### NYANDARUA WEST CLUSTER EXAM 2018 **MARKING SCHEME AGRICULTURE PAPER 2**

**SECTION A (30 marks)** Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided

1.	Give the functional difference between a rasp and bastard file. Rasp file is used for smoothing wooden surface while bastard is used smoothening surface.	( <b>1mark</b> ) g metallic
2.	Name <u>four</u> exotic pig breeds reared in Kenya.	(2marks)
	• Large white/yolk shire.	
	• Landrace.	
	• Saddlebacks.	
	• Berkshire.	
	• Middle white.	
	• Duroc Jersey pig/ Large back.	
3.	State <u>four</u> predisposing factor of mastitis disease in cattle.	(2marks)
	• Age.	
	• Stage of lactation.	
	• Incomplete milking.	
	• Mechanical injuries.	
	• Poor sanitation.	
	• Poor milking techniques.	
4.	Give <u>two</u> functions of a carburetor in a petrol engine.	(1 mark)
	• Introduce fuel and air in the cylinder.	
	• Atomises liquid fuel and air into fine spray.	
	• <i>Regulates air and fuel in suitable proportions.</i>	
5.	State <u>four</u> signs of broodiness in a hen.	(2 marks)
	• Hens stop laying eggs.	
	• Hens sit on eggs for long period.	
	• Hens plucks off feathers to make a nest.	
	• Hens are aggressive when approached.	

- Hens walks with wings open.
- Hens produces a characteristic crackling sound.

#### 6. State <u>four</u> methods a farmer can use to control livestock diseases. (2 marks)

- Use of prophylactic drugs.
- Use of disinfections and antiseptics.
- Isolation of sick animals from healthy one.
- Imposition of quarantine.
- Control of vector.
- Vaccination.
- Slaughtering of infected animals.
- Proper disposal of carcass.
- Proper housing.
- Proper selection and breeding.
- Proper feeding.
- Treatment of sick animals.

#### 7. Give <u>four</u> features of poultry houses that would help control diseases. (2 marks)

- Well ventilated.
- Free from draught/free from cold winds.
- Spacious.
- Proper drainage.
- Leak proof.
- Well lit.
- *Easy to clean.*

#### 8. State the uses of the following tools.

- i) Pipe wrench –
- *Holding metallic pipe.*
- Tightening metallic pipes.
- Loosening metallic pipes.

(2 marks)

- ii) Steel float-
- For spreading screed over floors or wall.

#### iii) Manson's trowel-

• For placing mortar between construction stones and bricks.

#### iv) Ball pein hammer.-

- Used in riveting.
- Used in striking the head of cold-chisel.

#### 9. What is <u>hybrid vigor</u> in livestock breeding.

Is increased performance resulting from crossing two genetically unrelated superior breeds.

#### **10.** State <u>four</u> reasons for castrating male goats.

- To control breeding diseases.
- To control breeding.
- To prevent inbreeding.
- For faster growth rates.
- To improve quality of meat produce eg. meat by removing unpleasant smell.
- To make them docile.
- To steer flattening.

#### 11. Give <u>four</u> reasons for flushing in sheep management.

- Increases lambing percentage.
- Increases chances of multiple births.
- Increases conception rate/ increases evolution rate.
- *Facilitates implantation of the zygote.*

#### 12. Outline <u>four</u> reasons why calves should be feed on colostrums. (2 marks)

- It is highly nutritious.
- Contain vitamins for growth.
- It has antibodies- enable calves to resist infections.
- Has laxative effects.
- Is highly palatable.
- Is highly digestible.

