



Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	

AGRICULTURE 0600/12

Paper 1 October/November 2019

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Section A

Answer all questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

You are advised to spend no longer than 1 hour on Section A.

Section B

Answer any two questions.

Write your answers on the Answer Booklet/Paper provided.

Enter the numbers of the Section B questions you have answered in the grid.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use				
Section A				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
Section B				
Total				

This document consists of 16 printed pages.



[Turn over





Section A

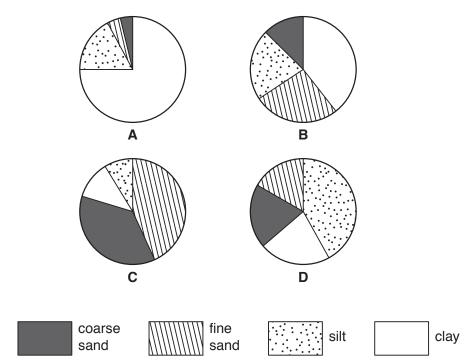
Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1 (a) Soil is created by the process of weathering.

Which statement is an example of the biological weathering of rocks?

- A action of acid rain
- B freezing and thawing
- C root growth
- **D** volcanic action

(b) The pie charts show the composition of four different soils ${\bf A},\,{\bf B},\,{\bf C}$ and ${\bf D}.$



(i) Which soil contains the most clay?

Answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**[1]

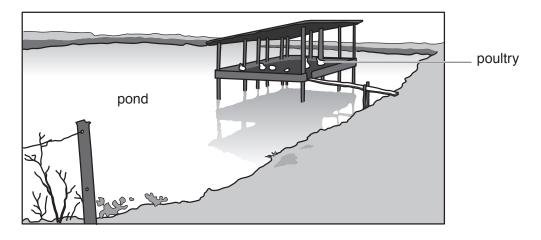
(ii) Which soil has the best drainage?

Answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**[1]

Key

(c)	Soil	also contains living organisms.
	(i)	Name one type of soil organism.
		[1]
	(ii)	Describe two effects of poor drainage on the soil organisms.
		1
		2
		[2]
		[2]
		[Total: 6]

2 The diagram shows a pond used for an aquaculture enterprise where poultry are housed above a pond.



(a)	State what is meant by the term <i>aquaculture</i> .
	[41]
	[1]
(b)	Explain one benefit and one problem of combining the process of aquaculture with livestock production as shown in the diagram.
	benefit
	problem
	[4]
(c)	Explain what is meant by the principle of supply and demand.
	[2]
	[Total: 7]

PapaCambridge

3	(a)	The diagram	shows an	equation	for r	ohotos	nthesis.
_	\ /			0 9 0.0	· • · r		,

$$A + carbon dioxide \xrightarrow{light} C + D$$

Which letter on the diagram represents water?

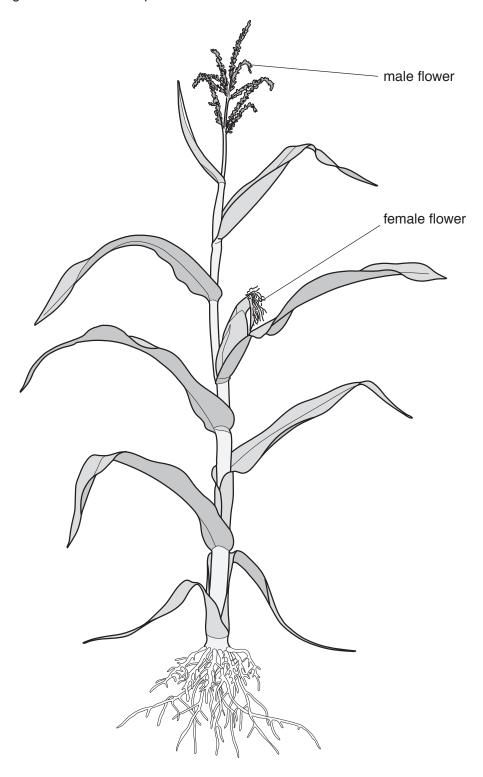
	Answer A, B, C or D[1]
(b)	Describe the process of translocation in plants.	
	[3
(c)	Explain how the carbohydrate produced during photosynthesis can be stored in plants.	

© UCLES 2019 0600/12/O/N/19 **[Turn over**



[Total: 7]

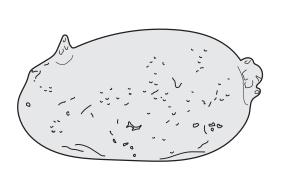
4 The diagram shows a maize plant with male and female flowers labelled.



