Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

AGRICULTURE 0600/02

Paper 2

October/November 2005

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper. No additional materials are required.

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 in the spaces provided on the Question Paper. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all questions.

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

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

1 Fig. 1.1 shows the expected population for a developing country where shifting cultivation is the main system of agriculture.

Dates when vital resources are expected to run out are given.

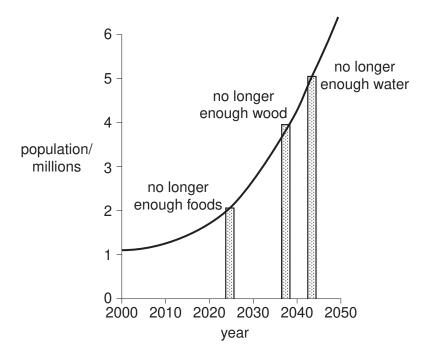


Fig. 1.1

(a)	What is the population when there is no longer enough wood?
	[1]
(b)	State one alternative to wood for either enclosing homesteads or for fencing paddocks.
	[1]
(c)	State two ways water may be stored on a farm.
	1
	2

Different systems of farming would allow the country to produce more food.

(d)	Choose two different systems of farming that would result in improved production and explain why they are more efficient than shifting cultivation.
	farming system
	explanation
	farming system
	explanation
	[4]
(e)	Suggest one reason why the projected population growth might not occur.
	[1]
	[Total:9]

2 Fig. 2.1 shows the water cycle in an area.

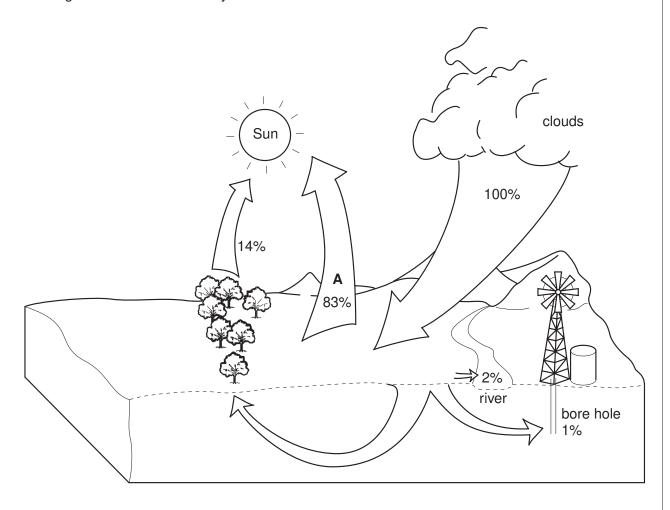


Fig. 2.1

(d)	Describe how rivers cause the physical weathering of rocks.
	[2]
(e)	Explain how rain causes the chemical weathering of rocks.
` '	,
	[2]
(f)	In choosing a suitable crop to grow in the area shown in Fig. 2.1, a farmer needs to consider the climatic requirements of the crop.
	Suggest, with a reason, the climatic conditions in this area.
	[1]
	[Total : 10]

3	(a)	For	a named cerea	l crop state t	he followi	ng requireme	ents.		
		crop)						
		(i)	soil type						
		(ii)	soil pH						
		(iii)	fertiliser						[3]
	(b)	Des	cribe how to cre	eate a seed b	ed in a ga	arden plot th	at has been	cleared of vege	tation.
									[3]
	(c)	Fig.	3.1 shows the t	ubers of the	Irish and	sweet potato).		
					ub a u		tuber		
					uber //		tuber		
			Irish po	otato		sweet pota	to		
					Fig. 3.	1			
			gest two ways ting cereals.	the bed for	olanting th	nese tubers	would differ	from that need	ed for
									[2]
								[Tot	tal : 8]

Turn to page 8 for Question 4.

[3]

4 Fig. 4.1 shows the digestive system of a non-ruminant.

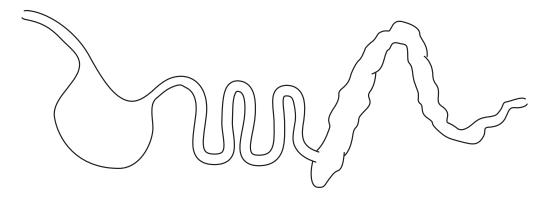


Fig. 4.1

(a) Label on the diagram

the duodenum with **D**,

the rectum with **R**,

and the area where most digested food is absorbed with **F**.

(b) State **two** ways in which the nutrient content of a production ration may differ from a maintenance ration.

1.	
2.	[2

Table 4.1 shows the amounts of calcium and phosphorus needed by chicks, growers and laying hens.

Table 4.1

recommended % levels of calcium and phosphorus (minerals) for poultry feeds					
minerals	chicks' feed	growers' feed	layers' feed		
calcium	0.8	1.1	4.0		
phosphorus	0.45	0.4	0.32		

(c)	What does the information in Table 4.1 tell you about the needs of the poultry for
	1 calcium,
	2 phosphorus?
	· · [2]

(d) Poor diet in poultry and ruminants can result in ill health.			
	(i)	Name one such condition.	
		[1]	
	(ii)	State its symptoms.	
		[1]	
	(iii)	Suggest two observations that would point to ill health being the result of infection rather than a poor diet.	
		[2]	
		[Total : 11]	

- 5 (a) Grass is a crop.
 - (i) Where does the energy come from to make grass grow?

