20.2 Agriculture Paper 2 (443/2)

SECTION A (30 marks)

- 1. Maintenance practices for a disc plough. · cleaning after use • painting the frame • greasing the moving parts. • repair/replace broken/worn out parts. • oiling the metal parts on long storage. proper storage. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ marks})$ 2. Selection of breeding stock. Progeny testing. Mass selection. • Contemporary comparison. $(3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$ 3. Advantages of using animal power. · Animals are cheap to acquire. · Require less skilled labour. • Can be used on small holdings. Are appropriate in very steep areas. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \text{ marks}$ 4 (a) Blue ticks - Anaplasmosis. (b) Brown ear ticks - E.C.F (c) Tsetse flies - Trypanosomiasis (nagana) $(3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$ 5. Control methods for roundworms. •Use of antihelmintics/drenching •Proper disposal of faeces/hygiene Rotational grazing •Ploughing/burning of pasture. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \text{ marks}$ 6. Any deviation or alteration in the state of animal body or its organs (a) Disease: which interferes with proper performance of its functions. (b) Vaccination: Is the administration of a weakened or killed disease causing agent into the animal to induce production antibodies for immunity against the disease. $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$ Maintenance practices for a battery.
- 7.
 - Topping with distilled water to maintain correct level of electrolyte.
 - Cleaning the terminals and smearing them with grease to prevent corrosion.
 - Tightly fix the battery in a box to prevent spillage and damages.
 - Regular charging.
 - Empty contents and turn it upside down on long storage.
 - Should be fitted correctly on the tractor.

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

8. Breed Type Beef (a) Aberdeen Angus Dairy (b) Guernsey Sahiwal Dual purpose (c) Dual purpose (4 x = 2 marks)(d) Red poll 9. Proper nutrition • Prevents nutrient deficiency diseases. • Ensures resistance against disease infection. (2 x = 1 mark)10. Categories of livestock diseases Bacterial • Protozoan Viral • Nutritional (4 x = 2 marks)11. • Upgrading. • Cross breeding. (2 x = 1 mark)12. Bloodless castration methods. • Use of rubber ring and elastrator. • Use of burdizzo. (2 x = 1 mark)13. recessive gene: An allele whose phenotypic expression is masked by a dominant (a) allele in heterozygous condition. (b) Epistasis: Gene interaction in which the expression of some alleles is blocked $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$ (masked). Signs of kindling in a doe. 14. • Nest building • Plucking of fur from the belly. • Lose of appetite. (4 x = 2 marks)• Restlessness. 15. Developmental stages of liver flukes in a fresh water snail. • Sporocyst. • Cercaria (2 x = 1 marks)• Redia. 16. Four strokes of a tractor engine. • induction/inlet • compression • power exhaust/outlet (4 x = 2 marks)

- 17. Signs of mite attack in poultry.
 - Irritation/scratching of the body.
 - Anaemia.
 - Presence of mites below the plumage in patches.
 - Falling off of feathers.
 - Dermatitis due to burrowing effects.
 - Formation of crusts.

(4 x = 2 marks)

- 18. Advantages of natural feeding in calf rearing.
 - Calf takes milk at body temperature.
 - Milk is free from contamination
 - It prevents scouring in calves.
 - Milk is provided ad libitum.

(3 x = 1 marks)