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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper for the guidance of teachers

0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/04 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 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus er IGCSE – October/November 2009 0680			my
IGCSE – October/November 2009 0680	Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
		IGCSE – October/November 2009	0680

1	(a)	(i)	both axes labelled: number of species; distance from road (m); 2 marks for correctly plotting points (must have suitable scale for plots and either a or clear alternative);; allow one plot error per road	Bridge Conn
		(ii)	species increase up to 20 m; then remain constant/eq; species in higher numbers up to 20m then same constant for new road/eq;	[2]
		(iii)	yes, the numbers increase away from road(s); new road has higher species count in first 12/16 m/eq; (allow 'no' for second marking point only)	[2]
		(iv)	the same transect lines need to be repeated (twice more)/ so averages can be found (allow controlling other variables)	/eq; [1]
		(v)	to compare/use as a control;	[1]
		(vi)	use of random number tables/generator/eq; to guide random walk; random throwing; use of compass bearings chosen at random; other valid randomised method; use of grid; reject systematic methods	[2]
	(b)	(i)	(the road will be longer so) they get more money/eq;	[1]
		(ii)	B/D would damage plant life on both sides of the road; A/C damage to plants on inland side only/eq; (allow fewer plants at A/C)	[2]
		(iii)	access to the sea could lead to pollution/environmental damage; destruction of seashore/ too much fishing; AVP;	
			reject flooding unless linked to pollution	[2]
2	(a)	(i)	$28 \times 0.1 = 2.8 (kg)$ $2.8 \times 365 \text{ days} = 1022 (kg)$ (allow other correct answers with units)	[1] [1]
		(ii)	plants die (back)/retreat underground during the dry season/eq;	[1]
		(iii)	four good questions related to pressure on the environment at least two must relat change;;;; good layout with alternative answers for at least two questions; e.g. food intake, goat numbers in the past, grazing time, numbers of adults, young go breed of goat	

	Page 3			Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	
				IGCSE – October/November 2009	0680	
	(b)	(i)	sam read AVP	person in charge; ple all villagers/ask every third household/sampling idea I the questionnaire to the goat keepers and record answ t;; ct age	***************************************	
		(ii)		compare with other villages to see if worse/better sure/eq;	or about average grazing [1]	
	(c)	(i)		sible number 5–25; me number drawn then either randomly or systematical	ly distributed; [2]	
		(ii)	num heig mas	ber of each species; ber of stalks/flowers; ht; or diameter; s; of plants; ';; e.g. suitable table	[2]	
		(iii)	lead loss	of plant cover/eq; ing to wind/water erosion; of top soil; of minerals/nutrients;	[3]	
3	(a)	boa	ts/ne	d similar over time; so must be able to reproduc ts do not seem to have led to overfishing/eq; they only or sale; fishing/spawning grounds not damaged;		
	(b)	sma sha sha [OR	all/larq rks, r rks; I sha	umber, not able to reproduce fast enough; so fished ough fish; not able to reproduce fast enough; so fished out/becorks removed so increase in large fish; so decrease in er; so run out of algal food;]	ome extinct; loss of food for	
	(c)			nments about quota/net size/shape/number of boats = sea/AVP;;;;	fishing effort/number of boat [4]	
	(d)	exc enfo lega	lusior orcen al acti	cences for mainland boats; n zone for boats; nent by fishery patrols; ion; fishing season; limits for fish;	[2]	

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	er er
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0680	123-

4 (a) (i) to protect the species tourists come to see; to stop widespread damage by uncontrolled building; control where tourists go; keep village life undisturbed/depend on agriculture; AVP;

(ii) a visitor who wants to see the wildlife/environment; [1]

(iii) the climate is more comfortable/eq; AVP [1]

(b) allowed developments, small number of extra hotels;

places to stay in some villages;

some diving; expand the harbour as more imports/fishing will be needed to support extra people;

some medical facilities/hospital;

guided tours on designated routes;

AVP;;; e.g. sewage treatment; only limited drinking water available; hospitals; electricity; police;

Important restrictions, ban hunting; picking wild plants; tourists must have a licensed guide; camp only in designated places; dive only from specific sites; penalties for illegal acts in the development free zone; AVP;;;; e.g. do not pollute the sea; [max 8]