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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper for the guidance of teachers

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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General notes

AW

Symbols used in Environmental Management mark schemes.

/ separates alternatives for a marking point – other valid ways of expressing the same idea are also credited

separates points for the award of a mark

[3] indicates the number of marks available

[max 3] the number shows the maximum number of marks available for the question where there are more marking points than total marks available

[max 3] when part of the marks of a question must come from part of the mark scheme, this is indicated by non-bold marks showing the internal maxima for different parts of the question these non-bold marks are also used to show marks for bands where banded mark

schemes are used

italic indicates that this is information about the marking points and is not required to gain

italic text is also used for comments about alternatives that should be accepted, ignored or rejected

ora or reverse argument – shows that an argument from an alternative viewpoint will be credited

alternative wording, sometimes called 'or words to that effect' – AW is used when there are many different ways of expressing the same idea

the word / phrase in brackets is not required to gain marks but sets the context of the response for credit

e.g. (nuclear) waste – nuclear is not needed but if it was described as a domestic waste then no mark is awarded

<u>volcanic</u> underlined words – the answer must contain exactly this word

ecf error carried forward – if an incorrect answer is given to part of a question, and this answer is subsequently used by a candidate in later parts of the question, this indicates that the candidate's incorrect answer will be used as a starting point for marking the later parts of the question

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(6	a) ((i)		d jobs / better job / better pay / services / living star to work on farm anymore;	ndards / join relatives /	do not [1
(_		difference = diarrhoea; = intestinal parasites;		[2
	(ii)		s – close contact with infected children / overcrowd rhoea – lack of clean water supply / food handling /	• .	AW; [2
	(i		three ques the g	layout; e questions about children's health such as tions on lungs (coughing / pain / AW);; out (stomach pains / weight loss);; other infections e.g. skin;		[max 4
(c) ((i)		ple size likely to be too small / AW; sampling from one part of the settlement / AW;		[max 1
	(ii)	simila	number of settlement sites; ar / large numbers of children; omly distributed / AW;		[max 1
	(i	ii)	so m	dard method gives similar sample size; eans can be compared / stats calculated; om sampling / reliable method;		[max 2
(d)	(i)	gree	n vegetables and soap;		[1
	(ii)		nins / minerals / named vitamin / mineral; v highest consumption of green vegetables		[1
	(i	ii)		ced bacterial transmission; cription of contamination of food with faeces / AW; ;		[max 2
(o <i>nable ways such as</i> us piped water supply and reliable sewage remova	I;	
	1 1 1	redı redı	uced uced	rant supporting reasons such as contamination by faeces; contamination via food; contamination via direct human contact;		[max 3
(;	a)	(i)	pollu	ted air cannot escape to desert/ AW / pollution pro-	duced on lowest groun	d; [1
	(ii)	pollu	tion trapped / less pollution blown away;		[1
	_					

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

Paper

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(iii) further detail e.g. cold air above hot air / temperature inversion / ref. very low winds; [1]

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(b) (i)	to collect enough particles; to allow a comparison; easy to collect the following day / AV	V;		[max 2]
(ii)	(P =) 5, (Q =) 7, (R =) 6 and (S =) 8;			[1]
(iii)				[1]
()	,			
(c) (i)	o improve reliability; accept so ar	average can be ca	lculated	[1]
(ii)	no with some supporting statement; content of supporting statement igures are all very similar / AW / so hree / AW / ora; yes with some supporting statement content of supporting statement no significant difference / AW;	•	nticle lower in two	months out of
(iii)	orientation x-axis is air sampling poing y-axis is average number of cement both axes labelled as for orientation; blots;; one error max 1 for plots	dust particles per d		[4]
(iv)	South facing – increase with distanc			
	North facing – no real change / smal	I fluctuations / slight	t decrease / AW;	[2]
(v)	prevailing wind / wind blowing in that	direction most of th	ne time / AW;	[1]
(d) (i)	5 (%);; if answer incorrect, credit of	correct working to m	nax 1	[2]
(ii)	22.05 (Egyptian pounds);			[1]
(a) (i)	catalytic converters / use ethanol / lays / AW / car share / more use of p		/ only allowed to	drive alternate [max 2]
(ii)	difficult to enforce; only a very small contribution to blac reduce employment / economic activ			[3]
(b) (i)	very little labour /quick method; no transport needed; nutrients / named nutrients (NPK) ref	curned to soil / can b	oe absorbed by ne	ext crop;[max 2]
(ii)	ice stubble used for cooking with litt no need to buy in wood / other fuel; stubble is free fuel; building without pollution; ree materials; always available / AW;	e / no pollution;		[max 2]
	, ,			[]

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(iii) so people can afford the food;

avoid costs of importing;

food security / sufficiency / described;

improved living standards;

ref. to exports; [max 2]

(c) allowed developments such as

cement production to carry on as long as dust collected;

invest in cement dust as a waste treatment;

rice stubble to be composted;

to replace expensive fertilisers;

convert to fuels;

paper for packaging;

AVP;

restrictions such as

cement factories must have precipitators;

burning stubble must be stopped by fines / AW;

better collection / treatment of industrial wastes;

cement bags to be made from rice stubble;

AVP;

max 6 if only one aspect considered

[8]

[Total: 60]