AGRICULTURE

PAPER 11 MARKING SCHEME

1.

* Claw hammer , claw ban
* Rip saw
* Branding iron

2.

* Insulate body against heat loss
* Lipids are broken down to provide metabolic water
* Source of energy

3.

* Out Crossing
* Cross Breeding
* Up Grading

4.

* For easy mating
* Equal fat distribution
* Prevent blowfly infestation
* For cleanliness

5.

* Through insect bite
* Poor hygiene practices
* Mating of sick animals
* Through overstocking.

6.

* Animal develops fever
* Constipation on hard dong
* Paleness in the gums, eyes and lips
* Milk flow into udder ceases

7.

* Pre-disposing factors of foot rot
* Damp conditions /wet /muddy.
* Overgrown and cracked hooves

8.

* Produce high quality products
* Healthy animals have longer productive life
* Less expensive to keep
* High yield
* Do not spread diseases to other and man
* They breed regularly. (4 x ½ = 2mrks)

9.

* To increase conception rate
* To increase twinning

10.

* Vaccination
* Deworming
* foot trimming
* docking
* dusting

11.

* ear notching
* tattoing

12.

* Slated calf pen.
* Permanent calf pen

13.

* Restlessness
* Present of mild in the teats
* Enlargement of vulva.

14.

* Tilapia
* Nilepera
* Trouts

15.

* Dirt
* Small size / overweight
* Abnormal shape
* Cracked shell
* Double York.

16. (a)

* Incubation

(b)

 E – thermometer

 G - ventilation

(c)

* Allow large scale production /many chicks per given period
* Hatching can be done any time.

17

 Total part = 40

SIMSIM seed cake =$\frac{20}{40} x 100=50kgs $

Maize meal = $\frac{20}{40}x 100=50kgs $

SECTION B

18.

* Dairy
* Fresiah /Hostein
* Gursery
* Jersy
* Arysgire

(ii)

* Straight top line
* Well set apart hing quarters
* Large well developed udders with teats that are well spaced
* Prominent mild veins
* Lean bodies that carry little flesh

19.

(a) Ear notching

(b)

(c) Ear notchet

(d) Tattooing

 Ear tagging

20. (a)

* well ventilated - to ensure good aeration.
* Leak proof roof - to avoid wetness
* Well lit - to allow enough light into the pen
* Drought free - to keep off and winds
* Well drained floor - to prevent wetness
* Spacious - to allow enough room for feeding
* Single – housing - to prevent them from licking
* Easy to clean - to remove dirt
* Strong enough - to prevent breakage.

2 x 5 = 10 marks

(b)

* Change of weather - in cold weather animas fall sick
* Age of the animal - young an older animals fall sick easily
* Physiological status e.g. pregnancy
* Colour of the animal e.g. solar erythematic in white
* Heredity disease
* Body shape - animals with pendulous udder are likely to be injured.
* Sex of the animal - mastitis are for female
* Environment - dirty environments
* Species- some disease affect a particular species.

2 x 5 = 10marks.

21.

* Should be appropriate age
* Good mothering ability
* Fast growth rate and reach maturity fast
* Good confirmation of gilt (long and deep well development hams
* Healthy
* Prolific
* Ability withstand stress
* Good temperament
* Adaptable
* No defects.

9 x 1 = 9marks

(b) (i) Virus

(ii) Poultry /Birds

(iii) Drooping wings

* Sleepy
* Birds collapse and die
* Glands aboce vent become swollen
* Decrese in egg production
* Respiratory distress
* Loss of appetite
* Low water intake.

(4 x 1 = 4mrks )

(iv)

* Vaccination of birds
* Use of vitamin B2 (2 x 1 = 2marks)

(c)

* It is cheap
* Farmer does not incur maintenance costs of the tractors
* Can be used even in small farm holdings
* Animals can be used on hilly /steep slopes where tractors cannot be applied.

(3 x 1 = 3marks)

* Provide with furrowing crates to prevent sow fro lying into piglets and feeding on creep feed
* Gilts pen – for rearing young females up to service age (12 months)
* Boars pen – houses for bleeding boars should be spacious enough to allow room for mating and exercise.
* In pigpens – houses pregnant pig awaiting furrowing
* Flatterers pens - houses piglets after winning and up to age 6 months
* Running yard - ar extension of the pens are used for dunging and basking
* Water troughs / drinking nipples - are used as watering points of the pigs.

22. (a) methods of controlling ticks

(a) Natural / Biological Method - involves use of ticks natural enemies which predate on the ticks e.g. ants or birds.

(b) Mechanical methods - burning of infected pastures to reduce the tick population, destroy eggs larvae and nymphs

 - interfering with or altering the ticks environment through phloughing of pasture land or top dressing pasture using lime or dressing using acaride.

Fencing off the pasture land and or top dressing pasture using lime or dressing using acaride

Fencing off the pasture land and farm this is effective if its combined with regular use of acaricides

Staving the ticks to death - this can achieved by keeping the animals away from infected pastures through rotation grazing

Hand picking ticks from livestock and killing them (diticking)

(c) Chemical method. - is the most effective method it involves use of chemical substances called accrricides.

(b) Management of grower’s up to point of lay.

* From the broder birds are as growers they should have sufficient floor space roots feeders and waters. There should be litter on loof reaching a height of about 15cm the birds are fed of growers mash water also provided in plenty parastal and disease control should continue. Green vegetable which growers can peck on keep themselves busy is and at various points in the house.
* The litter should be kept as dry as possible. soluble grit or oyster shell should be provided towards end of growers stage (12 weeks of age )
* During 16th week layers mash should be introduced gradually that is completely by and 18th or 19th week.
* Birds should be vaccinated against Newcastle and fowl typhoid every six months.
* Enough floor space feeders and water should be provided green leaves to avoid cannibalism. Layers should be fed on layers mash or pellets. Soluble oyster shell should be provided to encourage strong shells of eggs and efficient digestion.