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Cambridge Ordinary Level

AGRICULTURE

5038/12

Paper 1

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **21** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	plant roots grow into / exert pressure on rock / soil organisms (effect on rock) / animal feet / tracks wear away / erode rock / burrowing animals / excretions from organism, e.g. lichens;	1
1(a)(ii)	acid rain / acidic rainwater / solution / carbonation / decomposition to form acid / humic acid / oxidation / hydrolysis;	1
1(b)(i)	drains well; well aerated / large air spaces; does not dry out easily; rich in nutrients; light / easy to work; has particles of different sizes; good crumb structure;	2
1(b)(ii)	<i>clay soil is:</i> heavier / heavy / harder to work / hard / does not drain as well / slower to warm up / cool down / less aeration / smaller air spaces / smaller particles / all of one size / fewer crumbs;	1
1(c)(i)	a hard (usually clay-rich) layer / zone / impermeable to water / at (or just below) the ground surface / particles are 'cemented' together / silica / iron oxide / calcium carbonate / precipitated;	1
1(c)(ii)	prevent water passing through soil to lower levels; water accumulates above the pan; aeration is poor / anaerobic conditions; root growth is restricted / shallow / plant roots cannot break through; root respiration restricted / poor; make topsoil liable to erosion / desertification; nutrients cannot reach roots to be taken up;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(iii)	<p>use of large and heavy machinery / increase the loads on soil; results in compaction; in the topsoil, created by high ground pressure;</p> <p>overwatering / incorrect irrigation / flooding; increased movements of salts / increased proportion of insoluble salts;</p> <p>fertiliser use; calcium carbonate, silicon oxides and oxides of iron and aluminium etc. can bind soil particles;</p> <p>increased / repeated / same depth / deep ploughing / overworking (fine) soil / soil worked when wet / only growing shallow-rooted crops; causes soil compaction / plough sole;</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	D;	1
2(a)(ii)	A;	1
2(b)(i)	poor plant growth / stunting / pale green or yellow leaves / small leaves;	1
2(b)(ii)	(farm yard) manure / (named) organic fertiliser containing nitrogen (compounds) / compost / plough in green manure / plant legumes / legume example, e.g. clover, soya beans, alfalfa;	1
2(c)	3.5; kg;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><i>advantage:</i> greater 'horsepower' / faster / wider variety of / heavier implements can used / ox could die / be hurt / veterinary bills / labour costs could be reduced / work can be done at the best time;</p> <p><i>disadvantage:</i> damage to soil structure / tractor may need more maintenance / initial cost / fuel costs / ox does other jobs / produces manure / tractor depreciates in value / technical / different skills required;</p>	2
3(b)	<p>remove soil; wash; dry; oil / grease / lubricate; check / tighten nuts / bolts; repair (if broken);</p>	3
3(c)	<p><i>adding manure to soil:</i> provide nutrients / supplies trace elements / micronutrients / helps to form crumb structure / support growth of crop / grow faster / grow well;</p> <p><i>creating a seed-bed:</i> good germination / reduce pests, e.g. slugs / consistent seed depth / improve root development / remove competing weeds / remove large stones that inhibit growth;</p> <p><i>adding pesticide to seed-bed or seed:</i> controls pests / preventing seed / seedling being eaten by pests / increased germination success / reduced rotting;</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>light; suitable temperature; chlorophyll;</p>	2
4(b)(i)	B;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	air spaces / stomata to allow gas (carbon dioxide / oxygen) exchange; thin to allow faster diffusion of gases; large surface area for maximum light absorption; thin so light reaches all cells; cuticle to maintain structural integrity / reduce water loss / reduces infection; guard cells to control this; many chloroplasts / much chlorophyll (in palisade cells); xylem tubes to carry water / phloem to carry sugar / vascular tissue to transport;	2
4(c)	water vapour out by diffusion; regulate transpiration; close when plant lacks water; controlled by guard cells; detail, e.g. open when turgid; light / temperature dependent; diffusion from stomata; creates suction / transpiration 'pull' from roots to leaves;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	<i>1 mark for each correct label:</i> cotyledon; embryonic root; seed coat;	3
