3KNT AGRICULTURE PAPER TWO MARKING SCHEME.

**SECTION A (30 MKS)**

1.-plumb bob

-Mason’s trowel

-Spirit level

-Wood float

2.-Toggen burg

3.-Dusting the birds with insecticides.

-Observing good hygiene

-Fumigation

-Picking and killing

4.-Reduction of vigour in animals /loss of hybrid vigour

-Quality of products is lowered

-Reduction in disease resistance ability

-decline in fertility.

5.-Ratio of energy to protein

-form in which the feed is given

-chemical composition of feedstuff

-Special of the animals

6.-Roughage have a high fibre and carbohydrate value but low protein while concentrate have a high carbohydrate ,protein but low fibre content.

7.-Allow for even distribution of fat in the body

-control breeding

-Increase growth rate

-Control breeding diseases

8.-for easy handling

-prevent injury

9.-foundation

-Floor

-Linted

-Pillars

-Wall

10.-Notifiable disease-Whose outbreak must be reported to the governance authority.

-Zoonotic disease-That can be spread between livestock and man.

11.a)-viruses

b)-Difficulties in breathing

-Standing with closed eyes all the time

-Copius nosal discharge,frequent shaking of head

-Staggering motion

C-Vaccination of birds every six weeks

-Quorantine

-Killing and burning all

12.-chich mash

-Layer mash

13.-Lack 0of calcium in the feed

-Disease attack eg Newcastle

14.-Few birds per unit area

-Laborious in moving the folds

-Produces dirty eggs

15.a)-Oxytocinan effect last for 5-7 minutes

b)-Milk let down is initiated when milk time is reached

c)-Prevent dying off/prevent mastitis

16.-Replace the share

-Replacing the landslide

-Scrabbing mud after use

-Tightening loose nuts and bolts.

17.-Poor timing of service

-Poor nutrition

-Infertility

18.-rate of feeding

-Amount of feed alredy in the digestion system of the animal.

19.-Topography ie gentle sloping

-Reliable water source

-Avoid areas with cracks/anthius

-Secured place

20.-Heating method

-Crushing and straining

-Use of centrifugal extractor.

21.-Stubestrol

-cocadiastat

-Mineral acks

**SECTION B (20mak**

(a)-A-Recticulum

 B-Rmen

(b)A-Separating fire and course food materials

-C-Absorption of water

-Tmporarly food storage

(c)-Pepsin/Renin

23.

(a) –G-Frog

 H- Landslide

(b)J-Remove trash/wet soil

K- Grease/lubricant for axle

(c)-Stablizing (balancing the plaugh by pressing ahainst the wall of the unplaughed land

24.(a)-Broodong of chicks

 (b)-cleaning with disinfectants

-Dusting with chemicals

-Fixing and setting of sources of heat and light

-Fixing feeders and waterers

(c)i)-cardboard

-wooden blocks/nails

-saw dust

-polythene papers

25.(a)-K Urethra

 L-Testes/testis

(b)-stores sperms

 -Secretes seminal fluid in which sperm move

SECTION C

(a)-Straight topline

-Have large and well developed udder with large teats

-Large stomark which make them heavy feaders

-Prominent milk veins

-Wedge shaped

-long thin neck

-lean bodies

-prominent pin bones

-well set hind quates to allow room for large udders (5 mks)

(b)-take long to establish an effective fence

-May habour pests

-May creat hiding place for thieves ,wild animals and vermin

-May be labour demanding to trim and infill regulary

-Some may injure both livestock and the farmer

-May leave gaps which allow animals and thieves to pass through

-May have shadding effects on crops (7 mks)

(c)induction stroke

-piston moves the cylinder causing the inlet valve to open drawing in fresh air supply of petrol vapour and air into cylinder

Compression stroke

-the inlet valve closes and the piston moves up the cylinder .This compresses the fresh fuel mixture in the combustion chamber.

Power stroke /Ignation

-a spark plug is produced at the spark play.This causes fuel mixture to ignite and expand resulting in preesure that forces the piston to move down the cylinder.

Exhaust valve

The piston moves up the cylinder to eliminate the burnt fuel mixture through the open exhaust valve (4x2) =8 mks

26.(a)- Colling highly susceptible calves

-Spraying with appropriate acarilide to control external external parasite.

-Drenching with antiheldminantries to control internal parasites

-Vaccurate as appropriate against ddiseases

-castration of moles not required or breeding

-Dehorning

-Proper feeding of calf

-isolate sick calves

-maintenance of hygiene

(b)Brucellosis

(i)Causal /organism-Bacteria /Brucella arbrtus /mellitensis/suls/spp

(ii) Animals affected –cattle

-sheep

-goats

-pigs

(ii) sympotoms

-spontaneous arbonation/premature birth

-Retained placenta

-infertility in females

-low libido in males

-Orchitis /inflamed testis

-fellowish /brown slimy discharge

(iv)control

Use of a

-culling /slaughtering and propery dispose the carcuse

-Vaccumanation

-Avoid contact with arboted foetus

-Blood test-Observe proper hygiene

27. Store - for keeping dairy equipments

 Milking stall- restraining cows during milking

 Sleeping cubicles- provide shelter for the cows

 Calf pen- housing the calf.

 Loafing area resting / dunging

 Feed and water trough - feeding and watering

b. faster accumula tion of