

AGRICULTURE PP2 MARKING SCHEME (443/2)

1. (a) Four importance of keeping rabbits.

- Meat, fur, hair/wool
- Rich manure in nutrients
- Used in research station
- Source of income

Any first 4 x ½ = 2 marks

(b) Two dual purpose breeds of cattle.

- Simmental
- Red poll
- Sahiwal

(Any first 2 x ½ = 1 mark)

2. Two reasons for flushing in sheep.

- To increase ovulation hence chance of twinning
- To improve chances of ovulation
- To enhance implantation of embryo in the uterus

Any first 2 x ½ = 1 mark

3. Four qualities of a good vaccine.

- Importing long life immunity on a single dose.
- Easy to administer
- Has no side effects
- Compatible with other vaccines
- Have long keeping life
- Immunity imparted in as good as natural immunity.

Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks

4. Four methods of preserving fish. (4 marks)

- Smoking
- Salting
- Freezing
- Deep frying
- Sundries

Any first 4 x ½ = 2 marks

5. Farm management practices carried out in a crus.

- Vaccination
- Dehorning
- A.I
- hoof trimming
- Administering drugs
- Pregnancy test
- Inspecting sick animals

Any first 4 x ½ = 2 marks

6. (a) Four symptoms of coccidiosis.

- Emaciation
- Ruffled feathers
- Dull with drooping wings
- Diarrhoea with varying nature i.e whitish-brown or blood stained.
- Sudden death

Any 2 x ½ = 1 mark)

(b) Three ways in which health of an animal may be restored.

- Good feeding
- Provision of a clean environment
- Treating the disease
- Inducing repair of damaged tissues.
- Relieving discomfort/injury to an animal.
- Preventing further spread of the disease.

Any first 2 x ½ = 1 mark

7. Lack of shell

- Soft shelled eggs
- Double yoked eggs
- Tiny eggs

4 x ½ = 2 marks

8. Four abnormalities which may arise during egg formation.

- Udder towel
- Milking can
- Milking jelly/salve
- Warm water
- Filter pads

Any 6 x ½ = 3 marks

9. Four factors that influence the amount of concentrates fed to a milking cow.

- Amount of milk produced per day
- size of the animal
- Type of feed being fed on.
- Cost of the concentrates

4 x ½ = 2 marks

10. Breeding systems

- (a) Cross breeding – ½ mark
- (b) Inbreeding – ½ mark

11. For control measures of tsetseflies.

- bush clearing
- spraying their breeding places with suitable insecticides
- Use of traps with impregnated nets.
- use of sterilizing agents on male flies

Any first 4 x ½ = 2 marks

12. Four examples of succulent feeds

- Sweet potato vines
- Young grass
- Silage
- Nappier grass
- Beetroots

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks}$

13. Three methods of treating bloat

- Manual
- Surgical
- Chemical

$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks}$

14. Reasons for maintain farm tools.

- For them to last longer
- for them to be efficient in use
- for them to be safe to use
- to reduce replacement costs.

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks}$

SECTION B

15. (a) Labelling of parts 1, 2 ,3 and 4

- 1 – hard core
- 2 – site murrum/sand
- 3 – concrete
- 4 – sand, cement mixture/mnortar

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks}$

(b) Factors that influence quality of concrete.

- Method of curing
- Quality of sand used
- Quantity of water
- Ratio of cement to sand.

16. (a) Kenya top bar hive ($1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$) reject hive

(b) Parts

- G – handle/wireloop
- H – Top bars
- K – Entrance

$3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ marks}$

(c) Factors to be considered in siting bee hive

- Security
- Water source
- Near flowers
- Well sheltered place
- Away from busy areas.

17. (a) Identify: Parasite

A – Liverfluke

B – Round worm

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

(b) Two control measures for parasite B.

-Avoid contamination of pasture

-Practice rotational grazing

-Sanitation in animal houses.

-Drenching animals with appropriate antihelminthics; reject any response without the word appropriate.

-Proper use of latrines

2 x 1 = 2 marks

(c) Symptoms of parasite A on cattle.

