WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF AGRICULTURE P515/1
July/August 2024

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

1. C	11. B	21. B
2. D	12. A	22. B
3. ~~C~~ B	13. C	23. C
4. C	14. A	24. B
5. D	15. ~~B~~ C	25. A
6. D	16. C	26. C
7. B	17. D	27. B
8. ~~D~~ C	18. A	28. D
9. A	19. C	29. A
10. A	20. ~~A~~ D	30. C

SECTION B (70 MARKS)

31. (a)
- Providing enough floor space for the birds to avoid congestion.
- Providing well balanced diet and supplement ~~of unfair and minerals~~ e.g. Calcium.
- Providing birds with clean water all the time.
- Debeaking all birds to prevent egg eating/egg drinking.
- Identify all birds in the house for proper record keeping.
- Vaccinate all birds against infections such as Gum boro and newcastle disease
- Providing enough nesting boxes in strategic points and well darkened.
- Providing perches for birds to rest on. / exercise
- Turning the litter regularly to prevent it from cracking.
- Culling poor layers in sickly, and too fat.
- Taking daily and weekly records of all the activities, selling, feeding.
- Regular deworming using recommended dewormers.
- Dusting to control parasites
- Provision of green vegetable to use nutrient content
- provision of coccidiants in drinking water to control diseases esp newcastle/coccidiosis

(5 marks)

(b)
- Provide enough good quality feeds.
- Vaccinate regularly against killer diseases.
- Provide good housing for the birds.
- Clear the bushes around the farm to control predators.
- Fence the whole area where the birds are in search for feeds.

Any 5x1

- Use good breeds of cocks to improve the quality.
- Provide good laying nests.
- Regularly deworm the birds to control internal parasites.
- Provide enough clean water always.
- Regular control external parasites.
- Maintain a clean poultry house.
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5 (marks)

32. (a)
- Adaptation to the local conditions.
- High rate of reproduction.
- Tolerates of dirty water.
- Has high growth rate.
- Highly resistant to parasites and diseases.
- Must be highly marketable.
- High efficiency in feed utilisation
- Availability of the feed fertings
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(b)
- Poor feeding of fish reduce growth rate.
- Pests and diseases attack to fish reduces growth.
- Predator attacks to fish reducing number.
- Rearing poor breeds of fish with low growth rates.
- Shallow water in fish pond which affects fish growth.

-> Extreme temps
-> Extreme pH water
-> Low oxygen level
-> Overstocking of the pond

33. (a)
- Good soil depth. This gives plant roots greater volume to exploit nutrients and water.
- Good soil drainage. This reduces water logging which causes poor soil aeration.
- Good aerations. Promotes health root development and functioning.
- High nutrient content, supplies enough nutrients for plant growth.
- Suitable soil pH to meet the requirements of different crop.
- Freedom from pests and diseases.
- Freedom from weeds to minimize competition.
- Good soil temperature.
- Availability of living organisms to break organic matter to release plant content.
- Good water holding capacity.
- Freedom from soil pollutants.

-> Good soil texture and structure
- Black colour / high humus content to regulate temp

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(4 marks)

(b) (i)
- Enables timely planting.
- Allows decomposition of plant.
- Controls weeds.
- Enables proper water infiltration.
- Releases proper water retentions.
- Promotes soil aeration.
- crops benefit from N2 fixation
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Any 2

(2 marks)

(ii)
- Easy to mechanize farm operations.
- It's easy to achieve a correct spacing.
- Easy to determine the optimum plant populations.
- Easy to control seed rate.
- Easy to carry out agronomic practices e.g. weeding.
- Reduces competition for nutrient
- Control disease e.g Groundnut resette
- High yields
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Any 2

(2 marks)

(ii)
- High total fields per unit area.
- Controls soil erosion.
- Maximum utilization of nutrients.
- Legumes fix nitrogen into the soil.
- Controls weeds.
- Moisture conservation
- Acts as an insurance against total crop loss.
- Interrupts the disease and pest spread.
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Any 2

34. (a) Energy is the capacity / ability to do work while power is the rate at which work is done. (2 marks)

(b) (i) It can be used in wheel barrow for propelling the load tray towards. (1mark)

(ii) Facilitating loading and unloading of produce to and from tracks. (1 mark)

(iii) A screw is used for tightening and loosening bolts on the farm machinery. (1 mark)

- Carrying heavy materials
- lift water from deeper well
- Locking and opening of doors
- Steering by the drivers

wheels and axles

(c) (i) Work done = Force x Distance

60 x 3

= 180 J

(ii) Power = $\frac{\text{work done}}{\text{Time}}$

$\frac{180}{4}$

= 45w or 0.045Kw

35. (a)
- Age of the cutting with very young and old having low rate of rooting. **(3 marks)**
- Treatment of seeds with IAA, IBA.
- Inadequate soil moisture stimulates rooting.
- Warm soil temperature which encourages rooting.
- Presence of active buds on the cuttings.
- Good soil drainage encourages faster rooting.
- Adequate soil air for root respiration.
- Good soil structure facilitates easy rooting.
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(b)
- Mature faster. **(5 marks)**
- Can survive in harsh soil conditions.
- Grafted mangoes can be easily harvested due to height.
- They are easy to spray.
- They produce seedless fruits hence easy to consume.
- High yields are obtained.
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36. (a)
- This refers to the process of allocating the scarce resources of the farm to organize the farm production to increase resources. **(5 marks)**

(b)
- Enables the farmer to achieve his objectives in relation to his farm. (2 marks)
- It enables careful examination of the existing resources and their best allocations.
- It helps farmers to take decisions in relation to selection of crops.
- It helps a farmer to identify the input and credit needs.
- It helps in estimating future costs and returns.
- It provides a management frame work that will allow --- responses to changing conditions.
- Helps in anticipating problems and taking steps.
- It helps in establish a basis evaluating management decision.
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(c)
- Preparing the farm map.
- Recording the history of the farm.
- Planning the labour requirements.
- Planning the land use and soil conservations practices.
- Planning livestock programme.
- Planning the marketing of produce.

1 Goal setting
2 Resource assessments
3 preparing farm map
4 Planning farm management
5 Planning labour requirements
6 Selection of the enterprise
7 Planning livestock programme
8 financial stru
9 Planning land use & soil conservation practices
10 Managing and planning marketing of produce
11 Risk mng
12 monitoring & evaluation structure

(4 marks) Any 4x1

37. BALANCE SHEET OF MR. MULWANA'S FARM BUSINESS AT 31st/ DEC/2014. 1mk

Liabilities	SHS	ASSETS	SHS
Long term liabilities		Fixed assets	
Long term loan.	8,500,000 e	buildings	20,000,000 e
Bank overdraft	966,000 e		
Current liabilities		Current assets	
Debts payable	600,000 e	Provisionary notes	105,000 e
Depreciations	694,000 e	Debts receivable	860,000 e
Interest on loan	947,000 e	Cash at bank	72,000 e
Leppard insurance	28,500 e	Value of maize	512,000 e
		Value of sheep	365,000 e
		Prepaid expense	890,000 e
Sub total	11,735,500		22,804,000 e
Net capital / network	11,068,500		4 mk
Total liabilities	22,804,500	Total assets 4 mk	22,804,000

(8 marks)

½ for any every entry

b) The farm is solvent; Reason assets outweigh liabilities so the farm can pay off all its debts and remain afloat in business. 1m 1mk

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