5(a)(ii)	cotyledon;	1
5(b)	the plant in a resting state / waiting to grow; forms tissues used to make the plant; has cells for the root and stem; once growth begins embryo cells will multiply / differentiate into different tissues;	1
5(c)	plant shown in soil; residual bean shown; presence of leaves / plumule; 'hooked' plumule; roots / radicle / root hairs / lateral roots; seed coat coming off; <i>Accept appropriate varietal differences.</i>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	<i>description of a physical feature:</i> e.g. muscular / humped / horned / male / drooped ears / long tail / large dewlap; <i>Accept a description of the meaning of phenotype.</i>	1
6(a)(ii)	recessive / dominant genes; genes / alleles also obtained from mother / offspring arise from sexual reproduction / there are two parents; some offspring will be female; gametes are genetically different; mutation / genetic variation;	2
6(b)(i)	alternative / different form of a gene / found at same place on chromosome;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(ii)	<p><i>parents / alleles:</i> Dd x Dd / D d D d;</p> <p><i>offspring genotype:</i> dd dD Dd DD;</p> <p><i>expected phenotype ratio:</i> 1 : 3 spotted : plain;</p> <p><i>Accept correct route to 3 : 1 ratio if shown and labelled plain : spotted.</i></p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	<p><i>1 mark for each correct label:</i> oesophagus / esophagus; rumen; reticulum;</p>	3
7(b)	<p><i>small intestine:</i> digestion / breakdown of food; absorption of nutrients / end products of digestion; receives nutrients from rumen; contains microbes; contains secretions of enzymes; contains pancreatic juice / bile; to transport food / water;</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(c)	<p><i>non-ruminant:</i> no rumen / reticulum / abomasum / omasum; a simple stomach; longer large intestine (in proportion) than ruminant;</p> <p><i>ruminant:</i> multiple stomachs (or named / listed); larger caecum in ruminant (in proportion) / some non-ruminant herbivores have a larger caecum; contains microbes / which can digest cellulose;</p> <p><i>Accept reverse arguments.</i></p>	2
7(d)	<p><i>ruminant:</i> microbes can digest cellulose; so can digest more material;</p> <p>bacteria and protozoa secrete enzymes; which digest cellulose;</p> <p>microbes can make protein from NPN; so digestion is more efficient;</p> <p>can synthesise vitamins B and K / can make essential amino acids; so they do not need to be fed as supplements;</p> <p>chews cud; so greater surface area / more mechanical breakdown / increased enzyme activity;</p> <p>absorption in rumen / multiple stomachs; so food is held in digestive system for longer / releases nutrient sources not available to non-ruminants;</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	identify the life cycle stages which eat crops; spray soil with insecticide at egg-laying stage; plough to expose eggs to predators / sun; use contact pesticide, which kills females at egg-laying stage; sterile male release during mating; spray leaves so that pest dies when eating plant;	2
8(b)	grasshopper / locust / termite / leaf miner / beetle; <i>Accept relevant named example.</i>	1
8(c)	example of biological control, e.g. release predator / natural enemy; companion planning; example of cultural method, e.g. hand picking / nets / traps / ploughing to expose pests / eggs; plant resistant varieties; remove / burn trash / residue and debris; eliminate standing / stagnant water; cultivation techniques to prevent spread, e.g. early / late ploughing or using a desiccant; crop rotation; sterile male release; break pest life cycle; <i>Accept examples of controlling specific pests.</i>	3
8(d)	systemic pesticides are absorbed by a plant; the chemicals then circulate through the plant's tissues; kills insects that feed on any part of plant; kills all / high kill rate of pests (which feed on plant);	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	C;	1
9(b)(i)	<p><i>irrigation:</i> water supplied to plants / crops / land;</p> <p><i>drainage:</i> movement / removal of surface and sub-surface water from an area; <i>Accept alternative wording.</i></p>	2