-loss of weight and emaciation

-pot bellied

-indigestion

-damage of liver tissue

-anaemia

-dullness

-swollen painful abdomen

2 x 1 = 2 marks

18. (a) Identify the tools

J – manure fork

K – Steel float

L – sickle

M – File

4 x 1/2 = 2 marks

(b) Use of tools L and M

L – Harvesting pyrethrum, cutting grass

M – Smoothen metal surfaces, sharpen, cutting blades

(c) Identify two ways in which a farmer can maintain tool J

- Replace broken handles

- Paint metallic parts

Clean after use

2 x 1 = 2 marks

SECTION C

19 (a) Discuss five factors considered when constructing a farm structure

- Security: be secure against theft

- Strong: so as to support the enterprise

- Spacious: To accommodate intended purpose

- Future expansion: Allow for future expansion

- Direction of setting: e g in calf pens

- Climatic conditions: in hot areas, walls should be tall to prevent over heating

- Ventilation: for easy air circulation
- Light: should be well lit for proper vision

(b) Describe ten management practices carried out on a fish pond (10mks)

- Feeding: At the shallow end and at regular intervals
- Fertilizing the fish pond to encourage growth of algae and planktons
- Maintaining water level: Ensure adequate water for oxygen supply
- Changing water occasion to ensure fresh water
- Desilting fish pond after a while to ensure pond water capacity is maintained
- Trimming grasses and vegetation around the dykes to avoid hideouts for predators
- Liming ponds: Avoid acidic contains
- Repair pond walls and fences
- Control predators
- Cropping to avoid overcrowding
- Cleaning of the pond e g removal of solid materials

(10x 1 =5 marks)

(c) State any five factors that should be considered when choosing tools and equipments to use in the farm

- Suitability: tools should be suitable for the task
- Availability: tools/equipments should be available in the shop
- Cost: tools/equipments should be affordable by the farmer
- Cost of maintenance: should be easily and cheap to maintain
- Operation: should be easy to operate by the farmer
- Durability: should last long one acquired

(5 x 1 =5 marks)

20. (a) Compare the use of animal drawn implement to tractor drawn implements (10 marks)

Animal Drawn Implement	Tractor Drawn Implement
Light and require less power to pull	Heavy and require more power to pull
Low maintenance cost	High maintenance cost
Requires less skill to maintain	Requires more skill to maintain
Suitable in small scale production	Economical in large scale production
Are cheaper to purchase	Expensive
Can be used on gentle slopes	Can only be used on flat areas
More versatile	Less versatile

(b) Describe any five maintenance practice carried out on an ox drawn plough

- Clean after use
- Sharpen the share if necessary
- Repair broken parts
- Replace worn out parts
- Lubricate the wheel/moving parts
- Apply old engine oil on metallic parts during long storage
- Paint the bean to prevent rusting
- Store properly after use (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- (c) Discuss the advantage and disadvantage of using tractor hire services in the farm over using own tractor (8 marks)

Advantage

- Cheap than owning a tractor
- One tractor can serve many farmers
- Farmers does not incur cost of mentainance
- Small scale farmers can have opportunity to use tractor series (5x1 = 3 marks)

Disadvantage

- Top grade predictor publishers
- Hire services may be expensive to small scale farmers
- Demand for the hire service may be higher than supply leading to delay of farm operations
- Quality of work done may be poor due to too much work to be in a short period of time (3 x 1 = 3marks)

21. (a) Describe the general effects of parasites on livestock

- Cause anemia
- Cause irritation
- Damages skin/internal organs
- Blocks internal organs
- Causes wound which act as route for secondary infection
- Loss of appetite
- Leads to body emaciation/loss of body condition
- May lead to death
- Poor production/low production
- Production/low production
- Production of low quality products

(8 x 1 = 8marks)

- (b) Describe East Coast Fever (ECF) under the following sub-headings

- i) Animal attacked (1mk)

- Cattle

- ii) Casual agent (1 mark)

- Protozoa –thereia parra

- iii) Vectors (1mk)

- Brown ear tick

- iv) Symptoms (5 x 1 = 5mks)

- Swelling of lymph odes
- Fever (41⁰C)
- Lachrymation
- Salivation
- Difficulty in breathing
- Hemorritage from the mouth and vulva
- Loss of appetite

- v) Control measures (2 x 1 = 2mks)

- Control ticks
- Regulate vaccination
- Treat sick animals with appropriate antibiotics

- (c)Name any four internal predisposing factors of animal diseases (4x ½ = 2mks)

- Age: Young animals are prone to disease
- Sex of animal: Some diseases are sex linked e g mastitis. Raginitis, orchitis
- Booh color
- Species of the animal