#### (1 mark)

(2 marks)

### (2 marks)

13. List <u>four</u> routine management practices carried out on dairy bull calves.	(2 marks)
• Control internal parasites/ drenching.	
• Control external parasites/ spraying using acaricides.	
• Disease control/vaccination.	
• Castration at 2 -3 months old.	
• Identification.	
• Dehorning/disbudding.	
14. Give two purposes of a <u>footbath</u> of a plunge dip.	(1 mark)
• Wash feet of cattle.	
• Remove mud from hooves.	
• For controlling foot rot disease.	
15. Give <u>two</u> reasons why a damp proof course (PVC) sheet is placed on top of farm buildings.	foundation of (1 mark)
• To reduce termites rising up the wall.	
• To reduce moisture rising up the wall.	
16. State <u>three</u> reasons for clipping teeth in piglets.	(1 ½ marks)
• Prevent injury to mother when sucking.	
• Prevent injury to other piglets.	
• <i>Prevent injury to farmer when handling.</i>	
17. Outline <u>three</u> importance of feed additives in livestock production.	(1 ½ marks)
• To stimulate growth of livestock.	
• To improve feed efficiency.	
• To prevent livestock diseases.	
• To prevent parasites/worms infestation.	
18. State <u>four</u> disadvantages of using fold/ark structures in poultry rearing.	(2 marks)
• Labour intensive.	
• Accommodates few birds.	
• Results in dirty eggs.	
• Difficult to keep individual egg records.	
• Breakage of folds due to frequent movement.	

#### SECTION B: (20MARKS)

Answer <u>all</u> the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

**19.** Below is a diagram illustrating a farm implement. Study it carefully and answer the question that follow.



a)	Name the parts labeled B and D.	(1 mark)
	<b>B-</b> Beam.	
	D- Disc scrapper.	
a)	State one function of part labeled A.	(1 mark)
	• Controls the depth of ploughing.	
	• Stabilizes the plough by absorbing side thrust.	
b)	State <u>one</u> way of increasing the depth of ploughing of the implement.	(1 mark)
	• Adding weight of the beam.	
	• Decreasing the cutting angle of discs.	
	• Raising the land wheel/adjusting land wheel upward.	
c)	Explain one maintenance practice of part labeled C.	(1 mark)
	• Cleaning to remove <u>dirt.</u>	
	• <i>Hammering to increase <u>efficiency.</u></i>	
d)	Give <u>one</u> advantage of using the above implement over the mould boar (1mark)	d plough.

- Can be used in field with obstacles.
- *Requires less power to pull when operating.*



- c) State the functional difference between tool labeled G and H. (1 mark)
  - G Used for administering liquid drugs to livestock orally while H Is used for shooting solid drugs/tablets orally to livestock

(Mark as a whole)



21. Below is a diagram illustrating the reproductive system of a bull. Study it and answer the questions that follows.

## Chitis

22. Using the Pearson's square method, compute a 200kg ration with 20% DCP from rice which contains 10% DCP and cotton seed cake containing 60% DCP. (5 marks)



#### a) Identify the parts labeled I and J.

I – Urethra.

•

J – Uas deferens/sperm duct.

#### b) State the functions of the part labeled:

- i) **Seminal vesicles** *Secretes semen.*
- ii) **Scrotum** *Regulate temperature of the testes for synthesis and survival of sperms.*
- iii) Epididymis *Stores sperms*.

#### c) Name a defect that affects the part labeled K. (1 mark)

(2 marks)

#### Answer any <u>Two</u> questions from this section in the spaces provided after question 26.

# 23. A) Describe the management of layers in the deep litter system starting from the point of laying. (15 marks)

- Provide adequate space for layers/2-3 birds per square metre.
- *Keep the litter dry through turning it regularly.*
- Perches or rooster should be adequate and well spaced.
- Feeder and waterers should be adequate.
- *Provide clean water and food.*
- Clean feeder and waterers.
- Provide adequate laying nests.
- *Collect egg regularly.*
- Provide adequate layers march.
- Supply grits to help in digestion.
- *Provide oyster shells to supply calcium.*
- Supply green vegetables to keep birds busy and provide vitamins.
- Cull poor layers.
- Debeak to prevent cannibalism and egg eating.
- Vaccinate birds regularly to control diseases.
- *Dust birds to control external parasites.*
- Isolate and treat sick birds.
- Control stress eg noise, strangers.
- Maintain concentration of foot bath.
- *Give prophylactic drugs.* 
  - (1 x 15 = 15 marks)

