



AGRICULTURE

0600/11

Paper 1

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

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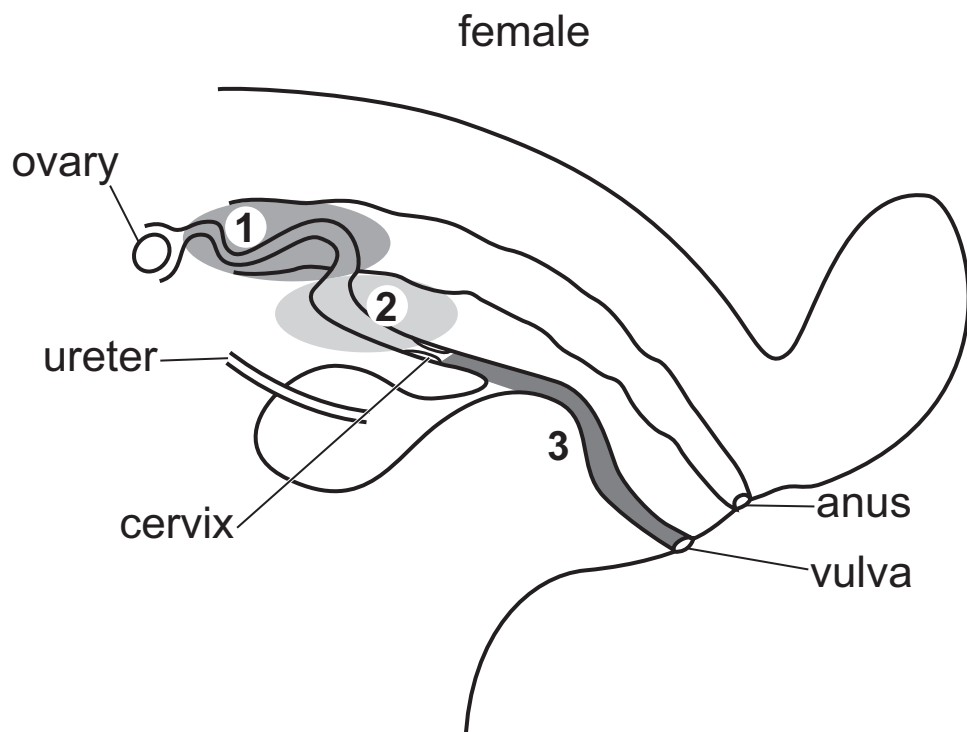
| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 1(a)(i) | screen protects the pump / removes or filters out large objects, e.g. debris / sticks / stones / leaves / dead birds / fish / branches; | 1 |
| 1(a)(ii) | <p><i>water at C is / has:</i></p> <p>lighter in colour / clearer; smaller 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 |

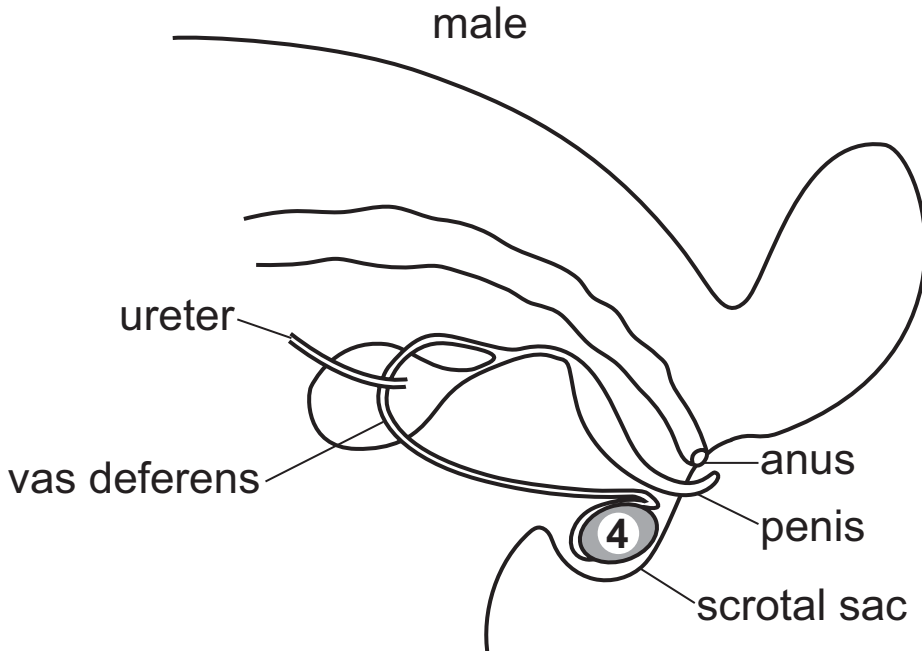
| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|----------|
| 2(a) | <p><i>Max. 2 marks for clearing or preparing alone.</i></p> <p><i>clearing:</i> felling / cut down trees / ringbarking; tree removal; ground / bush clearing / use of herbicides / remove weeds; stumping / remove roots; burning; use of 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 |
|----------|---|----------|
| 5(a)(i) | <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>  <p style="text-align: center;">female</p> <p>The diagram shows a lateral view of the female reproductive system. Labels include: ovary (top left), ureter (middle left), cervix (bottom left), anus (middle right), and vulva (bottom right). Three numbered zones are indicated: '1' is a shaded area on the oviduct; '2' is a shaded area on the uterus; '3' is a shaded area on the vagina.</p> | 4 |

| 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 |