

AGRICULTURE PP2 MARKING SCHEME

1. Name four types of feeds given to poultry from hatching to maturity. (2 marks)

- ✓ Chick mash
- ✓ Growers mash
- ✓ Layers mash for layers
- ✓ Broilers mash for broilers

2. Name four breeds of sheep. (2 marks)

- ✓ Merino sheep
- ✓ Black head Persian
- ✓ Red maasai sheep
- ✓ Dorper
- ✓ Somali sheep
- ✓ Corriedale
- ✓ Romney mash
- ✓ Hampshire down

3. State four animal related factors which predispose an animal to ill health. (2 marks)

- ✓ Age of the animal
- ✓ Skin colour of the animal
- ✓ Sex of the animal
- ✓ Body conformation
- ✓ Animal species

4. Give four limitations for in breeding. (2 marks)

- ✓ Increases pre-natal mortality rate
- ✓ Reduces fertility
- ✓ Reduces productivity
- ✓ Can lead to loss of vigour

5. State four importance of creep feeding in piglets. (2 marks)

- ✓ To facilitate early weaning
- ✓ For pigs to attain market weight early
- ✓ Existing pasture can be used to rear more animals
- ✓ Makes the young animals less prone to internal parasites

6. List four harmful effects of lice in livestock production. (2 marks)

- ✓ Deprives the host food causing emaciation.
- ✓ Some suck blood causing anaemia
- ✓ Causes irritation on animal's body
- ✓ Causes stunted growth in animals.

7. State four advantages of dehorning bulls in the farm. (2 marks)

- ✓ To prevent the bulls from destroying the farm structures
- ✓ To promote docility
- ✓ Injuries among farm animals is greatly reduced
- ✓ To reduce space occupied during transportation and feeding

8. Give four control measures of cannibalism in a deep litter system. (2 marks)

- ✓ Culling perpetual cannibals
- ✓ Keeping the birds according to their age
- ✓ Control of external parasites
- ✓ Provide birds with a balanced diet
- ✓ Isolate the injured birds for treatment
- ✓ Provide dim light in the deep litter system
- ✓ De-beak perpetual cannibals

9. Give four maintenance practices carried out in a wheel barrow. (2 marks)

- ✓ Oiling the moving parts to reduce friction
- ✓ Cleaning the tool after use
- ✓ Painting the metallic part in case of long storage
- ✓ Replacing the broken handles

10. State four observable indicators on a hen that shows it is suffering from fowl pox. (2 marks)

- ✓ Lesions on the combs and wattles
- ✓ Lesions on the beak
- ✓ Running nose
- ✓ Difficulties of breathing
- ✓ Emaciation

11. State four uses of solar power in a dairy unit. (2 marks)

- ✓ For lighting
- ✓ Pumping water
- ✓ Warming water for milking
- ✓ Provide warmth to the new born calves
- ✓ Operating milk cooling machine

12. Name the breed of cattle that;

(a) Produces milk with the highest butter fat content. (1 mark)

- ✓ jersey

(b) Produces milk with the lowest butter fat content. (1 mark)

- ✓ Friesian

13. State four advantages of using tractor power over animal power. (2 marks)

- ✓ The work output is higher in tractor power than in the animal power.

- ✓ Tractors do not get fatigued like animals
- ✓ Animals get sick affecting the amount of work done
- ✓ Low labour requirement when using the tractor power

14. Name the farm tools used for each of the following;

(a) Disbudding calves.....(1 mark)

- ✓ Dehorning iron/disbudding iron

(b) Making threads on PVC pipes.....(1 mark)

- ✓ Stock and die

(c) Tightening barbed wires during fencing.....(1 mark)

- ✓ Wire strainer/monkey strainer

(d) Administering vaccines through the skin.....(1 mark)

- ✓ Hypodermic needle and a syringe

15. State four factors considered when locating a fish pond. (2 marks)

- ✓ Availability of a permanent source of water
- ✓ A gentle sloppy land
- ✓ A well secured area
- ✓ An area that is easily accessible

SECTION B (20 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

16. The following diagram shows a livestock rearing practice.



(a) Name the practice illustrated above. (1 mark)

✓ Wool shearing

(b) State two precautions a farmer should observe when carrying the practice. (2 marks)

