* Grease or oil lubrication mooning part to prevent friction
* Prevent friction
* Ensure that the type is inflated has enough pressure
* Painted to prevent rusting
* Sign of wealth.(status symbol)
* Medium of exchange
* Social ceremonies. (marriage, funerals)
* Recreational purpose eg. Bull fighting
* Jersey has small stomach(body)hence requires less food
* Produce milk with high butterfat
* Matures fast (reach service age at 15 to 18 months
* Its an excellent grazer in poor pastures

(i) Pure black

(ii) white

1.
* Use of prophylactic drugs
* Carrying out vaccinations
* Control of vectors or parasites
* Treatment of sick animals

(i) Swayback

(ii) goiter

* Should be kept under freezing temperature
* Vaccination equipment’s should be sterilized
* Correct dosage followed
* Correct route administration
1.
* Oxytocin
* Adrenaline
* Most rivers are seasonal
* Expansive to harness
* Most farms are not near large volume of morning water
* Prevent mastitis
* The last drops give milk with high butterfat
1.

 18 cotton seed cake 11 parts of cotton

 25%

36 wheat bran 7/8 parts of wheat bran

Cotton = 11/18 x 250 = 152.8kg

Wheat = 7/18 x 250= 97.3 kg

1.
* Source of animal power eg
* To pull cart plough
* To carry load at the back
1.
* To prevent dampness which may lead to pneumonia and build up of parasites diseases
1.
* Ease in movement
* Prevent blowfly infestation
* Facilitate tupping or mating
* To allow even distribution of far
* Allow change of speed
* Allow driver to select any forward gear
* Allow driver to select reverse gears
* Allow driver to stop without suddenly stopping the engine
* Chinchilla
* It will not be able to swallow medicine
* The medicine may get into the lung promoting lung fever which speed up death
* Combine harvester
* Cutter bar
* Reel
* Threshing drum – break and shake grains from the stalks
* Great elevator at the base
* Carry grains up from the grain tank to be offload to a trailer
* Biting louse accept louse
* (i)poultry

(ii) irritation

1. Emaciation or weakness
2. Loss production in birds 2 x 1 = 2

(iii) Anemic conditions

**Control measures**

* Apply insecticides in the house
* Spray the animal with appropriate insecticide
* Keep house clean
* Solidumflouriele dusted on each bird
1.
* X ear tattooing
* Y – branching
1. X – cattle

Y – cattle, donkey and camel

 **Section c**

1. (a)
* To increase durability – cared tools last longer
* To reduce the replacement cost no spending money every time to buy other tools
* Avoid injury to the user eg blunt tools lees to blisters on the hand of the user
* Avoid damage to the tools properly maintained tools do not damage the tools
* Increased efficiency maintained tools work better
1. x 1 = 5mks

b) Physical signs of good health (4 marks )

* General appearance of the animal – Health animal is alert, bright and able to carry its weight
* Posture – has east and normal posture according to species while standing or lying down
* Movement- has normal move about with ease no limping
* Behavior – looks gentle and no excitement normal sound

4 x 1 = marks

1. Lakes cells turgid maintaining shape
* Regulate body temperature through sweating help in excretion of waste products from the body
* Form part of criminal producing milk
* It is a component of body cells and many body fluids eg blood
* Used in biochemical reaction of the form one part of the body to another
* Responsible for transport of nutrition form one part of the body to another 6 x 1 = 6 marks
1. Get 0.86 liters of water
* Whip a fresh egg into the water
* Add ½ liter of warm water
* 1 teaspoonful of cod liver oil
* 1 tablespoonful of castor oil
* Mix the ingredients thoroughly
1. x 1 = 5 marks
2.
* Availability of materials should be cost of the materials – should be affordable
* Suitability of materials - their suitable to the type of construction
* Suitability of each type of materials to the preventing weather conditions eg hot areas thatch is good
* Durability – should be long lasting
* Strength of the materials should be strong
* Workability – should be east to wok with
1. 2 hosts tick cycle (6 marks )
* Eggs on ground hatch into larvae which climb on first host
* It attaches itself and feed on blood become engorged (fall) and mount into a nymph
* Nymph feed on same host become engorged
* Nymph falls on the ground mounts into adult
* Adult climb on second host attach and fed on blood get engorged mate
* Female drop on ground lay eggs
1. x 1 = 6 marks
2. Condition of a good livestock
* Easy to clean
* Leak proof
* Proper ventilation
* Adequate space
* Allow proper drainage
* Well lit

4 x 1 = 4 marks

 (a)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ruminants | Non-ruminants |
| 1. Chew the cud
2. Have four stomach chambers -thus polygastric
3. Regurgitate food
4. Can digest cellulose . have micro-organisms in the rumen tat digest cellulose
5. Have no ptyalin in saliva hence no enzymatic digestion in the mouth .
6. Most digestion and absorption takes place in the rumens
7. Have alkaline saliva due to presence of ammonia
 | 1. Do not chew the cud
2. Have one stomach chamber – this mongastric
3. Cannot regurgitate food once swallowed
4. Have no micro-organisms in the stomach hence cannot digest cellulose expect those animal with micro-organisms in the caecum
5. Have ptyalin in the saliva hence enzymatic digestion starts in the mouth
6. Most digestion and absorption takes place in the small intestines
7. The saliva in the neutral in pH
 |

(b) Control measures :

(i) Collect eggs regularly

(ii) Make nests dark.

(iii) Feed birds on balanced ration.

(iv) Debeak perpetual egg-eaters.

(iv) Supply green leaves to keep birds busy.

(vi) Scatter grains in the litter to enable the birds

1. Explain the functions of the materials and equipment’s
* Under cloth or towels usually two per cow one is for washing the other for drying the under
* Milking jelly – smeared on teats after milking to prevent cracking of teats warm water – to wash before milking to remove dirt
* It stimulates milk let down
* Filtering pods or milk strainer to sieve milk
* Strip cup- detect mastitis
* Milking bucket / pair – to hold milk during milking
* Cooling apparatus (refrigerator, charcoal coolers) to keep the milk free from pathogens going bad,
* Milking stool- milk man to sit on for him to be comfortable for fast milking (7 minutes)
* Weighing scale – take measurements of the amount of milk
* Milk churn – hold milk during storage and transportation
1. Characteristics of indigenous cattle and exotic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indigenous  | Exotic  |
| 1. Have hump
2. Fairly tolerant to high temperatures (reject not)
3. High tolerant to tropical diseases
4. Slow growth rate too (late maturity)
5. Low production of both meat and milk
6. Can walk for long distance in search of food and water
7. Long calving intervals (more than a year )
8. Can stay for a long period without food and water without seriously affecting their performance
 | 1. Have a flat loin(no hump temperatures )
2. Low tolerance to high temperatures
3. Low tolerance to tropical diseases
4. Fast growth rate (early maturity )
5. High production
6. Are grazed in with animal structure less movement
7. Short calving intervals (1 year )
8. Cannot stay for a long period food and if they do it seriously affects their weight and performance
 |