**BUTULA SUBCOUNTY  
AGRICULTURE PP2  
MARKING SCHEME**

1. **i. jersey cattle can survive on poor pasture**

**ii. more tolerant to tropical diseases  
iii. More tolerant to heat  
 (2×1=2mks)**

1. **i. support hind quarter with one hand and steady by holding ears  
   ii. Grasp loose skin over shoulder with hands (2×0.5=1mk)**
2. **i. high libido  
   ii. Fertile  
   iii. Free from hereditary defect  
   iv. High feed conversion rate  
   v. fast growth rate  
   vi. good body conformation  
   vii. Free from physical defect  
   viii. Suitable to environment condition  
   ix. Be mature  
   x. be healthy (4×0.5=2mks)**
3. **i. Canular-trocar  
   ii. Elastrator -rubber ring (2×0.5=1mks)**
4. **i. bulky  
   ii. High fibre content  
   iii. Low nutrient content  
   iv. Low digestibility  
   v. plant origin (4×0.5=2mks)**
5. **i. spray race  
   ii. Housing/shed  
   iii. Fences  
   iv. Crush  
   v. plunge dip (4×0.5=2mks)**
6. **i. wessex saddleback acc. Saddle back  
   ii. Large white (2×0.5=1mk)**
7. **i. prevent nutrient deficiency diseases  
   ii ensure resistance against diseases (2×0.5=1mk)**
8. **i. cross breeding  
   ii. Outcrossing  
   iii. Upgrading (2×0.5=1mk)**
9. **i. painting to avoid rusting  
   ii. Lubricating moving parts  
   iii. Clean after use rej. washing  
   iv. Replace worn out wheel  
   v. repair broken parts (4×0.5=2mks)**
10. **i. panting/open beak  
    ii. Drooping wings/wings away from the body  
    iii. Chicks make a lot of noise  
    iv. Chicks move away from heat source  
    v. drinking excess amount of water(4×0.5=2mks)**
11. **i. lack of fibre in the diet  
    ii. Feeding on succulent feeds  
    iii. Rapid gas production  
    iv. Fermentation of feed in the rumen  
    v. obstruction of the esophagus by food (2×0.5=1mk)**
12. **i. donkey  
    ii. Oxen accept bull  
    iii. Camels(2×0.5=1mk)**
13. **i. to remove dirt  
    ii. Stimulates milk let down (2×1=2mks)**
14. **a) cropping-removal of market size fish from the pond to provide more space for   
     those left behind.  
     harvesting- removal of all the fish from the pond during pond   
     cleaning/maintenance. (1×1=1mk)  
    b) i. shortage of food  
     ii. Lack of adequate ventilation  
     iii. Damage of the brood comb  
     iv. Outbreak of diseases  
     v. infertile queen(4×0.5=2mks)**
15. **i. to determine the growth rate  
    ii. To evaluate weight gain in relation to age  
    iii. To plan for proper feeding regime  
    iv. To determine the management level of the mother during gestation(4×0.5=2mks)**
16. **i. ignition system  
    ii. Fuel system  
    iii. Power transmission  
    iv. Electrical system  
    v. cooling system(4×0.5=2mks)**
17. **i. reliable water source  
    ii. Secure from predators and thieves  
    iii. Accessible site  
    iv. Soil type/preferable clay soil  
    v. topography/ gentle sloping land(4×0.5=2mks)**

**SECTION B  
  
19. a) x-ovary (1×1=1mk)  
 y- cervix (1×1=1mk)  
b) i. produce ovum/female gametes  
 ii. Produce hormones/ progestrones  
 c) i. Brucellosis/contagious abortion  
 ii. Trichonomiasis  
 iii. Campilobacteriosis  
 iv. Vibriosis (1×1=1mk)  
20. a) spraying (1×1=1mk)  
 b) spray race (1×1=1mk)  
 c) i. convenient for sick/pregnant animals  
 ii. Its less laborious  
 iii. Economical in spray use  
 iv. Faster than plunge dip  
 v. animals cant swallow the acaricide (3×1=3mks)  
 21. a) A-branding  
 B- bloodless/closed castration rej. Castration (2×1=2mks)  
 b) i. lowers hide quality  
 ii. Wounds which act as pathway for secondary infection  
 iii. Inflicts pain to the animal (2×1=2mks)  
 c) i. control breeding  
 ii. Avoid bad smell in goats hence improve meat quality  
 iii. fast growth rate (1×1=1mks)**

