



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

AGRICULTURE

0600/13

Paper 1

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

© IGCSE is a registered trademark.

This document consists of **22** printed pages.

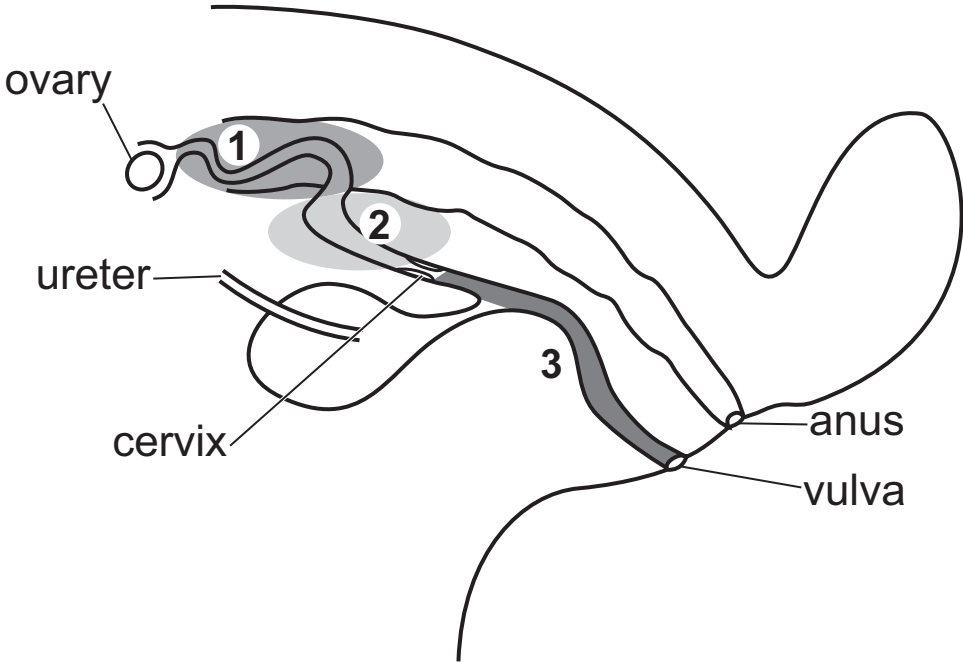
Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	screen protects the pump / removes or filters out large objects, e.g. debris / sticks / stones / leaves / dead birds / fish / branches;	1
1(a)(ii)	<p><i>water at C is / has:</i></p> <p>lighter in colour / clearer; smaller particles; less suspended material, e.g. soil / mud in water; water no longer smells;</p> <p><i>ORA for water at A.</i></p>	1
1(a)(iii)	to remove smaller objects / less dense (soil) particles at C that remain in suspension; which cannot pass through / are removed by the filter at C; to remove clay particles;	2
1(a)(iv)	particles too close together / impermeable; water could not pass through / clay is waterproof; clay particles are small; would make the water cloudy;	2
1(a)(v)	to kill bacteria / pathogens / microbes;	1
1(b)	to raise water to the storage tank; higher than tank D / because the storage tank is higher than the other tanks; the pump increases the force / provides pressure / does work to lift the water; against gravity;	2

