

**AGRICULTURE F3
MARKING SCHEME PP2**

1

- (a) Jack plane $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ mark
- (b) Stock and die $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ mark
- (c) Sledge hammer $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ mark
- (d) Rip saw $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ mark

2 Helps building up energy reserve for parturition

- Provides nutrients necessary for foetal growth
- Ensures birth of healthy off springs
- Increases milk product ion after culling

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

3 It pulls fur from her belly

- It makes a nest using bedding and its fur
- It becomes restless
- It losses appetite

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

4 To make the fatten growth

- Control breeding
- To control breeding diseases
- To make them docile for ease of handling
- To improve the quality of meat / avoid shell in the meat $\frac{1}{2}$ mk

5 Its expensive

- Requires highly trained personnel
- Requires special equipment for fertilization and storage of embryo.

6 (a) Prevent destruction of farm structures

Enables easy transportation and feeding / occupy less space

Makes the animals docile and easy to handle

Prevents cattle from injuring each other and injuring human beings

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = (2\text{mks})$

b)= Use of caustic potash stick (potassium hydroxide)

Use of dehorning collocation

7. Hormones

- Antibiotics
- Medicants

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

8. Has powerful/thick muscles

- Has a thick inner layer al/grit
- Has folded or ridged inner layer

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ mark

9. Transmit disease

Deprive the host of nutrition

Produce toxins

Increase cost of production

Blockage of internal organ

May cause disease e.g. anemia

10. Malpresentation /breach presentation

Prolonged labour

A long delay in appearance of calf or the watering breaks

Discharge of smelly fluid, including death of a calf

Only one unit appearing

Retained placenta beyond 48 hr after calving

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2, \text{ks}$$

11. a.zoonotic disease

- A disease that can be transmitted from live stock to man

(b) A notifiable disease

A disease whose outbreak is notified to a government office.

(c) The government instruction of movement of animals in an area from an outbreak of a notified disease to prevent the spread

12.a)Calf

b)Piglet

c)Heifer

d)Pullet

e)Boer

f)Cock

g)Cow

h)Sow

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4 \text{ mrks}$$

13.(a) pigs -3 months 3wks 3 days(11days)

(b) cattle 270 -285 days aprox.9 months

c) rabbits 30 days 1month

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

14. A vector carries diseases causing organism from a sick animal to a healthy animal through feeding eg tick, tsetse fly

While an intermediate host causes a parasite in its body during the parasite's life cycle. Eg water snail and the liver fluke

