

**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**

**0680/02**

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 80

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- 1 (a) (i) both correctly plotted = 1 mark  
attempt to use the same two types of shading = 1 mark [2]
- (ii) Africa – both worse than the world average, especially people without water supply  
Asia – without water supply is the same, but without sanitation is 14% worse  
Europe – much better than the world average for both, especially for sanitation for which it is 34% better
- these are just some examples of answers; percentage differences other than the ones quoted here are equally valid
- general statements only, without necessarily focusing on the significant or indicating size of differences = 1 or 2 marks according to completeness  
complete statements using key comparisons; highly likely that percentage differences will be used = 3 marks [3]
- (iii) basic answer is that water supply is easier and cheaper to provide than sanitation  
more expensive infrastructure needed to lay pipes to take dirty water away, and to build and operate treatment works  
governments have traditionally given higher priority to water supply for public health, by community work it is often more feasible to pipe clean water short distances than undertake sanitation works / access to a stated local water supply  
water supply is seen as a more important basic human need
- valid reason established = 1 mark  
some worthwhile development / elaboration = 1 mark [2]
- (b) (i) possible sources  
from the atmosphere – rainfall catchment  
from the surface – rivers, ponds/lakes, irrigation canals  
from underground – wells, springs [1]
- (ii) answer will depend on source chosen in (i), since these sources can vary from very unsafe (mainly surface sources) to quite safe (underground sources)  
however, there are exceptions to both, such as ice-melt rivers and contaminated wells (either naturally by arsenic in parts of Bangladesh, or by human activities such as spraying pesticides on farmland)
- mark according to validity in association with answer to part (i) [2]
- (c) sea water is the most expensive source of all for fresh water  
countries named in the Middle East are oil-rich  
also they are desperate for water because of their desert locations  
water need has risen well above water availability from natural underground stores  
other desert countries can have fresh water from outside their borders (e.g. Nile in Egypt)
- points made along these lines 3 @ 1 mark  
maximum 1 mark for a correct plot using an incorrect method [3]

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- (d) (i) plots all correct = 2 marks  
no more than three mistakes = 1 mark  
plots linked by a line (whether or not all plots are correct) = 1 mark [3]
- (ii) summer, or November to March (accept January to March as the minimum and October to April as the maximum) [1]
- (iii) end of summer or April to May as the minimum (allow as wide as February to July) [1]
- (iv) malaria cases are highest at the end of wet season / lowest at end of dry season  
after the three driest months (J/J/A) cases fall to their lowest in N/D/J  
related to amount of standing water / breeding sites for the mosquitoes  
these take time to form during the wet season / slow to dry up in dry season  
therefore there is a relationship between rainfall and cases of malaria but with a time lag  
  
points made along these lines; mark the answer as a whole according to amount of understanding shown [3]
- (e) (i) death rate from people ill with malaria has always been higher in Africa than in the rest of the world  
rate has reduced since 1900 more quickly in the rest of the world  
90% reduction 1900–1975 compared with under 50% in Africa  
more significant rise again in Africa from 1975 to 2000  
at least a third of the people in the world who die from malaria are Africans  
  
three descriptive points such as these [3]
- (ii) contracting malaria two or three times a year reduces working capacity  
costs of medicines / preventative measures  
frightens off investment / tourists from outside (non-malarial) countries  
high mortality rates among babies and young children encourages high birth rates  
keeps people in the poverty trap  
  
two different ways stated = 2 marks [2]
- (f) (i) female lays eggs in standing water where larva pupates  
.... or similar [1]
- (ii) method 1 – Stage 4  
method 2 – Stages 1, 6 [2]
- (iii) cheap methods – cost is critical to poor African countries  
cost-effective; only small amounts of DDT needed for effective results [2]
- (iv) **A** targets places where people are most likely to be bitten / to contract malaria  
less environmental damage will be caused here than in breeding grounds  
**B** insecticide in the nets kills the mosquitoes (instead of merely keeping the insect off the sleeping person's body)  
no general use of insecticide which damages beneficial insects / wildlife as well  
**C** new drug to which there is no mosquito resistance yet; fact that it acts quickly over three days reduces the chance of mosquitoes developing resistance  
  
a full answer for one method can gain two marks, allowing the maximum to be achieved from comment about any two of the three 'improved' methods [3]

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- (g) (i) in South Africa, without DDT, cases of malaria increased 6 fold in 4 years; within a year of re-using DDT, cases cut by half, deaths by almost two thirds

in Kenya, reduction by 50% and more in childhood deaths and hospital admissions

values quoted and stated without a context = 1 mark

values quoted and evidence described in question context = 2 marks [2]

- (ii) poverty is one factor – even cheap items like mosquito nets needed to be subsidised or given away free to the poorest in Kenya  
 US\$10 for drug treatment is a lot of money in countries where many people earn less than US\$1 per day  
 food for survival is more important

ignorance is another – as shown by the way mosquito nets were either wasted or used for other things in Kenya

typical developing country problems affecting distribution to rural areas where they are most needed, including inadequate transport, poor organisation, corrupt officials, lack of instruction and education

belief among many that malaria in Africa can never be stopped because of the great number of breeding sites for mosquitoes during the wet season

the above are just some of the reasons that can be used

reasons stated in a general / non-precise way; may be over-reliant upon content in newspaper reports without much adaptation to the question = 1 or 2 marks

either a good range of reasons, or one or two reasons well supported by detail = 3 or 4 marks [4]