✓ Should be done during warm weather conditions

✓ Should be done on a clean surface free from oil

✓ The farmer should be careful not to injure the animal

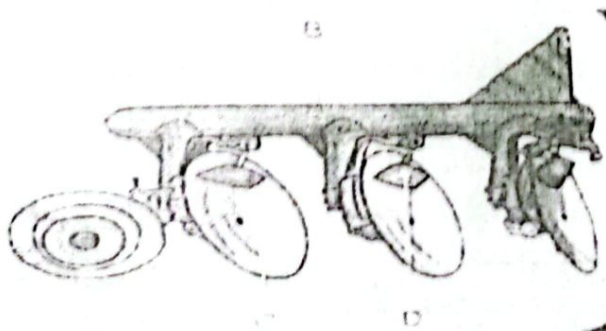
(c) Name one parasite controlled using the practice above. (1 mark)

✓ Keds

(d) Name the farm equipment the farmer used to carry out the practice. (1 mark)

✓ Wool shears reject shears alone

17. The diagram below represent a farm implement.



Identify the implement. (1 mark)

A disc plough

Name the parts labelled

- ✓ A rear furrow wheel (1mark)
- ✓ B beam (1mark)
- ✓ C disc scrapper (1mark)

(c) State one adjustment that can be carried out to decrease ploughing depth of the plough. (1 mark)

- ✓ Increasing the cutting angle of the discs
- ✓ Adjust the hydraulic depth control
- ✓ Remove the weight from the beam if they are added

18. The farmer observed the following symptoms on a cow;

(i) Bloated stomach

(ii) Non clotting blood

(iii) Tar like water blood from the natural body openings

(iv) Absence of rigor mortis.

(a) Identify the disease the cow was suffering from. (1 mark)

- ✓ Anthrax

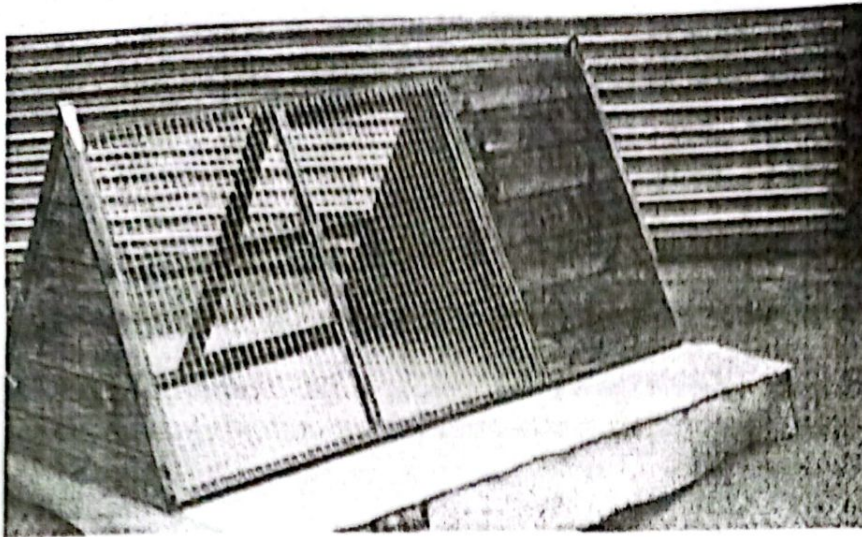
(b) Name the causative agent of the disease named in (a) above. (1mark)

- ✓ Bacteria

(c) List three control measures of the disease above. (3 marks)

- ✓ Large dose of anti-anthrax antibiotics
- ✓ Proper disposal of the carcass
- ✓ Carcass must not be opened
- ✓ Vaccinate the animal with Blanthrax
- ✓ Imposition of quarantine in case of an outbreak

19. The following pictures shows a poultry rearing system.



(a) Identify the structure illustrated above. (1 mark)

- ✓ Fold system

(b) State two advantages of using the system named in (a) above. (2 marks)

- ✓ Reduces use of commercial feeds
- ✓ There is even distribution of droppings
- ✓ There is reduced up worm infestation
- ✓ Constant movement of the folds leads to their break up.

(c) Give two importance of the meshed part. (2 marks)

- ✓ Exercises
- ✓ sunning

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION IN THE SPACES PROVIDED AFTER QUESTION 22.

