

FORM 3 **AGRICULTURE 443/** MARKING SCHEME



1 Methods of castrating

- Closed method / use of burdizzo
- Open method / surgical method
- Caponization / use of hormones / chemicals

 $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks}$

2. **Tools for deworming**

- Drenching gun
- Bolus gun / capsule carrier
- Narrow necked bottle

 $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ mark}$

3. (a) Advantages of multiple stem pruning

- Less skills required to establish
- Easy to prune
- Does not allow accumulation of coffee berry disease

Any $3 \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ mk} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ mks}$

(b) Post harvest practises on grains

- Threshing / shelling
- Drying
- Cleaning
- Sorting
- Grading
- **Dusting**
- **Packaging**



4 Name the tool used together with each of the following tools

- Trocar.
- Mallet..
- Screw.
- Bit
- 5. Rasp file is used for smoothening wooden surface while Bastard file is used for smoothening metallic surface. (clear definition 1x2 = 2mks)

6. Signs of heat in pigs

- Restlessness
- Frequent urination
- Swelling and reddening of vulva
- Frequent mounting of others
- Slimy discharge from the vulva
- Respond positively to riding test

 $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks}$

7. Features of a rabbit hutch

- **Spacious**
- Raised above ground
- Draught free
- Easy to clean

- Leak proof
- Safe from predators and pests

$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ marks

8. Uses of phosphorous

- Bone formation
- Milk production
- Egg formation

 $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ mark}$

9. (a) Suckers

- (b) Slips / crowns / suckers
- (c) Stem tuber
- (d) Splits

10. Sources of nitrogen in the soil

- Fixation of nitrogen by bacteria.
- Organic manure application.
- Nitrogen fixation fertilizers.
- Nitrogen fixation by lighting

11.

(b) Amt of weight gained =
$$\frac{100}{400}$$
 1
Food take $\frac{100}{400}$ 4

(1x1 = 1mk)

12. Advantages of artificial calf rearing

- Allows for maintenance of high standard hygiene
- Accurate records of milk yield can be easily maintained.
- Cows continue to produce milk even in the absence of their calves
- There is probability of farmer selling more milk thereby maximizing profits

 $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks}$

13. Advantages of upgrading

- Enable farmers to improve low grade stock using pure breed bulls.
- Method is used to replace one breed by another
- It is more economical to upgrade the local breeds rather than purchasing pure breeds
- Resulting breeds are more tolerant to harsh environments and have high resistance to diseases.

 $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks}$

14. Reasons for treating timber

- Prevent warping
- Prevent roffing / damage by fungi
- Reduce damage by insects
- Enable timber to achieve its maximum strength marks

 $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

15. Reasons for docking

- Fat distribution throughout the body
- Prevent blowflies
- Keep rear part of animal clean
- Avoid fooling of wool marks

 $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$



16. Reasons for using certified seeds

- Free from foreign materials e.g. weeds
- Gives rise to vigorously growing plants
- Have high germination percentage
- Free from pest and diseases attack/healthy
- True to type not contaminated

(any $4x \sim = 2mks$)

17. Give two farming practices that help to reduce water stress in crop

- Mulching
- provision of shade

SECTION B

- 18 a) Type of gate
 - Barbed wire gate
 - b)
- D- dropper
- E-wire loop
- c) i) one function of the part labelled E.
 - Support the gate/reign the king post
 - ii) Functions of the gate
 - Prevent intruders/wild animal into the farm
 - Prevent livestock from moving out of the farm
 - Used as entrance into/exit from the farm/control grazing in paddocks
- 19. a) Feeding Practice
 - Artificial rearing/bucket feeding
 - b) i) Procedure of rearing practice
 - Put clean milk in a clean bucket
 - Place the index finger into the calf's mouth
 - Lower the finger slowly until it is submerged in milk
 - Slowly withdraw the finger
 - Repeat steps (i)- (iv) until the calf learns.

ii) Precautions in rearing practice

- Right amount
- Interval feeding
- Right temperature
- Clean equipment
- Observe personal hygiene.

