antibiotics into the teat canals of the cow's udder after drying off the cow to prevent mastitis/bacteria infection.

No.10. Give two reasons for steaming up in dairy cattle management. (2 marks)

- ❖ Ensures birth of a healthy calf
- ❖ Provides nutrients for maximum foetal growth
- ❖ Build up energy for parturition
- ❖ Increases and maintains high milk yield after birth/ stimulates development of alveoli
- ❖ Promotes good health of the cow / mother
- ❖ Accustoms the cow to concentrate feeding

No.11.State four maintenance practices for a disc plough. (2 marks)

- ❖ Cleaning after use
- ❖ Painting the frame
- ❖ Greasing the moving parts.
- ❖ Repair/replace broken/worn out parts.
- ❖ Metal parts on long storage.
- ❖ Proper storage

No.12. List four preventive measures for livestock diseases. (2 marks)

- ❖ Vaccination
- ❖ Proper feeding
- ❖ Quarantine imposition
- ❖ Use of prophylactic drugs e.g. coccidiostat
- ❖ Proper hygiene/ use of antiseptic/disinfectants
- ❖ Treatment of sick animals; all aspects eg deworming. drenching
- ❖ Isolation of sick animals
- ❖ Proper selection and breeding
- ❖ Control of vectors
- ❖ Slaughtering sick animals /culling

No.13. Give two reasons for using litter in a poultry house. (1 mark)

- ❖ To keep the house warm.
- ❖ To absorb moisture from poultry droppings.
- ❖ Keeps birds busy scratching, thus reducing cannibalism.

No.14. State four disadvantages of fold system in poultry rearing (2marks)

- ❖ Few birds per unit area.
- ❖ Laborious in moving the folds.
- ❖ Difficult to keep individual bird production records.
- ❖ Produces dirty eggs.
- ❖ Fold breaks easily due to constant movement.

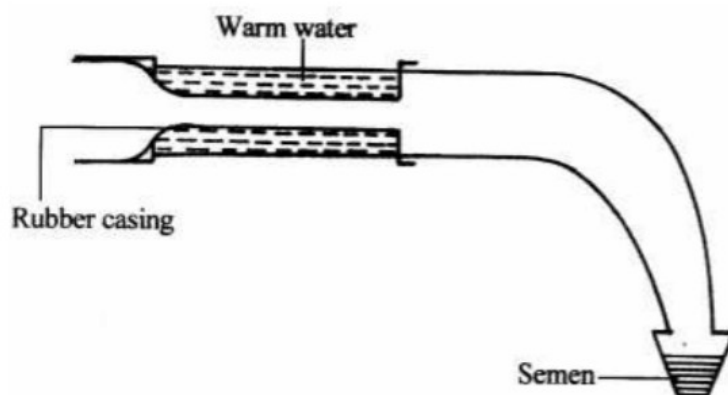
No.15. State four practices that come immediately after complete milking in a milking shed (2 marks)

- ❖ Teat dipping to control mastitis
- ❖ Weigh and record milk yield
- ❖ Sieve/strain/filter milk
- ❖ Application of milking jelly on teats
- ❖ Store milk in a cool place
- ❖ Clean the milk shed
- ❖ Release the animal
- ❖ Clean the milk equipment

No.16. List four tools that are used when laying concrete blocks during construction of a wall. (2 marks)

- ❖ Plumb bob/plumb line
- ❖ Mason's trowel
- ❖ Spirit level/pipe level
- ❖ Wood float/steel float
- ❖ Masons square
- ❖ String/masons line/line

No.17 Below is a diagram illustrating an instrument used in cattle breeding.



(a) Identify the instrument (1 mark)

- ❖ Artificial vagina

(b) State the role of the instrument in cattle breeding. (1 mark)

- ❖ Collection of semen from bulls

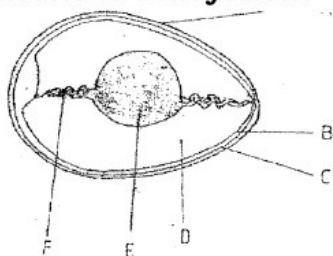
(c) When would it be appropriate to serve a cow after the onset of heat?
(1 mark)

- ❖ Between 12-18 hours/at standing heat

(d) Apart from the method in which the above instrument is used, name two other methods of serving a cow. (2 marks)

- ❖ Natural mating
- ❖ Embryo transplant;

No.18. The diagram below is an illustration of an egg. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



a) Name the parts labeled B, C, D and F

- ❖ **B** -Inner shell membrane - ½ Mark
- ❖ **C** -outer shell membrane - ½ Mark
- ❖ **D** -Albumen/egg white - ½ Mark
- ❖ **F** - Chalaza - ½ Mark

(b) State two qualities of the part labeled A that should be considered when selecting eggs for incubation. (1 mark)

- ❖ Texture/ smoothness of the shell
- ❖ Absence of cracks on the shell
- ❖ Cleanliness/absence of the shell
- ❖ Cleanliness/absence of blood stains
- ❖ Oval in shape.

