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.

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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	nimals 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)	advantage: not cutting wood for fuel/renewable energy source/easy to gather/ash can used as a fertiliser/do not need to buy fertiliser/fuel; disadvantage: less manure to ground/increased risk of crop failure/soil erosion/					
		disa exha	osion/ [2]				
	(iii)	help for a	m selling honey); [2]				
	(iv)	reduce the amount of disease; named disease; so less time of working/eq; not well/drinking water;					
	(c) 40	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)	more mos	breed/eq; more [2]				
	(iv)	allow	v ditches to dry out between irrigations; so larvae die	off/eq; ref to fast fl	owing water; [2]		
	(v)	oil oi	n water; (impregnated) mosquito nets; repellents; ot	her valid method;	[2]		
	(e) (i)	for g	prowth/repair/development/reproduction/muscles/imr	mune system;	[1]		
	(ii)	table	e drawn; suitable headings; correct rows; columns;		[max 3]		

	Page 3	3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper		
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2	(a) (i)	move to new pastures; live on animal products; ref to annual cycle of movement; AVI e.g. do not cultivate crops; [max 2					
	(ii)	soil r max	fication; [2]				
	(b) (i)	loss of grazing land; interfere with migration routes; have to keep less animals; n enough for survival/eq; [max					
	(ii)	greenhouse effect; leading to climate change/global warming/described; high use c (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		[4]		
	(c) (i)	3.1 – 2.7/2.7 × 100 = 14.8/15(%);; correct working only;			[2]		
	(ii)	-	because the extra yield is worth more than cost environmental/social costs;	of irrigation; allow	if qualified e.g. [max 2]		
	(d) (i)	orientation; axes labelled;; plots;			[4]		
	(ii)	plant roots fully established/eq; soil most fertile; more leaves/photosynthesis;					
	(iii)	7.2 – 5.8 (tonnes per hectare);			[1]		
	(iv)	(after) year 3;			[1]		
	(e) (i)	gloves/masks/goggles/overalls;; wash after use; breathing appa chemical into water channels/water/eq;			; do not pour [max 3]		
	(ii)		<i>mercial</i> : more yield; more profit; more exports; low er inputs to maintain old canes;	v cost of new can	es; high cost of [max 2]		

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