MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

0600 AGRICULTURE

0600/03

Paper 3 (Extended Theory), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Pag	ge 2		Mark Scheme				
			GCSE – October/November 2007	0600	03		
(a)	(i) leg	gume;				[1]	
				а	iny two	[2]	
						[2]	
	pollutio	ny four	[4]				
					[Tot	tal: 9]	
(a)	sandy/	sandy loan	n;			[1]	
• •			iny two	[2]			
		-	can be selective – only affect broad leav can leach into water courses; remain in soil; expensive;	/es;	contra.	[4]	
	[Total:						
	referer compa referer	ice to amo re to colou ice to colou	unt of soil etc./shake or leave (only credit r chart;/use distilled water/insert probe/rea ur linked to pH;	here)/ ad off pH meter/	esult	[3]	
(b)			above 7.5		1 mark	lax 2]	
	(ii) H·	- affects sc	lubility of nutrients/base ion exchange/no	bacterial action;		[2]	
					[Tot	tal: 7]	
	(a) (b) (c) (a) (c) (a) (b)	 (ii) nit lea (ii) nit lea (b) use moder of compare of compare	 (a) (i) legume; (ii) nitrogen fixingleaves drop at leaves drop	IGCSE – October/November 2007 (a) (i) legume; (ii) nitrogen fixing provides nitrates; detail mark; leaves drop and decay; (b) use more fertiliser/grow higher yielding varieties/improve per crop rotation/land management. (c) deplete nutrients in soil/exposes land to erosion/lowers bid pollution stated/requires energy sources that release green loss of hedgerows or field margins/lowers recycling; (a) sandy/sandy loam; (b) would reduce water loss/improve mineral content/provide b nutrients to soil OWTE; (c) advantages: specific for weed type; can translocate to kill underground rhizo can be selective – only affect broad leave disadvantages: can leach into water courses; remain in soil; expensive; any four, but (a) use distilled water/add barium sulphate/add soil indicator (a reference to amount of soil etc./shake or leave (only credit compare to colour chart;/use distilled water/insert probe/rear reference to colour linked to pH; each correct step = 1 mark. Max 2 unless procedure would (b) (i) 4–6; 7.5–8.5 above 7.5	IGCSE – October/November 2007 0600 (a) (i) legume; (ii) nitrogen fixing provides nitrates; detail mark; leaves drop and decay; a (b) use more fertiliser/grow higher yielding varieties/improve pest-disease controll crop rotation/land management. a (c) deplete nutrients in soil/exposes land to erosion/lowers biological diversity/ pollution stated/requires energy sources that release greenhouse gasses/ loss of hedgerows or field margins/lowers recycling; a (a) sandy/sandy loam; (b) would reduce water loss/improve mineral content/provide better structure/ nutrients to soil OWTE; a (c) advantages: specific for weed type; can translocate to kill underground rhizomes etc.; can be selective – only affect broad leaves; disadvantages: a leach into water courses; remain in soil; expensive; (a) use distilled water/add barium sulphate/add soil indicator (accept universal)/ reference to colour chart/use distilled water/insert probe/read off pH meter/ reference to colour linked to pH; each correct step = 1 mark. Max 2 unless procedure would give an accurate reference to colour linked to pH; each correct step = 1 mark. Max 2 unless procedure would give an accurate reference to colour linked to pH; each correct step = 1 mark. Max 2 unless procedure would give an accurate reference to colour chart.	IGCSE - October/November 2007 0600 03 (a) (i) legume; (ii) nitrogen fixing provides nitrates; detail mark; leaves drop and decay; any two (b) use more fertiliser/grow higher yielding varieties/improve pest-disease control/ crop rotation/land management. any two (c) deplete nutrients in soll/exposes land to erosion/lowers biological diversity/ pollution stated/requires energy sources that release greenhouse gasses/ loss of hedgerows or field margins/lowers recycling; any four (a) sandy/sandy loam; [Toi (b) would reduce water loss/improve mineral content/provide better structure/ nutrients to soil OWTE; any two (c) advantages: specific for weed type; can translocate to kill underground rhizomes etc.; can be selective - only affect broad leaves; disadvantages: can leach into water courses; remain in soil; expensive; (a) use distilled water/add barium sulphate/add soil indicator (accept universal)/ reference to colour chart;/use distilled water/insert probe/read off pH meter/ reference to colour linked to pH; each correct step = 1 mark. Max 2 unless procedure would give an accurate result (b) (i) (i) 4–6; 7.5–8.5 above 7.5 1 mark [N (ii) H+ affects solubility of nutrients/base ion exchange/no bacterial action; 1	

