

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
 Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
AGRICULTURE P515/3
 July/August 2024



<p>1 (a)</p> <p><i>Acidic</i></p> <p><i>Alkaline</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Specimen</th><th>Observation</th><th>Deduction</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A <i>sand</i></td><td><i>Blue to red</i> Solution turns red/yellow</td><td>Acidic <i>e</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>B <i>clay</i></td><td><i>Red to blue</i> Solution turns blue/purple</td><td>Alkaline <i>e</i></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Specimen	Observation	Deduction	A <i>sand</i>	<i>Blue to red</i> Solution turns red/yellow	Acidic <i>e</i>	B <i>clay</i>	<i>Red to blue</i> Solution turns blue/purple	Alkaline <i>e</i>	<p><i>e x 4</i> (2 marks) <i>= 02</i></p>			
Specimen	Observation	Deduction												
A <i>sand</i>	<i>Blue to red</i> Solution turns red/yellow	Acidic <i>e</i>												
B <i>clay</i>	<i>Red to blue</i> Solution turns blue/purple	Alkaline <i>e</i>												
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Effects on plant growth.</p> <p>A - Kills certain plants (those require Alkaline conditions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limits certain type of crops to be grown. - Makes some minerals unavailable for plants eg phosphorous. - <i>Prevalence of plant dzs such fungal dzs</i> <p>B - <i>Limit to prevalence of soil living organisms like bacteria</i> Hinders certain mineral unavailable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enables certain diseases prevalence eg bacterial dzs - Limits plants that grow in acidic soils. - Stunted growth in plants. - <i>check prevalence of soil living organism</i> 	<p>(3 marks)</p>												
<p>(c)</p>	<p>Possible causes of conditions.</p> <p>A - Use of acidic fertilizers. <i>e</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaching of cations. <i>- uptake of bases by the plant. 1 1/2</i> - Soils made from acidic rocks - Dissolved CO₂ in rain water. - <i>Addition of acidic organic matter (manures)</i> <p>B - Addition of alkaline fertilizers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil from alkaline rocks. <i>- Absence of Sulphates</i> - Uptake of cations from the soils. - Addition of lime - <i>Mineralogical composition of soil</i> 	<p>(3 marks)</p> <p><i>1 1/2</i></p>												
<p>(d)</p>	<p>Possible crops that can be grown</p> <p>A. Tea, blue berries, coffee, sugar canes. <i>Pineapples</i></p> <p>B. Onions, cabbage, cauliflower, beans</p>	<p>(2 marks)</p> <p><i>e 1/2 x 4</i></p>												
<p>2(a)</p> <p><i>F - maize bran</i> <i>G - Fish meal</i> <i>H - oyster shell</i> <i>i - vit premix</i></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Specimen</th><th>Weight (g)</th><th>Proportion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specimen F</td><td>49</td><td>Proportion of specimen F $= \frac{49}{56.3} \times 100\%$ $= 87\%$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Specimen G</td><td>7.3</td><td>Proportion of specimen G $= \frac{7.3}{56.3} \times 100\%$ $= 13\%$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>56.3</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Specimen	Weight (g)	Proportion	Specimen F	49	Proportion of specimen F $= \frac{49}{56.3} \times 100\%$ $= 87\%$	Specimen G	7.3	Proportion of specimen G $= \frac{7.3}{56.3} \times 100\%$ $= 13\%$	Total	56.3		<p>(2 1/2 marks)</p> <p><i>1 1/2</i></p>
Specimen	Weight (g)	Proportion												
Specimen F	49	Proportion of specimen F $= \frac{49}{56.3} \times 100\%$ $= 87\%$												
Specimen G	7.3	Proportion of specimen G $= \frac{7.3}{56.3} \times 100\%$ $= 13\%$												
Total	56.3													

