KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

MOCK 2020

MARKING SCHEME

443/2

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

1. (a) Is the administration of a weakened or killed disease causing agent into the animal to induce production antibodies for immunity against the disease. (1x ½)

   (b) – poor milking technique
   - Presence of strangers
   - Inflicting pain to the animal
   - Absence of the calf
   - Change of milking routine
   - Change of milkman

   (3 x ½ = 1½)

2. – Dehorning wire / Dehorning saw
   - Disbudding iron rod
   - Hack saw

   (2x ½ = 1)

3. (a) – Form the basis of life
   - Used by both plant and animals
   - It is free and inexhaustible

   (b) – Oil bath air cleaner

   - Dry paper element cleaner

   (2x½ = 1)

4. – should be well maintained to work with
   - Each tool should be used for the correct job
   - Put on protective clothing
   - Should have enough working space
   - Tool s should be handle carefully and correctly

   (4 x ½ = 2mks)

5. – prevent blood clotting
   - Prevent milk fever
   - Help in milk synthesis
   - Formation of bones and teeth

   (4 x ½ = 2mks)

6. (a) Zoonotic disease is a disease which attacks both man and livestock animals and it is spread through contact (½)

   (b) – Anthrax
   - Brucellosis/Bang's disease
   - Rabies
   - Tuberculosis
   - Rift Valley fever

   (2 x ½ = 2mks)

7. – clearing bushes
   - Sterilizing the males
   - Spraying with appropriate insecticide
   - Trapping and killing

   3x ½ = 1½mk

8. – External parasites
   - Overcrowding
   - Bright light
   - Mineral deficiency
   - Introduction of a new bird in a flock
   - Prolapse

   (4 x ½ = 2mks)

9. – Sahiwal
   - Simmental
   - Red poll

   (3x½ =1½)

10. – Ants
    - Wax louse
    - Honey Badgers
    - Bee louse

    (4x½ =2)

11. – Age of the animal
    - Colour of the animal
    - Sex of the animal
    - Breed of the animal
    - Species of the animal
    - Nutrition of the animal
    - Change of weather condition (4 x ½ = 2mks)

12. – Semen of one superior bull serve many cows
    - Control transmission of breeding diseases and parasite
    - Prevent large bulls from injuring small cows
    - Easy to control inbreeding
    - Suitable for small-scale farmers who cannot afford to buy a superior bull
    - Eliminates dangerous bulls from the farm
    - Reduces expenses of keeping a bull on pastures and treatment

    (4x ½ = 2mks)

13. – Age
    - Level of performance
    - Physical fitness
    - Health
    - Body conformation
    - Temperament/behavior
    - Quality of product
    - Mothering ability
    - Adaptability
    - Prolificacy/fertility/fecundity

(4 x ½ = 2mks)

14. – increases conception rate
    - Facilitates implantation of the zygote
    - Increases lambing percentage

(2x½ =1)

15. – cropping is the removal of fish of marketable size from the pond
    - Harvesting is the removal of all the fish from the pond *(mark as a whole) (2mks)*

16. – Restlessness
    - Enlarged / swollen vulva
    - Clear mucus discharge from the vulva
    - Full and distended udder
    - Thick milky fluid from the teats
    - A water bag appers and burst before calving

(3 x ½ = 1½mks)

17. – Good stable length
    - Should be soft
    - Should be elastic
    - Should be white in colour
    - Should be pure / without impurities
    - Should be fine
    - Should have good strength

(4 x ½ = 2 mks)

SECTION B (20 MARKS)

18. (a) Manganese (1mk)

    (b) – Reduced hatchability
    - Reduced shell thickness/soft shelled eggs/eggs without shells
    - Reduced appetite
    - Reduce growth rates
    - Low production
    - Egg eating
    - Loss of feathers.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

19. (a) An ox- plough

(1x 1 = 1mk)