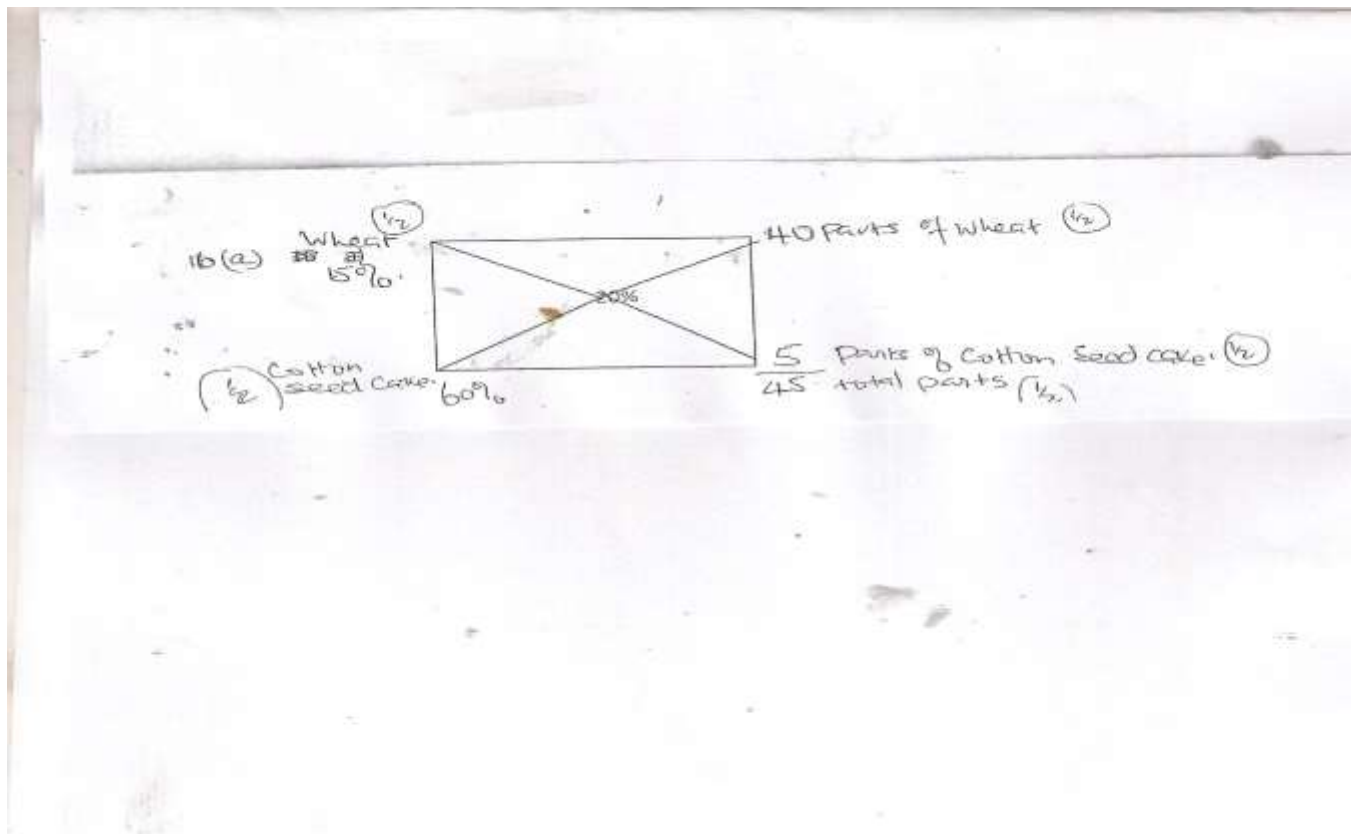
(both correct) 2 mks

15. i) Source of energy respiration

Raw materials to synthesize animal products eg milk, meat, wool

Excess carbohydrates stored as fat under the skin hence act as insulation to loss 1x1=1mk

16 a)



Quantity of wheat required = $5/45 \times 400 = 44.4\text{kg}$ ½ mk

Quantity of cotton seed cake required $40/45 \times 400 = 355.6\text{kg}$ ½ mk

(4mks)

b) Trial and error method (1mk)

17 Part of the digestive system

- A-Crop (1mk)
- B-Proventriculus (1mk)
- C-Gizzard (1mk)
- D-Caecum (1mk)

(b) The function of D

- Absorption of water and mineral salts
- Digestion of cellulose due to presence of micro-organisms

(c) Presence of grit

The organ has a very muscular wall

1x1 = 1

18

(a) Ear notching 1x1 = 1mk

(b) 48

19 a) Adjustable spanner – used to tighten and loosen nuts and bolts with different diameters

Rasp – used to smoothen rough surfaces of wood

1x1 = 1 mrk

(b) Rasp - used to smoothen rough surfaces of wood.

c) Claw hammer – used to drive in and remove nails into from wood.

[DOWNLOAD MORE RESOURCES LIKE THIS ON ECOLEBOOKS.COM](http://EcoleBooks.com)

