

FORM 3 AGRICULTURE PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

END OF TERM 2

SECTION A

1. (i) Harvesting wheat (1/2 mk)
(ii) Cutting grass to make hay (1/2 mk)
2. Zoonotic disease – Disease usually transmitted from livestock to human beings and vice versa.
Notifiable – Diseases whose occurrence should be reported to government veterinary authorities.
3. - Location of the homestead.
- Security.
- Direction of prevailing wind.
- Farmers' tastes and preferences.
- Proximity to amenities such as water, feed. (1 1/2mks)
4. - Crush
- Fence
- Milking shed
- Calf pen
- Cattle shed (4 x 1/2 = 2mks)
5. - Ploughing off the pasture
- Burning infested pasture
- Hand-picking and killing
- Rotational grazing
- Fencing (4 x 1/2 = 2mks)
6. - Wood is cheap
- It's easily available
- It doesn't require a lot of skills
- Easily workable (2x 1/2 = 1mk)
7. (a) - Its when fertilized ovum from superior female and male is implanted into an inferior female. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

(b) - Embryo's from superior animals can be stored to be used in future.
- Easy to transplant embryo even for long distances.
- Enables the use of inferior female to develop superior offspring.
8. - To wash the foot off mud.

- Holds the chemical to control foot rot. Disease (Blue vitrol)
9. - Crutching loggets and ewes.
- Ringing of the rams
 - Raddling of rams
 - Flushing – Giving high nutritious feed during mating. ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$)
10. - Crutching is the practice of cutting wool around the external reproductive organs of a female sheep to facilitate mating.
- Ringing – It's practice of trimming wool around the sheath of the penis of the rams to facilitate mating. ($2 \times 1 = 2\text{mks}$)
11. - To stimulate growth.
- To improve feed efficiency.
12. (a) - Rendering a bird sterile (1mk)
- (b) - To prevent random breeding.
- Increase rate of weight gain.
 - Increase quality of meat.
 - Make the males tame ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$)
13. - By injections
- Through the cloaca
 - Orally through the mouth
 - By inhalation through the nose ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$)
14. - Removal of excess water from the pond.
- Prevents overflow on the dykes ($2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\text{mk}$)
15. - Anglo – Nubian goat
- Toggen burg
 - Saanen
 - Jamnapari
 - Angora ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$)
16. - Sow becomes restless
- Enlargement of vulva
 - Loss of appetite
 - Udder and teats become enlarged
 - Muscles on each side of the tail slacken
 - Sow collects bedding materials at one corner to build a nest. ($3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ mks}$)
17. - Angora goat

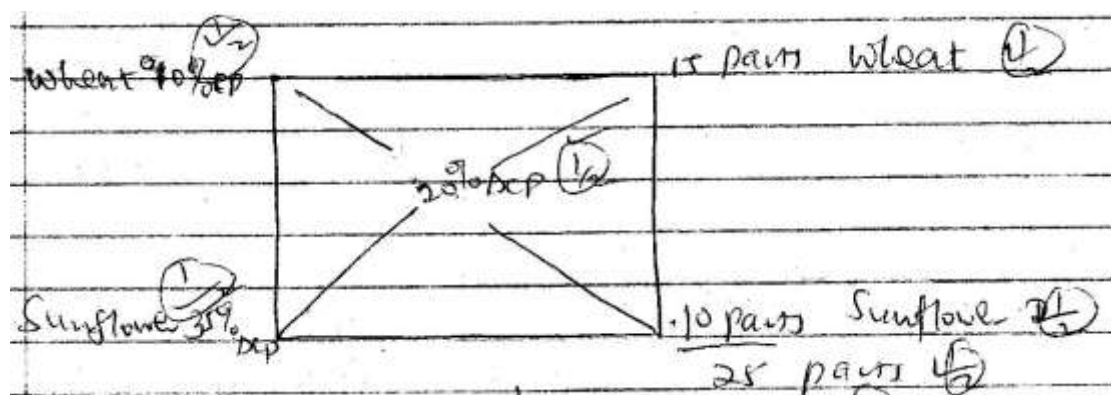
SECTION B

18.(i) Structure – A fold unit

- (ii) A – Wiremesh
B – Corrugated iron sheet

- (iii) - For shelter against heat
- For sleeping
- For exercises
- For resting (2 x 1 = 2mks)

