KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL

AGRICULTURE

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

SCHOOLS NET KENYA
Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor
Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27
E-mail:infosnkenya@gmail.com | Website: www.schoolsnetkenya.com

MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. A rip saw is used to cut wood along the grains where as a tenor saw is used for fine sarving /cutting terror Joints.

1x1=1 mark

NB mark as a whole.

2.
- Some may not effectively control livestock and human movement
- Compete with crops for light, water and nutrients.
- Create good hiding space for vermine.
- Require a lot of labour during maintainance trimming.
- May take long to grow and make effective fence.

Any 4 x ½ = 2 mks

3.
- White in colour
- Long and large
- Skin may have a few blue sports
- Ears are straight and erect
- has broad dished snout
- Has strong hind legs

Any 5 x ½ = $2_{1/2\ mks}$

4.
i. Hair or body cover
ii. Climate condition
iii. Place of origin

3 x ½ = 1 ½ marks

5.
- Use of prophylactic drugs
- Use of disinfectants and antiseptics
- Isolation of sick animals from healthy ones.
- Imposition of quarantine
- Vaccination or immunization
- slaughtering of the animal that are sick
- Proper disposal of carcass

Any 4x ½= 2 marks

6. - Movement - Animal should have normal gait and walk.
- Urine – Normal colour and produced in correct amount and frequency.
- Posture – good upright stand and sterely walk. **3 x 1= 3mks**

7.
i. The body weight of the animal
ii. Weather condition
iii. Activities of the animal
iv. Level of production
v. Physiological condition of the animal

Any 4 x ½ = 2 mks

8.
i. Isthmus – shell membrane added to egg
   - Water and mineral salt added

- Their albumen added

Any 1 x ½ = ½ marks

ii. Infundibulum – chalazae is added to egg
- Fertilization takes place
- Spermatozoa stored here

Any 1 x ½ = ½ marks

iii. Magnum - Thick albumen added .

iv. Uterus = where eggshell is added to the egg.

9.
- To improve production
- Develop animals adaptable to local connections
- Develop early watering stock
- To satisfy consumers taste
- For economic reasons

Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks

10.

I. Leads to higher weaning weight
II. Present check in growth
III. Helps in development of digestive system
IV. Prevent over – siecking of the saw

Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks

11. Incubation period is the period of time between when a disease causing agent attack and the time when symptoms are seen where as mortality rate is the likely hood of an animal dueling due to disease outbreak

1 x1 = 1 mark

12. a)

I. Blue tick
II. Red legged tick, brown ear tick
III. Tsetse fly

b) Coccidiosis

13.

I. Stunted growth
II. Chronic diseases
III. Old age
IV. Vices such as egg cutting
V. Poor layers.

Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks

14.

I. It is highly digestible thus suitable for the digestive system of a calf.
II. Has antibodies that enable the calf to resist calf hood diseases
III. It is highly nutrients.
IV. Has laxative effect
a. It is highly palatable

Any 4x½ = 2 marks

15.

I. Hydropower
II. Geothermal power
III. Nuclear power
IV. Storage battery
V. Solar energy

Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks

16.

- Inherited immunity
- Active immunity
- Parsine immunity

Any 2 x1 = 2mks

17. Attaching are implement of the tractor
18. Draw bar
19. a)
    I. Fork jembe
    II. Prongs

    b) – Digging in stony /hard / area with rhizomes.

    c)
    I. Strip cup /teat cup /fore milk cup.
    II. Colour changes/pus in milk /blood in milk.
    -tiny clots /thickened milk
    - Watery milk.

Any 2 x ½ = 1 mk

20. a)
    I. Exhausted port
    II. Produces an electric spark that ignites ambustible mistures.

    b) Induction and compression asroke.

c)
- Piston moves up the cylinder
- it dones exhaurt and transfer parts .
- Father movement of piston up uncover inlet part

Fresh combustible mixture is drawn into *** through inlet port.

4 x½ =2 mks.