(c) What is the function of the part labeled E in a fertilized egg?
(1 mark)

- ❖ Provides nutrients for the developing embryo/chick.

No.19 . The photograph below illustrates a method of identification labeled X in cattle.



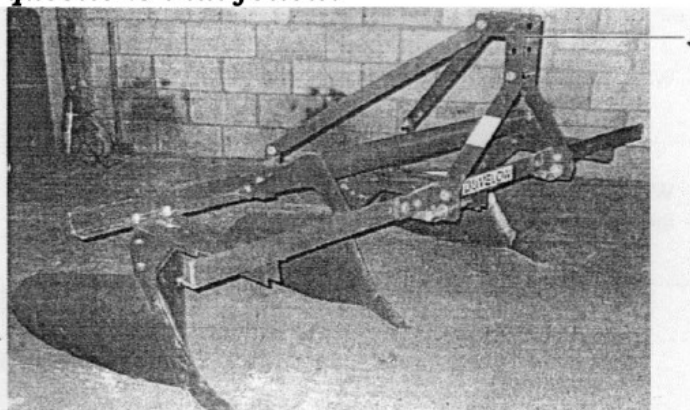
a) Name the identification method (1 mark)

- ❖ *Branding*

b) Explain three disadvantages of the identification method. (3 marks)

- ❖ *Reduces quality of hides/skins/ because the heat damages the skin/hide*
- ❖ *Causes the animal a lot of pain because it uses heat*
- ❖ *Causes wounds which can result in infections*

No.20 .Below is a diagram illustrating a farm implement. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



a) Identify the implement illustrated above

- ❖ *A Ridger/mould board ridger.*

b) State the use of the:

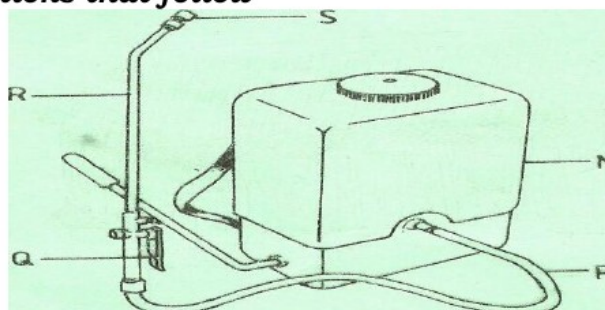
i) Implement on the farm

- ❖ *To make ridges/furrows*

ii) Part of the implement labelled j

- ❖ *used to attach the implement to a tractor.*
- ❖ *Adjusting the depth of operation.*

No.21.Below is a diagram of a knapsack sprayer. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow



(a)Name the parts labeled N, P, Q and R. (2 marks)

- ❖ *N - Tank*
- ❖ *P - Delivery note rej. hose pipe/hose alone*
- ❖ *Q - trigger*
- ❖ *R - Lance*

(b) State one function of the part labelled S (1 mark)

- ❖ *Breaks the liquid chemical into desired size of droplets/spray form/fume droplets/jets*

No.22(a).(i) Describe short-term tractor servicing. (10 marks)

- ❖ *The engine should be checked daily by use of dip stick and oil level maintained;*
- ❖ *The fuel level should be checked at the start of everyday's work and added if necessary;*
- ❖ *Water level in the radiator should be inspected and if low topped up;*
- ❖ *The level of electrolyte should be checked daily and topped up with distilled water if low*
- ❖ *The nuts and bolts should be tightened every day;*
- ❖ *Grease should be applied regularly to the moving parts;*
- ❖ *Large sediments from the sediment bowl should be removed;*
- ❖ *Tyre pressure should be checked every morning before the day's work and adjusted accordingly;*
- ❖ *The fan-belt tension should be checked to ensure that it deflects between*
 - *cm - 2.5 cm when pushed;*
- ❖ *The brake shaft bearing should be greased and break fluid level maintained;*
- ❖ *Lost bolts and nuts are replaced.*

(ii) Explain the maintenance practices that should be carried out on an ox-cart.(5 marks)

- ❖ *Moving parts should be oiled/ greased regularly to reduce friction (tear and wear);*
- ❖ *The yoke should be properly maintained eg. repair when worn out, replaced if not repairable, properly padded;*
- ❖ *Tyre pressure should be checked daily before the start of work;*
- ❖ *Broken trailer bodies should be repaired;*
- ❖ *Loose nuts and bolts should be tightened;*
- ❖ *Paint it if to be stored for long to avoid rusting;*
- ❖ *Clean after use;*
- ❖ *Store under shed;*
- ❖ *Replace lost nuts and bolts;*

No.22b.State five indicators that can be observed on a goat to confirm sickness. (5 marks)