19.



$$\text{Wheat} = 10/24 \times 100 \text{ (1/2 mk)} = 40\text{kg (1mk)}$$

$$\text{Sunflower} = 15/25 \times 100 \text{ (1/2 mk)} = 60\text{kg (1mk)}$$

Total (6mks)

20. (a) H - Dibber
J - Watering can
K - Fork jembe
L - Jembe
- (b) H - Making holes for transplanting
J - For watering young seedlings in the nursery
K - For cultivating, removing roots, large stones and breaking soils.
L - For cutting and digging hard soils
- (c) M - Handle
P - Spout
T - Rose

21. (a) Liver fluke (1 x 1/2 mk)

- (b) (i) Pot bellied due to watery swelling on the body.
- (ii) Loss of weight and emaciation.
- (iii) Animal suffer indigestion
- (iv) Damage of liver tissues and haemorrhage.
- (v) Anaemic condition due to sucking of blood.
- (vi) Dullness and animal appears depressed. (2 x ½ = 1mk)

SECTION C

- 22(a) - Keep off animals / domestic animals.
- Add aesthetic value
 - Add value to the farm
 - Provide livestock feeds, fuel and human food.
 - Control pests and disease spread
 - Some act as wind breaks
 - Control breeding
 - Control grazing by use of paddocks
- Marking boundaries
- Keep off intruders / thieves / wild animals (10 x 1 = 10mks)
- (b) - Take many years to grow and make an effective fence.
- Not good for paddocking
 - Irregular growth creates gaps for thieves.
 - Its labourious and expensive to manage.
 - Are hiding places for rodents and thieves. (5 x 1 = 5mks)
- (c) - Replace falling or broken parts noticed.
- Repaint any worn out paint.
 - Strengthen fences and gates.
 - Trim live fences when overgrown
 - Seal any cracks in wall fences.
 - Weeding for live fences during early stages of growth. (5 x 1 = 5mks)
- 23(a) (i) Branding - Marking of animals on the animal skin using permanent marks by the use of hot iron.
- (ii) Ear tagging - Fixing of plastic metal tags bearing numbers or letters on a perforated hole on the ears of the animal.
- (iii) Ear notching – Perforations on the ears of the animal to make different shapes in different positions using an ear notch.
- (iv) Tattooing - Tattoos in form of shapes, numbers or letters are made on the skin with permanent ink or dye. It's done using a tattooing machine containing a series of needles.

- (v) Neck strap or chain – A piece of metal or wood is made into different shapes and numbers or letters used to identify the animal inscribed on it.

5 x 3 = 15 mks.

(Identity of method - 1 mk, proper explanation – 2mks)

- (b)
- Poor health
 - Age (old age)
 - Poor production
 - Physical deformities
 - Hereditary defects
 - Poor mothering ability
 - Infertility

(1 x 5 = 5mks)

- 24(a)
- Availability of materials
 - Workability of the materials
 - Suitability to the climatic factors of the area.
 - Durability of the material
 - Cost of materials
 - Flexibility of the material

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

- (b)
- The location of homestead - should be easy to view the structure from the homestead.
 - Accessibility – should be easy to reach the structure from all parts of the farm.
 - Security – The area should be safe from predators, thieves and trespassers.
 - Direction of prevailing wind – Construction structures on leeward side.
 - Drainage – The area should be free from damp conditions / water logging.
 - Relationship with other structures – Should be constructed close to each other.
 - Topography of the area – Free drainage of water in the area.
 - Proximity to amenities such as water, electricity, should be considered.
 - Farmers tastes and preferences – Interests of farmers should be considered.

10 x 1 = 10mks

- (c)
- They protect the farmer and livestock from predators.
 - Help in control of livestock diseases and parasites.
 - Provide shelter against extreme weather conditions.
 - Provide storage of farm produce and other variable inputs.
 - They increase the efficiency of production and management in the farm. (5 x 1 =

5mks)

