## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

## 0680 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/01

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 60

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

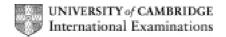
All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the Report on the Examination.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

• CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2006 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



	<u>F</u>		e 1	Mark Scheme		Paper	
				IGCSE – May/June 2006	0680	01	
1	(a)	(i)	Kenya				[1]
		(ii)	Brazil				[1]
	(b)	(i)	choler	ra/typhoid/avp			[2]
		(ii)	malar	ia/bilharzias/avp			[2]
	(c)	loca	al peop	le;			
		personal hygiene points most likely here, washing, boiling water; not using as toilet; reason					
		gov	t.				[1]
		pro	vision (	of good water disposal (sewerage system); compost toi	lets; reasor	1	[2]
2	(a)	(i)		issure/crack owtte in earth's crust; through which molte shaped mountain on surface	n lava/rock/	ash erupts;	[2]
		(ii)		se; named disease; lack of food; contaminated water; la nunications; travel AVP	ack of hous	_	ny [2]
		(iii)	fertile theref bigger miner fatalis	ore plants grow well; r crop yield; al deposits;		a	ny [3]
	(b)	bett	ter build	dings; drills; emergency supplies in advance; better pre	diction	a	ny [3]
•	(-)	<i>(</i> :)	-1:				741
3	(a)		_	am as shown with no holes at either pole			[1]
		. ,		gases/aerosols/fridges; destroy ozone			[2]
		(iii)		nuses cancer; UV kills crops; blindness; cataracts; immuessed; AVP	une system		[4]
	(b)		_	CFC driven aerosols; use non CFC fridge coolants; do	not export	;	[3]
4	(a)	(i)	23% (	± 1%)			[1]
		(ii)	5%				[1]
		(iii)	more	old; less young (owtte); less working			[3]
	(b)	(i)	defore AVP	estation; soil erosion; desertification; sewage pollution (	owtte)		[2]
		(ii)		ation about family planning; FP clinics; supply free contr le pensions; AVP	aceptives;		[3]

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2006	0680	01

5 (a)	(i)	charcoal/wood			
	(ii)	oil			
	(iii)	renewables			
	(iv)	renewables			
	(v)	wind/tidal/wave/solar (not HEP as on sep)/biofuels/avp	[2]		
(b	(i)	it will go down			
	(ii)	waste dangerous; accidents huge problems; run out of fuel; thermal pollution			
(a)	(i)	niche			
		role/function in ecosystem; e.g. from diagram			
		habitat			
		place where organism lives; e.g. from diagram			
		energy flow			
		movement of energy by feeding; e.g. from diagram			
	(ii)	producers B consumers C solar A	[3]		
(b	) (ii)	farmland; buildings; roads; mining; logging; avp	any [3]		