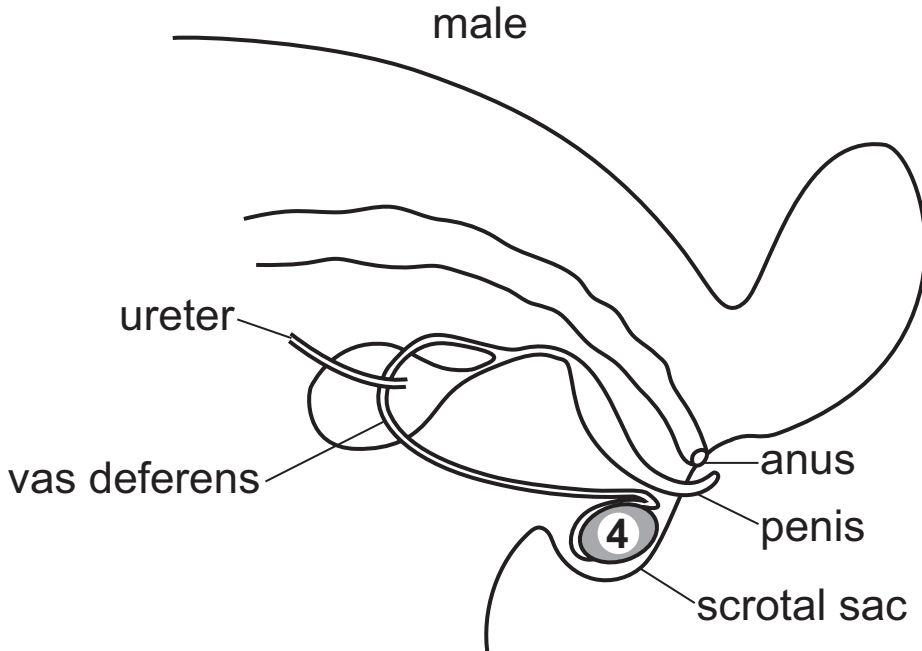
Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p><i>Max. 2 marks for clearing or preparing alone.</i></p> <p><i>clearing:</i> felling / cut down trees / ringbarking; tree removal; ground / bush clearing / use of herbicides / remove weeds; stumping / remove roots; burning; use of pigs / goats;</p> <p><i>preparing:</i> cultivation; plough / dig / turn over soil; disc / rake; create seedbed; drain; add lime if required; add fertiliser if required; add pesticide if required;</p>	3
2(b)	erosion; desertification; evaporation; run-off / loss of organic matter; leaching / loss of soil fertility / nutrient loss; acidic soil; soil capping / panning; loss of soil organisms;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p><i>Credit each explanation to answers in (b). One mark per explanation. Accept other valid explanations.</i></p> <p><i>For example:</i></p> <p><i>erosion:</i> terracing / plant vegetation / mulching with plant remains / plough across or not down slope / crop rotation / drainage prevents soil being carried away;</p> <p><i>run-off / loss of organic matter:</i> drainage / bunds / terracing prevent rapid flow of water directly downhill;</p> <p>leaching / loss of soil fertility / nutrient loss prevent soil or water flowing away, which takes dissolved nutrients;</p> <p><i>acidic soil:</i> liming to raise pH / do not overgraze or over fertilise reduces hydrogen ion build up / raises pH;</p> <p><i>soil capping / panning:</i> mulching / minimum cultivation / use low soil-impact machinery protects soil surface from rain / keeps soil particles separate / prevents them clumping together / maintains porosity of soil;</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	named root crop; appropriate product / use;	2
3(b)	<p><i>preparation of seed-bed:</i> create fine tilth / remove lumps / crush / levelling / lumps / treading / rolling / raking / apply herbicide / apply pesticide / apply fertiliser / apply lime / digging / ploughing / turn the soil / use cultivating equipment;</p> <p><i>sowing or planting:</i> sowing method / drills / holes / pockets / ridging / earthing up / label rows / water / use of mulch / use of fertiliser / manure;</p> <p><i>growing stage:</i> use of fertiliser / manure / remove / prevent / growth of weeds / control pests / monitor for disease / treat disease;</p> <p><i>storage of harvested crop:</i> <i>Any two of:</i> remove water / keep dry / keep covered; lower temperature / keep cold; store away from light / in dark; maintain correct atmosphere / well ventilated; example of storage container, e.g. silo / sack; clean the storage area; clear space in storage area; kill / prevent access of vermin / keep pest-free; chemical treatment of crop, e.g. fungicide / drying agent / anti-sprouting agent;</p> <p><i>Accept application of fertiliser / manure / lime / pesticide once at an appropriate stage.</i></p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	more food; health, e.g. parasite burden; better quality feed / access to better pasture; genetic factors / breed; ewe / mother's characteristics; ewe milk quality / access to colostrum; gut efficiency;	2
4(b)	select sheep with high / best growth rates; use these sheep to produce offspring / next generation with higher growth rates;	2
4(c)(i)	source of fluid; high protein / vitamins / minerals or named vitamin / mineral / contains electrolytes; reduces scouring; improves feeding efficiency; contains / provides antibodies against disease; confers immunity / resistance to diseases (animal born without immunity); provides a source of energy; clears animal's bowel / laxative; highly digestible;	2
4(c)(ii)	the time at which young animals start to take solid food / infant gets used to food other than mother's milk / no longer rely on mother for feeding;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
<p>5(a)(i)</p>	<p><i>One mark for a correct location of each organ, example of acceptable zones shown for responses within 'tube' areas:</i></p> <p>1 for oviduct; 2 for uterus; 3 for vagina;</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>female</p>  </div>	<p>4</p>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	<p>4 for testicle;</p> 	
5(a)(ii)	egg / ovum / oestrogen / progesterone;	1
5(b)(i)	testicle;	1
5(b)(ii)	<p>thick walls control access; secretes mucus (into the vagina); small opening softens to allow sperm through at mating / expel foetus at birth; during pregnancy is filled with thick mucus / secretion / cervical 'plug' / helps retain embryo during gestation; protects uterus from infection;</p> <p><i>Accept reference to specific pig example – spiral grooves grip penis / penis locking.</i></p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	sperm head enters egg; tail is lost / head enters; egg becomes impermeable; fusion of male and female gamete; zygote forms; diploid cell produced;	3
5(d)	age / genetic predisposition / infertility (male or female) / low sperm count / miscarriage / poor egg implantation / nutrition / timing of service / inefficient service / hormone imbalance in females / the egg has not been fertilised; <i>Accept other valid suggestions.</i>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	<i>One mark for the answer. One mark for a correct unit.</i> 1.67; t per ha; <i>Full marks for correct answer with units and to 2 d.p.</i>	2
6(a)(ii)	farm C; it has the lowest yield per hectare;	2
