

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

AGRICULTURE 0600/12

Paper 1 Theory October/November 2020

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer **Section A** on the question paper and **Section B** on the answer booklet/paper you have been given.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Section A: answer all questions. Write your answer to each question in the space provided on the question paper.
- Section B: answer **two** questions. Write your answer on the separate answer booklet/paper provided.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do not use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

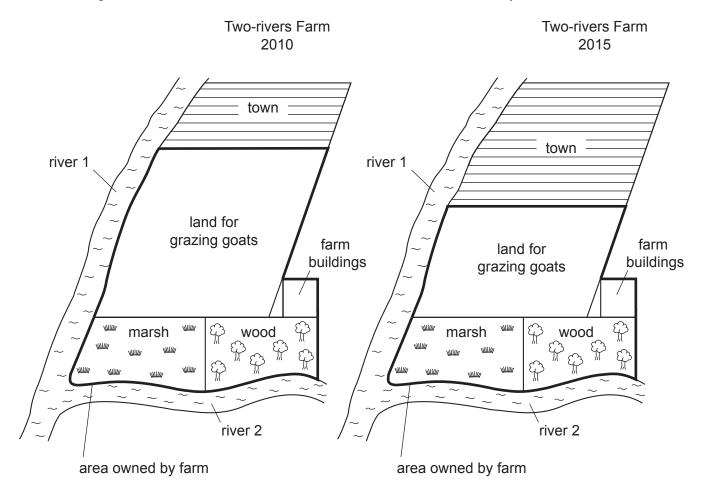
For Exam	iner's use
Section A	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
Section B	
Total	

This document has 16 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1 The diagram shows how the size of a town has increased between the years 2010 and 2015.



(a)	(i)	State how growth of the town has changed the area of land for grazing goats available the Two-rivers Farm between 2010 and 2015.							
		[1]							

	(ii)	Other than changes in the area of land available, describe two benefits and two potential problems of this town growth for the Two-rivers Farm.
		benefit 1
		benefit 2
		potential problem 1
		potential problem 2
		[4]
(b)	The	Two-rivers Farm received less income from selling goats in 2015 than in 2010.
		igest three ways that the Two-rivers Farm enterprise could change their business to ease farm income.
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]
		[Total: 8]

(a)	(i)	State what is meant by the term drainage.	
			[1]
	(ii)	Describe one method of draining waterlogged land.	
(b)	Exp	plain one negative effect of poor drainage on plant growth.	[1]
(c)	(i)	Suggest how water could be supplied from a local river to irrigate a crop.	[2]
			[3]
	(ii)	Explain why a crop growing on sandy soil is more likely to need irrigating t growing on clay soil.	
			[Total: 9]

3

(a)	Describe what is meant by the term transpiration.				
		[2	2]		
(b)	The table lists four envir	onmental factors.			
	Complete the table to sta	ate the effect of each environmental factor on the rate of transpiration	٦.		
	environmental factor effect on rate of transpiration				
hig	gh humidity				
high wind speed					
lov	v light intensity				
lov	low temperature				
			41		

[Total: 6]

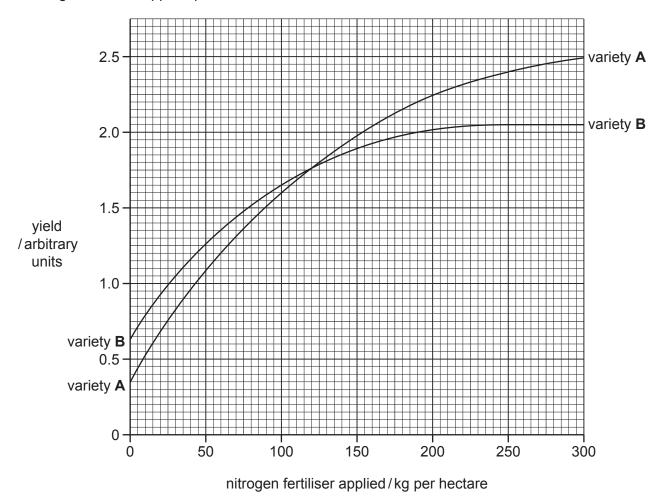
(a)	Describe what is meant by the term extensive grazing.
(b)	State two ways that the carrying capacity of a grazing system could be increased.
	1
	2
	[2]
(c)	Explain two problems that may occur if an intensive grazing system is used.
	problem 1
	problem 2
	[4]

[Total: 8]

4

BLANK PAGE

5 The graph shows how the yield of two varieties of the same crop changed with the mass of nitrogen fertiliser applied per hectare.



(a)	(i)	Use the graph to identify the mass of nitrogen fertiliser applied per hectare to produce a
		yield of 0.75 arbitrary units from variety A .

