

SECTION A (30 marks)

1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clean after use ➤ Grease the moving parts ➤ Tighten loose nuts and bolts ➤ Repair broken parts ➤ Painting ➤ Unblock the nozzle ➤ Replace worn out parts ➤ Proper storage ➤ Apply oil on metallic parts <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Serve as home pets ➤ Provide skin for leather industries ➤ Depend on locally available feeds ➤ They multiply faster; hence easier source of income ➤ Serve as a source of manure ➤ Serve as a source of meat and fur ➤ Requires small size of land <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cleaning ➤ Provide litter to keep it dry and warm ➤ Holes in the floor should be filled with concrete ➤ Timber rails enclosing the runs should be replaced when broken ➤ Should be disinfected to control disease agents ➤ Should be sprayed or dusted to control parasites ➤ Repair broken parts ➤ Replace worn out parts <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rumen/pouch ➤ Reticulum/honeycomb ➤ Omasum/many plies/book ➤ Abomasum/true stomach <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sudden noise ➤ disease and parasite attack ➤ lack/inadequate food and water ➤ sudden change of weather ➤ sudden change of routine management ➤ introduction of new flock ➤ Presence of predators ➤ Presence of strangers ➤ Parasite attack ➤ Lack of water <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)

6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To allow milk synthesis to take place; to maintain high milk yield; b) To maintain proper hygiene c) Effects of oxytocin last for 5-7 minutes d) Avoid early drying off; Prevent mastitis infection; increase total milk yield per lactation e) To stimulate milk let down <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Age of the animal b) Size/production level/weight of the animal c) Physiological condition of the animal d) Breed of the animal <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Holding, tightening and loosening pipes b) Fine sawing in woodwork/cutting joints c) Smoothing curved surfaces of wood d) Expand rubber ring; during docking/ castration/ dehorning (½ mark) <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vaccination ➤ Killing/destroying affected animals ➤ Proper disposal of foetus/carcass ➤ Use of healthy semen/bulls/cows/artificial insemination ➤ Observe hygiene on the farm ➤ Test the breeding cattle for the disease ➤ Avoid contact with carcass/foetus/sick animals <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)
10. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absorb moisture ➤ Maintain warmth <p style="text-align: right;">2 x ½ mark)</p>	(1 mark)
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Evenly distribute heat within the brooder. ➤ Prevent overcrowding of chicks at corners <p style="text-align: right;">2 x ½ mark</p>	(1 mark)
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ignition coil ➤ Distributor ➤ Contact breaker ➤ Condensor ➤ Spark plug ➤ Wires ➤ Battery ➤ Ignition key/button <p style="text-align: right;">(4 x ½ mark)</p>	(2 marks)

12 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Restlessness➤ Making a nest➤ Plucking of belly fur➤ Loss of appetite <p>2 x ½</p>	<p>For more visit: eazyarabic.com</p> <p>(1 mark)</p>
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th	<p>(½ mark)</p>
(c)	Kindle/Kindling	<p>(½ mark)</p>
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ many calves can be reared at the same time➤ the calf is given the correct amount of milk➤ proper milk yield records are kept➤ Orphaned calves can be successfully raised➤ Cows produce milk in the absence of the calf➤ Proper sanitation is maintained➤ More milk is sold hence more income <p>4 x ½</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It is free from disease causing organisms➤ Has no hair, dirt or dust➤ Has high keeping quality➤ Has good flavour➤ Chemical composition is within the expected standards➤ odourless <p>4 x ½</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p>
15.(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Artificial insemination➤ Natural mating➤ Embryo transplant <p>2 x ½</p>	<p>(1 mark)</p>
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Foot and mouth disease➤ Anthrax➤ Rinderpest <p>2 x ½</p>	<p>(1 mark)</p>

<https://kcserevision.com/membership-join/>

SECTION C (40 marks)

