

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

**5014 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

**5014/11**

Paper 11, maximum raw mark 120

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.



<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

**Section A**

- 1 (a) (i)** Fluoride. [1]
- (ii)** Circle round either box referring to TV crew. [1]
- (iii)** Better health / longer life expectancy / children's teeth improve / less incidence of cancer / stronger children's bones, etc. [1]
- (b)** Credit problems, such as:  
 lower life expectancy,  
 increased death rate,  
 need for more medical services / clinics / doctors / nurses,  
 increased demands on the family of the ill,  
 reduced productivity / village economy falls,  
 reduced income (of ill individuals).  
 Any four points, 1 mark for each. [4]
- (c)** Credit reasons supporting decision, such as:  
 yes donkeys (more) appropriate because  
 cheap(er) to use,  
 cheap(er) to maintain / expense of spare parts for a truck,  
 easier to maintain / difficulty of obtaining spare parts for a truck,  
 don't pollute the air (as much as a truck),  
 difficulty of obtaining fuel for a truck,  
 donkeys fertilise the soil.  
 If answer is 'no, truck would be better' credit appropriate reasons, such as:  
 can carry more water,  
 faster,  
 can be used for other heavy / large loads that a donkey cannot carry,  
 need to provide feed / water may be difficult in the dry season.  
 Any three points, 1 mark for each. [3]
- 2 (a) (i)** USA,  
 30 (and any between), both needed for the mark. [1]
- (ii)** South America and Europe [1]
- (iii)** Southern [1]
- (b)** Credit reasons, such as:  
 type of coal may not be very useful,  
 too low grade to be economic to mine,  
 fall in price,  
 cost of recovering the coal / labour costs etc.,  
 alternative energy sources developed by the country,  
 fall in demand due to changing technology,  
 waiting for new technology to become profitable / gasification,  
 government decision to try to combat global warming.  
 Any three points, 1 mark for each. [3]

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

- (c) Credit advantages, such as:  
cheap once set up,  
clean / does not pollute the atmosphere / contribute to global warming / no carbon emissions,  
renewable / usually available,  
water not polluted so can be used downstream,  
can provide power for relatively inaccessible mountain areas,  
dam can be used for water control / to prevent floods,  
reservoir can be used for recreation / to promote tourism,  
quickly switched on / off for changing demand.

Any four points, 1 mark for each. [4]

- 3 (a) (i) Intensive, commercial, circled or indicated in some other way.

1 mark for each. [2]

- (ii) Level / gently sloping. [1]

- (iii) Water stored in reservoir / from rivers / lakes,  
pumps,  
gravity flow,  
piped to field,  
sprinklers / sprays,  
rotate,  
cover a large area,  
sprinkler moved to a different part of the field.

Any three points, 1 mark for each. [3]

- (b) Credit any two unsuitable types of area and any relevant reason linked to it e.g.

unsuitable in areas with high temperatures / where rapid evaporation,  
leads to salts in the soil,  
leads to large water loss,

unsuitable in areas with unreliable rainfall / without rivers / lakes,  
source of water may not be adequate / method uses large quantities of water,

unsuitable on steep slopes,  
difficulty of moving the big machinery / expense of pumping the water.

If a different method of irrigation has been described in (a)(iii), credit points relevant to the method described.

Any four points, 1 mark for each. [4]

<b>Page 4</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

4 (a) (i) Segment drawn correctly and shaded. [1]

(ii) Plants. [1]

(iii) 32 / 33 / 34. [1]

(iv) Credit links, such as:  
 plants are food for other species,  
 plants are habitat for other species,  
 animals are food for other species,  
 plants rely on birds / insects for pollination,  
 plants rely on birds / animals for dispersal.

Allow credit to 2 marks each if developed by examples or detail.

Any four points, 1 mark for each. [4]

(b) Credit different reasons, such as:  
 increasing populations need for firewood / farmland / other specific purpose,  
 effect of genetic modification on wild species,  
 spread of plant diseases,  
 spread of insects / other pests,  
 cost of prevention may be too high for many countries,  
 spread of fires difficult to control.