#### B)State <u>Five</u> symptoms of cattle attacked by tape worm( Taenia saginata). (5 marks)

- *Emaciation*.
- *Staring coat/rough coat.*
- Constipation.
- Pot bellies.
- Oedematous swelling under the jaw.
- *Obstruction of intestine.*
- Presence of proglottides in feces.
- Anaemia.
- *Excessive appetite/ravenous.* 
  - (first 5. 1x5 = marks)

#### 24. A) Describe Newcastle disease under the following sub-heading.

i) Livestock affected. (1 mark)

(1 mark)

(5 marks)

• Poultry (1x1=1mark)

#### ii) Causal organism.

- Virus : Reject viral (1x1 = 1mark)
- iii) Signs of attack.

- Difficulties in breathing.
- Beaks remain wide open.
- Necks are strained.
- Dullness/becomes dull.
- Birds stand with eyes closed all the time.
- Loss of appetite.
- Nasal discharge.
- Staggering motion.
- Produce watery greenish diarrhea.
- Paralysis of wings and legs.
- Soft shelled eggs laid.
- Beaks and wings down.
  - $(1 \times 5 = marks)$

#### iv) Control measures.

- Imposition of quarantine.
- *Regular vaccination.*
- Killing and proper disposal of carcasses of entire flock.
- Cleaning and disinfecting the house before introducing new flock.
- *Obtain new flock from a reputable firm.* 
  - (1x3 = 3 marks)

#### B) Describe how a calf is trained to drink milk from a bucket.

(i)Put clean milk in a clean bucket.

*ii)* Hold the calf's neck between once legs.

- *iii)* Place the index finger into the calf's mouth.
- iv) Lower the finger slowly until it is submerged in milk as the calf sucks.
- v) Slowly withdraw the finger while the calf is sucking.

*vi)* Repeat steps (*i*) to (*v*) until the calf learns how to drink from the bucket without assistance.

(1 X 5marks)

#### C) Outline any <u>five</u> methods of tick control in livestock farming. (5 marks)

*i. Dipping/ Spraying with the appropriate acaricide* 

*ii. Burning infested pasture* 

iii. Hand picking and killing them

iv Rotational grazing

v) Hand dressing using pygrease

vi) Fencing to keep off wild animals

vii) Ploughing pastures infested with ticks

#### (1 X 5= 5marks)

#### 25. A) Explain <u>five</u> factors that influence the power output by draught animals. (10 marks)

- *i)* Age: Mature animals produce more power than young ones.
- *ii) Breed: Indigenous animals are more hardy than exotic ones.*
- iii) Level of Training: Well trained animals have better work out performance.
- *iv) Body weight : The bigger the animal the more the output.*
- *v) Harnessing of the animal: Well harnessed animal is more efficient at work than poorly harnessed one.*

(3 marks)

(5 marks)

- *vi)* Environmental/ambient temperature- cool temperature lead to higher work out than high temperature
- *vii) Health Status: A health draught animal has a higher work output than sick animals* (2X 5= 10marks)

## B) i) Describe animal the procedure of processing honey using crushing and straining method. (4 marks)

- i. Crush the honey combs
- ii. Strain the crushed honey combs using muslin cloth into an enamel basin.
- iii. *Remove scum formed using wooden spoon*
- iv. Put honey in plastic/glass jar.

#### 1X 4=4marks

- ii) State one other method of processing honey.
  - i. *Heat method*
  - **ii.** Centrifugal extractor

#### (1 X 1= 1mark)

#### C) Describe how a farmer would care and maintain a tractor battery. (5 marks)

- *i.* The level of electrolyte should be kept above the plate by tapping with distilled water.
- *ii.* Corroded terminals should be cleaned and smeared with grease.
- *iii. Fix the battery tightly in the box to avoid spillage and damage.*
- *iv.* Battery terminals should be fitted correctly on the tractor.
- v. Charge battery regularly
- *vi.* Generator fan belt should be functional to ensure the battery is charged. (1 X 5= 5marks)

(1 mark)