
**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**SACHO HIGH SCHOOL
AGRICULTURE
PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME**

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SACHO HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

AGRICULTURE

PAPER 2 / 443/2

MARKING SCHEME

Causal organisms of pneumonia.

1. (a) Mycoplasma mycoides
(b) **Predisposing factors of pneumonia.**
 - Poor ventilation
 - Overcrowding
 - Age of the animal
 - Dampness/ chillness in animal's house(c) **Ways of controlling pneumonia.**
 - Young animals should be kept in warm pens.
 - Proper sanitation should be maintained.
 - Early cases should be treated using antibiotic.
 - Affect animals should be isolated for proper in warm pen.
2. (a) (i) A pair of shears
(ii) Scapel / sharp razor/ sharp knife.
(b) **Colostrum is highly nutritious /rich in protein, vitamins, fats and minerals etc.**
 - Contains antibodies which provides immunity to piglets.
 - Acts as laxative and helps to clear digestive track.
 - Highly digestive.
3.
 - If a farmer has little capital
 - If the land is very steep.
 - If the farmer has little load to carry.
 - Nearness to nectar production flowers.
 - In shady/cool/bushy place.
 - Safe distance from livestock, living houses.
 - A way from disturbance.
 - Protect them from predators.
5.
 - Control of stocking rate.
 - Control of water pollution.
 - Supply of fish food/ nutrients.
 - Aerating water/ flowing water.
 - Maintaining appropriate depth of water in the pond.
6.
 - Wet ground / muddy soils.
 - Injuries on hooves/ wounds.
7.
 - Fresh water snail/limneas species / water snail /mud snail.
8.
 - Lack of calcium
 - Some diseases e.g Newcastle disease
9.
 - Age of the animal.
 - Size /weight of the animal.
 - Physiological condition of the animal.
 - Production level of an animal.
10.
 - To allow for even fat distribution in the body.
 - To prevent accumulation of dirt which would encourage blowfly infestation.
 - Minimize faulting of the wool with faeces.

- Facilitate easy mating later in adult life.
- 11. - Foot and mouth.
- Rinderpest
- Rabies
- Pneumonia
- Devine malignant catar
- Blue tongue
- Lumpy skin fever
- Rift valley fever.
- 12. - Increase embryonic mortality/abortion.
- Reduce disease resistance ability.
- Reduce the vigor of the animal/weak / causes.
- Reduce yield.
- 13. - Plucking off fur to line up the nest.
- Making nest.

SECTION B (20MARKS)

14. (a)

Tool	Name
P	
Q	
R	
S	

- (b) **P** - Measuring angles / layout of angles / measuring lengths.
R - Cutting timber to make joints /used for joinery work.
- Fine cutting /sawing
- (c) - To determine if the floor level /walls are vertical.
- (d) - Sharpening the cutting edge.
15. (a) - Barbed wire fence.
- (b) **S** - Barbed wire
Y - Dropper.
- (c) **Y** - Stop wire sagging / reinforce wire /strain.
S - Strengthen the fence.
16. (a) **Y** - Tsetse fly/ glossina spp.
Z - Tapeworm / taenia spp / moniezia expansa
- (b) - Small intestine /ileum intestine.
- (c) - By eating infected raw meat / eating infected undercooked meat.
- (d) -**y**
- Bush clearing
- Spraying bushes with appropriate insecticides.
- Trapping and killing tsetse flies.
- Sterilizing males with sterilizing agents and releasing them.
- **Z.**
- Proper sewage disposal/farm hygiene
- Use of antihelminthic drugs
- Eat well cooked meat
- Buy inspected meat.
17. (a) - Incubator
- (b) - **C**– Thermometer
- **D** - water source /water bath
- (c) - A damp cloth for maintaining relative humidity.

- (d) - Temperature is maintained at 37.0°C – 39.4°C
 - Should be enough fresh air circulation.
 - Should have correct relative humidity (60% RH)
- (e) - It is expensive
 - Labour demanding
 - Require more skills than natural methods (reject require skill alone)

SECTION C(40MARKS)

18. (a) - Location of the homestead
- Accessibility
 - Security
 - Drainage
 - Direction of prevailing wind.
 - Relationship between the structures.
 - Framers tastes and preference
 - Topography
 - Proximity of amenities water and electricity.
 - Government regulations.
- (b) - Perimeter fence mark boundaries
- Keep off wild animals and intruders
 - Separate crop field from pasture
 - Divide pasture in paddocks
 - Control spread of parasites and diseases.
 - Control movement of animals or people (Trespass)
 - For isolation of sick animals
 - Provide security to homesteads and farm animals
- (c) - Cheap and easy to establish.
- Tall varieties are wind breaks e.g. kei apple
 - Have aesthetic value(Beauty)
 - Roots holds soil firmly controlling soil erosion.
 - Livestock feeds e.g. tithonia Spp.
 - Provide shade to livestock
 - Source of organic matter.
 - Source of wood fuel
 - Some had medical value.
- Thorny species keep off intruders

Mastitis disease

(i) Casual organism

- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Staphylococcus urens.

(ii) Predisposing factors

- Sex
- **Age** – Older animals that are lactating are affected.
- **Stage of lactation period**- Affects during early or late lactation
- **Under attachment** - Large and pendulous udders are at risk.
- **Incomplete milking** – Retained milk leads to infection
- **Mechanical injury** – Leads to bacteria infection
- **Poor milking technique** – Pulling teat make the sphincter muscles of the udder weak and loose
- Hereditary factors.

(iii) Symptoms

- Milk contains pus, blood , thick clots and turns watery
- Swollen udder and teats / cow kicks when udder is touched .
- Death of infested quarter
- Milk has a salty taste
- Small clots / flakes in milk

(iv) **Control measures**

- Treat affected teats with antibiotics
- Use a teat dip on every quarter after milking
- Use correct milking technique
- Strict cleanliness.

NB - Name of stroke 4x ½ =2mks)

- Explanation for each stroke 2x4=8mks

(b) **Advantages of four –stroke engine over two –stroke**

- The engine produces more power and can do heavier work
- Have efficient fuel and oil utilization
- Perform a wide range of farm operations
- The engine is efficiently cooled by water.
- Exhaust gases are effectively expelled from the cylinder
- They have heavy crankcase enabling them to withstand vibrations
- Make less noise than 2- stroke engines.

(c) **Disadvantages of using animals power on the farm.**

- Extra land is required for grazing draught animals.
- Require extra cost in case of sickness
- Animals can only work on small scale farms
- Animals can damage crops
- Animals power is affected by weather and reducing their efficiency
- Animals are fully maintained even when not in use .