

BUNAMFAN CLUSTER EXAM MARKING SCHEME PP443/2

SECTION A(30MKS).

1.-Sudden change of routine management.

-Overcrowding.

-Presence of predators/strangers.

-Lack/ inadequate food and water.

-Disease attack and parasite infestation.

-Sudden noise e.g thunder.

-Introduction of a new flock.

-Handling of birds during vaccination,culling.

2.-Age of the animal.

-Breed of the animal.

- production level of the animal/ activity of the animal.

-Physiological condition of the animal e.g health.

-Size of the animal/ Body weight.

3,Many calves can be reared at the same time

-They calf is given the Correct amount of milk.

-Proper milk records are kept.

-Orphaned calves can be successfully raised..

4,-Artificial insemination.-

-Natural mating..

-Embryo transplant.

5.-Dromedary.

-Bactrian.

6.Promotes growth.

-Helps in bone formation

-Helps in blood clotting.

-Helps in muscular activity.

-Prevent diseases.

-Act as organic catalysts.

7(a) A young male bird from eight weeks Upto maturity..

(b)Bird kept for meat production.

(c) Mature female sheep.

(d).Young one of goats.

8-Roof.

-Wall

-Foundation.

9-To prevent rusting./corrosion.

-To reduce friction.

-To reduce wear and tear.

10-To prevent warping.

-To prevent rotting due to fungal attack.

-To prevent insect damage

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11.-A drenching gun is used for administering liquid drugs through the mouth of an animal while a bolus gun is used for shooting solid drugs through the mouth of an animal.

12.-Dehorning wire or saw

-Dehorning iron/disbudding iron.

-Caustic potash stick.

-Rubbering and elastrator.

-Dehorning colloidon.

13.-To maintain bee colony.

-To encourage multiplication.

-To supplement what the bees get from flowers.

14. Inbreeding is the mating of closely related animals while outbreeding is the mating between unrelated animals(which are not related.)

15-Broken egg shell

-Hair cracks

-Blood or meat spots.

- Double yolk.

16.-Corriedale

-Hampshire down

Romney masrsh.

17. Body size of the animal.

-Amount of exercise done by the animal.

-Degree of excitement.

-Ambient or environmental temperature.

18. Isolation of the sick animals.

- Imposition of quarantine.
- Prophylactic measures and treatment.
- Slaughtering the affected animals.
- Use of antiseptics and disinfectants.

19-Cause irritation.

- Loss of health due to heavy infestation.
- Poor feeding leading to emaciation.
- Restlessness.
- Anaemia in poultry.

20. -The red legged tick.

- They brown tick.
- African bont-legged tick..
- Large bont- legged tick.

SECTION B(20mks).

21. (a)-Hand saw.

.(b)A-Heel.

B-Handle

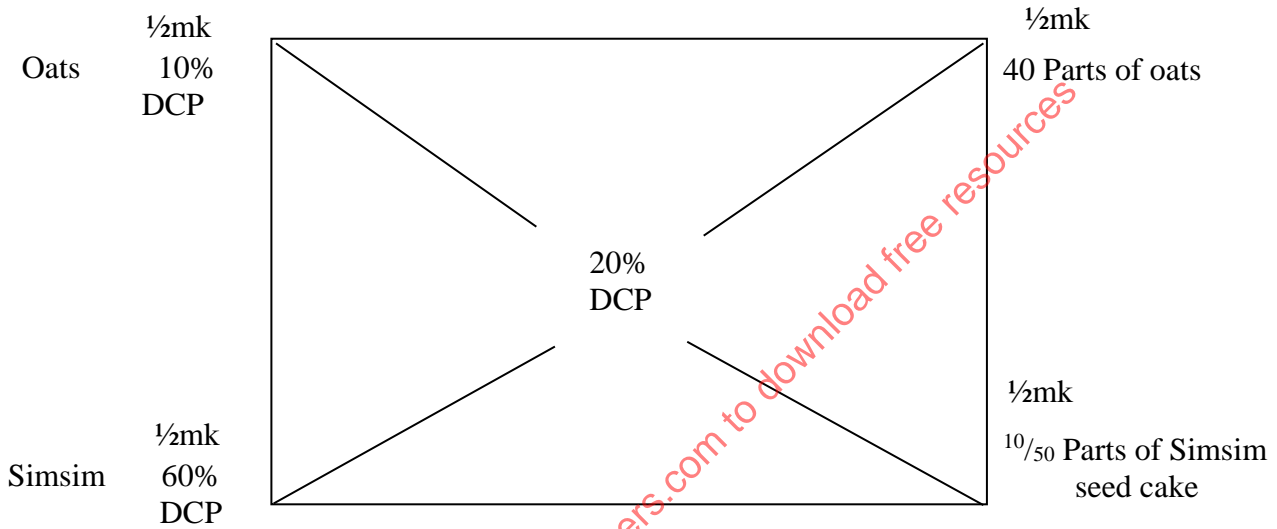
C-Toe.

