

ENGLISH FORM 2

OPENER EXAM TERM 2 2023

MARKING SCHEME

COMPREHENSION

(20 MARKS)

Quality milk production begins with feeding your dairy animals good fodder to using clean milking equipment. However, while many farmers adhere to the two factors for maximum profit, they forget about offering proper care to the cow's teats.

Teat management remains a key factor in maintaining the well-being of any dairy animal as it ensures the teats are disease-free. As such, teats must be kept clean and healthy to reduce risks of infection and milk contamination. Well managed teats are free of mud, dung and damaged tissues or sores. Teats can be infected due to poor handling during milking, particularly when using hands, using faulty milking machines, injuries, muddy and wet surroundings, over exposure to direct sunlight causing sunburn and viral and bacterial attacks.

Proper cleaning involves washing every teat with water and drying using paper towels, mainly before and after milking. Low pressure running or flowing water and use of disposable towels provide the most efficient ways to effectively clean the teats. The disposable towels minimize the risk of transferring infections to other teats supposing one is infected. Dry, clean piece of cotton cloth / towel can also be used, but they're not encouraged due to hygiene reasons. If they are the only option, then strictly use one piece per animal, wash and rinse with an effective disinfectant after every milking exercise.

Before milking, teats should be wiped completely dry to reduce chances of mastitis and milk contamination. In machine milking, dry teats will hold better onto the teat cups resulting to efficient milking and less damage. Where hand milking is done, the milkers nails should be short to reduce the chances of causing cuts on the teats and hands should be thoroughly washed and disinfected. As part of exercise, massage the teat and udder to stimulate milk let-down reflex resulting in faster flow of milk. After milking, apply milking salve then dip each teat in dip-cup to help control bacterial infections like mastitis. Sometimes the teats can be coated with mud or dung, in this case, use running water as you rub them gently until the dirt comes off. Then dry with towel.

While machine milking is 'digital', efficient and time saving, it might not turn out positive in the end if not properly employed. If any of your milking cows experience blueing or swelling of the teat ends, horizontal rings along the teats, teat ends pulling out or teat orifice damage, check out your machine. These may be due to defective machine pulsation, persistent excessive vacuum or incompatible liner and shell combinations. Emerging blackspots on the teats may be due to over-milking or faulty pulsation that makes the teat's orifice ulcerated. Cracked teats call for application of milking salve that contains lanolin and some healing ingredients.

A cow experiencing pain on teats during milking is a sign of a problem that should be monitored and the issue resolved immediately. Open wounds or cracks along the teats can be treated using pain relieving ointments. Iodine based sprays and ointments are the most effective.

Simple bandaging may be required in cases where the cuts are severe but with the help of a qualified veterinarian. During such treatments, always wear gloves and adhere to the expiry dates of drugs. Expired drugs or ointments only worsen the conditions.

If you are to minimize damage on teats, then provide adequate sleeping space with soft bedding material. Beddings that are wet or soiled promote bacterial build up thus expose the animal to infections. Clipping or removing by shaving the excess hair around the udder and close to the teats also helps to reduce the harbouring of infectious agents and excess dirt on the teats. The animal's tail switch should also be trimmed regularly to reduce soiling the teats. Ensure your milking machine is fully serviced more than once a year for effective functioning and removal of hidden dirt. Prompt replacement of defective parts is also



recommended as per the manufacturer's instructions. Also set right the correct working condition, like the vacuum level. Good drainage system in the animal unit is necessary to reduce accumulation of mud. Visual assessment of teats frequently also helps to quickly detect problems.

If teats are well managed, then you will not have a problem with the quality of your milk. This goes hand in hand with thorough cleaning and disinfection of all the milking apparatus. There is also reduced chance of mastitis and teats damage, translating to less issues related to poor animal health.

When teats have problems it means more time is spent on washing them and milking the cow. Buying veterinary drugs or seeking the support of a veterinarian further add up on medical costs. There is also increased chances of calf sickness by suckling from infected teats. High labour input and reduced animal longevity due to teat diseases definitely eat into farmer's profit.

(a) What are the two factors many farmers adhere to for maximum production? (2 mks)

Feeding dairy animals good fodder
and using clean milking equipment.

The answer must be in a complete sentence.

(b) In note form, state how teats can be infected. (4 mks)

- Milkers long nails may cause damage to teats.
- Unwashed and ~~dis~~ un-disinfected hands doing milking.
- Defective machine pulsation.
- Persistent excessive vacuum of the machine.
- Incompatible liner and shell combination.
- Over-milking.
- Faulty pulsation.

Do not consider this

(c) Why do you think that the teats must be well dried before milking? (2 mks)

It reduces the chances of contacting microbes and milk contamination. Dry teats also hold better onto the teat cups resulting to efficient milking and less damage.

(d) According to the passage, what may cause injury to teats? (2 mks)

- Milkers long nails may cause injuries to teats.

Machine milking may cause damage to the teats by poking out teat ends or teat orifice damage.

(e) Mention three things the farmer should do to minimize damage on teats. (3 mks)

- Provide adequate sleeping space with soft bedding material.
- clipping or removing by shaving the excess hair around the udder
- Ensure that the milking machine is fully serviced.

(f) State the disadvantages associated with teat problems. (4 mks)

- ~~Quality of the milk~~
- ~~Reduced chance of Mastitis infection~~
- long time spent milking the cow
- Expensive to buy veterinary drugs
- Increased chances of calf sickness
- High labour input and reduced animal longevity

(g) "Before milking, teats should be wiped completely dry to reduce chances of mastitis and milk contamination." Rewrite adding a question tag. (1 mk)

Shouldn't they? Must re-write

(h) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2 mks)

(i) orifice

a small opening.

