**AGRICULTURE P2 MARKING SCHEME FORM FOUR TERM II EXAM - 2019**

1. - Rotational grazing

* Hand picking / deticking and killing
* Hand dressing
* Burning pastures / paddocks
* Double perimeter fencing (1x4) 4mks

1. - Hormones e.g. stilbestrol

* Antibiotics e.g. tetranyne

Reg collidiostat medicants 2 x ½ = 1mk

1. (a) Grass tetany – Lack of magnesium ions (mg2+)

Milk fever - Lack of calcium ions (Ca2+)

(1/2 mk)

1. - Oxytocin

* Andrenaline (2 x 1/2 = 1mk)

1. (a) - A disease that is highly contagious and infectious and needs notification of the relevant authorities to impose quarantine for its control. (1mk)

(b) - Rinderpest (cattle plague)

- Anthrax

- New castle

- Foot and mouth disease

- Rift valley fever (4 x ½ = 2mks)

(6) - Filthy sorroundings e.g. wet and muddy areas

- Sharp objects

- Overgrown hooves (3 x ½) = 1 ½ mks)

7 - Soldering gun

- Tins ship

- Centre punch

- Hacksaw (4 x ½ ) = 2mks

8. - Smooth shell

- Medium size

- Clean

- Free from abdomalities e.g. blood spot, meat spot, double yolk

- Free from crack

- Fertile egg (4 x ½ = 2mks

9. - Vector control

- Isolating sick animals

- Vaccination

- Use of prophylactic drugs (4 x ½ = 2mks)

10. - Natural rearing

- Foster rearing

- Artificial rearing / bucket feeding (3 x ½ = 1 ½ mks)

11(a) - Are those that are transmitted from animal to a man or from man to animal. (1mk)

(b) - Anthrax, Brucellosis, Rabies, Tuberculosis, Rift valley fever, Trichomomasis,

mud cow disease (2 x ½ = 1mk)

12. - Provide shade to livestock.

- Cheap and easy to establish

- Tall varieties act as wind breakers e.g. kai apple

- Have aesthetic value / beauty

- Roots hold soil firmly controlling soil erosion

- Can be used as a livestock feed. (3 x ½ = 1 ½ mks)

13. - To aid in grinding grains into paste by thick muscle of the gizzard. (1mk)

14. - Purity - free from wax, wings / smoke, combs

- Colour - Brown yellow

- Viscosity - Not dilute or too thick

- Smell - Right smell not of rotten combs (4 x ½ mks) = 2mks

15. - Lack of calcium

- Effects of some diseases e.g. New castle

16. - Mass selection

- Progeny testing

- Contemporary comparison (3 x ½ = 1 ½ mks)

17. - Monkey strainer / wire strainer (1x1 = 1mk)

18(i) N - Yolk

Q - Shell membrane

P - Egg shell (3 x ½ = 2mks)

(ii) M - Holds the yolk in position (central position)

L - Air space (supplies air to the developing chick) (2 x 1 = 2mks

(iii) - Prevent germinal disc from sticking on the side

- Ensure enough ventilation to all parts. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

19. - To prevent warping / bending or twisting

- To prevent rotting / damage by fungi

- To protect it from pest attack

- To make timber achieve its maximum strength (4 x 1 = 4mks)

20.(i) - H - Adjustable spanner

J - Ring spanner

Q - Watering can (3 x ½ = 1 ½ mks)

(ii) - Adjustable spanner can be used for tightening / loosening different sizes of nuts while ring spanner can be used to tighten or loosen at least two different sizes of nuts. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

(iii) Causes water to come out in spreading manner hence reducing its impact on seedlings while at the same time avoiding soil erosion. (1 x 1 = 1mk).