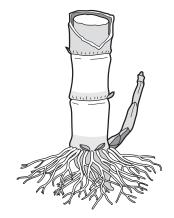
(a)	Describe how the flowers of a maize plant are adapted for wind pollination.
	[4]
(b)	State what is meant by the term <i>pollination</i> .
	[1]
(c)	Describe the process of fertilisation in a flowering plant.
	[3]
	[Total: 8]



5 (a) The diagrams show two crops that can reproduce asexually.







sugar cane

	Describe the planting methods used to grow one of these crops.
	crop
	description
	[4]
(b)	Describe how plants produced asexually differ from plants produced by sexual reproduction.
	rol
	[2]
(c)	Explain why it is important to control weeds in the seed-bed of newly planted crops.
	[2]
	[Total: 0]

Papa Cambridge

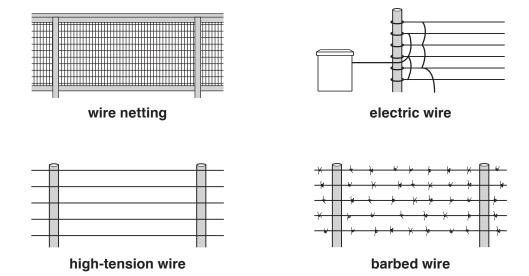
It is important to use farm chemicals safely. The diagram shows a container of farm insecticide. 6



(a)	Sta	te two safety precautions needed:	
	(i)	when storing the insecticide	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
	(ii)	after applying the insecticide.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
(b)	Exp	plain how to avoid environmental pollution when applying insecticides.	[-1
			[Total: 8]
LES 2	019	0600/12/O/N/19	[Turn over



7 The diagrams and table show some different types of wire fence and the cost of 1320 metres of wire for each type of fence.



type of wire fence	cost of 1320 metres of wire /\$
wire netting	434
electric wire	88
high-tension wire	212
barbed wire	331

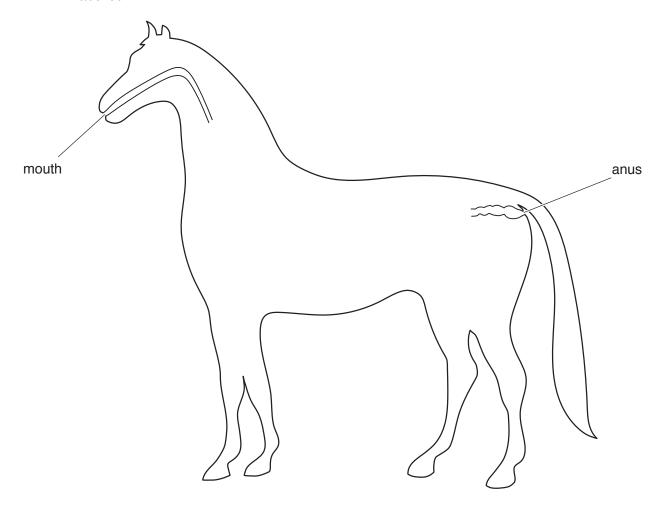
(a) Calculate the cost of 1 metre of wire for a fence made of high-tension wire.

cost \$ [1]
Suggest why the costs of different types of wire fence vary.
[2]

(c)	Name two hand tools needed to build a wooden fence.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]
(d)	Explain why wooden fence posts are often replaced with steel fence posts.	
		[2]
	т	otal: 7]



8 (a) The diagram shows the body outline of a non-ruminant animal. The mouth and anus are labelled.



(i) Draw and label the following **four** organs of the non-ruminant digestive system on the diagram:

small intestine

stomach.

large intestine

caecum

© UCLES 2019

		[4]
	(ii) Name the organ where most water is absorbed.	
		[1]
(b)	Describe how food is mechanically digested in the non-ruminant digestive system.	
		[3]

0600/12/O/N/19

plain how enzymes assist the process of digestion.	
	[1]
[Total:	9]

[Turn over

Papa Cambridge

9 In a crop of pea plants the allele for green pods, G , is dominant and the allele for y recessive.			of pea plants the allele for green pods, ${\bf G}$, is dominant and the allele for yellow pods, ${\bf g}$, is e.
	(a)	Stat	e what is meant by each of the following terms:
		dom	inant
		allel	e
			[2]
	(b)	(i)	Show that the expected ratio of offspring that have yellow pea pods to offspring that have green pea pods is 1:3 when both parents are heterozygous.

	(ii)	Suggest why a farmer may wish to produce yellow pea pods.
		[1]
(c)	(i)	Describe a technique that could be used to grow pea plants that have pods of a colour that does not occur naturally in peas.
		[2]
	(ii)	Suggest why a farmer may be reluctant to use this technique.
		[1]
		[Total: 10]

Section B

Answer any two questions.

Write your answers on the separate paper provided.

10	(a)	Describe the features of intensive grazing.	[4]
	(b)	Describe how water can be collected and supplied to a pasture.	[6]
	(c)	Explain how rotational grazing can increase the maximum stocking rate of a pastur	re. [5]
			[Total: 15]
11	(a)	Describe how systemic pesticides work.	[3]
	(b)	Describe the effect on a crop of a named piercing and sucking crop pest.	[6]
	(c)	Explain how pests can be controlled without the use of chemicals.	[6]
			[Total: 15]
12	(a)	Describe what is meant by the term soil erosion.	[3]
	(b)	Describe how waterlogged land can be drained.	[6]
	(c)	Explain how a shortage of water can affect farming businesses.	[6]
			[Total: 15]
13	(a)	Explain how methods of plant breeding can be used to control plant diseases.	[4]
	(b)	Describe how crops are affected by fungal disease.	[5]
	(c)	Explain how a named plant fungal disease could be prevented or controlled.	[6]
			[Total: 15]
14	(a)	Describe what is meant by the term <i>mixed farming</i> .	[3]
	(b)	Describe the advantages and disadvantages of monoculture compared with mixe	ed farming. [6]
	(c)	Explain how compost can affect soil structure and fertility.	[6]
			[Total: 15]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2019 0600/12/O/N/19