6(b)	<i>Award marks for descriptions of transmission via:</i> soil; seed; wind; insects / pests; water; weeds; plant-to-plant;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	28.5; 20.6; 7.9; <i>Accept ECF for profit for candidate's total value of output minus candidate's total costs. If a loss results a negative value must be shown for the mark.</i>	3
7(b)	vet / medicine; labour; repair of buildings; additional equipment, e.g. ventilator; transport; utilities, e.g. gas; electricity; water; oil; <i>(Allow 2 named examples of utilities.)</i>	2
7(c)	disease control / vaccination; parasite control, e.g. worming / drenching; avoid overstocking; regular health checks; wean at the right time / not too early; good nutrition; chosen breed suited to environment; suitable environment, e.g. ventilation if indoors; good hygiene; clean water availability; isolate sick livestock; control predators; vaccinate; <i>Accept good stockmanship if no examples of this given.</i>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	the appearance / features of an organism (resulting from inherited information / genes);	1
8(b)(i)	parents Hh x Hh; gametes H h x H h; offspring HH Hh Hh hh; <i>Allow ECF for a correct answer matching to incorrect parents or gametes.</i>	3
8(b)(ii)	C;	1
8(c)	<i>Examples may include:</i> <i>advantage:</i> success in attracting mate / fighting off rivals / fight off predators / knock down food / fences to access food / easier for farmers to catch; <i>disadvantage:</i> horns can be dangerous / get stuck in fences / hedges / damage to meat / skin from fighting / wound linked to horn could lead to infection / reduces number of animals that can be kept in an area / reduces number of animals that can be transported at one time / knock down farm fences;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	P; lowest number of grazing animals per hectare / ha; OR largest number of hectares / ha per grazing animal;	2
9(a)(ii)	correct pH levels; correct nutrient levels; improve drainage; add fertiliser; control pests; grow better types of grass / herbage; rotational grazing; management to avoid overgrazing, e.g. strip grazing; zero grazing; animals individually tethered; sow with legumes; irrigate;	2
9(b)	forage / grass is cut / chopped; conserved for later use; food transported to the livestock / pen / shed where the livestock are housed; animals are kept indoors / in yards; animals are fed by farmer;	2
9(c)	overgrazing; preferred plants die out; animals receive poor diet; erosion; loss of soil nutrients; soil structure damaged, e.g. compaction / soil cap / soil pan; soil acidification; disease, e.g. increased pest / parasite burden; lower growth rates / longer time to finish animals; animal stress; pasture destruction / exhaustion;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	minimum amount of food required to keep an animal healthy / alive; animal stays in initial condition / no production / no gain or loss in mass / work done; important for maintaining stock when there is a feed shortage, e.g. during drought;	2
10(b)	<p><i>ruminant:</i> teeth are adapted for grinding; allows regurgitation of the cud; has multiple chambers in stomach / stomach has four regions; rumen; reticulum; omasum; abomasum / true stomach;</p> <p><i>non-ruminant:</i> has longer large intestine; the premolars and molars are smaller; birds have no teeth; the stomach has one region / simple stomach; the volume of the stomach is relatively large; cannot regurgitate and re-chew / chew cud; some have larger caecum;</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
10(c)	<p><i>One mark for naming a non-ruminant. One mark for a function of each part.</i></p> <p><i>named non-ruminant;</i></p> <p><i>mouth / teeth / beak:</i> collection / pecking of food; food moistened by saliva; action of salivary enzymes; masticated / chewed by teeth;</p> <p><i>oesophagus:</i> swallowing; passage of food / peristalsis;</p> <p><i>stomach:</i> food mixed with gastric juices; churning; action of stomach acid;</p> <p><i>small intestine (duodenum / ileum):</i> receives semi-liquid output of stomach; alkali added to increase pH; bile / pancreatic juice added (from liver / gall bladder or pancreas); bile emulsifies fats / oils; enzyme action; nutrient absorption;</p> <p><i>large intestine / colon:</i> bacterial action; water absorption; transports waste into rectum;</p> <p><i>rectum:</i> stores waste material / secretions / bacteria; passed out / egested;</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	air is 78% nitrogen; cannot be directly absorbed by plants; movement of N through environment; nitrogen fixation; by bacteria / rhizobium; root nodules; action of lightning; nitrogen from decay of organic material / dung / urine; produces ammonium compounds / ammonification; action of nitrifying bacteria / nitrification; production of nitrites and then nitrates; nitrate absorption by plants; nitrogen used for protein production; animals consume plant material; action of denitrifying bacteria / denitrification;	5
11(b)	more than one (major) nutrient per addition; can provide known / targeted nutrients; consistent amounts / application; can be slow release; different compounds for different crops / fields; by increasing the NPK levels of the soil as needed; risk of soil acidity; reduction in soil microbes; some may add no organic matter, qualified; soil structure may deteriorate;	4

