

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	5 correct [3] 3 to 4 correct [2] 1 to 2 correct [1]	3
	Most active volcanoes are near <u>plate boundaries</u> . Over half of the active volcanoes are located around the <u>Pacific</u> Ocean. There are volcanoes near the plate boundaries in the middle of the <u>Atlantic</u> Ocean. Some volcanoes on this map are far away from plate boundaries, for example the volcanoes on the eastern side of <u>Africa</u> , and also volcanoes caused by hotspots in the middle of the <u>Pacific</u> Ocean.;;;	
1(b)	any four of: two plates move towards each other or converge; oceanic or heavier plate, sinks below, continental or lighter plate; into the subduction zone; oceanic plate is destroyed or melts or forms magma (in the subduction zone); magma forced upwards through rocks or crack or vent; pressure is released; magma or lava erupts onto the Earth's surface OWTTE; (over time) lava cools to form a volcano OWTTE;	4
1(c)	any three of: monitoring; prediction / forecasting; education / drills / training / sirens; evacuation (plans) or centres or routes or logistics; warnings or communications, by TV or radio or personal contact; co-ordinate or mobilise, emergency services or medical teams; establish, safe or dangerous or exclusion zones during the eruption; stock piles of food or water; prepare hazard maps or risk maps; divert lava using earth barriers or explosives or H ₂ 0 bombs;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	5 correct [3] 3 to 4 correct [2] 1 to 2 correct [1]	3
	cloud seeding E dam A rainwater harvesting C stand pipe B well D;;;	
2(a)(ii)	any two of: need to have a coastline / good access to oceans or seas; process is very expensive / cannot afford desalination; process needs a lot of energy; requires high levels of technology; water poor ORA;	2
2(b)(i)	any three of: people are poorer than <u>urban</u> areas; government or people cannot pay for infrastructure needed; (large distances) difficult or expensive to provide pipes or sewers; people dispersed or in villages or live on farms or nomadic; lack of development that would stimulate provision; remote from government or decision makers in cities; people cannot exert political pressure; government does not prioritise development of rural areas;	3
2(b)(ii)	any two of: water is a basic human need; to prevent illness or death ORA; caused by water-related disease(s); AVP, e.g. bilharzia / cholera / malaria / typhoid / diarrhoea; caused by polluted water; breaks poverty cycle or improve peoples' productivity ORA; irrigation water, improves farming / increases crop yields; encourages (industrial, tourist) development;	2

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Question			Answer			Marks
3(a)(i)	1.2;					1
3(a)(ii)	3 to 4 correct [2] 1 to 2 correct [1]					2
		year	total world population / billions	time taken for population to double /years		
		1800	1			
		1930	2	130		
		<u>1974</u>	4	<u>44</u>		
		<u>2024</u>	8 (estimate)	<u>50</u>	··,	
3(a)(iii)	any four of: death rate(s) declined or increased life expectancy; infant mortality decreased; birth rate higher than the death rate; advances in healthcare; e.g. AVP such as penicillin or vaccination or hospitals; cleaner or safer drinking water supply; improvements in sanitation OWTTE; improved standard of living including example, such as increased affluence; awareness of healthy living including example; mechanisation of farming / better food production or supply;		4			

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	any three of: enables women to control fertility / family planning; AVP, e.g. use of contraception; lengthens time spent in, school or education; raises the age of marriage; delays child bearing years; improves survival of children; better care of own health; better care of families' health; increases economic independence; focus on careers; changes attitudes;	3

Question		Answer	Marks
4(a)	5 to 6 correct [3] 3 to 4 correct [2] 1 to 2 correct [1]		3
	combustion decomposition fossilisation mining and pumping photosynthesis plant and animal respiration	T Q R S U P;;;	
4(b)	any three of: formed over millions of years from dead organisms or trees reference to lack of oxygen of on sea beds / in swamps; formed a thick layer of peat; covered with, sediment or mu pressure turns vegetation or	s or plants; r anaerobic; ud or sand;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	any four of: increased efficiency in use / decreased use / recycling; insulation (home / buildings); turn off lights / use energy saving light bulbs / turn off appliances when not in use; using renewable or alternative or sustainable, sources of power; such as, wind or tidal or wave or solar or nuclear or biomass; (reduce use for transport) walk or cycle; car pool or use public transport or bus or train; hybrid cars;	4

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	any three of: Equator or 0°, (tropical) rainforest or tall trees or large amount; (0° to 10°N,) trees or woodland; (10°N,) baobab or acacia or wider or shorter trees (savanna) or decreases; (10°N to 20°N), bushes; 20°N, clumps of grass or scattered bushes (in desert) or little vegetation; density decreases; size decreases; biodiversity decreases;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(ii)	any three of: trees have long or deep (tap) roots to reach underground water; bushes or trees store water (in large trunk / bulbs / corms); deciduous or no leaves or only produce leaves during the wet season to reduce water loss in dry season OWTTE; small or thorny leaves or waxy cuticle to reduce transpiration; (acacia) 'umbrella' shape trees reduce (ground) evaporation; (acacia) 'umbrella' shape trees to capture sunlight; (acacia) shape or branches direct water towards the ground; green stems to photosynthesise; grasses grow in wet season or short growing season to set seed; grasses turn brown to limit water loss; grasses store moisture and nutrients in roots for use in dry season; thick bark protects from fire; stomata close to reduce water loss (by transpiration);	3
5(b)	any four of: natural fires; fires started by people; removal of vegetation or trees; reference to fuel or firewood; expansion of agriculture or overcultivation or monoculture; soil degradation or loss of nutrients or loss of soil fertility; increased population pressure; overgrazing; reference to animals of nomadic herders; climate change or global warming or decrease in rainfall or no rain; drought; soil erosion; poor irrigation or salinisation;	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	cattle farming;	1
6(a)(ii)	95%;;	2
	(if answer incorrect, allow one mark for correct method, e.g. cattle 67% + subsistence 21% + commercial 7% [1])	
6(a)(iii)	subsistence farming produce is for the use of the farmer and family (allow village) OWTTE; commercial farming produce is grown for sale OWTTE;	2
6(a)(iv)	any three of: mining; e.g. copper / gold / iron ore (Carajas project); population growth / settlement / urbanisation / tourism OWTTE; e.g. AVP, settlements such as, Manaus / Parauapebas / Sinop; road building; e.g. Trans-Amazonian Highway / Inter-Oceanic Highway; dam / reservoir / HEP production; e.g. Itaipu / Jirau / Santo Antônio / Belo Monte; (wild) fires; e.g. AVP, in Oct. 2015 burnt for 2 months spread across 100 km;	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	one mark for strategy, second mark for related description: reforestation; replanting areas of forest or restores ecosystem or maintains precipitation;	2
	community forestry; the community makes decisions to conserve forest OWTTE;	
	harvesting forest products; e.g. rubber tapping or fruits or nuts;	
	logging quotas / selective logging; cutting down some trees while leaving the rest;	
	agro-forestry; growing trees (fruit / nut) and crops;	
	education; about consequences of deforestation;	
	forest reserves / National Parks; area protected OWTTE;	
	ecotourism; tourism does not exploit the natural environment or local communities or revenue supports conservation;	
	monitoring; using satellite technology or remote sensing;	

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