- ❖ *By checking the appetite and feeding - if low or excessive it indicates that the goat is sick*
- ❖ *Defaecation - inconsistency in texture, colour, smell, frequency and posture, presence of parasite segments, egg, larvae or blood*
- ❖ *Urination - irregular posture, colour and frequency;*
- ❖ *Change in temperature above or below the normal range;*
- ❖ *Respiratory rate - irregular respiration shown by non-rhythmic inspiration and expiration indicates ill health.*
- ❖ *Pulse rate - Abnormal pulse rate under normal physiological status indicates ill- health.*
- ❖ *Production level - Loss of weight, emaciation and reduced production rate.*
- ❖ *Abnormal discharges*
- ❖ *Posture - while standing or lying.*
- ❖ *Behaviour eg. abnormal sound, aggression, excitement.*
- ❖ *Appearance - eg. dullness, restlessness, pot belly, bloated.*
- ❖ *Movement eg. gait, eg. standing or limping when walking.*
- ❖ *Mucous membranes (abnormal) eg. bright red colour, yellowish, blueish depending on disease.*
- ❖ *Skin/animal coat - (abnormal) staring hair, coat, sores/ wounds on skin.*

No.23a.Describe the uses of fences on the farm. (10 marks)

- ❖ *Mark boundaries.*
- ❖ *Help to avoid boundary disputes*
- ❖ *Keep off wild animals and intruders from outside the farm.*
- ❖ *Enable the farmer to practice mixed farming.*
- ❖ *Facilitates rotational grazing*
- ❖ *Controls movement of animals and people preventing formation of unnecessary paths in the farm.*
- ❖ *Control the spread of parasites and diseases by keeping off wild and stray animals the farm.*
- ❖ *Help the farmer to isolate or confine animals requiring special attention.*
- ❖ *Enable the farmer to control breeding by rearing different animals in different paddocks.*
- ❖ *Hedges act as windbreakers.*
- ❖ *Adds beauty to the farm,*
- ❖ *Add value*
- ❖ *For privacy*

No.23b Give five harmful effects of liver flukes in sheep rearing. (5 marks)

- ❖ *Digestive upsets due to blocking of bile duct.*
- ❖ *Emaciation/recumbency leading to death*
- ❖ *Anaemia due to destruction-of-liver tissues*
- ❖ *Swollen lower jaw/Oedema in the jaws.*
- ❖ *Swollen abdomen.*
- ❖ *Destruction of liver tissues /haemorrhage*

No.23c.Explain the factors considered when culling livestock. (5 marks)

- ❖ *Poor health;*
- ❖ *Old age;*
- ❖ *Physical deformities;*

- ❖ Hereditary defects;
- ❖ Infertility;
- ❖ Poor mothering ability
- ❖ Poor quality products
- ❖ Low production;
- ❖ Bad temperament.
- ❖ Avoid inbreeding

No.24a .Combs and wattles - small/shrivelled/shrunken. Dry scaly and place.

- ❖ Eyes - dull and pale yellow.
- ❖ Beak - yellowish in colour.
- ❖ Abdomen/breast - hard and full
- ❖ Vent - round, dry and less active
- ❖ Space between kee and pelvic bone - small and fits only one or two fingers
- ❖ Plumage - preened & glossy (smooth) beautiful
- ❖ Moulting - early moulting
- ❖ Shanks/feet - Yellowish in colour
- ❖ Broodiness - Is common/early moulting
- ❖ Temperament - easy and dull

No.24bi. Outline three characteristics of clean milk. (3 marks)

- ❖ Free from disease causing micro-organisms/pathogens
- ❖ Free from hair, dirt or dust.
- ❖ Free from bad odours and tastes/has good flavours.
- ❖ Chemical composition within expected standards.

No.24bii . Explain seven factors that affect milk composition in dairy farming. (7 marks)

- ❖ Age of animal - Butter fat in milk becomes less as an animal grows old thus young animals produce milk with higher BF than older animals.
- ❖ Breed differences e.g. Species of the animal
- ❖ Different breeds of cattle produce milk with differing percentage composition e.g Jersey produce higher BF than Friesian.
- ❖ Type of food eaten by an animal - Roughage feeds produce milk with higher fats, lactose and protein compared to grains.
- ❖ Diseases - Diseases such as mastitis reduce the lactose composition in milk because bacteria attack milk sugars.
- ❖ Physiological condition of the animal - Sick/extremely emaciated animals register low percentage of BF/ during late pregnancy, cows produce milk with low BF content.
- ❖ Stage of lactation - The BF content in milk is highest at the middle phase of the lactation period and lowers towards end of lactation.
- ❖ Completeness of milking - Milk drawn last from udder during contains high BF content/last drop milk has BF content produce in the milk.
- ❖ Season of the year - accept environmental condition. BF content increases during cold seasons.
- ❖ Time of milking - Milk produced in the morning has a lower BF content than milk produced in the evening 1/2 factor method