

BSS CLUSTER MOCK JCE AGRICULTURE MARKING KEY.

SECTION A

1. C. 2. C. 3. C	10. B. 11. B.	16. D. 17. C.
4. D. 5. D. 6. C.	12. A. 13. A.	18. C. 19. A.
7. D. 8. D. 9. D.	14. B. 15. C.	20. B.

SECTION B.

21a. Iron, -zinc, -boron, -molybdenum, -manganese, -copper, -chlorine, -sodium, cobalt.

b. cattle, sheep, goats.

22a. -it damages plants,

- Reduced crop yields,

- Soil erosion.

b. –production of food crops

- rearing of small farm animals

- processing and preparing food

- collecting fuel and water for farm use

- working for wages in agricultural enterprises (weeding, harvesting, fertilizer application).

23a. – fleas, -tampans or fowl tick, -mite or legmite, -lice or louse.

b. – large white (Yorkshire), -landrace, -wessex saddleback (Hampshire), -berkshire, -danish landrace, -tam worth, -doruc jersey.

24a. – it helps to cool the bodies of pigs

- controls sunburn

- control external parasites.

b. – controls breeding



- prevents inbreeding
- enhance growth rate of piglets
- makes the piglets docile hence easy to handle.

25a. - fast and difficulty in breathing

- greenish diarrhea
- increased rate of respiration
- reduced or depressed egg laying
- wattles and combs are pale red or dark red
- inbreed stock mating is reduced hence reducing fertility and productivity of the flock

b. – caused by fowl pox viruses which gain entry into the body system through inhalation, direct contact and biting flies.

26a. –X- omasum

Y- abomasum

b(i). rumen

- food is churned, mixed and softened with water
- fermentation of cellulose by micro-organisms

(ii). Reticulum

- sieves and separates fine food materials from course food materials.

Fine materials pass through to the next compartment while coarse materials are retained.

27a. –causes irritation

- causes anaemiae
- decreased egg production
- weight loss
- reduced animal body immunity



- animals become weak and restless

b. – expensive, - easily leached, -environmental pollution, -soil healthy degradation over time.

28a.

Crop variety	Crop yields (kg/ha)
A	900
B	800
C	920
D	650

b. –to have reliable results

- to avoid environmental interference with the results

- to avoid bias.

29a. – seasonability, - perishability, - storage, bulkiness, - poor transport and communication, - price fluctuation.

b. – increased food insecurity which leads to malnutrition and hunger

- floods lead to water pollution lowering the quality of pure water (outbreaks of water borne diseases).

- low water levels in rivers and dams affects hydroelectric power generation

- siltation of dams and other water bodies

- low water supply affects industries as they do not get adequate water

- floods are responsible for the destruction of fish ponds leading to loss of livelihood for the fish farmers

30a. – production, - financing, - budgeting, - records keeping, - business decision making.

b. – flooding irrigation, - furrow irrigation, - basin irrigation.

SECTION C.

31. -increase quantity of produce (use of manure + inorganic fertilizer)



- increase quality of produce
- reducing cost of production
- increased lifespan/ shelf life of agricultural produce
- improve adaptability to local ecological set ups
- enhances food security
- improves transport and communication
- reduces crop or livestock post-harvest losses.
- improves bilateral, international or multilateral relationship.

32. – diversification of enterprises

- selecting more reliable enterprises
- contract production
- input rationing
- flexibility in production
- adopting modern production techniques
- taking insurance cover

33. – the availability and amount of soil moisture

- the method of application
- the quantity and cost of fertilizers
- the time of application
- soil analysis should be done to establish nutrient levels in the soil
- soil pH should be determined to ensure it is appropriate for the type of fertilizers.