(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean the floor. - Get the required ingredients Specimens. - Measure the specimens. - Put F fill on the floor. - Add G on the top of F - Add H on the top of G - Add I on the top H. - Get a spade and mix them while maintaining a conical shape until when they are mixed <u>uniformly</u>. 	(5 marks) <i>reg. direct names of specimens</i>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The animal grows faster. - The animal damaged tissues and cells are repaired. - It gives energy to the animal when carbohydrates are absent. - It's a component of animal products like eggs. - It builds animal body immunity. - The animal grows faster and larger. 	(2½ marks)
Q3	<p>Specimen</p> <p>M. drenching gun</p> <p>N. Rope.</p> <p><i>(3a) Adaptations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe how specimens are used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has callibrated scale to indicate the right dose - Has a long nozzle to deliver oral drugs into mouth. - Has transparent barrel - Has a barrel to store - Has a trigger for release the drug - Has a piston to force the oral drugs - Restrain the animal using specimen N. - Use specimen M and draw oral drugs into it from the bucket. - Administer oral drugs through the mouth using specimen M. - Remove specimen M from the mouth. - Remove specimen N from the animal and release it. 	(3 marks) <i>4x½ = 2</i>
(c)	<p><u>Precautions taken while using specimen M.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrain animals to avoid disturbance. - Ensure that the barrel has no damages on it. - Use long nozzle with no leakages. - Pass it via the diastema of the cow to allow proper delivery of drugs. - Sterilise it before use to avoid contamination. - <i>Raise the head of the animal to avoid choking</i> 	(3 marks) <i>3x1@</i>
(d)	<p>Operations carried out by N:</p> <p>Used while carrying out the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dehorning <i>Dehorning</i> - Grazing <i>Tethering</i> - Milking <i>Identification</i> - Slaughtering <i>Treatment diagnosis</i> - <i>Artificial Insemination</i> 	(2 marks) <i>4x½ = 2</i>
Q4.	<p>U - Its very fine powder dark grey in colour.</p> <p>V - Vey fine particles, very hard and of varying sizes.</p> <p>W - Small stones of irregular shape and varying sizes.</p> <p>X - It's mixed with cement, sand and gravel with water.</p>	(2 marks)

Cement
Sand
Aggregate
Concrete
SPC

	Y - It's impervious to water. - It is smooth and black in colour. - It's a hard sheet.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ $= 2\frac{1}{2}$
(b)	U - Its used as binder when making mortar / concrete. - Can be mixed with water to finish floor during construction. V - Can be mixed with cement to form mortar used in brick laying. - Can be mixed with cement and gravel to form concrete for making foundations, beams and floors. W - It's mixed with sand and cement to make concrete used in making foundations, floor and beams. X - It's used in making foundations, floor, walls and beams. Y - It is placed on foundations wall to prevent upward movement of water from the ground, into the wall. by capillarity	3 (3 marks) 1005 $5 \times 1 @$
(c)	- Clean the ground. - Pour a measured amount of V first on the ground. - Pour measured amount of U and V. - Mix the two very well. - Spread the mixture on the ground. - Pour W onto the mixture and spread. - Pour water as you mix to form concrete. - Transfer the construction of the site after mixing well. Site after mixing well.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ (3 marks) 2×5 $= 2\frac{1}{2}$
Q5. (a)		
(i)	Specimen. C- Freshly prepared poultry manure. D- Well prepared compost manure. E- Freshly prepared cow dung. Effects of applying each specimen on crops. C - Scorch/ burn the plant. - Crops will be yellow. - Crops will grow poorly. D - Crops will grow well and healthy. - No scorching of the plant. - Crops will have better yields until green colour. E - Crops may be scorched / burnt - Crops will be yellow and grow poorly.	1×3 (2 marks) 200 $3 \times 1 @$
(a) (ii)	Comment on the suitability. C- Not suitable because it's fresh and not well decomposed. D- It's suitable because it's well decomposed. E- Not suitable because it's fresh can scorch the plants.	$\frac{1}{2}$ for manure $\frac{1}{2}$ for reason (2 marks) 1×3

(b)	<p>How specimen C and E can be improved.</p> <p>C - Heaped in one place. - Covered and allowed to rot before it's applied to crops.</p> <p>E - Gathered and heaped on the concrete floor. - Covered with soil. - Allowed to rot before it's applied to crops.</p>	<p>1x2 = 02 marks</p>
(c)	<p>How specimen D can be applied in the garden.</p> <p>H's Put around the plant in a ring and ^{mix} work it into the soil. - Top dressing</p> <p>Worked into the soil before planting the crops. - Plough sole</p> <p>- Put in planting holes or mixed with top soil during planting.</p> <p>- Broad casting and top dressing / side dressing. - Broad casting</p>	<p>(2 marks) 2x1@</p>

END