(c). Straighten the blade when bent.

- Setting the teeth.
- Tighten the loose screw and nuts.

- Hang the saw properly after work.
- Regular cleaning.
- Regular sharpening of the teeth.
- Broken handles should be replaced or repaired.
- When storing for long periods blades should be oiled to prevent rusting.

22.



$$\frac{40}{50} \times 200 = 160 \text{kg of oat } \frac{1}{2} \text{mk}$$

$$\frac{10}{50} \times 200 = 40 \text{kg of simsim seed cake } \frac{1}{2} \text{mk}$$

23.(a).J-Rafters.

K-cross tie/tie beam.

L-purlins.

M-Gutters.

(b).-Receive/ hold the roofing material.

-Hold trusses in position.

(c). To collect rain water from the roof.

-To prevent rain water from splashing soil onto the walls by preventing direct impact.

24. (a).E-Docking.

G-Hoof trimming.

(b)-To facilitate tugging/ mating.

- To prevent blowfly infestation.

-For even fat distribution throughout the body.

-To promote cleanliness of the animal.

(c) 1-2 weeks old.

(d). Use of an elastrator and rubbering.

-Uses of burdizzo.

-Uses of a sharp knife and a hot iron.

SECTION C(40mks).

25.(I).Cannibalism and egg eating are controlled.

(Ii).Accurate/Individual egg records can be easily kept.

(iii).Birds do not contaminate food and water.

- (iv).Broodiness is discouraged as birds do not reach the eggs.
- (v)A large number of birds can be kept in a small area/ it allows higher stocking rate.
- (vi)Sick birds can be detected and isolated for treatment.
- (vii).There is low labour requirement.
- (viii)There is no bullying during feeding.
- (ix)The system can be easily mechanised.
- (x)Wire floors prevent re infestation of parasite, worms and coccidiosis.
- (xi)Handling is easy as hens are restricted to a small space..
- (xii).Clean eggs are collected..
- (xiii).Higher egg production due to less energy wasted by birds.
- (xiv)Culled birds have tender meat.

25. (b).I) Control water pollution.

- (i)Harvest at the correct maturity state.
- (iii)Maintain appropriate water level in the fish pond always.
- (iv)Aerate the water by ensuring constant inflow and outflow of water .
- (v).Supply adequate feeds regularly..
- (vi)Control stocking rate/cropping.
- (vii)Regular fertilisation of the pond .
- (ix).Control predators.

25.(c). _Loss of weight/ emaciation.

- _potbellies.
- _Indigestion.
- _Anaemic condition due to sinking of blood.
- _Painful abdomen.
- _Recovery precedes death.
- _Dullness and depression.

_Presence of eggs/segments/parasites on the faeces .

_Staring/ rough coat.

_Blockage of internal organs/ obstruction of internal organs.

_loss of appetite.

26(a). _Animal owner can be used where land is not accessible by a tractor.

_Animal power is used in irregularly shaped piece of land..

_Animal power is useful where the cost of hiring a tractor is high..

_Animal power is used in cases where tractor hire services are not available.

_Is economical on small pieces of land.

_Is used on steep slopes.

26(b). _The location of the homestead

_Accessibility.

_Security.

_Direction of prevailing wind.

_Drainage.

_Relationship with other structures.

_Farmers taste and preferences.

_Proximity to the amenities.

_Topography of the area.

26. (c). _They protect the farmer and livestock from predators.

_Help in the control of livestock diseases and parasites.

_Provide shelter against extreme weather conditions.

_Provide storage of farm produce and other variable inputs.

_They increase the efficiency of production in the farm.

27(a) Bacteria

-virus

-dust and worms in the lungs.

(b)-Poor ventilation

-Overcrowding.

-Young age.

-Effects of diarrhoea.

27(c). _Feed stores.

_Farm produce stores

_Chemical stores

_Machinery store.

_Tools stores.

27(d). PETROL ENGINE.

DIESEL

ENGINE.

1. Uses petrol as fuel.

1. Uses diesel as fuel.

2. Has a carburetor for mixing petrol and air

2. It does not have a carburetor.

3. Power occurs when air and petrol mixture is ignited.

3. Only diesel is ignited.

4. Air and petrol first meet in the carburetor. the

4. Air and diesel first meet in cylinder

5. Has spark plugs.

5. Does not have spark plugs.

6. Has no injectors.

6. Has injectors which

atomise diesel.

7. Uses more fuel per unit area when working when working.

7. Uses less fuel per unit area

8. Is lighter.

8. Is heavier.

9. Produce less noise.

9. Produces a lot of noise.

10. Produces little smoke.

10. Produces a lot of smoke.

11. Produces less power

11. Produces more power.

12. Fuel is ignited by an electric spark from.

12. Fuel is ignited through

compression.

the spark plug.

13. Air has low compression ratio (8:1).
compression ratio (16:1).

13. Air has a higher

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