Question	Answer	Marks
11(c)	<p><i>Max. 4 marks for legumes or organic fertilisers alone.</i></p> <p><i>legumes:</i> root nodules of legumes can fix nitrogen not available to plants; this is carried out by nitrogen-fixing bacteria / Rhizobium; plant decays releasing N into soil; nitrogen is incorporated into soil; avoids nutrient depletion;</p> <p><i>organic fertilisers:</i> provide nitrogen (also P and K depending upon source); contain trace minerals; can improve soil crumb structure; can add humus which improves soil structure; can improve drainage or water retention dependent on soil type; can improve mineral retention; reduces soil erosion; some add organic matter or bulk to the soil;</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	<p><i>One mark for naming a biting and chewing crop pest.</i> e.g. (grass)hoppers / locusts / termites / leaf miners / beetles;</p> <p>crop destroyed / eaten; crop may fall down; leaves / stems removed; loss of photosynthetic tissue; less sugar / carbohydrate made; less growth / lower yield; wilt / water loss; site of disease entry;</p>	4
12(b)	<p><i>cultural / mechanical methods:</i> crop rotation; early planting; collect by hand / pick off; use nets to protect; reduce breeding sites / remove trash and field waste; burning; companion planting; planting a crop which is toxic to the pest; use resistant varieties; sticky traps;</p> <p><i>biological methods:</i> introduce a predator; example of predator and prey; eats / preys on / kills pest; sterile males; pheromone traps;</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
12(c)	<p><i>inputs lowered:</i> reduced costs; less fertiliser needed; less herbicide needed; less pesticide use; resistance to pests, weeds and / or disease; use of machinery / labour / fuel costs lower; thrive in poor soil or adverse climates;</p> <p><i>outputs increased:</i> more income / profit; may produce more desirable product; more to sell / bulk production; quickly to market when demand is high; less waste; crops can be more productive / have a larger yield / bigger fruit; faster growth rate; foods stay fresh / ripe for longer so they can be shipped long distances to more markets; longer shelf life; can have enhanced flavour / nutrient content; lower losses;</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	enables zero grazing; animal damage to ground reduced; maximise forage yield; increased forage quality; less risk of contaminated feed; controlled feeding; easier to mechanise feeding; easier animal management / husbandry; can manage different fields / areas differently;	6
13(b)	tank detail, e.g. up high; increase pressure; pipe systems / taps; ball valve; water bowl; trough; nipple drinker; connection detail, e.g. pipe joining;	3
13(c)	lack of the benefits of natural sunlight; named issue, e.g. vitamin D deficiency / ringworm; good hygiene is more difficult because animals are closer together; waste management issue created; building maintenance / usage cost; is more costly than keeping outdoors; feed cost increased due to increase use of brought in food; costs of transporting food; additional labour requirements, e.g. cleaning; cost of welfare regulations; pollution issues, e.g. smells; pollution in run-off; health issues; aggression / fighting / stress-related issues; higher disease risk; easier disease transmission between animals; negative impacts on animal's feet;	6

