END OF YEAR 2025 EXAM (OCTOBER) TIME: 2 HOURS

AGRICULTURE FORM 3 PAPER 2 M/SCHEME

SECTION A

1.

-Dipping/spraying

-fencing/keep off wildlife and animal from neighboring farm

-rotational grazing

-ploughing pasture to destroy eggs, larvae, nymph and adults parasite

-Burning infected pasture

-Hand picking followed by physical killing

2.

-plane

-scrappers

-wood file

-wood rasps

-sand paper

-roughers

3.

-chinchilla

-earlaps

-Flemish giant

-new Zealand white

-California white

4.

-Romney marsh

5.

-poor heath

-old age

-poor production

-physical deformities

-hereditary defects

-infertility

-poor mothering ability

-to avoid inbreeding

-bad temperament/undesirable behavior

6.

-rat/vermin proof

-well ventilated

-easy to load and off load

-Pest-free

-Leak proof

-well secured to curb theft

-cool condition to prevent over heating

7.

-growth and repair of worn out body tissue

-production of antibodies

-production of digestive enzymes

-production of hormones in the body

-synthesis of product such as milk, egg etc

-provision of energy during starvation

8.

-pot belly especially in young animal

-anemia

-loss of appetite/anorexia

-starring coat/stiff dry coat

-general emaciation

-diarrhea

-Dehydration

-pale mucosa

9.

-East Coast Fever

-anaplasmosis

-red water

-heat water

10.

-Cross- cut saws

-Rip-saws

11.

-testing /checking whether a cow has mastitis

12.

-plumb bob

-steel float/wooden float

-Mason's square

-Mason's trowel

-spirit level

13.

-dromedary

-Bactrian

14.

-they grow well and fast enough to reach maturity quickly

-they have long economical life

-they give maximum product

-they produce quality product

-they don't spread disease to human and other animal

-They spend less on disease treatment thus reducing production costs/high profit margin

15.

-promote growth

-help blood clotting

-help in bone formation

-help in muscular activities

-prevent diseases

-Act as organic catalyst

16.

-nest building

-plucking of fur from the belly

-redness of the vulva

-large and congested udder

-lack of appetite

SECTION B

17.a)

A- Rumen

B-reticulum

C-omasum

D-abomasum

b) –rumen

c)

-fermentation of food

-synthesis of vitamin B complex and vitamin K

-synthesis of amino acid from ammonia gas

-breakdown of protein to peptide, amino acid and ammonia

-breakdown of carbohydrates/cellulose into volatile fatty acid (UFA) and glycerol

18. a)

J- Sickle

K- garden/manure fork

N- Spade

M- Sprinkler

b)

J- Cutting back pyrethrum stalks

-harvesting rice and other grasses

K- Collecting manure and trash

N-scooping soil and sand

M-distributing water to plants

19. a)

A-top bar

B-wire loops

C-entrance

b)

-hive tool

-bee brush

SECTION C

20. a)

-age of the animal

-sex of the animal

-colour of the animal

-Change of climate/environment

-hereditary

-environment

-overcrowding

-Physiological condition such as pregnancy

-animal coming into contact with the disease

b)

i) – Theirelia parva

ii)

-swollen lymph node

-high temperature

-production of lots of saliva/profuse salivation

-a lot of tears come out of the eye/lachrymation

-difficulties in breathing especially at the late stage of the disease

- there are haemorrhages in the vulva and the mouth

-coughing

-Sight impairment

iii)

-regular spraying, dipping or hand dressing using recommended acaricides once a week

-fence the farm to keep out strange animals and also to confine animals

-treatment using appropriate drugs

21.-To mark boundaries- the perimeter fence demarcates the farm land from neighbors to prevent land disputes.

- For privacy and security- fences keep off wild animals and other intruders.

-Separate crop land from pastures-this prevents animals from destroying crops.

- To divide pasture land into paddocks- paddocking facilitates rotational grazing.

- Restrict animals movement- this helps to control the spread of parasites and diseases by keeping off stray animals.

- Isolation of sick animals- sick animals are kept in an isolation unit which is fenced off area to prevent them from mixing with the rest of the herd.

- Facilitate controlled breeding- animals are separated according to sex and age to allow the farmer to decide on when to breed.

b. i. clear the fence line

ii. Measure and mark the position of the holes with pegs.

iii. Dig holes for the posts/4-6m apart and 60 cm deep.

iv. Fix the posts in the holes using concrete mixture/ firm the soil around the base of the post.

v. fix the lowest strand of wire about 25cm from the ground level.

Vi. Stretch the wire with wire strainer and then nail it with fencing staples.

vii. Use the first strand of wire to guide in fixing the rest of the wires until four strands of wire are fixed.

viii. Fix the droppers in position.

c. i. replace/ repair broken parts.

ii. Tighten loose wires to maintain the tension.

iii. Place metal or plastic cover on the post to prevent rotting due to water.

iv. Control termites.

22. a)

-roof catchment

-rock catchment

-wire and dams

-ponds

-retention ditches/level terraces

b)

-triangular/V-shaped Negarims – V-bunds measuring 25cm are built with soil from the excavated planting holes to direct run off water towards the basin area around the base of each plant

-Semi-circular bunds – formed around the growing plants to help hold water around the plant when it is still young.

-Trapezoidal bunds – trapezoidal shaped and work like Nagarims but enclose a large area where the crops are grown.

-Contour bunds/furrows – these are furrows made along the contours between the rows of crops where agro-forestry tree are intercropped with annual crops. The ridges made from contour bunds.

Planting pits/ holes- extra-large planting holes are made and filled with dry plant materials before filling in with soil, the seedlings are then planted in the middle of the hole.

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