

THEORY

**1. a. Four examples of traditional animals:**

1. Cattle
2. Sheep
3. Goats
4. Poultry

**b. Groups of bones found in the vertebral column:**

1. Cervical vertebrae
2. Thoracic vertebrae
3. Lumbar vertebrae
4. Sacral vertebrae
5. Coccygeal vertebrae

**c. How management practices affect production potential:**

- **Housing:** Provides shelter, reduces stress, and protects animals from extreme weather and predators, ensuring better productivity.
- **Nutrition:** Ensures animals receive balanced diets for growth, reproduction, and disease resistance, directly affecting output.
- **Breeding:** Selecting high-yield breeds improves production traits such as growth rate, milk yield, or egg production.
- **Pest and disease control:** Prevents disease outbreaks, ensuring the animals remain healthy and productive.

**d. Three functions of the skeleton in farm animals:**

1. Provides structural support for the body.
2. Protects vital organs like the brain, heart, and lungs.
3. Enables movement by serving as attachment points for muscles.

**2. a. Five problems facing animal production in Ghana:**

1. Inadequate veterinary services leading to poor disease control.
2. High cost of feed and feeding materials.
3. Limited access to improved breeds for higher productivity.
4. Poor housing facilities exposing animals to harsh weather and predators.
5. Lack of financial support for farmers to expand operations.

**b. Features of systems of poultry keeping:**

• **Deep litter system:**

1. Birds move freely on a litter-covered floor.
2. Litter materials absorb droppings, reducing ammonia buildup.
3. Allows natural behaviors like scratching and dust bathing.

• **Battery cage system:**

1. Birds are housed in small individual cages.
2. Feed and water are easily accessible, ensuring minimal wastage.
3. Manure is collected below the cages, reducing direct contact.

**c. Four breeds of dogs:**

1. German Shepherd
2. Labrador Retriever
3. Rottweiler
4. Dachshund

**3. a. Three main types of pigs and two examples of each:**

• **Bacon type:**

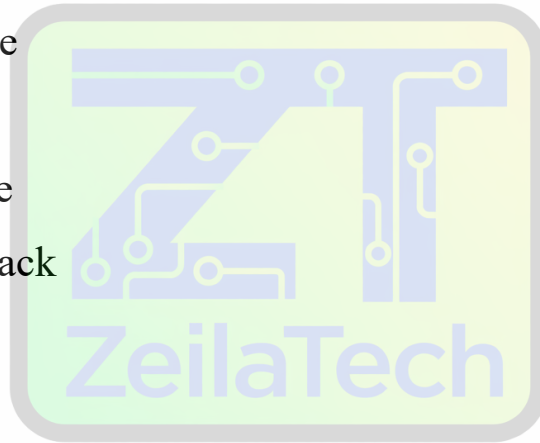
1. Landrace
2. Yorkshire

• **Lard type:**

1. Berkshire
2. Large Black

• **Meat type:**

1. Duroc
2. Hampshire



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**b. Four advantages and disadvantages of rotational grazing:**

• **Advantages:**

1. Prevents overgrazing by allowing pasture recovery.
2. Improves forage quality and quantity.
3. Reduces soil erosion and compaction.
4. Controls the spread of pests and diseases.

- **Disadvantages:**

1. Requires more fencing, increasing costs.
2. Needs proper planning and monitoring.
3. Animals may be stressed during frequent movements.
4. Water sources need to be accessible in all paddocks.

**c. Three benefits of keeping domestic pets:**

1. Provide companionship and reduce loneliness.
2. Help with stress relief and mental well-being.
3. Serve as security for the home.

**4. a. Three differences between dairy and beef cattle:**

**Dairy Cattle**

Produce large quantities of milk.

Have leaner body frames.

Require high-quality feed for milk production.

**Beef Cattle**

Primarily raised for meat.

Have bulkier and muscular frames.

Require less intensive feeding.

**b. Five management practices in poultry production:**

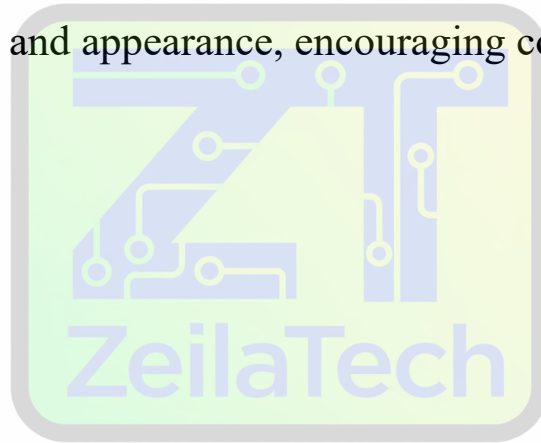
1. **Housing:** Provide adequate ventilation and proper lighting.
2. **Feeding:** Supply balanced rations with sufficient nutrients.
3. **Health care:** Regular vaccinations and pest control.
4. **Biosecurity:** Prevent entry of diseases through controlled access.
5. **Record keeping:** Monitor production levels and detect issues early.

**c. Five ways sheep maintain constant body temperature in hot sun:**

1. Seeking shade to avoid direct sunlight.
2. Increasing respiratory rate to cool down through panting.
3. Sweating to release heat from the body.
4. Reducing activity levels to conserve energy.
5. Standing still to minimize heat generation.
- 6.

**d. Definition of palatability of feed:**

Palatability refers to the acceptability of feed to animals, influenced by taste, smell, texture, and appearance, encouraging consumption.



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