21.a) G – Penis
I – Urethra
J – Seminal vesicles
K – Prostrate glunel

b) F - storage of spermatozoa
H- convey sperms to urethra

22. a) **N,**
ii)
- Yellow color of the shank
- Grossy smooth feathers
- shrinkle ,shrunken wattle and comb

b) - use of trap nets out of which layers do not come out while non layers are left out then identified and called .

- keep layers in Individual cages

Any 1 x 1= imk

23.a)
    I. pork tape warm/Taenia solium
    II. Eating infested raw /undercooked meat.

b) – embryo cyst/bladder worm
- inserted eggs

c) –eat well cooked meat

- purchase inspected meat.

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

24. a)

I. Eggs are laid in the sheltered place
II. Eggs hatch into larva
III. Lava climbs on the first host , feeds on blood and become engorged.
IV. The engorged larva moults into a nymph while on the same host.
V. The nymphs sucks blood, become engorged and drops to the ground and mounts into adult.
VI. Adult climbs into the second host, feed and mute there. The female drop down eggs.

6 correct points 6 marks.
NB it must be procedure

b)

- Food is stored when the animal is grazing
-Food is chewed, mixed and softened with water during storage.
- Micro organism in the rumen break down cellulose simple carbohydrates
- Volatile fatty acids and ammoniac are produced during the breakdown of cellulose.
- Bacterial protein is also produced.
- Gas like methane, c_{02} and hydrogen are released.
- Food is fermented
- Volatile fatty acids and ammoniac are absorbed through the rumen wall.
- Proteins are broken down into peptides.
-Amino acids and other non- proteins nitrogen compounds are synthesized from ammoniac.
- Vitamin B compiles are also synthesized by microorganism.

Any 8 x 1=8

C) – Feeding the cow during the milking

- Washing the udder with warm water
- Presence of the calf
- Calf milking first before and during milking
- Rattling round of buckets
- Familiar noise e.g. whistling by the milk man.
- Sight of milk man /milk woman
- Managing of the udder.

Any 6x1 -6 marks

25 a)

I. Location of homestead- Homestead should be in a position where the farmer has a full view of all enterprises in the farm.
II. Accessibility - structures should be early ranched from most parts of the farm.
III. Security – structures should be safe from predictors and trespassers.
IV. Relationship – Related structures should be close to each other eg during unit and calf pen.
V. Topography – gently shaping areas is most suitable to reduce construction cost.
VI. Direction of pre **– site structures or leeward ride of living house to avoid foul smell.
VII. Soil type – rite ilmentures on firm well drained voids

Any 5x2= 10

NB 1 mark for factor, 1 mark for explanation.

B)

I. Poultry calves young rabbits ,kids and lambs **Any 4 x ½ =2 marks**

II. – diarrhoea
– Dysentery
-Animals become emaciated
- Birds have raffled feathers
- Birds become dull with dropping wings
- Sudden death
-Loss of appetite
- Anemia

Any 5 x1 = 5marks

III. – Use coccidiostat with feed and water for rabbits and poultry.

- Isolate injected birds.
- Avoid overcrowding
- Avoid wet, filthy surrounding**Any 3x1 = 3marks**

26. A) i) - dust chicks with appropriate pesticides to control parasites.
- Provide prophylactic drugs in feed and water e.g. cocccidiostat to control coccidiosis.
- Vaccinate chicks against new caste at 3-4 weeks.
- Isolate sick chicks.
- Clean and disinfect the feeders and waterier.
- Use a clean litter.
- Wash and disinfect broiler before arrival of chicks.

Any 9x1 = 9 marks.

ii) – On arrival provide agriculture trickle.
- Feed on broiler starter mark up to 4^{th} week.
- Provide enough feed.
- On the 4^{th} week introduce broiler follows on.
- Introduction of broiler follows on should be gradual.
- Feed broiler follow on mark up to 8 weeks of age.

Any age 6x1= 6 marks.

B) – Water pump should be lubricated regularly (weekly)
- Clean water be used in radiator
- All pipes should be fitted tightly
- Check and add water where necessary.
- Keep radiator fins free of rubbish and dirt.
- Replace worth out parts eg fan belt, hoses etc.
- Tight lose nuts and bolts.

Any 5x1 = 5marks.