9(b)(ii)	<p><i>benefit:</i> easy access / do not need to dig to unblock / does not need specialist equipment / low tech. solution / can use for drinking water / move large amounts of water quickly / large capacity;</p> <p><i>limitation:</i> can be contaminated by faeces / evaporation / animals can fall in / breeding ground / vector for insects / disease / silting up / sides fall in / items can fall in and block the ditch / can cause flooding / erosion;</p>	2
9(b)(iii)	<p>waterlogged soil; low oxygen in soil / anaerobic conditions; nutrients not available; kills roots / limited root respiration / limited crop growth; encourages disease / pests / fungi; kills beneficial soil organisms; soil cold / slow to warm up;</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	method of growing plants in water / on substrate, e.g. gravel; using mineral / nutrient solutions; without soil; roots in the mineral solution only;	2
10(b)	<p><i>Max. 4 marks for advantages or disadvantages alone.</i></p> <p><i>advantages:</i> soil / solid growing medium is not required for hydroponics; easy control of system; faster growth / earlier harvest; higher yield (proportion); crop production possible without large land use; high level of automation / low labour / low labour cost; the desired nutrient environment can be easily provided for plant growth; no need to water plants; lower water costs / losses as water is reused; pH be easily maintained / monitored / tested; no soil related tasks, e.g. tilling; controlled aeration of nutrient solution; nutrient pollution is not released into the environment; easier to get rid of pests / diseases / initially sterile growing medium;</p> <p><i>disadvantages:</i> initial setup cost is high; expensive / specialist equipment; impact of power cut; water-borne diseases can spread (quickly) through the hydroponic system; if the hydroponic system fails it can lead to rapid plant death (without soil as a buffer); specialist skills / training needed; not suitable for all crops;</p>	7

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(c)	disease / pest resistance; drought resistance / can plant crops in dry soils / conditions; higher yields / larger fruit; causes of allergy can be removed; nutritional additions, e.g. vitamins; increased 'shelf-life'; higher growth rate; enhanced flavour; herbicide resistance; possible reduced use of chemical pesticides / herbicides; potential for reduced use of fertilisers; reduced pollution / environmental effects; health benefits to consumers when consuming; workers not exposed to dangerous chemicals; reduced need for mechanical weeding; use of modified varieties for different environmental conditions, e.g. salt tolerant;	6

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	young mammals / named young mammal; starting to take solid food; other than mother's milk; no longer rely on mother for feeding; young animals separated from mother;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
11(b)	<p>housing (dimension / flooring); detail, e.g. noise / security / enrichment / lighting / ventilation; socialisation; environmental control; health care / disease control / vaccination / appropriate health checks; husbandry example, e.g. castration / dehorning / moving pens when too large; feeding for maintenance / production / correct amount of food / appropriate food for age of animal (e.g. colostrum); water requirements / clean water supply; handling; identification / tagging; bedding; cleaning / hygiene; temperature control / shade / ventilation / humidity; record keeping; monitor growth / record keeping;</p> <p><i>Accept species-specific requirements.</i></p>	8
11(c)	<p>easily digested; because animal's digestive system is not fully developed; source of fluid; high in nutrients / fat / energy / protein / vitamins / electrolytes / calcium; to provide energy; for growth and repair; improves feeding efficiency / faster growth; reduces scouring; contains / provides antibodies against disease; confers passive immunity (animal born without immunity);</p>	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	<p><i>sexual:</i> the combination of genetic information from two gametes / asexual reproduction has no gametes; fusion produces zygote / no fusion with asexual reproduction; of a male and female gamete / no distinct male and female needed in asexual reproduction; needs two parents / asexual reproduction needs only one; genetic information from each parent / information from a single part in asexual reproduction; offspring not identical to their parents / offspring are clones in asexual reproduction / are identical; meiosis produces gametes in sexual reproduction / only mitosis in asexual reproduction;</p>	6
