Marking Scheme

NAME.....ADM.....CLASS.....

ANESTAR SCHOOLS
AGRICULTURE
FORM 4
END TERM 1 EXAM
TIME:

Answer all questions in the spaces provided

1. Distinguish between Apiculture and aquaculture as used in animal production. (2mks)

Apiculture is rearing of bees in special structures called bee hives while aquaculture is rearing of fishes in structure called ponds

2. Name animal disease that it is transmitted by the following parasite
   i. Brown ear tick East coast fever ECF (½mk)

   ii. Tse tse fly Nagana (Trypanomiasis) (½mk)

3. State the secondary and intermediate host for liver fluke (Fasciola lepatica) (1mk)

Secondary - Pigs
Intermediate - Water snails

4. State four breeds of goats. (2mks)

Toggenberg
Anglo-Nubian
Sannen

5. Outline the function of the Crop in the digestive system of hen. (1mk)

→ Stores food temporarily before moving it to the stomach
→ Moistens the food.

6. Give reasons why animal are restrained. (2mks)

Animal are restrained for safety of handling person
To avoid injuring themselves

7. Outline four viral disease in livestock. (2mks)

Rinderpest Anthrax
Blue tongue
Foot and mouth disease

8. Stae three method of selection in livestock. (2mks)

Mass selection
Contemporary Companion
progeny testing

9. Explain how to prevent cannibalism among poultry. (3mks)

Correct any practice which may have lead to cannibalism
Darken the room by adjusting light intensity
Cull the aggressive birds
Regulate the temperatures

10. Give the importance of additives in livestock feeds. (2mks)

They ensure feed are palatable
Enhances the flavour to meet the needs
They are anti-bodies

11. Outline three types of calf pen. (2mks)

Movable calf pen
Permanent calf pen
Concrete floor calf pen

12. State four advantages of movable calf pen. (2mks)

Reduces mortality rate among calf.
No build-up of pest and diseases.
Evenly distribution of Manures.

13.

i. Explain mating in livestock. (3mks)

This is the process of introduction of sperms into female reproduction for eggs to be fertilise.

ii. Outline three methods of mating in livestock. (3mks)

Natural mating
Artificial insemination

14. Explain the reason why scrotal sac should distend an contract in various temperature state. (2mks)

The production of sperm requires a temperature which is slightly lower than the body temperatures

15. Define the following terms

i. Mothering ability. (1mk)

This is animal with good natural instincts towards their young one. Rearing their young ones upto weaning successfully

ii. Prolificacy in livestock. (1mk)

This is ability of animal to give birth to large number of viable litters in a given time

16. Explain what is pre-disposing factor. (1mk)

These are both internal and external ~~factors~~ characteristics that are able to cause diseases in animals

17. Name four pre-disposing factors that pre-disposes livestock to diseases. (2mks)

Injuries on the skin
Age of the animal
Colour of the animal
Changes in climatic condition.

18. Give functional differences between rumen and abomasum. (2mks)

In rumen progastric fermentation and breakdown of feed occurs while in abomasum mixing of feeds occur

19. Which equipment is used to administer:

i. Solid taplet during deworming. (1mk)

Bolus gun

ii. Liquid drug during deworming. (1mk)

Drenching gun

SECTION B(30MKS)

20.

i. Briefly explain how three-host tick completes it life cycle. (4mks)

They feed on three different host. They drop to the ground and lay eggs after mating, the eggs hatches into larvae which mzult into nymphs. The nymph climbs on the first host feed encorged and drop Mault into Yang adult and climb on the second host feed engorged and drop again. They again climbs on the third host where the Mault into adult feed and Mate and drop again to lay eggs

ii. Why is controlling tick using acaridae not efficient in hand in hand spraying method. (2mks)

The chemicals cannot reach all hideden parts of the animals Not efficient in spraying large herd of cattle.

21. Name the common parts of animal that ticks are likely to be found. (2mks)

The neck region
The anibits region
Inside ~~the~~ between the hooves
Around the udder region

22. State the diseases that ticks causes in livestock. (2mks)

East Coast fever
Anaplasmosis disease

23.

i. State the process of ascertaining whether egg are viable for incubation. (1mk)

Egg candling.

ii. Briefly explain the procedure of the named process above. (4mks)

A candling lamp consisting a strong electric bulb Covered by plastic or alluminium Container that has a fewing aperture is used.

24.

i. Give a reason why should calf pen have slatted floor. (2mks)

- To avoid accumulation of animal waste
  Makes cleaning process easy.

ii. Outline the features of calf pen. (4mks)

Draught free
Well ventilated
Should be leak proof.
Should be Singly.

25. Explain the reason why calf houses should be singly. (2mks)

→ To avoid calf ~~tea~~ licking it each other - This might cause accumulation of hair balls.

→ To avoid spread of diseases among the ~~calfs~~. Calves

26.

i. Explain what is milk secretion process. (1mk)

This is a process of lactogenesis, which involves initiating milk production process

ii. Identify the structure of the mammary gland of a cattle. (4mks)

Alveolus
Lobule containing alveoli
Gland Cistern
Teat Cistern
Teat meatus

SECTION C(Answer any two questions)

27.

i. Explain the process of milk-let down process in livestock. (10mks)
ii. Outline factors that influence milk let down in animals. (5mks)
iii. Outline factors that determine the cleanliness of milk. (5mks)

28.

i. Outline the signs of heat in cattle. (5mks)
ii. State five causes of stress in poultry. (10mks)
iii. Using Pearsons square compute a ration with 20% DCP. (5mks)
Show your working.

29.

i. Explain farming practices that contributes to minimum tillage. (5mks)
ii. Give the limitation of using artificial insemination in cattle. (5mks)
iii. State and explain factors to be considered in selection of animals for breeding purposes. (10mks)

Q27 i) The process of milk letdown occurs naturally when animals are stimulated by either presence of calf or any stimulant
Milk secreted moves to the gland cistern through duct from the alveolar region
Oxytocin hormone causes contraction of the udder muscle forcing milk down the teats
The hormone last for about 7-10 minutes - Cow should be milked while the hormone last.

ii) Presence of calf
Presence of Milk person
Rattling of milking vessel
Massaging the udder with warm water

iii) A health lactatic cow
Clean milk person
Hygiene in Milking Parlour
Clean equipments
Proper handling of milk

28 i) Restlessness
Mooing too much
Mounting on other animal
Standing still when mounted
Slightly increase body heat

iii) Presense of Predator in the house
Upnpt Changes made of provision of feed
Inhumane handling of the birds
Presence of Intruders in the Chicken house

29 i) Use of biological Methods to control pest
Use of organic fertilizer
Using herbicides
Mulching and using a cover crop
Timely Cultivation to prevent weeds growth
Strip cultivation
Slashing and uprooting

ii) Harmful cLaracteristics can be spread easy by one bull
Requires skilled personel to perform
Low Chances of Conception - Semen may die
It is laboumous.

Iii) Age
Level of performance
Fertility
physical fitness
Body Conformation
Suitability of the animal.