

081106T4AEX

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION LEVEL 6

AGR/OS/EXT/CR/01/6

PRODUCE CONVECTIONAL AND NON-CONVECTIONAL LIVESTOCK

July/August 2024



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION COUNCIL
(TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. This paper consists of two sections; **A** and **B**
2. Answer **ALL** the question as guided in each section
3. Marks for each question are as indicated in the brackets
4. You are provided with a separate answer booklet to answer the questions
5. Do not write in this question paper

This paper consists of THREE (3) printed pages

**Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and
that no questions are missing**

SECTION A: (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. Differentiate between the following terms as used in animal breeding.
 - a) Inbreeding and out breeding. (2 Marks)
 - b) Line breeding and Close breeding. (2 Marks)
2. Establishing livestock structures requires careful consideration to ensure sustainability and animal welfare. State FOUR factors considered in selection for establishment of livestock structures. (4 Marks)
3. Effective poultry keeping starts with selecting the right type of housing for the birds. List FOUR types of poultry houses in poultry management. (4 Marks)
4. Outline FOUR factors to consider during repairing and replacement of livestock tools, equipment and machines. (4 Marks)
5. Mr Tanui, a farmer in Nandi County is seeking guidance from an extension officer on how to dis-bud his calves. List FOUR reasons for disbudding in calf management. (4 Marks)
6. Selecting the right breed of livestock is crucial for maximizing productivity and genetic potential. Highlight FOUR methods of livestock breed selection. (4 Marks)
7. Farmers in Kiambu County regularly weigh their young animals using various methods. Outline FOUR reasons for weighing the young stock on their farm. (4 Marks)
8. Feeding animals requires careful consideration of several factors to ensure their optimal growth, development and health. List FOUR factors to consider when feeding young animals. (4 Marks)
9. Rearing heifers involves adhering to critical considerations to ensure they develop into healthy and productive members of the herd. Outline FOUR key principles of rearing weaned replacement heifers. (4 Marks)
10. Research done by extension officers in Narok County has shown that many farmers in the region lose their livestock due to poor management of their stock. State FOUR livestock routine management practices that the farmers failed to carry out. (4 Marks)

SECTION B: (60 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions from this section

11. The breeding stocks are mainly chosen with care because they are purposely meant for upgrading the herd.
- a) Explain FIVE factors to consider when choosing the cattle breeding stock. (10 Marks)
 - b) Describe FIVE factors considered when selecting breeding tools and equipment. (10 Marks)
12. (a) Cattle dips are designed to accommodate a chemical dip wash where animals are dipped for the purpose of controlling ticks. Explain FIVE various parts of a cattle dip. (10 Marks)
- (b) According to the occupational safety and health standards, protective equipment is adhered to during handling of animals. Describe FIVE personal protective equipment a farmer is required when carrying out animal handling practices. (10 Marks)
13. (a) Maintaining hygiene in livestock farming is crucial for animal health and productivity. Explain FIVE steps involved in cleaning livestock tools, equipment and machines. (10 Marks)
- (b) Livestock tools, equipment and machines are sharpened to maintain the working efficiency. Describe FIVE Steps followed when sharpening tools and equipment. (10 Marks)
14. (a) General Bio-security measures are vital for healthy livestock production. Explain FIVE general bio-security measures. (10 Marks)
- (b) Describe FIVE factors considered when housing young stock separately. (10 Marks)

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