**[Total: 40]**

- 2 (a) (i) **A** Northern Canada – gold, copper, nickel, iron-ore, tin  
**B** Baltic / Sweden / Scandinavia – iron-ore, nickel  
**C** Rocky Mountains – copper, gold, iron-ore  
**D** Andes Peru / Bolivia / Chile – copper, tin, iron-ore  
**E** Brazilian Plateau – gold diamonds, iron-ore, nickel  
**F** Southern Africa – gold, diamonds, copper, nickel, uranium  
**G** Middle East – oil  
**H** Western Australia – gold, nickel, iron-ore, uranium

2 marks for names

2 marks for minerals

should the area not be precise enough for the name mark, the mineral mark can still be awarded, provided the letter for area is given

no letter and no name = no marks [4]

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- (ii) good choices include:  
oil – not only petrol, diesel etc., but also plastics, polythene, paints etc.  
lead – cables, batteries, roofing  
potash – fertilisers, explosives, glass, soap, medicines  
diamonds – jewellery, industrial uses for cutting
- two uses for one mineral = 1 mark  
three or more different uses, or even two with relevant comment after stating clearly different uses = 2 marks [2]
- (iii) certain geological conditions are needed for their formation in deposits large enough to be worth mining  
areas of old hard igneous rocks / old shield area (e.g. Canada, Baltic, Southern Africa) is one example  
another is in young fold mountain ranges with recent and great earth movements  
fossil fuels relate to presence of tropical forests / shallow swamps 150–300 million years ago
- basic ideas; credit elaboration or exemplification [3]
- (b) (i) 75 (allow 70–80) [1]
- (ii) formed at a slow rate / takes millions of years for new deposits to form  
being used up at a faster rate by humans than they can ever be formed  
reference to an example of how long it takes for vegetation to rot to become coal and oil  
minerals will still exist but in amounts too small to mine for economic use
- three points made along these lines – credit use of or reference to mineral examples [3]
- (c) (i) **A** shows re-use – same bottle used more than once  
**B** shows recycling – the glass is made into another bottle
- both save on the natural resources used for making glass
- (ii) **A** only needs cleaning / washing out before it can be used again  
**B** needs more transport (bottle bank to recycling and glass plants)  
**B** uses/needs more energy in the glass factory to make it into another bottle
- with fewer stages and less energy use, re-use must be better for the environment than recycling
- mark both parts together  
some relevant points made = 1 or 2 marks  
good understanding and well argued = 3 or 4 marks [4]
- (d) (i) two essential requirements fulfilled  
supply of water – from dam / lake / from stated natural sources  
head of water to drive the turbines – from difference in height / steep relief / plant on valley floor below the steep mountain side
- mention of both needed for 2 marks [2]

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- (ii) built a dam to increase water supply / make a lake or reservoir  
 built a pipe to link the reservoir to the power station  
 fed the water pipe through the mountain at a high level / horizontally  
 placed the HEP works on the valley floor below the steep water drop  
 made an outflow lake below the power station

three points made along these lines. [3]

- (iii) HEP is renewable – will never run out  
 HEP is greener – no release of greenhouse gases  
 HEP sites are available in more countries around the world than are oil deposits

any two of these (or any others that are valid) [2]

- (iv) oil is easier to use / more flexible in use  
 HEP is only electricity whereas oil is a direct fuel and can also be used for making electricity  
 oil is easier to transport to where it is needed being a liquid / does not have the transfer losses of electricity through wires  
 HEP requires certain physical conditions before a power station can be set up  
 world is geared to use of oil  
 for a long time it was a very cheap fuel

three points made along these lines; allow good elaboration of one point up to a maximum of 2 marks  
 minimum of 1 mark for a definite point about oil [3]

- (e) correct plot = 2 marks  
 correct except for one major or two minor mistakes = 1 mark

countries identified for sectors shown (irrespective of method used) = 1 mark [3]

- (f) (i) sugar cane [1]

- (ii) output from one hectare of land is greater  
 lower costs for fossil fuel and transport to make it

one of these [1]

- (iii) the carbon dioxide reduction from sugar cane in Brazil is much greater / by 70%  
 this means that greenhouse gas emissions are much lower  
 also less land is needed to make more ethanol saving on farm inputs  
 some of which, like sprays, can damage the environment  
 less need to make new vegetation, clearances destroying habitats, releasing CO<sub>2</sub>

points made along these lines  
 it is only feasible to answer in terms of sugar cane in Brazil [3]

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(g) *for* more use of biofuels

already shown to have cost and environmental advantages compared with the use of fossil fuels – applies to corn from the USA even though the advantages are not as great as for sugar cane from Brazil

avoids the main problem with fossil fuels – greenhouse gas emissions

even the generally hostile UN report had to admit to the environmental advantages of biofuels

increased output can be achieved on existing cropland; new land clearances are not always necessary

improvements in technology are increasing efficiency of ethanol production

particularly attractive in countries without any or enough fossil fuel deposits of their own

*against* more use of biofuels

crop growing competes for scarce natural resources such as water and land

some think that the priority in crop growing should be for food crops for people, not industrial crops, especially since world population is still growing so quickly

palm oil and sugar cane are tropical crops which grow in areas formerly covered by rainforests, thereby contributing to further world losses in biodiversity; risks to forests will increase because ethanol production from them is cheaper than from temperate crops like maize

only an outline response, restricted to one or two pertinent points, which may keep being repeated = 1 or 2 marks

more substantial response, with a clear view expressed after consideration of arguments for and against further biofuel use = 3 or 4 marks

as above but with a higher level of argument = 5 marks

[5]

**[Total: 40]**