**FARM TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT**

1.

* Store the saw properly after use
* Oil the blade for long storage to avoid rust
* Sharpen the teeth properly

Tighten the handle screw if loose

2. A-Tin snip – cutting thin metal sheets

B-Spokes have – smoothing curved and circular surfaces

C- Ceardeners trowel – uprooting seedlings during transplanting

D-Brace drill – boring/ drilling holes in wood

3. i) Stir up pump/ bucket pump

 ii) Spraying livestock with acaricide

 iii) A – Nozzle B – lance handle

 iv) A – Atomises the acaricide into spray B – Direct the nozzle to the parts to be sprayed

4. Garden fork is a tool used in weeding in the nursery beds/and in carrot fields

5. The tool for checking the vertical straightness of a wall is Plumb bob and plumbline

6. A tool for removing nails from timber is a claw harmer (1mk)

7. Two examples of equipment that a livestock farmer can use in administering oral

 anti-helminthes (1mk)

* Narrow necked bottle
* Drenching gun

- Dosing gun

8. (a) L...- Pickaxe M- Adjustable spanner

**O.............................................**

 N..- Ring spanner O..- Pipe wrench

(b) Give one functional advantage of tool M over tool N ( ½

9. Tools used to perform functions on the farm

 - Hand drill

 - Bit brace

10. - Blockage of nozzles and filters leading to uneven or no release of spray.

 - Control pump may slacken or loosen, making it difficult to regulate the rate of spraying.

 - Inadequate operating pressure due to leakages in the compressor pump, hoses or control valves.

11. (a) - Elastrator and rubber ring.

 - The burdizzo.

 - Sharp knife / scalpel.

 (iii) Extracting blood samples for laboratory analysis

12. most appropriate set of animal hand tools that a farmer uses for the following operations:-

(i) Restraining large full when taking it around the show ring-bull ring and lead stick (1mk)

(ii) Cutting tail in sheep-rubber ring and elastrator (1mk)

(iii) Extracting blood samples for laboratory analysis-hypodermic needle and syringe

13. Provision of extra and quality feeds to sheep, two or three weeks before mating

14. ai) On the diagram a provided below, draw the mark to indicate a pig number 147,

using the procedure of ear-notching in diagram above

ii) the recommended stage of growth in pigs at which the ear-notching should be carried out?

* before wearing/3-7 weeks of age/21-56 days/1 month-22months)

iii) three reasons why weight is an important routine management practice in pig production

* to determine growth rate i.e. weight gain
* facilitate administration of drugs e.g. drenching
* for feeding i.e. to know the amount of feed to give
* to determine the service/breeding time (1x3=3mks)

b) i)B-entrance

C-top bar/bar

D-top cover/lid(1x3=3mks)

ii) by applying bees wax/honey/molasses on the sides or top of the hive/jaggery/sheep

 sorrel/saliva /sugar syrup (Accept concentrated sugar solution-reject-sugar solution) (1x1=1mk)

iii) Outline the procedure of opening the hive to harvest honey

smoke the hive through the entrance using a smoker then light the hid to remove the top bar(the order must be considered) (1x2=2mks)

15. a) i) E-key hole saw/compass saw

 F-wood chisel

 G-cold/metal chisel

 H-plumb bob (1/2x4=2mks)

ii) E-to cut or make key holes F-cutting timber

 G-cutting metal H-checking whether a tall wall is vertical

iii) wooden hammer/mallet(1mk)

b)i) open castration/surgical castration (1mk)

 ii) procedure you would follow when carrying out the practice named in( i) above in piglets

* restrain the piglets
* sterilize the blade
* disinfect the secretal sac
* slit the secretal sac to expose the testicle
* locate and hold the sperm duct
* cut the sperm dust by scrapping with the slide
* sew up the wound
* sterilize/disinfect the wound
* release the animal(piglet

16. i) A – Sickle

 B- Pruning saw

 C- Hoof cutter

 D- Metal float

ii) A sickle is used in harvesting grass, rice, wheat by cutting

 B Pruning saw is used for pruning tree crops, cutting hard stems in coffee

 C Hoof cutter – Trimming hoofs in animals e.g. cattle, goats, sheep

 D Float (wood or metal) smoothing concrete during plastering

 iii) Maintenance on B

* Sharpen and reset the teeth
* Replace broken handle
* Oil the blade for long storage

17.

* Halter
* Rope
* Nose ring and leading stick

18. Mention the use of the following tools.

* Dibber.-making holes for transplanting
* Spoke shaves.-planning curved surface
* Tin snip.-cutting metal/iron sheets
* Burdizzo-castration (4x ½ =2mks)

19. four precautions that should be taken when using workshop tools and equipment.

* Use tools for correct purpose.
* Maintain them in good working conditions.
* Keep them safely after use.
* Handle tools correctly during use.

Use of safety devices / protective clothes

20. a) Bucket pump /stir - up pump (1x1 = 1mk)

 b) Spraying acaricide on livestock (1x1 =1mk)

 c) W - Nozzle

* X - Trigger
* Y - Pail /bucket

d)For holding acaricide solution during spraying. (1x1 = 1)

21. i) Identify the above diagram (1mk)

* Artificial vagina.

 ii) Name the parts labelled A and B (2mks)

* A – warm water
* B – collecting cap