MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/43 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 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 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



www.XtremePapers.net

Page 2		2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper		
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0680	43		
1	(a) (i)	push/pull factors/described e.g. find jobs/earn money to buy food; [
	(ii)	anim	nals die/do not grow/sold off for other food;		[1]		
	(iii)	no ability to farm after drought without tools; ref to cost of tools after drought;					
	(b) (i)	living hedge is thorny so cannot be eaten; no need to cut trees to make fence; ref to deforestation; ref to desertification; do not need to buy materials to make fence; AVP;					
					[max 1]		
	(ii)	used as a fertiliser/do not need to buy fertiliser/fuel;					
		<i>disa</i> exha	osion/ [2]				
	(iii)	help to pollinate crops/described; honey is an extra food source; cash from selli for any valid purpose (i.e. school fees/medical bills/buying farm materials);					
	(iv)	reduce the amount of disease; named disease; so less time of working/eq; not po well/drinking water;					
	(c) 40	c) 40 × 10/10.3 = 38.8(\$); A working only;					
	(d) (i)	sens	sible channels; connected to pump;		[2]		
	(ii)	salinity/salinisation; described; depletion of nutrients/named nutrient;					
	(iii)	 (iii) more breeding grounds; mosquitoes lay eggs in water; longe mosquitoes to bite; 			breed/eq; more [2]		
	(iv)	allow ditches to dry out between irrigations; so larvae die off/eq; ref to			owing water; [2]		
	(v)	oil o	n water; (impregnated) mosquito nets; repellents; ot	her valid method;	[2]		
	(e) (i)	for g	prowth/repair/development/reproduction/muscles/imr	nune system;	[1]		
	(ii)	table	e drawn; suitable headings; correct rows; columns;		[max 3]		

© UCLES 2010 www.XtremePapers.net

	Page 3		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper		
			IGCSE – October/November 2010	0680	43		
2	(a) (i)		move to new pastures; live on animal products; ref to annual cycle of movement; AVP e.g. do not cultivate crops; [max 2]				
	(ii)	soil remains protected/eq.; no overgrazing; so no deforestation; or desertification; max 2					
	(b) (i)	loss of grazing land; interfere with migration routes; have to keep less animals; not enough for survival/eq; [max 2]					
	(ii)	greenhouse effect; leading to climate change/global warming/described; high use of (fossil) fuel for heating; ref to acid gases from chimney; [max 2]					
	(iii)	carbon dioxide absorbed by plants; by photosynthesis; makes sugar cane grow faster; [max 2]					
	(iv)	1: low costs; less coal/wood burnt; ash as fertiliser; 2: used to run cars; other chemical processes; 3: helps rate of growth; helps produce more food;					
		any 4			[4]		
	(c) (i)	3.1 – 2.7/2.7 × 100 = 14.8/15(%);; correct working only;			[2]		
	(ii)	yes; because the extra yield is worth more than cost of irrigation; allow if qual high environmental/social costs;					
	(d) (i)	orientation; axes labelled;; plots;		[4]			
	(ii)	plan	t roots fully established/eq; soil most fertile; more le	aves/photosynthe	sis; [2]		
	(iii) 7.2		- 5.8 (tonnes per hectare);		[1]		
	(iv)	(after) year 3;			[1]		
	(e) (i)		es/masks/goggles/overalls;; wash after use; bre nical into water channels/water/eq;	athing apparatus	; do not pour [max 3]		
	(ii)	ii) <i>commercial</i> : more yield; more profit; more exports; low cost of new canes; further inputs to maintain old canes;					

environmental: less risk of pesticide pollution; poisoning workers; less fertiliser used; so less risk of pollution; more carbon dioxide uptake; [max 2]

© UCLES 2010 www.XtremePapers.net