21.(a) (i) Entrance / yard

(ii) Foot bath

(iii) Dip tank

(iv) Drainage race (4 x ½ = 2mks)

(b) Exist steps / stairs / lead out stairs. 1 x ½ = ½ mk

(c) part A allows animals to come out of the dip wash / dip tank (1 x ½ = ½ mk)

(d) Cleaning / removing mud or dung

Changing water when dirty

Adding more disinfectant (2 x 1 = 2mks

22(a) Artificial incubator (1mk)

(b) - Provide fertilized eggs with suitable conditions for embryoric development (1mk)

(c) (i) Water - Gives required relative humidity (1/2 mk)

(ii) Thermometer - Determines actual temperature in the incubator (1/2 mk)

SECTION C

23(a) - Keep off animals / domestic animals

- Add aesthetic value

- Add value to the farm

- May provide livestock feeds, fuel and human food

- Help control pests and diseases

- Some act as wind breaks

- Control breeding

- Control grazing by use of paddocks

- Marking boundaries

- Keep off intruders / thieves (1x10 = 10mks)

(b) (i) - Disconnects engine from lest of power transmission system.

- Interrupts power flow engine, allowing selection of one gear to another.

(ii) - Alters relation between engine speed and wheel speed.

(iii) - Allows one wheel to move faster than the other e.g. corner negotiation, speed

reduction mechanism.

(iv) - Rotates wheels and transmits power from differential to final drive.

(v) - Reduces speed of revolutions for low speed to reach the wheel.

(vi) - Wheel rotates allowing tractor movement, order should be maintained (5x2 = 10mks)

(Award explanation if identity / structure is correct.

24(a)(i) - Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii) - Ingestion of contaminated water / feed with saliva blood.

- Machinery and animals / human from one form to another. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(iii) - Rapid rise in temperature

- Painful blisters in muzzle, udder and mouth

- Lack of appetite – difficult eating

- Excessive salivation

- Lameness and peeling hooves

- Grinding teeth

- Dullness and shivering 4 x 1 = 4mks

(iv) - Quarantine

- Report to government authorities

- Compulsory vaccination

- Treat the wounds (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(b) - Rotational grazing / paddocking

- Regular deworming

- Spraying / dipping in acaricide

- Maintaining hygiene / proper sanitation

- Double fencing

- Proper meat inspection

- Proper cooking of meat

- Proper disposal of human waste / proper use of latrines.

- Draining of marshy areas / fencing off marshy areas

- Burning infested pastures during dry season

- Ploughing infested pastures

- Hand picking / physical killing

- Biological control / sterilizing male tsetseflies

- Applying chemicals to kill parasites and intermediate hosts e.g. copper sulphate to

kill water snails in marshy areas. 10 x 1 = 10mks

25(a) - Use the right tools for the right work

- Handle tools and equipment properly

- Clean tools after use

- Store tools at the right places

- Replace and repair worn out parts of the tools

- Grease moving parts and bearings

- Sharpen cutting edges / digging edges of the tools

- Oil exposed parts to prevent rusting

- Straighten bent blades

- Tighten loose nuts and bolts (8 x 1 = 8mks)

(b) - Ensure brooder corners are rounded.

- Provide enough brooding space

- Clean and disinfect brooder and equipment

- Provide proper guard around heat source

- Provide proper litter on floor / wood shavings

- Maintain appropriate temperature according to age of the chick

- Temperature during first week 32 – 350C, then reduce accordingly.

- Maintain proper ventilation by adjusting openings.

- Provide adequate fresh quality feeds / chick mash

- Provide dim light in the brooder

- Remove dead chicks

- Provide adequate and appropriate waterers

- Control parasites by applying appropriate pesticides

- Control diseases using appropriate method e.g. vaccination.

- Treat sick chicks

- Provide adequate water

- Keep proper records

- Debeak 8 – 10 days towards end of brooding

- Gradual change of chick mash to growers mash during last one week

- Spread newspapers on top of litter for the first few days and scatter feed on them

- Isolate the sick chicks (12x 1 = 12mks