

## **AGRICULTURE PAPER TWO** **MARKING SCHEME.**

### **SECTION A (30MKS)**

1. Advantages of artificial incubation of eggs.  
Requires skilled labor.  
High labour requirement.
2. Four desirable artificial of a good ewe for breeding.  
Fast growth rate.  
Good mothering ability.  
High fertility.  
Good quality products  $4 \times 1/2 \text{mks} = 2 \text{mks}$ .
3. What is progeny testing as used in relation to livestock  
Selection of male animal based on performance of the daughter. (1mk)
4. Two reasons for clocking sheep.  
To enable fat distribution.  
To make mating easy. (1mk)
5. Dual purpose breeds of cattle.  
Sahiwal  
Shorthorn  
Redpoll  
Simental
6. Give 2 reasons for culling in cattle production (1mk)
  - Poor health
  - Age production
  - Poor mothering ability
  - Hereditary defects
  - Physical deformity
  - infertility
7. Two types of tick that attack livestock.  
Soft tick.  
Hard tick.

8. Give three causes of nutritional diseases.
- Lack of essential nutrients.
  - Feeding certain feeds at the wrong.
  - Stage of growth.
  - Feeding poor quality feeds.
9. Two characteristics of the bacteria in camel. (1mk)
- Has two humps
  - Has more fur coverage
- Yields about 5 – 12 kg of fur
10. Two types of dead fences.
- Wire fence.
  - Barbed wire fence.
11. Give three factors to be considered when siting o poultry house. (1 ½ mks)
- Accessibility
  - Topography
  - Security             $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$  mks
- b. Define the term breeding.
- It's the rearing of day old chick.
- c. Two brooding methods in poultry. (2mks)
- Artificial brooding
  - Natural brooding
12. Define pre-disposing factors
- These are factors inside or outside the body of an animal that makes an animal susceptible to diseases or injury.
- b. Pre-disposing factors for white sours
- Unhygienic conditions.

Dampness  
Poor feeding practices  
Overcrowding.

13. Four symptoms of internal parasites in livestock.

Anemia  
Pot belly  
Digestive upset

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

14. Two uses of foot bath in a cattle dip.

To wash the foot off mud.  
Holds the chemical to control foot rot. (Blue vitriol)  $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\text{mk}$

15. Five signs of farrowing in sows. ( $2 \frac{1}{2}$  mks)

Restlessness.  
Loss of appetite  
Udder and teats become enlarged  
Vulva becomes enlarged.  
Sow prepares a farrowing nest  $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \frac{1}{2}$  mks

16. Apiculture this is rearing of bees in bee hive for honey and bee wax.

Aquaculture this is rearing of fish in fishponds.

**SECTION B (20MKS) Answer all the questions.**

17. A. Kenya top bar hive (K.T.B)  $1 \times 1 = 1\text{MK}$

B. Other types of hives.

Box hive  
Log hive  
Long stroth  $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\text{mk}$

C. Name the parts.

F-Top bar  
g- Wire loop  
h- Entrance

18. Define digestibility

Portion of food retained in an animal's body after taking care of the losses through gases.

B. Drawing

Amount of maize

$$28/35 \times 100 = 80\text{kg } 1 \times 1 \text{mk.}$$

Soya bean

$$7/35 \times 100 = 20\text{kg } 1 \times 1 \text{mk}$$

19. Name the parts

K ovum

L uterus (womb)

B. Uses of the parts.

M where fertilization takes place.

N produces female hormones that control sex cycles.

20. Cultural methods of controlling ticks.

Burning infested pasture.

Hand picking

Fencing pasture land

Ploughing of infected pasture.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$

21. Identify the tools

F Keyhole /compass saw

G Plumb bob

H Strip cup

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

B. Function of the tools

F –FOR MAKING SMALL HOLES IN WOOD WORK

G –To check vertical straightness of walls.

H – To check for any abnormality in milk (washing)

I - Removing trash in the nursery.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$

C. Maintenance practices of tool H

Clean after use

Disinfect after use  $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\text{mk}$

### **SECTION C. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS.**

22. A. Advantages of artificial in terminations.

Easy to control breeding.

Control of breeding diseases and parasites.

Prevent large bulls from injuring small bulls.

Semen from one bull can solve many animals.

Semen from sires that are unable to serve due to heavy weight, injury of after death can be used to serve cows.

Cost of serving cows is very low compared with keeping a bull.  $6 \times 1 = 6\text{MKS}$

B. Factors to consider when selecting materials for constructing a calf pen.

Quality of material

- Cost of material
- Availability of materials
- Availability for capital
- Skills required in using the materials
- Type of pen to construct i.e. temporally or permanent
- Environmental factors e.g. climate
- Material e.g. white wash
- Safety of the calf
- Design of the calfpen  $7 \times 2 = 14 \text{mks}$

23. A. Importance of livestock in the farm.

- Animals are source of food to human.
- Animal are source of income.
- Some animals are used for provision of labor for both antivation and transport.
- Some animals are used recreational antivirus such as bull and cock fighting.
- Some of livestock are used to increase in the utilization of inhabitable guas.
- Livestock provide some raw materials required in the industries such as wool, fur and hair.
- Livestock is a sigh of wealth and prestige to some communities.
- Traditionally chicken is used to wake up people early in the mourning when crowning.
- Livestock are used for offering sacrifices.  $10 \times 1 = 10 \text{mks}$

B. Outline five sighs of ill-health in livestock?

- Abnormal discharge from their urinary system which is either bloody or pussy urine.
- Production of hard or watery dung than normal?
- Reduced appetite.
- Rise in body temperature.
- Animal may show starring coat/rough coat.
- Increased or decreased heart beat.
- Animal produce tears uncontrollably. (Lacrmimation)
- May loose hair incase of skin diseases.  $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{MKS}$

C. Describe features of a rabbit hutch.

- Spacious
- Well ventilated
- Drought free
- Well lit
- Clean  $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{mks}$

24. Management practices carried out during rearing of a dairy calf pen from birth to weaning.

- Feed calf with colostrums within 6hrs.
- Orphaned calves should get whostrums from foster mother or given artificial colostrums.
- Separate calf from mother immediately it's born or kept in a pen.
- Train calf to drink milk from bucket
- Feed calf whole milk and later on skim milk.
- Feed calves 3 times per day.
- Supply plenty of water.
- House and protect it from adverse environmental condition
- Keep the floor of the pen dry and warm.
- Pen should have adequate space.
- Spray calves against diseases.
- Reworm calves to control internal parasite.
- Vaccinate against diseases.
- Identify at an appropriate age.
- After 4<sup>th</sup> week reduce milk gradually.
- Introduce concentrates gradually from the fourth week.
- Wean calves at age of four months. 12×1=12mks

B. State eight causes of long calving interval.

- Poor health
- Poor nutritional
- Poor selection
- Incorrect time of service.
- Irteguler heat signs.
- High milk production
- Type of bleed.
- Poor breeding methods. 8×1=8MKS