	Page 3			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper			
				IGCSE – October/November 2007	0600	03			
4	(a)	 (i) size of product/appropriate colour for crop/a plant withering/ soil change around root/leaves fall, colour change; 				[1]			
		(ii)	dry/g	good air flow/frost free;		[1]			
	(b)	(i)	air v	erproof/from rain; /ent/wire windows; /ention for rats/vermin/birds entering described;		[3]			
		 (ii) availability; extra costs such as transport/painting or preservatives; durability/pest resistant; cost qualified, i.e. decision between cheap but needs replacing with expensive and long lasting; 							
				ngth of materials/suitability for purpose;	а	ny four [4]			
						[Total: 9]			
5	(a)	(i)	lack	of water/less water being taken in than lost;		[1]			
		(ii)	caus wate	smosis/plasmolysis; sing lack of turgor; er lost in transpiration; a of more water out faster than in; max 1 mark)		[2]			
	(b)	coc	ling;						
			•	t of minerals; educe damage to the plant		[2]			
	(c)			ck cuticle/deep roots/leaves as rosette close to grour or die back;	nd/	[1]			
	(d)	(i)	•	ts most effective at controlling bushes/number of bus stantly low from 2000;	shes decline/	[2]			
		(ii)		ds grow back after fire so young plants survive as fire ts destroy both adult and growing bushes, grazing co		[2]			
						[Total: 10]			

	Page 4			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper		
				IGCSE – October/November 2007	0600	03		
6	(a)	(i)		ruminant as single stomach/ et/large caecum;	R does not che	w cud		
		(ii)	stom	nach/small intestine;				
		(iii)	caec	cum;		[3]		
	(b)	to c	obtain		[1]			
	(c)	1	high	protein/example of such a food stuff;				
			addi	tional Ca/minerals;	increased amount of	food;		
		2	high	carbohydrate/example of such a food stuff;				
		Rea	asons	for food groups worth 1 mark for each		[3]		
	(d)	(i)	 i) mixture 2 has grass and hay rather than Acacia pods/ mixture 2 has binding agent; mixture 1 has acacia pods but mixture 2 does not/ mixture 2 has grass and hay but mixture 1 does not accept any alternative linked to data in chart 					
		(ii)	sour	ce of minerals/provides binding;		[1]		
						[Total: 10]		
7	(a)	1	fusin	ng of male and female gametes;				
		2	artifi	cially inseminating a female with collected sperm;		[2]		
	(b)	corr corr corr HH	same letter and correct use of upper and lower case; correct genotype and phenotype for parents, hornless HH x horned hh; correct genotype and phenotype for first generation hornless Hh; correct genotype and phenotype for second generation hornless, HH, Hh Hh and horned, hh;					
				pe correct in all diagrams; 2 marks ype correct in all diagrams; 2 marks		[Max 4]		
	<u>,</u> -							
	(c)	(i)	D be othe		[2]			
		(ii)	deta	ils of the bull's parents or progeny;		[1]		
						[Total: 9]		

	Page 5		;	Mark Scheme Syllabus		Pap	er					
				IGCSE – October/November 2007	0600	03						
8	(a)	 diminishing returns; more fertiliser added does not result in higher yield; 					[2]					
		(ii) nitrates used for making amino acids - protein that is used for growth; nitrates used to make chlorophyll which enables photosynthesis for energy capture										
	(b)	trar ma stoi	nsloca ss flov red by	soluble sucrose; ated in phloem; w/energy requiring process; / active transport; amed product moving down		mark three	[3]					
	(c)	avo crea gro	oids gr ates ູ wth w	a trellis; enables more light for photosynthesis/ round pests eating leaves; or grow in mounds; greater soil depth for tubers/idea of space/ rith legumes/sandy soil linked to better growth in tub asexual reproduction one mark two if explained.	er;		[2]					
						[To	tal: 9]					
9	(a)	var	ied or	provide nitrates/source of more minerals/ palatable diet for grazers/roughage/ ts aid soil stability/shade/stop erosion;	ar	זע two	[2]					
	(b)	(i)	area	correct stocking rate for an area/ of land to support one LSU without long term dama ond mark only for <i>without damage to the area</i>)		mark mark [N	Max 2]					
		(ii)	over	stocked – 5 LSU per ha when it should be .08 LSU ا	per ha;		[1]					
	(c)	(i)	e.g. vaco	services given with appropriate prevention statemen blood testing service for TB prevention; cination, isolation of sick stock; e of movement licence; any relevant service	ıt;		[2]					
		(ii)		antibiotics to cure bacterial infection; e.g. mastitis; prevent wound infections;	R vague i	illness						
				disinfectants to prevent infection; e.g. use to clean dairy and teats before milking/foot clean wounds;	bath							
				treat fungus infection of skin or named fungus disea e.g. Ringworm		three	[3]					
						[Total: 10						