KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

KABARAK HIGH SCHOOL

AGRICULTURE

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

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KABARAK HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

AGRICULTURE

PAPER 2/ 443/2

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. (a) Catching; /trapping of swarm of bees from up a tree/pole/branch √ 1/2
   (b) Small hive for attracting bees; √ 1/2
2. Saanen; toggenburg; British alphine;
   - Anglo Nubian; Jamnari; 2x1/2 = 1mk
3. (a) Epson salt; methyl silicon;
   Mixture of turpentine and vegetable oil; 1x1/2mk
   (b) Drenching does not destroy particles in pasture, water and forage;
   Drenching does not destroy the intermediate host.
   Drenching does not destroy some/other stage of parasites; 2x1/2 =1mk
4. (a) (i) Energy concentrate; Rej. concentrate alone
   (ii) supplement 1x1/2 =1/2mk
   (b) Upgrading/grading up. 1x1/2 = 1/2mk
5. Increase conception rate
   Facilitate implantation of the zygote;
   Increase the chances of the multiple births. 3x1/2 = 1/2
6. (a) Birna virus; √ 1/2
   (b)
   - Diarrhoea
   - Dysentry/blood in the feaces
   - Emaciation
   - Ruffled feathers
   - Dullues with dropping wings
   - Sudden death
7.

Dromedary	Bactrian
Single humped/one humped	Double humped
Larger	Smaller
Less hairy	More hairy

8. (a)
   - Prevent deciency diseases
     - Imparts deficiency to diseases (1x1 = 1mk)

   (b)
   - pevents draughts;
   - prevents dampness due to proper drainage;
   - Ease of cleaning; (3x1/2 = 1 1/2mks)

   9.(a)
   - Transmits diseases/ Trypanosomiasis
   - Suck large quantities of blood/causes anaemia
   - Damages skin for hide
   - Causes wounds which are routes for secondary infections
   - Causes infection/ discomfort to livestock. (3 x ½ = 1 ½ mks)

   (b)
   - Bush clearing/destroy breeding places
   - Spray with chemicals/ Insecticides
   - Sterilizing
   - Use of fly traps. (2x1/2=1/2mks)

(c)

- Human settlement made possible
- Livestock rearing is made possible (1x1/2 =1mk)

10.

- For production of products, milk meat, eggs etc
- For reproduction e.g. foetal development.
- For growth in young stock/animals
- For work/farm power/pulling/draught (2x1/2=1mk)

11.

- Brucellosis/Contagious abortion/bang's disease
- Trichomoniasis
- Vingivitis (2x1/2 = 1mk)

12.(a)

- if a farmer has little capital
- if the land is very steep.
- If a farmer has a little load to carry. (3x1=1 1/2mks)

(b)

- Mower
- Planters
- Rotavators
- Sprayers
- Fertilizer spreaders
- Broad casters (3x 1/2 = 1 1/2mks)

13. Berkeshire. (1/2=1/2mk)

14.

- Increase quantity of livestock products/work output./Regular breeding
- Increase quality of livestock products
- Reduce cost of production
- Prevents spread of diseases
- Increase production of livestock (3x1/=1 1/2mks)

15.

- Increase efficiency of the machines
- Reduce heat created by furiction/rubbing surface
- Act as a clearing agent
- Prevent friction/tear and wear. (3 x 1=1/2mk)

16. (a)

- Burning infested pasture.
- Fencing off the pasture land & farm
- Starting ticks by keeping the animals away from infested pastures land (3x1/2=1 1/2)

(b)

- Mud snail/Fresh water snail. (1 x 11/2 = 1/2mk)

17.

- Mass selection
- Progency testing
- Contemporary comparison (3x1/2 = 1 ½= 1 1/2mks)

18.(a) Crutching; Cutting wool around reproductive organ of ewe/female sheep.
Ringing; Cutting wool around the sheath.
(marked as a whole 1mk)

(b) For gaseous exchange √ 1/2

19.(a)

- During drought when there is no flowers
- When a new colony is small and faster reproduction is required.
- When a new colony has first entered the hive and no food resources. (2x1/2=1mk)

(b)

- Sudden stopping
- Continuous engine running (2x1/2 = 1mk)

SECTION B

20. (i) Zero grazing unit
(ii) 2 – cubicles
3 – place for cheff cutter/ feed preparation area/ fodder chopping area.
4 – milking parlour. (3x1=3mks)
(iii) cutting livestock feeds. (1x1=1mk)