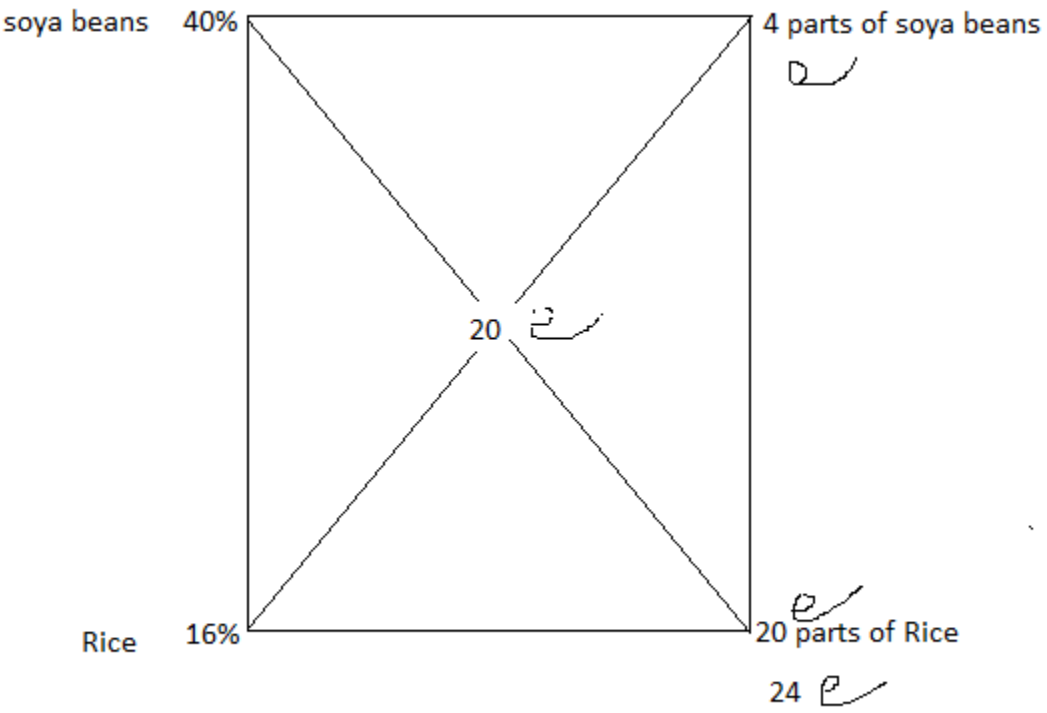
(b) G- Mouldboard
H – Landside
J – Share
K – Land Wheel

(4x ½ = 2mks)

20. A- There is draught from one side
B – The brooder is cold
C. The brooder is very hot

(3x 1= 3mks)

21.



Quantity of soya beans in 100kg = $\frac{4}{24}$ x 100kg = 16.7 kg

Quantity of Rice in 100kgh = $\frac{20}{24}$ x 100kg = 83.3kg

22. (a) Barbed wire gate (½ mk)

(b) C – gate post / King post/strainer
D- Wire loop
E – Dropper

(3x ½ = 1½)

(c) (i) – Support the gate post
- to ensure the barbed remains tout

(1x1 = 1)

(ii) – prevent movement of firm animal ouside
- Keep a way livestock from outside
- Entrance into /exit from the farm

(2x1 = 2)

SECTION C

23. (a)

Two stroke cycle engine		4 stroke cycle engine	
(i)	Cheap to buy and easy to maintain	(i)	Expensive to buy and maintain
(ii)	Produce less power thus do light work	(ii)	Produce a lot of power thus do heavy work
(iii)	Is mainly air cooled	(iii)	Mainly water cooled
(iv)	Inefficient in fuel and oil utilization	(iv)	Efficient in fuel and oil utilization
(v)	Easy to transport to different areas of the farm land e.g hilly areas	(v)	Difficult to transport due to heavy weight
(vi)	Require two complete upward and downward movements of to the position and one revolution of crank shaft	(vi)	Require 4 complete up words and downwards and two revolutions of the crank shaft.
(vii)	There's no provision of oil in the sump during induction to lubricate the crank shaft	(vii)	Engine have oil in the sump to lubricate crank shaft bearing
(viii)	Simple in construction without valves	(viii)	Complex in construction with two valves /inlet and outlet valves
(ix)	Has 2 opening exhaust	(ix)	Has no Ports & inductor ports

(6X1)