(ii) disinfected

sterilized.

- b)
- Poor handling during milking
 - Using faulty machines
 - Injuries
 - Muddy and wet surroundings
 - Over exposure to sunlight
 - Viral and bacterial attacks.

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

A child is like a rare bird.
 A child is precious like coral.
 A child is like brass.
 You cannot buy a child in the market.
 Not for all the money in the world.
 The child you can buy for money is a slave.
 We may have twenty slaves.
 We may have thirty labourers,
 Only a child brings us joy.
 One's child is one's child.
 The buttocks of our child are not so flat
 That we should tie the beads on another child's hips
 It may have a watery head or a square head.
 One's child is one's child.
 It is better to leave behind a child
 Than let the slaves inherit one's house.
 One must not rejoice too soon over a child.
 Only the one who is buried by his child,
 Is the one who has truly borne a child.
 On the day of our death, our hand cannot
 hold a single cowry.
 We need a child to inherit our belonging.



Questions

1. Explain what the poem is about. (2 mks)

The poem is about the importance/value of having one's own child. The persona says 'you cannot buy a child in the market' ✓
 'One's child is one's child' Any other illustration

2. Who is speaking in the poem? (2 mks)

A parent ✓
 'The buttocks of our child are not so flat that we should tie the beads on another child's hips' ✓

3. Identify three reasons given in the poem for treasuring children. (3 mks)

- A child brings us joy
- A child will inherit our wealth
- A child will bury his/her parents

4. What is the meaning of the following lines: (4 mks)

(a) "Only the one who is buried by his child, is the one who has truly borne a child."

A child is expected to outlive his parents so that they are there for them when their parents die.

(b) "On the day of our death, our hand cannot hold single cowry".

When we die, we are not buried with our wealth. Therefore one needs a child to inherit it.

5. What three stylistic devices has the poet used in this poem? (6 mks)

Any 3 well illustrated

Simile - e.g. A child is like a rare bird
A child is precious like coral
A child is like brass

Metaphor - On the day of our death, our hand cannot hold a single cowry → meaning wealth
- It may have a watery head or a square head → suggesting that the child may be abnormal, but it is still a child.

Repetition - e.g. "A child is like..."
"one's child is one's child"

6. With illustrations, identify the attitude of the persona towards 'a child' as expressed in the 1st six lines of the poem. (2 mks)

Adoration/Appreciation - the persona compares a child to expensive/valuable things like coral & brass) he compares it to a rare bird and that a child cannot be bought in the market for any amount of money. Any illustration from the 1st-six lines (consider one)

7. Give this poem a suitable title. (1 mk)

The Importance of a child.
Any other suitable title.

Alliteration - day of our death

GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

(a) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. (5 mks)

- (i) a, grey, horse, racing, Atieno, small, young, bought. (Rearrange the words to make a meaning sentence)

Atieno bought a small young grey racing horse

- (ii) He was kept awake all night by the ^{barking} parking of dogs. Change the sentence into active voice)

The barking of dogs kept him awake all night

- (iii) Peter is renovating his house so that he may sell it. (Rewrite using: 'with a view...')

Peter is renovating his house with a view to selling it

- (iv) Sunshine is the cleanest school in Kenya. (Rewrite using 'cleaner' in stead of 'cleanest'.)

Sunshine is cleaner than any other school in Kenya or no other school in Kenya is cleaner than Sunshine.

- (v) We can control the spread of cholera by educating the public. (Begin: the spread of ...)

The spread of cholera can be controlled by educating the public

(b) Complete each of the following sentences by using the correct form of the word in brackets. (6 mks)

- (i) Saving the baby from the burning bus was a heroic act. (hero)

- (ii) The Minister expressed doubts about the suitability of showing the film on children's television. (suit)

- (iii) The student usually write their composition in the afternoons. (compose)

- (iv) That must be your brother-in-law's (brother-in-law) house.

- (v) These teachers' (teacher) phones were stolen.

- (vi) Since some students were late for supper, they got the least (little) share.



(c) Rewrite the following sentences to remove gender bias. (3 mks)

(i) My brother was appointed the chairman of the Board of Management in my school.

..... chairperson / chair

(ii) A teacher should give his students opportunities to develop their skills.

1) A teacher his or her / their

1) AS a teacher you should give your students

11) A teacher should give students opportunities

(iii) The fireman ran out of water at the scene of the fire.

..... fire fighter / fire brigade

Must rewrite male

(d) Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate auxiliary verbs. (3 mks)

(i) The child can not play in the streets. (permission)

(ii) I could not sleep five days ago. (past ability)

(iii) All students must revise their roles regularly if they want to pass well. (compulsion)

(e) Rewrite the following sentences as instructed. (3 mks)

(i) Mary will not be granted permission if she des not tell the truth. (Begin: Unless...)

Unless Mary tells the truth, she will not be granted permission

(ii) She is very pretty. Begin: How...

How pretty she is!

(iii) Since she excelled in the National examination, the school should award no one else but

..... her (fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun).

CLOZE TEST 10MARKS

- i) others
- ii) actually
- ii) about
- iii) reflection
- iv) happening
- v) express
- vi) a
- vii) for
- viii) difficult
- ix) accept