21. (a) A – Albumen/Albumin
B – Air space
C – Yolk
D - Charlaza (1x4=4mks)
(b) A – Is a food reserved to the developing click
D – holds yolk on both ends allowing yolk to move germinal disc always to the top;
This encourages heat transfer to the developing embryo. (2x1=2mks)

22. (a) X – Inlet pipe
Y – Spill way. (2x1=2mks)

(b)

- Repairing of the dykes
- Clearing/removing foreign materials
- Cutting/clearing vegetation around the pond
- Removing silt. (3x1=3mks)

23. (a) Wood chisel (1x1=1mk)

(b)

- Store well after use/tool box/tool rack
- Sharpen the cutting edge/blade
- Coat the blade with oil to prevent rusting
- Repair /replace the handle when damaged. (2x1=2mks)

SECTION C

24. (a) <u>Essential to clean milk production.</u>
(i) <u>Healthy milking herd</u>
- Test animals (annual), for milk borne diseases eg brucellosis
- Separate the sick and treat
- carry mastitis tests using strip cup.

(ii) <u>Clean milking cow</u>
- Before milking the following parts be washed thoroughly; flanks, underline and whole udder
- Dry the udder using a clean towel
- Long hairs on the udder and flanks be clipped regularly.

(iii) <u>Healthy and clean milkman</u>
- Milkman should not conduct duties when affected by contagious disease.
- Be physically clean.wear white overalls when handling milk

- Fingernails be kept short and hair covered.

(iv) Clean milking shed

- Milking shed/parlour be kept clean- free from dust or odours
- Should be built on well drained area.
- Construction should allow for easy cleaning.

(v) Clean milking utensils

- Should be washed with hot water/detergent and rinsed after milking
- Should be sterilizing by drying in sun
- Equipment should be seamless, smooth and joint. well filled to facilitate easy and thorough cleaning.

(vi) Milk filtration, cooling and storage.

- After milking, milk be filtered.
- and cooled immediately to 5^{o}C(to slow bacteria multiplication)
- Then be stored in a cool dry and dust free room.

(vii) Avoid flavour in milk

- Feeds that cause flavours e.g. some silage should not be fed to livestock before or during milking
- Protect milk from sunlight to reduce oxidation
- Use utensils that are free from traces of copper and iron. Any 7 x 2 = 14mks

(b) (i) Cannibalism:

Control:-

- Avoid bright light in the brooder.
- Avoid over crowding or giving enough space
- Supply balanced diet
- Keep birds according to age group
- Control external parasites
- Keep birds busy by hunging green leaves.
- Debeak hens which peck at others
- Cull perpetual cannibals. (Any3x1=3mks)

(ii) Egg eating:

Control:

- collect eggs regularly
- Make nests dark
- feed balanced diet
- Debeak perpetual eaters of eggs
- supply green leaves. Any 3x1=3mks

25. (a) – More work done in a short time.

- Faster operations
- efficient operations/process quality work
- Economises on labour cost is high
- Increases production by benefiting from economies of large scale production
- Make the work easier & enjoyable.
- and ensoyable Any 6x1=6mks

(b) - Check for fuel in the tank/ add if necessary

- Check oil level and state/adjust if necessary
- Check tyre pressure and adjust accordingly
- Keep under shade when not in operation
- Lubricate/.grease worn out parts
- Clean off trash/soil after use. Any 10x1=10mks

(c) - Induction stroke

- Compression stroke
- Power stroke
- Exhaust stroke 4x1=4mks

26.(a) Isolation of sick animals to avoid spread of disease.

- General farm hygiene- to destroy Pathogens
- Drenching/deworming to control internal parasites

- Treating of sick animals to prevent spread of disease
- Vaccination to create resistance against disease
- control of vectors – to avoid transmission
- Proper feeding to prevent nutritional disorders and impart resistance
- culling to prevent spread of contagious diseases
- Proper breeding to control breeding diseases
- Observe quarantine – to prevent spread of infectious diseases
- Proper housing to avoid predisposing factors
- Fencing – prevent mixing of animals that may spread diseases
- Slaughtering
- Use of prophylactic measures
- use of antiseptic and disinfectants
- slaughtering the affected animals. Any 7x2 =14mks

(b) - Spraying the animal regularly
- dipping the animal
- hand dressing of the animal
- keeping animal houses claen
- dusting animals on appropriate insecticide
- Clearing of bush to destroy breeding places
- Use of sterilizing agents
- Observing good nutrition status
- Pasture management and rational Grazing
- Protect the young Any 6x1=6mks