(b) – Ox –drawn mouldboard is lighter equipment hence does not compact the soil as much as tractor drawn mould board plough
- ox=drawn mouldboard can be used for more operations eg ploughing, weeding, harvesting root crops like ground nuts etc than tractor drawn mouldboard plough.
- Less skill is required to operate ox-plough than tractor drawn mouldboard plough
- Tractor –plough can be used to plough harder soil than ox-plough
- Tractor-plough is faster than ox-plough so it can plough a larger area within a shorter time
- The source of power for ox-plough is not as reliable as the source of power for tractor - plough since the use of ox-plough depends on health of oxen.
- Tractor –plough can plough deeper than ox-plough.
- Ox- plough can plough steeper land than tractor plough
- Ox –plough require more people to operate than tractor plough
- Ox-plough is cheaper to buy
-Ox-plough is cheaper to maintain (8x1= 8)

(c) - Grease the moving parts to be more efficient
- Oil before long storage to avoid rusting/paint the frame to avoid rust
- Tighten loose bolts and nut to avoid replacement costs
- Clean after use for durability
- Proper storage to be durable
-Repair damaged parts to be efficient
- Replace worn out parts to be efficient

NB/ Explanation for score

(6x1= 6)

24. (a) – Wind - animal enterprises that produce bad smell e.g pigs should be located at leeward side of the house
- Topography – steep areas should be set aside for free planting or pasture while less steep area should be allocated crops/well drained areas are set aside for farm building.
- Soils which are fertile should be for arable farming while poor soils for pasture and construction of structures
- Enterprises should be easily accessible from the farm house
- Farm structures should be located near to existing amenities to save costs
- Related enterprises should be close to each other to save time in movement.
- Enterprises requiring security should be near farm house e.g poultry house
- Government policy should be considered
- Size of arm – large farm accommodate more enterprises.
- Paranamic view – home stead should be at a point where one can see a large part the farm.
- Future expansion should be considered

(7x1 = 7)

(b) (i) – consider availability of material
- Durable material are preferred
- consider cost in selection of material to use
-Roofing materials selected should be able to keep off rains
- Materials for wall should allow enough light and ventilation
- Materials for floor that will allow drainage of urine and free passage of dropping

(4x1=4)

(ii) – leak proof
- Well ventilated
- Free from draught/strong winds
- Easy to clean
- Safe from predators/raised above the ground level
- Floor should allow drainage of urine and droppings

(5x1 = 5)

(c) – Maintain cleanliness in calf pens
- Avoid dampness on floor of calf pens
- Disinfect fingers used to train calves to drink from buckets
- Have separate attendants for infected calves to prevent scour spread
- Give water with glucose when calves are infected

(4x1 = 4)

25. (a) – Change in routine management
    - Presence of strangers/accept specific
    - Presence of parasites
    - Overcrowding
    - Constant handling and unusual noise
    - Temperature change
    - In adequate feeding
    - Poor hygiene

NB / score after explanation

(5x1=5)

(b) – Ensure brooder corners are rounded
- Provide enough brooding space according to the number and age of the chicks
- Clean and disinfect the brooder house/equipment
- Provide proper litter on the floor/wood shavings
- Maintain appropriate range of temperature according to the age of the chicks
- Temperature during the first week should be 32-35^{0}C then reduce accoringly
- Maintain proper ventilation by adjusting the openings
- Provide brooder with reliable and appropriate lighting/dim light
- Provide adequate and appropriate waters accoring to the age/feeders
- Control deseases using appropriate methods e.g. vaccination, prophylatic drugs etc
- Isolate and treat the sick chicks immediately
- Keep proper records
- Debeaking should be done 8-10 days towards the end of brooding
- Provide adequate clean water
- Spread sheet of paper on top of the litter on the first few days and scatter feed on them.
- Remove death ones
- Gradually change from chickmash to growers mash in the eight week
- Provide a wire guard around source of heat

(12 x1=12)

(c) -The doe throws herself on its side
- Vulva turns red and swells
- Doe becomes restless
- Doe rubs her body against the wall
- Frequent urination
- Peeping /trying to contact others.

(3x1=3)