AGRICULTURE PAPPER 2

ANSWERS

KCSE 2011

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20.2 Agriculture Paper 2 (443/2)

SECTION A (30 marks)

- 1. Maintenance practices for a disc plough. cleaning after use · painting the frame · greasing the moving parts. · repair/replace broken/worn out parts. · oiling the metal parts on long storage. · proper storage. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \text{ marks}$ 2. Selection of breeding stock. · Progeny testing. · Mass selection. · Contemporary comparison. $(3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$ 3. Advantages of using animal power. · Animals are cheap to acquire. Require less skilled labour. Can be used on small holdings. · Are appropriate in very steep areas. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \text{ marks}$ 4. (a) Blue ticks - Anaplasmosis. (b) Brown ear ticks - E.C.F Tsetse flies - Trypanosomiasis (nagana) (c) $(3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$ 5. Control methods for roundworms. •Use of antihelmintics/drenching Proper disposal of faeces/hygiene •Ploughing/burning of pasture. Rotational grazing $(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks})$ Any deviation or alteration in the state of animal body or its organs 6. (a) Disease: which interferes with proper performance of its functions. Vaccination: Is the administration of a weakened or killed disease causing agent (b) into the animal to induce production antibodies for immunity against $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$ the disease. 7. Maintenance practices for a battery. Topping with distilled water to maintain correct level of electrolyte. · Cleaning the terminals and smearing them with grease to prevent corrosion. Tightly fix the battery in a box to prevent spillage and damages. Regular charging. · Empty contents and turn it upside down on long storage.
 - · Should be fitted correctly on the tractor.

 $(3 \times \Box = 1 \Box \text{ marks})$

8.		Breed		Туре		
	(a)	Aberdeen An	gus	Beef		
	(b)	Guernsey		Dairy		
	(c)	Sahiwal		Dual purpose		
	(d)	Red poll		Dual purpose	(4 x = 2 marks)	
9.	Proper nutrition					
	 Prevents nutrient deficiency diseases. 					
	 Ensures resistance against disease infection. 				(2 x = 1 mark)	
10.	Categories of livestock diseases					
	 Bac 	terial				
	• Protozoan					
	• Viral					
	• Nut	ritional			(4 x = 2 marks)	
11.	• Upgrading.					
		ss breeding.			(2 x = 1 mark)	
12.	Bloodless castration methods.					
	• Use of rubber ring and elastrator.					
		of burdizzo.			(2 x = 1 mark)	
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13.	(a)	recessive gene: An allele whose phenotypic expression is masked by a dominant allele in heterozygous condition.				
	(b)	Epistasis:		ction in which the expression of some all	eles is blocked	
			(masked).	19 <del>7</del> 1	(2 x 1 = 2 marks)	
14.	Signs of kindling in a doe.					
	Nest building					
	• Plue	<ul> <li>Plucking of fur from the belly.</li> </ul>				
		Lose of appetite.				
	• Res	tlessness.			(4 x = 2 marks)	
15.	Developmental stages of liver flukes in a fresh water snail.					
	• Sporocyst.					
	• Cer					
	• Red	ia.			(2 x = 1 marks)	
16.	Four strokes of a tractor engine.					
• induction/inlet						
		pression				
	• pow				$(4 \mathbf{x} = 2 \operatorname{marks})$	
	• exh	aust/outlet			(4 x = 2 marks)	

- 17. Signs of mite attack in poultry.
  - · Irritation/scratching of the body.
  - Anaemia.
  - · Presence of mites below the plumage in patches.
  - · Falling off of feathers.
  - · Dermatitis due to burrowing effects.
  - · Formation of crusts.
- 18. Advantages of natural feeding in calf rearing.
  - · Calf takes milk at body temperature.
  - Milk is free from contamination
  - · It prevents scouring in calves.
  - · Milk is provided ad libitum.

(3 x = 1 marks)

(4 x = 2 marks)