20. Plant population = Area Spacing
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$
Area = 5.4 hectares
 $1\text{ha} = 10,000\text{m}^2$

Area =
$$54,000$$
m² $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$







Spacing =
$$\frac{45}{100}$$
 x $\frac{20}{100}$



$$\frac{54,000\text{m}^2}{0.45 \text{ x } 0.2} = \frac{54000}{0.09} \frac{\text{x } 100}{\text{x } 100} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 600,000 \text{ bean plants}$$

- 21. (a) Ownership and right to use land $\sqrt{}$ (1 mark)
- (b) (i) Communal land tenure community / part of it / has right to own and use land.
 - Co-operative land tenure Members with common interests have right to own and use land.
 - (ii) Concession individual company / corporation obtain from government right to use land for a specified period of time.

State ownership – government owns land that is gazetted but not registered nor adjudicated e.g forest national park.

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

22. (a) Methods of harvesting water on the farm

- Ponds/ water pumps
- Dams/ weirs
- Roof catchments
- Rock catchments
- Retention ditches/ level terraces (5x1=5mks)

(b) Farming activities that encourage soil erosion

- Continuous cropping without giving the land a rest
- Burning
- Ploughing along the slope/ farming on step land
- Deforestation
- Ploughing along river banks
- Cultivating when the soil is too dry or wet
- Overgrazing/overstocking
- Flooding/application of a large amount of water at high rate
- Over cultivating the land to fine tilth/pulverizing the soil (Any $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ mks}$)

(c) Farming practices that conserve soil in a farm

- Mulching by reducing the speed of run- off and reducing the impact of raindrops Contour farming by reducing the speed run off
- Terracing effective length of the slope and consequently slowing down speed of running off
- Planting trees/ holding soil particles together hence reducing effects of wind erosion and reducing the impact of rain drops,
- Establishing and maintaining vegetated water; by reducing the impact of livestock on the soil erosion

Establishing trash lines/zones lines by reducing speed of run- off an effects of wind erosion (10x1=10mks)

 $4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ marks}$



23. (a) Features of a good grain store

- Should be leak proof
- Should be raised above the ground
- Should be well ventilated
- Should be easy to clean
- Should be Strong enough to support the weight of the stored items
- Should be easy to load and off load
- Should be vermin proof

 $6 \times 1 = 6 \text{mks}$

(b) Maintenance practices on saws

- Be stored in hanging position
- Teeth be sharpened regularly
- Used for the right purposes
- Blade be oiled to prevent rusting if on long storage
- Loose screws and nuts holding the handle be tightened
- Blade be straightened when bent
- Broken handle be replaced; worn out blade be replaced.

 $6 \times 1 =$

(c) Digestion of grass in rumen of cattle

- Temporary store for food
- Food is churned, mixed and softened with water
- Micro-organism act on cellulose fermenting it
- Digestion of cellulose to produce volatile fatty acids e.g. acetic, propionic,

botylic etc

- Fats are broken down to fatty acids and glycerol
- Proteins are split by micro-organisms into peptides and aminoacids
- Synthesis of essential amino acids from nitrogen compounds e.g urea
- Synthesis of vitamin B complex and vitamin K
- Gases such as methane, carbon (IV) oxide and hydrogen are belched.
- Volatile fatty acids are absorbed in the rumen

 $8 \times 1 = 8 \text{ marks}$

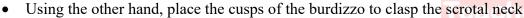
24. a) Methods of drainage

- Use of open ditches/channels/furrows
- Use of underground pipes/
- French drains
- Cambered beds
- Mechanically pumping
- Sub soiling

b) Procedure of castrating bull using burdizzo



- Restrain animal
- With one hand, pull the testes to let them free from scrotal neck



• With your free hand, locate the spermatic cord of one testis and press the handles of

the burdizzo till a snap sound is heard

- Repeat the pressing on the same spermatic cord but at a lower position below the first cut
- Repeat the procedure of cutting the spermatic cord on the other testis
- Finally release the animal.

 $7 \times 1 = 7 mks$

c) Reasons why bees abscond from a beehive

- Shortage of food
- Outbreak of diseases and parasites
- Damage of brood combs
- Lack of adequate ventilation
- Dampness and bad smells
- Sick or infertile queen
- Overcrowding
- Noise
- Shortage of water

 $Any \ 8 \ x \ 1 = 8mks$