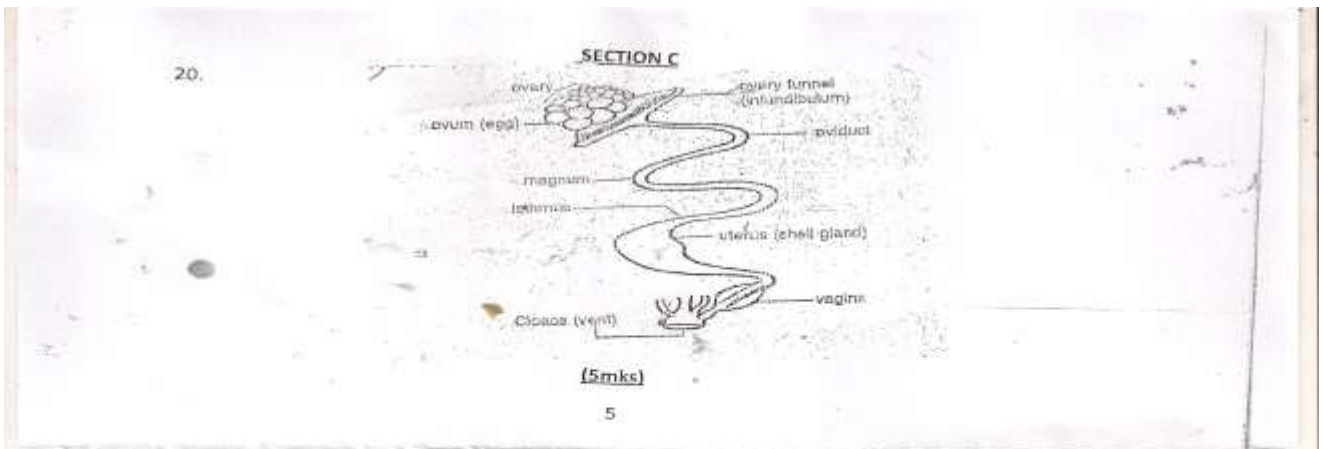
1x1 = 1mrk

(e) plumb bob - used to check whether a tall wall is vertical

1x1=1 mark

SECTION C

20.



- Ovum is released by ovary upon maturity and rabbit's follicle
- Ovum is received by the funnel (infundibulum)
- Ovum meets sperm in the funnel; fertilisation takes place in the infundibulum
- Chalazae added hold the yolk in infundibulum. Egg stays here for 15 minutes, funnel is 11 cm long
- Yolk moves to the magnum
- The magnum is 33.6 cm long egg stays here for 3 hrs
- The yolk moves to the isthmus. It is 10.6 cm long.
- Shell membranes are added to the egg, minerals, water, vitamins are added in the isthmus
- Egg moves to the shell gland
- A shell is added
- Egg stays here for 18-22 hrs
- The egg moves to the vagina 6.9 cm egg is temporarily stored
- Egg moves out through the cloaca
(Egg is laid down)

15x1 = 15 marks

21. (a) Life cycle of a host tick

- Egg hatches on the ground/grass

[DOWNLOAD MORE RESOURCES LIKE THIS ON ECOLEBOOKS.COM](http://EcoleBooks.com)

- Larva clutched on its host when feeding larvae suck blood and get engorged
- Larvae move into lymph on the same host
- Nymph sucks blood and gets engorged
- Nymph falls to the ground and moults into adults
- Adults climb on the second host
- Adults feed and get engorged; adults mate on the 2nd host.
- The female drops off to lay eggs and the cycle continues

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) Measures to control external parasites

- Burning infected parasites
- Spraying animals in appropriate
- Hand picking and killing them
- Fencing to keep off other animals and hold animals
- Double fencing to control ticks
- Biological control eg allowing birds to pick ticks
- Rotational grazing
- Ploughing pastures

1x8 = 8 marks

c) Factors that affect digestibility in livestock

- The species of an animal
- Form on which the food is offered to the animals
- Amount of food already present in the digestive system of the animal.
- The chemical composition of the feed

The ratio of energy to protein of the feed. (1x5=5marks)

22. a. Measures of controlling livestock diseases

Proper feeding and nutrition – which avoids nutrition diseases and makes animals healthy to resist diseases.

Proper breeding and selection-healthy animals should be selected to prevent disease weak and animals known to be susceptible to some diseases should be celled.

Proper housing –all requirement of housing should be neat;eg proper ventilation,leak proof,easy clean,free from draught etc.

Proper hygen-high levels of hygen should be maintained e.g avoid muddy and filthy surroundings.

Imposition of quarantine-restrictionb of movementof animals and their products from and to the affected areas in the event of an outbreak of notifiable disease.

Use of prohylatic drugs e.g coccidiostats to control coccidiosis.

Drenching /deworlming of animals to control internal parasites.

Regular vaccinations to imrove resistance to diseases and boost immunity.

Slaughtering of affected animals

Isolation of sick animals-in separate pens to ominous spreading of disease

Use of antiseptic and disinfections. They contain germicidal chemicals

Treatment of sick animals to prevent spread to healthy animals and restore them back to health. ½ mk ;stating ½ -explaining ; 1x13=13mks)

b) Disease predisposing factors

- Herding
- Age of the animal
- Breed of the animal
- Colour of the animal
- Species of the animal
- Change of health condition-external temperature
- Environment of the animal eg parasites and sharp objects
- Physiological condition of the animal eg weakness pregnancy
- Overcrowding 1x7=7mks