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20.	<p>(a) (i) Causal organism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bacteria - <i>Escherichia coli</i> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p>	(1 mark)
	<p>(ii) Predisposing factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – unhygienic conditions in the houses of the young one – over feeding the calf with mild/cold milk – lack of colostrum – feeding the calf at irregular intervals – absence of green fodder in the diet/lack of vitamin A – feeding the calf with cold milk <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	(3 marks)
	<p>(iii) Control measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – maintain cleanliness in the calf pen – avoid dampness on the floor/slatted floor/litter on the floor – have separate attendant for sick calf – administration of antibiotics – disinfection of fingers if used to induce calves to drink – Calving should be done on a clean disinfected area – Replace milk feeding with warm water mixed with glucose for one day as the first symptom is seen <p style="text-align: right;">4 x 1</p>	(4 marks)
	<p>(b) Artificial rearing of chicks from day old up to the end of brooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure brooder corners are rounded – Provide enough brooding space depending on the number and age of chicks – Clean and disinfect brooder/equipment – Provide proper litter/wood shavings on the floor – Maintain proper ventilation by adjusting the opening – Provide fresh adequate and quality feed/chick mash – Provide brooder with reliable and appropriate lighting/dim light – Control parasite using appropriate method – Vaccination/prophylactic drugs/isolate and treat the chick immediately – Spread newspapers on the floor – Provide glucose in water – Provide clean water adlibitum – Provide source of heat – Debeaking 8-10 days towards end of brooding – Keep proper records – Provide adequate waterers/feeders – Gradually introduce growers mash at 7th week 	(12 x 1) marks

21.(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Milk is made from the food the animal eats ➤ Digested food is carried by blood to the udder where milk is synthesized ➤ Low levels of oestrogen towards the end of pregnancy activate the pituitary gland to secrete prolactin ➤ Milk secretion is initiated towards the end of the gestation period by a hormone known as prolactin ➤ Milk secreted is stored in the hollow cavities of the glomerular region and the numerous ducts within it ➤ Some milk drains into the gland and treat where it is stored <p style="text-align: right;">5 x 1</p>	5 marks
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Should have well set apart legs ➤ Should have 12 or more teats ➤ Should have strong feet and legs ➤ Should have deep body conformation ➤ Should have well-spaced teats ➤ Should be long ➤ Should be healthy ➤ Should be of good temperament ➤ Should be free from any physical defects ➤ Should have good mothering ability <p style="text-align: right;">6 x 1</p>	6 marks
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cannibalism and egg eating are controlled ➤ Accurate egg records can be easily kept ➤ Birds do not contaminate food and water ➤ Broodiness is discouraged as birds do not reach eggs ➤ A large number of birds can be kept in a small area hence higher stocking rate ➤ Sick birds can be detected and isolated for treatment ➤ There is low labour requirement ➤ There is no bullying during feeding ➤ The system can be easily mechanized ➤ Wire floors prevent re-infestation of parasite worms and coccidiosis ➤ Handling is easy as hens are restricted to a small space ➤ Clean eggs are collected ➤ Higher egg production due to less energy wasted by birds ➤ Culled birds have tender meat <p style="text-align: right;">9 x 1</p>	9 marks

22(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Control water pollution ➤ Harvest at the correct maturity stage ➤ Maintain appropriate water level in the fish pond always ➤ Aerate the water by ensuring constant inflow and outflow of water ➤ Supply adequate feeds regularly ➤ Control stocking rate/cropping ➤ Regular fertilization of the pond ➤ Control predators ➤ Prepare dykes/fences ➤ Remove undesirable vegetation ➤ Remove silt ➤ Plant grass on the dykes 	5 x 1	5 marks
(b) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accomplishes the work efficiently ➤ Can perform more heavy tasks than human labour /makes work easier ➤ Cheaper per unit work done in large operations ➤ Economy of labour demand/uses less labour ➤ Makes farm operations to be done timely ➤ Reduces fatigue ➤ Work is done faster ➤ Improves on labour efficiency 	5 x 1	(5 marks)
(b) (ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of weight/emaciation ➤ Pot bellies ➤ Indigestion ➤ Anaemic condition due to sucking of blood ➤ Painful abdomen ➤ Recumbence precedes death ➤ Dullness and depression ➤ Blocked internal organs ➤ Loss of appetite ➤ Blood stains in faeces ➤ Rough/starring coat ➤ Eggs/parasite segments in faeces 	6 x 1	(6 marks)
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When inspecting to ascertain any abnormality or signs of diseases ➤ When administering any treatment to the animal ➤ When milking the animal ➤ When spraying or hand dressing the animal with chemicals to control parasites ➤ When performing practices like deworming disbudding, castration, hoof trimming etc ➤ Pregnancy diagnosis ➤ Deworming ➤ Disbudding ➤ Castration ➤ Hoof trimming ➤ When feeding 	4 x 1	(4 marks)