20.(a) Describe ten general methods of disease control in livestock production. (10 marks)

- ✓ proper selection and breeding; animal chosen for breeding should be of the desired characteristics and healthy to help in the control of breeding diseases.
- ✓ Proper housing; a livestock house should meet the recommended housing aspects like space, ventilation and freedom from draught to control diseases.
- ✓ Control of parasites; both external and internal parasites should be appropriately controlled to reduce livestock attack by diseases.
- ✓ Proper disposal of carcass; animals that have died of disease should be properly buried to control spread of the diseases.
- ✓ Quarantine imposition; the movement of livestock and their products from a disease stricken area should be banned to effect the control of diseases.
- ✓ Proper feeding and nutrition; provision of enough and balanced diet to livestock helps to control diseases like anaemia and milk fever.
- ✓ Separation/isolation; sick animals should be separated from the healthy ones to reduce rate of spread.

Treatment of sick animals; appropriate drugs and right doses should be administered to animals for control of diseases.

- ✓ Vaccination; animal should be immunized against notifiable diseases.
- ✓ Use of prophylactic drugs; these are drugs incorporated in livestock feeds and water to control certain diseases such as coccidiostats against coccidiosis.
- (c) Explain five causes of stress in a flock of layers. (10 marks)
- ✓ Sudden change in weather conditions.
- ✓ Drastic change in routine practices.
- ✓ Excessive handling of birds.
- ✓ Introduction new birds to the flock.
- ✓ Sudden occurrences of loud noises.
- ✓ Too many strangers in the poultry.
- ✓ Attack by parasites.
- ✓ Inadequate feed and water.

21.(a) Describe the management of a dairy heifer under the following sub-headings;

(i) Weaning

(6 marks)

- ✓ Wean the calf at 8 weeks for early weaning and 16 weeks for late weaning.
- ✓ Early weaning is done by putting it on high level of nutrition
- ✓ The amount of milk fed to the calf is increased up to 16th week then it is gradually reduced.
- ✓ Solid food is introduced from 2 weeks.
- ✓ By the 18th week the calf is able to feed normally.
- ✓ Graze the calf on good quality pastures preferably a head of mature animals.
- ✓

(ii) Routine practices

(4 marks)

- ✓ Spray the calf with an appropriate acaricide to control external parasites.
- ✓ Drench with an appropriate wormicide to control internal parasites.
- ✓ Vaccinate the calf against notifiable diseases.
- ✓ Dehorn the calf using an appropriate method.
- ✓ Remove extra teats in female calves.
- ✓ Put appropriate identification marks.
- ✓ Treat against diseases when sick.
- ✓ Weigh the calf regularly.

(b) Describe the uses of fences in the farm. (10 marks)

- ✓ Provide security from thieves/wild animals/control trespassing.
- ✓ Enable paddocking/rotational grazing/mixed farming.
- ✓ Control parasites and diseases by keeping other animals out of the farm.
- ✓ Provide aesthetic value in the farm.
- ✓ Live fences break the speed of the wind.
- ✓ Hedges help in soil and water conservation.
- ✓ Hedges may be a source of fodder/fruits/firewood/compost manure.

- ✓ Control breeding.
- ✓ Protect water points.
- ✓ Provide privacy in the farm.

22.(a) Give five desirable qualities of a good breeding ewe. (5 marks)

- ✓ Fast growth rate.
- ✓ Good health.
- ✓ Good quality products.
- ✓ High fertility.
- ✓ Good mothering ability.
- ✓ Free from any physical deformity.

(b) Describe scours under the following sub-headings;

(i) causative agent. (1 mark)

- ✓ Bacteria

(ii) Predisposing factors (5 marks)

- ✓ Lack of colostrum.
- ✓ Feeding the calf at irregular intervals.
- ✓ Overfeeding the calf with cold milk.
- ✓ Unhygienic conditions in the houses of the young ones.
- ✓ Absence of green fodder which causes lack of vitamin A.

(iii) Symptoms of attack (4 marks)

- ✓ Faeces with pungent smell.
- ✓ Dullness
- ✓ Loss of appetite.
- ✓ White yellowish diarrhea.
- ✓ Undigested milk and mucus with blood spots on the faeces

(iv) Control measures (5 marks)

- ✓ Observing hygiene in the calf pen.
- ✓ Avoid dampness on the floor of the pen.
- ✓ Have a separate attendant of the infected calves to prevent disease spread.
- ✓ Animals should be treated with antibiotics.
- ✓ Calving should be done in a clean and disinfected area.
- ✓ Disinfect fingers if used to induce calves to drink milk.