MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/41

Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), 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, 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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



Page 2		2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper 41	
			IGCSE – October/November 2013	0680		
1	(a) (i)		country can earn more foreign exchange/eq; g/reduces poverty; creates jobs;	increases sta	andard of [2]	
	(b) (i)) competition for food between pejerrey and native species; outcompetes nati species/some native species become extinct; biodiversity reduced; because fo chains/webs altered;				
	(ii)		nake samples representative of the fish population rove reliability;	n/calculate an a	average/to [1]	
	(iii)	stop	o them decomposing/rotting;		[1]	
	(iv)	all p	lots correct; axes labelled; key completed;		[3]	
	(v)	 pejerrey fish 350 mm (allow correct reading from a graph); and carach 132 mm; 				
	(vi)	-	er fish have more mercury; because they keep eatin store it/do not excrete it;	ng food with me	rcury; and [2]	
	• •		cury concentration drops quickly downstream from m river meets lake;	ining; values ver	y low/only [2]	
	(d) (i)	the f	frogs are already rare/it would encourage more frog o	atching/eq;	[1]	
	(ii)		the same number of fish stalls; at the same time ns; visit markets more than once; identify frog species			
	(iii)	table	e drawn; six markets can be recorded; suitable headi	ngs;	[3]	
	(e) (i)	ΑE	D C F;;		[2]	
	(ii)	4.1;	2.0;		[1]	
	(iii)	shin	gle, young frog, number 8;		[1]	
	(iv)		ny young die/are eaten before becoming adults pened/eq;	s; breeding se	-	
	(v)		animals were evenly distributed; no significant differ hingle;	ence in number	[1] s on sand [2]	
	(vi)		more transect lines; use more quadrats; sample all wing years; compare results over the years;	around the lake	; repeat in [3]	
	(g) (i)	•	vents extinction; can be studied in detail by scient troduced into the wild;	ists; and tourist	s; can be [2]	
	(ii)	mak	e catching/selling frogs illegal; inform local people ab	out their rarity/e	q; [1]	
					[Total: 36]	
					-	

	Page 3			Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper		
				IGCSE – October/November 2013	0680	41		
2	(a)	(i)	7;			[1]		
		(ii)) likely to select paper into paper again or iron smelted back to pure iron;					
	(iii)	less possibility of pollution; reusing materials saves resources; and energy;					
	(b)	(i)	 (i) newspaper: only a small increase (0.12) when selling on to factories; still have to pay 0.15 to buy it from collectors; 					
		 (ii) highest value waste; so exporting is profitable; do not have the industry/eq; to reprocess; 						
	(c) infections from hospital waste; cuts and burns get infected; harmful wastes could by poisonous; lungs damaged by fumes from fire;							
	(d)	(i)	17;			[1]		
		(ii)	8 × 0	0.80 = 6.4; 11 × 0.15 = 1.65;		[2]		
	to return/eq;			o the city/environment cleaner/less smell/visual pollu eturn/eq;	ution; so more tou	urists want [1]		
			make money selling the wastes to factories/for export;					
	(iii)		less disease/water pollution;					
	(iv)	loss	of earnings/job/ become unemployed;		[2]		
		(v)	to st can	e clean water needed; to prevent diseases for loca top life in lake dying; pollution irrigation water; an feed extra visitors; limit number of tourists; so not to cified impact; make trails for birdwatchers so they do ?;	d so crops; lives oo much sport fisl	tock/crops hing; other		

[Total: 24]