**22. a) egg candling (1×1=1mk)  
 b) confirm the presence of a chick/embryo (1×1=1mk)  
 c) –displaced air space  
 - excessively large air space  
 - meat and blood spot  
 - displaced yoke  
 - hair cracks (3×1=3mks)**

**SECTION C**

**23. a) i. clear the site to be fenced  
 ii. Use a string to lay out the fence line  
 iii. Determine the position of the posts using a tape measure  
 iv. Dig the holes using a hole digger/claw bar  
 v. use a ruler to determine the right hole depth  
 vi. Obtain the right length of the post using a tape measure  
 vii. Obtain the right depth using soil auger  
 viii. Put concreate at the bottom of the hole  
 ix. Place the posts in the hole  
 x. ensure posts are vertical and at right angles  
 xi. Fill the holes with soil/concrete  
 xii. Firm the soil/concrete using a ramming rod  
 xiii. Heap soil/concrete at the base of the of the post (10×1=10mks)**

**b) i. ovary-produces ovum  
 ii. Funnel/infundibulum- chalazae are added and the egg moves to the magnum,   
 fertilization takes place here, receives ovum.  
 iii. Magnum- the light albumen is added and the yoke moves into the isthmus  
  
 iv. Isthmus- water and mineral salts are added/vitamins  
 - shell membrane is added to uterus/ albumen addition is completed  
 v. uterus/shell gland- shell is added around the egg/ contains calcium deposits  
 shell pigmentation occurs here. Egg takes 22hrs.**

**vi. vagina- egg is temporarily stored  
 - egg is inverted to be laid with the broad end first  
 -egg is lubricated (6×1=6mks)**

**c. i. dirty and filthy milking sheds that encourage breeding of the bacteria  
 ii. In large and pendulums under hanging below hock/genetic factor  
 iii. Incomplete/partial milking  
 iv. Old age/old animals  
 v. high yielding cows  
 vi. Stress  
 vii. Injury of udder/ teats (4×1=4mks)**

**24. a) i. control breeding diseases/parasites  
 ii. Control breeding  
 iii. It’s easier to transport semen to and from an area  
 iv. Semen from a superior bull can be used to serve so many cows  
 v. farmers who cannot afford a superior bull get the service at a lower cost  
 vi. Bulls that cannot serve naturally due to injuries/defects are utilized  
 vii. Prevent injuries to the cows by heavy bulls  
 viii. Semen can be stored for long periods even after the death of the bull  
 ix. Saves the cost of rearing a bull  
 x. controls in breeding  
 xi. Useful research tools (7×1=7mks)**

**b) i. age of animal  
 ii. Type of animal whether ruminant or non-ruminant  
 iii. Nutrient required of the animal  
 iv. Cost of the feed stuff  
 v. availability of the feed stuff (5×1=5mks)**

**c) i. causes anemia  
 ii. Deprive food  
 iii. Cause injury and damage to tissue and organs.   
iv. Transmit diseases  
 v. causes irritation  
 vi. Obstruction of internal organs  
vii. Causes wounds  
viii. Lowers quality of hides and skins (8×1=8mks)**

**25. a) - construct a brooder  
 - clean the brooder  
 - disinfect the brooder  
 - place litter on the floor  
 - provide heat source  
 - ensure enough feeders  
 - ensure enough drinkers  
 -place newspapers on the litter  
 - provide dim light to prevent toe pecking (8×1=8mks)**

**b) pneumonia in calves  
 symptoms  
 - loss of appetite  
 - rough hair coat  
 - abnormal lung sound/whizzing  
 - dullness  
 - nosal discharge  
 - fluctuating body temperature(4×1=4mks)**

**ii) control  
 -proper sanitation  
 - hygiene  
 - isolation of sick animals  
 -avoid overcrowding  
 - treat with appropriate antibiotics  
 - keep animal house warm (4×1=4mks)**

**c) i. poor health   
 ii. Poor selection  
 iii. Poor nutrition  
 iv. Incorrect timing of service  
 v. irregular heat signs  
 vi. Type of breed  
 vi. Poor breed methods (4×1=4mks)**