UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/01 Paper 1 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

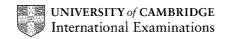
All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



		-	IGCSE – NOVEMBER 2005	0680	1	
1	(a)	(i)	Sub-Saharan Africa			[1]
		(ii)	Direct relationship or described (either way ro	ound)		[1]
		(iii)	Middle East OR South East Asia			[1]
	(b)	(i)	birth rate; death rate; infant mortality; calorie intake; car/oth people per doctor; access to clean water; child literacy or eall cases);			
		(ii)	quality of life reduced (or a relevant example given); because feed/overcrowding/lack of housing/less jobs OR quality of life increased (or a relevant example given); because timulating production! helps if country is underpopulated of	ause increas		[2]
	(c)	Tho			alonina countr	
	(0)	and	The likely approach is that present world trade conditions are unfair to developing countries and that a liberalisation/freeing up of trade is like to level up the playing field.			
		rich	Credit examples: rich(er) should pay higher/fairer price to poor(er); for goods/services; to increase/wealth			
•			re of answers generally to get max 1			[3]
2	(a)	(1)	4 correct for 2, 2/3 correct for 1, 1 or 0 correct, 0 Do not need shading if right way round, but if not which is v some way	which must l	oe made clear	r in [2]
		(ii)	Better access in urban areas/vice versa for 1;			[1]
			More finance/money in urban/urban more developed/more Rich people in urban help to ensure clean water; OR Answer in terms of height of bars rural vs urban;	people;		
			Further detail from graph (e.g. correct figures or derived fig quoted	gures (e.g. 'n	nore than dou	ble') [2]
	(b)		ny common diseases are water-borne; rect eg;			
		saln	nonella/diarrhoea/cholera/dysentery/typhoid/ nalaria/dengue/bilharzias other water bred diseases			[2]
	(c)		eased awareness/education; so people do not contaminate te controls on pollution; e.g.s; development	; with humar	n/human creat	ted
		boil	ing water; kills germs; avoids disease			
		puri	fying; boiling; filtering; kills germs; avoids disease			
		Villa	age pump; pipes; clean water			
		Mor	ney; for dams or similar; pipe clean water			
		exa	ST develop one strategy, but this can be interpreted at diffe mples above, e.g boiling can be a strategy and then develo also be and then filtering and boiling are the development			

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

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3	(a)	(i)			[2]
		(ii)	January	heavy rain; washes soil away	
			July	soil dry; high winds blow away;	[3]
	(b)	 overuse of the land/overgrazing/overstocking/deforestation/loss of minerals/ploughing/monoculture/using artificial fertilisers; relevant explanation 			[2]
	(c)	wou con ben crop ben gra:	uld have th		[3]
4	(a)	(i)	A Photos		[2]
	/ L \	/:\	·		
	(b)	(1)	it would if	ncrease/rise etc. owtte	[1]
		(ii)	carbon di	nps would rise; oxide traps heat/long wave radiation/greenhouse effect would rise/coastal flooding ® flooding unqualified;	
				melting/expansion of water	[4]
	(c)	rep	lanting/affo	ood shortage/reduced diversity (or equiv.)/reduced abundance for orestation ideas; type ideas;	[1]
		set	up parks/c	conservation areas etc. any 2 for any one can also get 3rd mark	[2]
5	(a)	(i)	crust; ma	ntle; core	[3]
		(ii)	crust/A		[1]
		(iii)	ANY two	correct forallow fossil fuel derived fuels (petrol, diesel etc.)	[1]
	(b)	(i)	smog; effi land degr habitat los oil slick; e	adation in getting fuel; effect ss; development, or	[2]

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(ii) geothermal;

hot water used to heat houses/eq.; cold water pumped down and heated; generate steam; turns turbine;

generates electricity;

pylons carry same;

any 2

[3]

Question total [10]

6 (a) threatened mangrove/wetland areas;

hotels built;

sand quarried from the beaches;

trees felled;

dunes levelled;

sewage discharge;

Destruction of habitat/fragile eoclogy

[3]

(b) (i) The practice of touring natural habitats; in a manner meant to minimise ecological impact; benefit local economy

[2]

(ii) creation of National Parks; creation of wildlife reserves; make wildlife (owtte) the reason for tourism

[2]

(c) WWF

money raising; education; awareness; influence govts; protection of qualified (e.g endangered) wildlife/animals/habitats etc.

IUCN

Collation of knowledge; publication of threatened species lists; influence governments

CITES

Controls trade between nations; of animals; plants

UNEP

AsIUCN

May accept similar points to WWF for IUCN or UNEP but CITES more specific.

[3]