Any three points, 1 mark for each. [3]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	5014	11

### Section B

- 5 (a) (i) Africa [1]
- (ii) Continent is wider in tropical latitudes where the desert climate occurs, or desert goes right across the continent from west to east coasts. [1]
- (iii) From the direction of flow – all from high to low latitudes, from cold towards warm ocean waters, and therefore carry cold water. [1]
- (iv) Becomes wetter,  
warm Pacific current replaces the cold Peruvian current off the coast,  
winds blow from sea to land/wet and warm winds from the sea.
- How = 1 mark  
Why = 1 mark [2]
- (v) The two similarities are:  
western sides of the continents,  
across the tropics/sub-tropics/20–30° North and South of Equator.
- 1 mark for each similarity. [2]
- (b) (i) Most conclusive evidence is low total annual precipitation/less than 250mm  
= 1 mark
- e.g. only 29mm in Cairo/81mm in Riyadh,  
also very hot summer temperatures (especially in Riyadh),  
30 °C plus is higher than at the Equator.
- Any one of these for the 2<sup>nd</sup> mark. [2]
- (ii) Riyadh is hotter in summer (5 months with 30°C+), and has a larger annual range of temperature (19 compared with 14). Cairo is drier (29mm total against 81mm in Riyadh), although Riyadh has more months with zero precipitation (7 against 5). Riyadh has a more distinct wet period in late winter/spring (Feb-Apr).
- Two marks for a two-sided difference with supporting values/months.  
One mark for a heavily one-sided difference or a comparative without support.  
Reserve 1 mark each for temperature and precipitation; otherwise any route to three marks. [3]
- (iii) High temperatures lead to high rates of transpiration/evaporation/great water loss, fierce sun from cloudless skies bakes the land and burns off green vegetation, total rainfall is low and unreliable, limited effectiveness because of dry ground and high temperatures.
- Points made along these lines for one mark each.  
A well developed point may be worth two marks.  
Any route to three marks.  
[Note – no credit here for plant adaptations against these climatic problems.] [3]

<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

- (c) (i) Possible labels:  
 tap root of date palm,  
 large branching root system of the scrub,  
 both have deep roots reaching water table,  
 shallow surface rooting system of cactus,  
 succulent stem of cactus,  
 tough/thick bark of the date palm,  
 thorny nature of cactus and scrub plant,  
 only a small part of the scrub plant above the surface.

Four labels correctly placed = 4 marks [4]

- (ii) Cactus only has surface roots to trap water after occasional desert rains, its main adaptations are above the surface storing moisture in its fleshy stem, whereas the other plants rely more upon greatest possible use of underground water, either down to the water table or extensive coverage.

Two points made along these lines. [2]

- (d) (i) Wandering the desert for new pastures with their herds = nomadism  
 Reliance on animals for all their needs = pastoral

Stating only from the passage = 1 mark  
 Explaining how this makes it pastoral nomadism = 2<sup>nd</sup> mark [2]

- (ii) Main reason is that the camel is the beast of burden to transport their belongings as they move around the desert searching for fresh pastures.  
 Other acceptable reasons are:  
 has the greatest number of uses food and drink plus others,  
 best adapted of the animals to living in desert conditions,  
 useful for other aspects of their lives such as trading.

Two reasons sufficiently distinct. [2]

- (iii) Still carried out after having been followed for centuries, changing pastures means that grazing takes place only where vegetation exists, group moves on before overgrazing occurs, have an extra income from trading, way of life is self sustaining/does not depend on large inputs from outside.

Some understanding = 1 mark  
 Understanding with some support = 2 marks  
 Well understood and supported by relevant references to ways of life = 3 marks [3]

<b>Page 7</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

(iv) Effects can be positive/beneficial, or negative/disadvantages.  
 Positive effects – mainly economic; they include work on the oil wells and in the refineries, likely to be much better paid; can live in one place instead of the nomadic desert existence. Urban living with all the modern conveniences and less exposed to natural conditions and changes.