· ·	11
	11

(ii) State the mass of nitrogen fertiliser applied per hectare when the yield from variety **A** and the yield from variety **B** are equal.

F 4 3
 [1]

(iii) Calculate the difference in yield between variety **A** and variety **B** when 190 kg per hectare of nitrogen fertiliser is applied.

......[1]

(b)	Explain, using the graph, why next year the farmer should add a maximum of approxima 250 kg of nitrogen fertiliser per hectare to crops of variety B but should continue to add mitrogen fertiliser to crops of variety A .	
		[2]
(c)	Suggest three possible disadvantages of using a high application of nitrogen fertiliser.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]

[Total: 8]

6	(a)	(i)	State three signs of ill-health in livestock.
			1
			2
			3
			[3]
		(ii)	Describe one way that diseases can spread between livestock other than by parasites. Describe two methods to reduce this spread.
			way diseases can spread
			method 1
			metrou i
			method 2
			[3]
	(b)	Para	asites can affect farm livestock.
			lain two different problems, other than disease spread, that could be caused by livestock asites.
		1	
		2	
			[4]

[Total: 10]

testicle

7 (a) The diagrams show cross-sections of part of a male and female mammal.

Use the words from the list to correctly label the diagrams.

		penis	uterus	testicle	ovary	
						[4]
(b)	Suggest two q	ualities farme	rs would look fo	r when choosing	g animals for selective bre	eeding.
	1					
	2					
						[2]

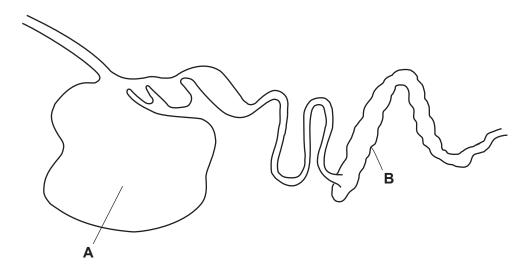
(c) Suggest two ways that artificial insemination protects animal health.

[Total: 8]

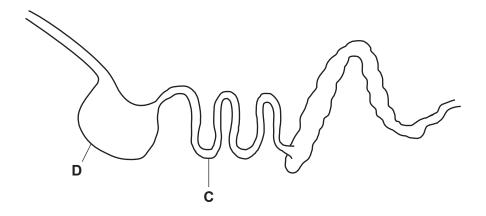
[2]

8 (a) The diagrams show part of two different digestive systems of farm animals.

animal 1



animal 2



Identify the following digestive system structures from the diagrams:

(i) the rumen

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

(ii) the stomach

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

(iii) the large intestine.

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

(b)	Describe the role of each of the following:
	the small intestine
	the large intestine.
	[2]
(c)	Explain one advantage of a farm animal having a rumen.
	[2]
	[Total: 7]

				[1]
(b)	(i)	Complete the diag		present and the expected offspring
		parents:	cultivar 1	cultivar 2
		phenotypes:	drought resistant	not drought resistant
		genotypes:	DD	dd
		gametes: offspring genotype	es:	
	(ii)	Explain why all of t	he resulting offspring would be e	[2] expected to be drought resistant.
				[2]
(c)	Sug	ggest why there is in	creasing demand for drought-re	sistant crops.

Section B

Answer any **two** questions.

Write your answers on the separate paper provided.

10	(a)) State what is meant by the term <i>compound fertiliser</i> and give one example of a compo fertiliser.			
	(b)	Des	scribe the nitrogen cycle and its importance to soil fertility.	[7]	
	(c)	Ехр	lain how organic fertilisers improve soils.	[6]	
				[Total: 15]	
11	(a)	Des	scribe how one method of biological pest control works.	[3]	
	(b)	Des	scribe how crop pests can be controlled by cultural methods.	[6]	
	(c)	Ехр	lain how to store and use farm chemicals safely.	[6]	
				[Total: 15]	
12	(a)	Des	scribe how weeds can spread within and between crops.	[4]	
	(b)	Des	scribe how weeds can be controlled in crops without the use of chemicals.	[6]	
	(c)	Ехр	lain the problems caused by weeds in crops.	[5]	
				[Total: 15]	
13	(a)	Des	scribe the properties of a loam soil.	[4]	
	(b) [scribe how to test the soil pH of a field.	[5]	
	(c)	Ехр	lain the dangers of excessive heat and frost to some crops.	[6]	
				[Total: 15]	
14	(a)	(i)	Describe how a mouldboard plough, cultivator and harrow should be used seedbed.	to create a [4]	
		(ii)	State the names of two other tools used for cultivation and describe how the maintained.	y should be [6]	
	(b)	Ехр	lain the advantages and disadvantages of farm mechanisation.	[5]	
				[Total: 15]	

BLANK PAGE

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.