## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

## 0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

**0680/11** Paper 1, 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 May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



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## **General notes**

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

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

credit

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

AW 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

volcanic 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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1 (a) (i) weather atmospheric conditions / over short term / climate over long term; idea of climate = average weather;

(i) close to / buried in the ground; [1]

(ii) wind direction; [1]

(iv) thermometer;

shelter from rain / direct radiation / AW;

but still allow air circulation;

OR

barometer;

shelter from rain / direct radiation / AW;

but still allow air circulation;

[3]

[2]

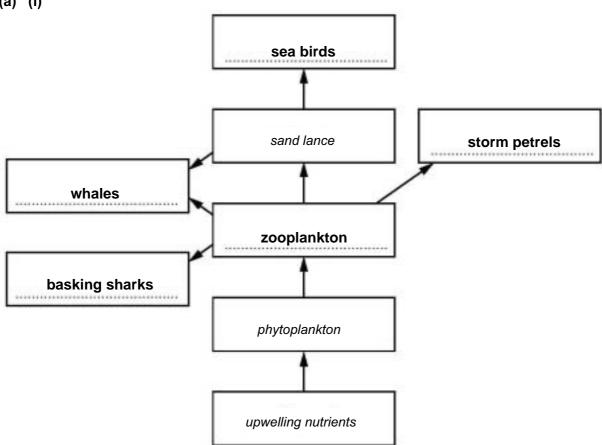
**(b)** Q;

temperature always high / above 25 °C; rainfall high / >150 mm;

[3]

[Total: 10]





[3]

(ii) warm nutrient poor surface water blown offshore / cold water is allowed to rise here;

[1]

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	(iii)	which fish dess	Nino) causes warm surface waters to replace cold; ch thus hold less oxygen; die / migrate; nutrients; ee effect on fish;		[3]
(b)	gei los	neral f	idea of loss of species useful to humans; food chain effect; ossible sources of drugs;		
		-	ed varieties, which gone, when / if climate changes;		[3]
					[Total: 10]
s (a)			edical care; o higher survival of both young and old;		
			od supply / storage; o longer life;		
			nitation; o higher survival of both young and old;		
			ld age; o production by couples of large family to look after	them;	
	(1)	for fa	ctor stated, (1) for development		[4]
(b)	(i)		ect completion; t grey = house, mid grey =0)		[1]
	(ii)	11.3	88/3.7 = 2.99/3;		[1]
1		upgr turn use	go on / go on less holidays; rade home insulation; off appliances / lights when not wanted; public transport / walk / cycle; rence to alternative energy a named alternative ene	ray and relevant :	a nerson X: <b>[4]</b>
		10101	ones to alternative energy a named alternative energy	igy and rolovanic	[Total: 10]
l (a)	(i)		iced area; vant comment on shape / extent;		[2]
	(ii)	incre indu take drair	ulation growth in bordering countries; eased water for domestic use; estrial / farming use; en out of Jordan river; enage of lake in southern end;		F 41
		iand	reclamation;		[4]

	[4]
more water economical methods of plant watering / e.g.; brick in cistern idea; don't run taps when not needed; repair leaks; collect rain water for plants etc.; water economical irrigation, trickle drip;	[4]
	[4]
	Total: 10]
5 (a) (i) oil; coal; gas; (1) for 1, (2) for all 3	[2]
(ii) made from dead bodies of (once) living things;	[1]
(b) (i) correct plots;	[1]
(ii) 435 / 300 000 ( × 100); = 0.145 %;	[2]
(iii) named alternative energy sources introduced (once); provision of incentives for energy conservation / domestic alternative energy use taxing energy from fossil fuels to reduce usage; promotion for public transport; afforestation projects; recycling (as long as linked properly to energy saving);	age; [4] Total: 10]
6 (a) (i) 0.5 + 1.5 + 3.5; 5 %; humus, living organisms are organic;	[2]
<ul><li>(ii) photosynthesis – water;</li><li>respiration – air / oxygen;</li><li>making proteins – minerals ((a) nitrate / sulfur / sulphate);</li></ul>	[3]
(b) (i) water which has soaked into ground from (rain / snow / etc.);	[1]
(ii) pollutants from e.g.;	
storage tanks / septic systems / hazardous waste sites / landfills / road salts / fe pesticides;	ertilisers / [2]
(iii) consuming untreated water / water from industrial pollution area;	
heavy metals / example poisonous / toxic; microbes / example cause disease;	[2]
microbes / example cause disease,	