WAN. DOB

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

# MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

## 0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/01

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 60

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.

Page 2		, 1	Maria Calcana			
	Page 2		-	Mark Scheme IGCSE – October/November 2007	Syllabus er 0680	
				1000L - October/November 2007	963	
1	(a)	(i)	large	e/tall/big/long/quoted height bigger than 3m/avp	Syllabus 74 Per 0680	
		(ii)	biom	nass/biofuel/biodiesel	The	
		(iii) gives off CO <sub>2</sub> /as does coal/grass takes it in/coal not/C ne mark for comparative statement (even if implied) about h mark for correct specific gas/fume				
	(b)	(i) acid rain; gas dissolves in water to form acid; any TWO acid rain effects, or one development for max;				
		(ii)		native energy (or named); public transport bbers/filters in chimneys; walking; cycling; car shari	<u>-</u>	
		® laws/fines/policies unless qualified sensibly				
2	/s\	/:\	A	ad D		
2	(a)	(i)	A an C an	nd <b>D</b> accept written if correct	[2]	
		(ii)	D		[1]	
		(iii)	wate	er (freezes) expands; pushing rock apart/cracks rock	[2]	
	(b) water; air/oxygen; humus/organic material; microbes/bacteria/decomposers ® minera named				eria/decomposers ® minerals or [2]	
	(c)	(c) afforestation; contour ploughing; terracing; maintain vegetation cover; reduce/avo overgrazing/reduce grazing; avoid overcultivation; use organic fertilisers/humus/manure etc allow development marks up to 2 for any single strategy				
	® soil degradation points (i.e. things to do with mineral loss etc.)					
3 (a)(i)/(ii) 1998; 1994			1998	3; 1994	[2]	
	(b) (i) cold current bring nutrients; upwelling; nutrients feed algae; algae feed fish (idea)				lgae; algae feed fish (food chain	
				anchovy prefer/do better/thrive in cold water; sh migrate/move away	[3]	
		(ii)		ino makes water warm; not suitable for anchovy; ent reversal; nutrients not brought/no upwelling/lov novy	w nutrients; not enough food for [2]	
	(c)	c) quota; discussed net size; discussed				
	moratoria; discussed fishing season/restriction times; discussed only fish in designated areas;				[3]	

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus er
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0680

#### 4 (a) B

### (b) (i) A:

large(r) base/many young people (D); high birth rate; lack of contraception; narrow/few old people (D); high death rate/low life expectancy; due to poor medical facilities/food supply/avp; working people (15–60) rel. low (D); (Max 2 for D points)

Further points

Very young less than older (0–4 < 5 upwards);

Birth rate slowing;

OR

B:

Straight(ish) sides (D); low(er)(ed) birth rate; long(er) life expectancy

Narrow(er) base (D); low(er) birth rate; use of contraception; emancipation (eq) of women/avp

Broad(er) top(D); low(er) death rate; improved medicine/diet/health/avp

Large(r) working population (D); lower child mortality; avp

More women than men at old age(D); life expectancy of women after 65 longer than men

(ii) Shift from high death to low(er) death rate; population explodes; then birth rate falls; population growth slows any 2 [2]

#### (c) ® PULL factors

Н

over use of land leading to degradation/overgrazing; lack of food/money; population rising; lack of resources (named)/jobs/services; persecution/local political factors; removed from land; war; e.g.

P

Natural disasters; destruction of services/agriculture;

Climate change; loss of agricultural land/right conditions for agriculture;

Grey areas (allow in either category) Lack of clean water/sanitation; disease (eq) points about soil

			2.
Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	· A Per
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			100.	SE - October/In	Overriber 2007	0000	- 63°
5	(a)	(i)	radiation; absorption; reflection			on/longer	
		(ii)	northern; angle	of rays nearer 9	0/less atmosphere to	absorb heat/radiation	on/longer
	(b)	(i)	daylength longer; more (electrical) energy; accept converse argument IGNORE ref to temperature unless only ref is to temperature temperatures hotter; more solar heat; has no effect on amount of electricity [				
		(ii)	fossil fuels running out; consequence; alternatives will not fossil fuels pollute; consequence; alternatives do not 2 each				[4]
6	(a)	(i)	<b>C</b> sedimentary	<b>B</b> igneous	<b>A</b> metamorphic		[2]
		(ii)	GRANITE: buildi	ings/sculptures/s	ports equipment/avp		
			LIMESTONE: ma	aking glass/blast	furnace/acid neutralis	sing/quicklime/buildi	ng
			SANDSTONE: p	paving/coasters			[2]
	(b)	(i)	pollution (qualified habitat/landscape deforestation; erosion; dangers (specified loss of property/jrun out;	e destruction; ed) to miners/qua			[3]
		(ii)	reclamation; adding soil; adding fertiliser/r planting trees/otl				[3]