

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 0680/12 Paper 1 October/November 2017 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	ammonia B nitrate A nitrification C;;	2
	3 correct [2 marks] 1 or 2 correct [1 mark]	
1(a)(ii)	it is used to make, amino acids / proteins / chlorophyll / chloroplast / DNA; for, growth / repair / photosynthesis / cell division;	2
1(a)(iii)	any four from: nitrate / phosphate; wash off into rivers; cause algae to, grow / reproduce; algae die; block sunlight; (bacteria) decompose / respire algae; (bacteria) use up oxygen; lack of oxygen kills fish; ref to eutrophication;	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(iv)	ref to GM crops; e.g. fix nitrogen / pest resistant;	2
	plant breeding; e.g. for pest resistance / to grow with less nitrogen;	
	mixed cropping / crop rotation; to reduce soil exhaustion / use of a legume;	
	(improved) irrigation / method described; to allow more growth / photosynthesis;	
	legumes; to fix nitrogen;	
	organic fertilisers; provide nutrients / improve water retention;	
	use of a pesticide / herbicide / fungicide; stop crop being eaten / remove competition;	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	(7-2.4 =) 4.6 (billion);	1
2(a)(ii)	$(0.343 \times 100\% =) 34.3/34$;; (if answer incorrect, allow one mark for correct method, e.g. 2.4/7 [1]);	2
2(a)(iii)	urban: more people (making it worthwhile to) install, pipework / sewage treatment; greater density of population (making it worthwhile to) install pipework / sewage treatment; people have, more power / influence, so it is easier to pressure the government; the government have more interest in providing water to the people; tourists are more likely to visit if clean water is available; more money / rich people, to pay for their water; leading to improved pipework / sewage treatment; rural: ref to a rural problem, e.g. terrain / making it difficult to install water system; no machinery making it difficult to install water system;	3
2(b)(i)	bilharzia OR malaria;	1
2(b)(ii)	any three from: correctly named vector; drain water to remove breeding site; use of insecticide / chemical, to kill vector; wear clothes / use of nets, to prevent vector feeding / biting; sterilise males, to reduce breeding / reproduction; pour oil on water, to stop breeding; use of fish, to eat larvae;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	any two for one mark: wind / wave / tide / HEP / geothermal / nuclear / solar / biomass / biofuel;	1
3(a)(ii)	USA and Russia;	1
3(a)(iii)	720 (million tonnes) ;; (if answer incorrect, allow one mark for correct method, e.g. 0.09 × 8000 [1]);	2
3(b)(i)	any three from: electric cars produce no (local) air pollution / emission of gases; as do not burn, a fuel / named fuel; less health issues / named health issue in cities; but if the power comes from, fossil fuelled power station / hybrid car engine; then using them does produce air pollution indirectly; inefficient to transfer the energy from power station to car; production of car still produces air pollution;	3
3(b)(ii)	any three from: reduce the use of appliances; turning off appliances when not in use; energy saving appliances / low energy light bulbs; insulation; solar panels; small scale wind turbine; choose a green energy supplier / use biofuel; reduce use of car by, walking / public transport / bicycling; more efficient use of the car, e.g. car sharing / catalytic converter / better fuel consumption; ref to low / no, CFC appliances;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	C as seen (cold current going in direction of pole to equator);	1
4(a)(ii)	W as seen (warm current going in direction of equator to pole);	1
4(a)(iii)	any four from: cold current / cold and warm current meeting / upwelling; bring / contain, nutrients (from sea bed); these encourage growth of phytoplankton; which are fed on by zooplankton; which are fed on by fish, leading to more fish; (cold currents) are rich in oxygen; for respiration;	4
4(b)(i)	(decreases water quality by) carries diseases / may lower oxygen availability / may add, toxic chemical / heavy metals to the ocean; AVP;	1
4(b)(ii)	any three from: treated / passed through a sewage plant before disposal; dispose of in small quantities; filtered / remove solid material; acted on by microbes / digested to remove nutrients; ref to government control / legislation on the quality of sewage;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	any four from: trees removed / no trees; no low-lying shrubs / grasses etc.; no vegetation / bare soil; desert; land cleared for, arable farming / animals grazing; overgrazing / trampling; overcultivation; soil erosion / exhaustion / dry;	4
5(b)(i)	indication in drawing of horizontal "ledges" / step / wall / etc.; reasonable label e.g. flat land / step / plants on flat land / step / wall;	2
5(b)(ii)	stops rapid flow of water / run-off / more infiltration / carrying soil away; due to no slope / flat surfaces for growing / wall blocking water flow / hold soil back;	2
5(b)(iii)	any two from: increases area for farming; allows high parts to get adequate water, as it does not run away / fertilisers do not run away; easier to work the land when flat; can use machinery when field is flat;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	any two similarities with one difference OR any two differences with one similarity:	3
	similarities: both in: in western / coast of N. America; in western / coast of S. America; far east / between Asia and Oceania / south Asia / southeast Asia / east Asia; east Africa; in ocean west of Africa / between Africa and S America / south Atlantic; in ocean west of S America / south Pacific; Pacific ring of fire / around the edge of the Pacific; southern Europe; North Atlantic / Iceland; on plate boundaries;	
	none in Oceania / Australia; differences: volcanoes only in: mid Pacific / middle of ocean west of Americas; NW Africa / middle of Africa; south pole / Antarctica; south east Africa / between Madagascar / Indian ocean; ref to hotspot; AVP; earthquakes only in: S / central / inland, Asia / Himalayas; Mid-Atlantic Ridge MAR / line between east of Americas and west of Africa;	
6(a)(ii)	any three from: can avoid living in those places / recognise danger zones; can monitor for signs of occurrence; in order to predict; prepared to evacuate when signs are seen; communication of signs ready when seen;	3
6(b)(i)	coal / oil / gas / fossil fuel;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(ii)	any three from: ref to disposal of radioactive waste; waste has a long (half) life; cost of building / maintaining plants is high; danger to workers from radiation; danger from accident; AVP;	3

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