

20.2 Agriculture Paper 2 (443/2)

SECTION A (30 marks)

- I. 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 x ½ = 2 marks)
2. Selection of breeding stock.
- Progeny testing.
 - Mass selection.
 - Contemporary comparison.
- (3 x ½ = 1 ½ 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 x h = 2 marks)
4. (a) Blue ticks - Anaplasmosis.
(b) Brown ear ticks - E.C.F
(c) Tsetse flies - Trypanosomiasis (nagana)
- (3x h=1h marks)
5. Control methods for roundworms.
- Use of antihelmintics/drenching
 - Rotational grazing
 - Proper disposal of faeces/hygiene
 - Ploughing/burning of pasture.
- (4 x ½ = 2 marks)
6. (a) Disease: Any deviation or alteration in the state of animal body or its organs which interferes with proper performance of its functions.
- (b) Vaccination: Is the administration of a weakened or killed disease causing agent into the animal to induce production antibodies for immunity against the disease.
- (2x 1 = 2 marks)
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.
- (3x%=1% marks)

8. Breed Type
 (a) Aberdeen Angus 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
 • Bacterial
 • Protozoan
 • Viral
 • Nutritional (4 x = 2 marks)
11. • Upgrading.
 • Cross breeding. (2 x = 1 mark)
12. Bloodless castration methods.
 • Use of rubber ring and elastrator.
 • Use of burdizzo. (2 x = 1 mark)
13. (a) recessive gene: An allele whose phenotypic expression is masked by a dominant allele in heterozygous condition.
 (b) Epistasis: Gene interaction in which the expression of some alleles is blocked (masked). (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
14. Signs of kindling in a doe.
 • Nest building
 • Plucking of fur from the belly.
 • Lose of appetite.
 • Restlessness. (4 x = 2 marks)
15. Developmental stages of liver flukes in a fresh water snail.
 • Sporocyst.
 • Cercaria
 • Redia. (2 x = 1 marks)
16. Four strokes of a tractor engine.
 • induction/inlet
 • compression
 • power
 • exhaust/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.

(4 x =2 marks)

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)