[1]

(ii) Name the raw materials grass use to make carbohydrates.

r ₁	Ο.
	2

(iii) What else is needed for grass to make proteins?

11
. ']

(b) (i) Name a grass planted for grazing.



(ii) Name a legume planted for grazing.



(c) As the grass grows, its dry matter (fibre) increases.

Fig. 5.1 compares the food value of grass with its age and stage of development.

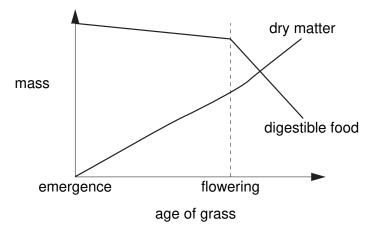


Fig. 5.1

Place an **H** on the graph when it would be best to harvest the grass for a zero grazing system. [1]

(d) Suggest two actions that should be done to a paddock to enable several cuts of grass to be taken in a season.

[Total : 9]

6	(a)	(i)	Name a local weed.
		(ii)	State two ways this weed could affect the growth of a crop. 1
	Che	emica	2[2] als can be used to control weeds.
	(b)	(i)	Name one item of protective clothing that should be worn when spraying.
		(ii)	Describe a precaution that should be taken when applying the chemical spray.
	Fig	. 6.1	shows part of a leaf attacked by a pest.
			Fig. 6.1
	(c)	(i)	What kind of pest is shown in Fig. 6.1? Explain why crop rotation would help control pests like the one in Fig. 6.1. [2]

[Total : 8]

7 (a) Name the process taking place in Fig. 7.1.

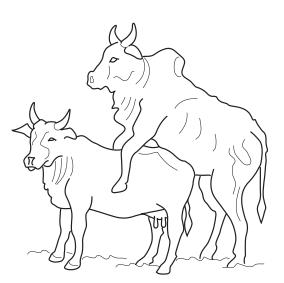


Fig. 7.1

b)	(i)	Describe the process of birth in a farm animal.
		[3
	(ii)	State two tasks a farmer might carry out immediately after the birth to ensure the survival of the young.
		1
		2

(C)	Two heterozygous (Bb) rabbits are crossed.
	Complete the following genetic diagram to represent this cross.

parents - alleles	Bb	Bb	
gametes			
offspring – alleles			
offspring - colour		 	

[Total : 9]

8 (a) Fig. 8.1 shows a post and wire fence with a space for a gate.



Fig. 8.1

(i)	List three tools needed for the	building of this fence and state their use.
	1 tool u	se
	2 tool u	se
	3 tool u	se
		[3]
(ii)	Draw in the space on Fig. 8.1 a	gate suitable for containing livestock. [2]
(iii)	State how the gate would be hu	ung (attached).
		[1]
(iv)	State how the gate would be fa	stened.
		[1]

Table 8.1 describes three types of fence, stating **one** advantage for each and describing **one** way that they should be maintained.

(b) Complete Table 8.1.

Table 8.1

fence type	advantage	maintenance of fence
hedge	locally available	
post and wire		creosote the posts
electric wire	animals do not touch the fence	

[3]

[Total : 10]

9 Fig. 9.1 shows the breeding record for a dairy cow.

sire no.	dam no.	sire breed	date of service	expected date of calving		no. of gestations	sex of calf	birth weight	calf no.	next heat	remarks
14	29	Friesian	5/12/03	5/9/04	6/9/04	2	Female	35 kg	61	26/9/04	

Fig. 9.1

(a)	State two other records that could be kept for this cow.
	1
	2[2]
(b)	State two reasons for keeping farm records.
	1
	2[2]

Fig. 9.2 shows some financial records for a mixed farm.

Purchases and	es and expenditure Sales and receipts		S	
	\$			\$
cattle fertilisers feeds wages rent	210,0 25,0 75,0 197,0 10,0		cattle milk cabbages beans eggs	175,0 350,0 112,0 100,0 171,0
drugs poultry seeds	96,0 87,0 50,0			
total profit	750,0	158,0	total	908,0

Fig. 9.2

It is forecast that over the next five years the demand for meat will decrease while the demand for vegetables and eggs will increase. The cost of fertiliser and feed is set to rise.

(c) Suggest one change in production you would make on this farm to stay in profit over the

next five years.
Give a reason for your answer.
[2]
[Total : 6]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Fig. 1.1 and 2.1 © C Ashley and S Bethune; Ministry of Environment and Tourism for Namibia from 'Namibia Environment' 1996 vol. 11. Fig. 7.1 © D Ssenyandwa 'Primary Agriculture Pupil's Book 4'. Published by MK Publishers 2002. Question 1 and 2

Question 7 Fig. 8.1 from 'Agriculture for Southern Africa'; Elliot, Stout and Dejardin, p.174; Bell & Hyman 1987. Question 8

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