12(b)	<p>reproductive cells; male and female sex cells; nucleus of the pollen grain is the male gamete; (nucleus of) ovule is female gamete; pollen tube enters ovary; nucleus of the pollen grain (the male gamete) then passes along the pollen tube; male gamete joins with the nucleus of the ovule (the female gamete); formation of zygote;</p>	4
12(c)	<p>crop example, e.g. sugar cane / Irish potato / yams / banana; uniformity / all offspring identical; easier sales / easier handling / consistent product / meet market need; more rapid crop reproduction / bulking of population; robust process in harsh environments / emergencies compared to pollination etc.; can use own cuttings / tubers from best plants; relatively quick process; good features always passed on; low cost qualified, e.g. quick task / no care of seedlings; only one parent needed / other reproductive sources not needed; some plants are infertile so asexual reproduction is required;</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	<p><i>Award up to 4 marks for examples of maintenance tasks / methods linked to a relevant tool.</i></p> <p><i>Tools may include saw / file / hammer / screwdriver / spanner / sprayer / hand tools for cultivation.</i></p> <p><i>maintenance methods:</i> cleaning; sharpening; grease / oil; store securely; keep dry; tighten nuts and bolts;</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
13(b)	<p><i>Tool for first mark. Use matched to tool for a second mark.</i> <i>Maximum of 3 marks for list of tools alone.</i> <i>Maximum of 3 marks for explanation of each tool use, if developed.</i></p> <p><i>For example:</i> mallet / hammer / post knocker; knock posts in (securely);</p> <p>spade / crow bar / auger; dig (deep) hole for post;</p> <p>shovel / cement mixer / bucket; to mix concrete to support posts;</p> <p>hammer; to knock in nails / staples;</p> <p>screwdriver; to tighten screws;</p> <p>spanner; to tighten nuts / bolts;</p> <p>drill; to make pilot holes;</p> <p>saw; to cut wood to length;</p> <p>rasp / file / spokeshave; smooth wood / avoid splinters;</p> <p>spirit level / plumb line; to keep fence level / posts vertical;</p>	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
13(b)	<p>tape measure / measuring stick; to ensure even spacing of posts;</p> <p><i>Accept other relevant tools and appropriate uses.</i></p>	
13(c)	<p><i>Maximum of 3 marks for fence type or purpose alone.</i></p> <p><i>fence type examples may include:</i> hedge / tree line; barbed wire; woven wire / wire netting; high-tensile wire; poly tape; post and rail / boards / fence panels; electric fence; <i>Accept other appropriate examples.</i></p> <p><i>purposes may include:</i> keep farm animals in; keep predators / other animals out; security / protection from thieves; isolation from diseased animals / prevent disease spread; control grazing / animal movement; catch / collect animals; permanent or temporary;</p>	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	<p>large particles; large air spaces / well aerated; good drainage; low water-holding capacity; easily leached; fewer nutrients; light / easy to work; easily eroded; quick to warm up; inert;</p> <p><i>Allow descriptions of properties assessed in mechanical / physical soil testing, e.g. sausage tests.</i></p>	4
14(b)	<p>all areas sampled / random sampling; multiple samples / repeats; tool used, e.g. auger; depth / not at immediate surface; avoid contaminants / remove contaminants / avoid contaminated areas; use clean containers; sample soils may be mixed; detail of repeats, e.g. depth and location; use of GPS / mapping; mix with (deionised) water; add barium sulphate / flocculating agent; shake and leave; add an appropriate indicator / using pH meter; calibrate pH probe; place probe in water; compare with colour chart / read from scale; any colour / probe-reading detail;</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
14(c)	<p>provides best environment for plant growth; increases yields; soil sustains its structure under extreme conditions, e.g. heavy rainstorm; reduced erosion; does not form surface crusts; which restrict crop growth; enables deeper and better root systems to develop; more open structure; allows water infiltration / access to more water; more efficient use of water; less irrigation; allows air exchange; soil easy to work / manage; soil dries quickly if waterlogged; increased soil organism population; increased mineral cycling / access to nutrients; soil warms quickly; earlier crop growth;</p>	4