UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

5014 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

5014/21

Paper 21, 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 May/June 2010 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	Paper		
		GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	5014	21		
		ne products used for food/personal use; timber used for building; no spare products for ort/eq; not profitable/not of high value;				
ca na	an be ational	gains foreign exchange/revenue/eq; used to pay for imports; sensible reference to budget/debt/company profits; helps governments s/ creates jobs;				
(c) (i	i) 20 p	lants on each row (+/-1); even spacing;		[2		
(ii	i) oriei	ntation; labelled axes (both, minimum yield/density	y); plots;;	[4		
(iii	i) allov	v correct figure from drawn graph; (58–62 usually)		[1		
(iv	•	ncrease in yield compared to 70 thousand; so p k for no return/eq; more work to harvest; more exp		profitable; moi [:		
(d) (i		lanting density increases reduction of soil erosion erosion between 60–80 planting density/eq;	increases/eq; not	much change [
(ii	•	r 60 max yield (per Ha)/profit compared to plantii ls/eq;	ng costs; nutrients	retained to he [
(iii	i) rem	oval of topsoil/eq;		[
(iv	inter	oval of plant cover; overcropping; loss of ro- ception/described; infiltration/soil saturation; remonstrated by water; wind; reference to flooding;				
(e) (i		two densities sampled; two pineapples not repressured;	entative/eq; only di	ameter [
(ii	•	able table, rows/columns for 25 items of data; dedings;	ensities/field numbe	er; and diamet [
(iii	•	e measurements for each pineapple to see changeral densities sampled to see pattern/could be pres		oe of growth/e [
(a) (i	i) 4000);;		[
/::	i) so (government could gain more revenue form HE	Pleat neonla would	d not object		

- (ii) so government could gain more revenue form HEP/eq; people would not object to scheme; [1]
- (b) generate <u>more</u> power/electricity; unlikely to dry out/eq; allow one of does not release carbon dioxide/so does not contribute to greenhouse effect/ low running costs/renewable source of energy; [2]

(c)	SO I	numbers of people fishing can be known/controlled; to prevent overfishing/eq;	[2]
(d)	(i)	No, averages similar; for nitrate; and phosphate; idea that most readings close average (0.2 difference); reference to figures;	e to [3]
	(ii)	Sample point 1: nitrate/55; much higher than the others; a measuring error may hoccurred; ignore this reading as it's the only one not in close agreement/eq;	nave [2]
	(iii)	to make it more reliable;	[1]
(e)	_	al bloom; blocks out light so plants die; bacteria multiply; use up oxygen; fish erence to eutrophication;	die; [3]
(f)	(i)	overall bromacil passes through soil to water; 50 m in 60 days; breaks down in all safter 180 days/eq; enters the water; from both fields; reference to figures to stabsence;	
	(ii)	P – S cross and T tick;	[1]
	(iii)	(even with a larger soil barrier) bromacil entered the water/lake; do not know v damage bromacil might do to water; not worth taking the risk;	vhat [2]
3 (a)	(i)	advantage must be a statement amplified in candidate's own words;	[1]
	(ii)	disadvantage must be a statement amplified in candidate's own words;	[1]
	(iii)	disadvantage must be a statement amplified in candidate's own words;	[1]
(b)	(i)	non polluting/oxygen not a greenhouse gas/eq/uses renewable energy;	[1]
	(ii)	in favour. could develop aluminium processing industries to create jobs; smelter creations; raises standard of living; not polluting; transport by sea uses less fuel; may be a to use own bauxite later if price rises; AVP;	
		against: too much electricity used so not enough for the country; country will not much money/company will make most money; country needs to invest heavily several years/other things to spend money on; AVP;	
		MAX 4 for an argument only in favour or against	[5]

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010

Page 3

Syllabus 5014 Paper 21