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	<p><i>Accept similar arguments if used in context of treatment on animals rather than plants.</i></p> <p><i>systemic pesticide:</i> accept an example of a systemic pesticide; can be sprayed anywhere on the plant; absorbed through the surfaces of leaves / stems / roots / seed; pesticide moves to other parts of the plant; carried internally to all parts through the phloem sap of plants; affects pests feeding on any part of a plant; pest ingests chemical; pest dies;</p> <p><i>contact pesticide:</i> accept an example of a contact pesticide; have to reach their target directly, e.g. make contact with the pest; absorbed a short distance through the external body surface or exposed tissue of the pest; are not carried around inside the plant; must touch target pest to be effective / relies on contact rather than ingestion; a thorough application of a contact pesticide is more important than with a systemic pesticide; often less effective (often fails if the insect pest lives below leaves or in tight locations of the flower or nodes for example); less effective on pests with protective parts;</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
14(b)	<p><i>Max. 3 marks for either storage or usage alone.</i></p> <p><i>storage:</i> not near food store; not near settlements; not near drains / water courses; not near flammable material; dry and cool room; well-ventilated room; fire-resistant door; security, e.g. locked away; warning signage; leakage retention; store powders above liquids; visible products / good lighting;</p> <p><i>usage:</i> do not spray when windy; do not spray near water courses / on rainy day / allow to be washed away; do not use near food; no eating / drinking / smoking when using; safe disposal of containers / contaminated clothing after use; do not wash out sprayer in stream; maintain equipment; protective clothing / gloves / mask; correct dilution / mixing; operator should wash after use;</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
14(c)	<p><i>Accept reverse arguments for chemical methods.</i></p> <p><i>advantages of biological methods:</i> cost effective as one application can control pests for an extended period; cost effective as less expensive equipment required; cost effective as less labour needed to apply; usage is not dependent on weather, do not have to wait for a suitable day to spray; if sufficiently targeted may have no effect on crops; tend to be pest specific, does not kill beneficial insects; crop is organic so may have higher value / desirability; safe for the user as toxic chemicals are not used / no side effects; safe for the consumer as toxic chemicals do not enter the food chain;</p> <p><i>disadvantages of biological methods:</i> more labour needed for monitoring and identifying pests, increases costs; some biological control methods are costly, increased costs; some are not as effective on a field scale as in a controlled environment; may need multiple types of biological control methods for multiple pests; there may not be an effective biological control solution for some pests; need to control release time carefully, e.g. at correct point in life cycle; results may be slower to achieve; the use of biological methods limits the possible use of pesticides to control other pests; some biological control methods become damaging to the environment, e.g. introduce invasive species or damage other crops;</p>	6