Negative effects – some economic because land traditionally used and crossed over by them is being taken away for irrigated farming and oil. Migration with animals made more difficult by pipelines crossing the desert. Social – disruption caused by migrations of young folk, likely in future to be short of people to carry on the traditions, and do the work as their parents get older. Once disrupted, their way of life is in danger of being lost for ever.

Effects mentioned, but not really explained; mainly one effect, or all negative or positive leading to a narrow answer. [1–2 marks]

Both social and economic effects covered, including both good and bad. Reasonable breadth of coverage. [3–4 marks]

(e) (i) Overgrazing or over cultivation; allow deforestation/very intensive farming. [1]

(ii) The underlying/basic cause = 1 mark  
 Elaborated upon/emphasised = 2<sup>nd</sup> mark [2]

(iii) Background about why rates are high i.e. high birth rates compared with low and declining death rates, resulting in high rates of natural increase.

The explanation can be for both of these, but it is most likely that answers will be about why birth rates remain high with references to social and economic factors such as family planning availability, social customs, role of certain religions, lack of female education, limited career opportunities for women.

The slow progress element can bring in the role of governments and the existence or otherwise of population policies. Opportunities for case study use e.g. 1 child policy in China showing what could be done, but what has not been done elsewhere in developing countries.

National economic factors also play a part – the poverty of many African countries which can't afford population policies even if the will exists.

General points without development, or over-concentration on only one. [1–2 marks]

Useful range of relevant points made, with supporting detail. [3–4 marks]

As before, but with a reference to the African and other developing countries part of the question. [5 marks]

**[Total: 40]**

<b>Page 8</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

- 6 (a) (i) Formed where there used to be dense forests (e.g. TRF), these die, decay and decompose, covered over by new surface deposits, compressed over millions of years into layers of coal.

Understood and complete = 3 marks

Some or partial explanation = 1–2 marks [3]

- (ii) Fossil fuel – living matter from millions of years ago preserved in rocks.  
Fossil fuel in the sense of time taken to form – up to 300 million years.

1 mark for each reason. [2]

- (iii) Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air as part of photosynthesis, some of it remains stored and is released when burnt, carbon in plants when burnt combines with oxygen in the air.

Understood = 2 marks

Some understanding = 1 mark [2]

- (b) (i) All plots accurate = 3 marks  
Key completed in agreement with graph = 1 mark

If not, 1 or 2 correct plots = 1 mark

3 or 4 correct plots = 2 marks [4]

- (ii) The gap between ten year periods has increased = 1 mark  
supported by values read off graph 1.2 for 1987–97 and 2.0 for 1997–2007.

2 marks [2]

- (iii) Oil, coal and natural gas identified as being the fossil fuels,  
total of 9.7 billion out of 11 billion,  
estimate or calculation of the percentage for emphasis (88%),  
comment on the low contribution from alternatives.

Three statements along these lines. [3]

- (c) (i) Oil can be brought to surface using drilling machinery, whereas underground seams of coal need men and mines, oil can be obtained both offshore and onshore.

- (ii) Oil is transported by pipelines and tankers over long distances, since it is a liquid rather than a solid it flows and is more easily transferred between different forms of transport, coal is bulkier to load and unload.

- (iii) Oil, being a liquid, is easier to control in use – amount can be measured easily and it can be switched on and off, coal, being a solid, involves more mechanical and human work, heating up and reducing heat are slower/less finely tuned processes with coal.

Entirely or heavily one sided statements = 1 mark max. for each

Two sides comparative statements = up to 2 marks each

Reserve a minimum of 1 mark for each part.

Unclaimed marks can be topped up by any second comparative statements, within any of the headings.

Any mixture of 1 and 2 mark statements; maximum three marks per part. [6]

<b>Page 9</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

(d) (i) 25% [1]

(ii) Two aspects to this; the basic statements are:

- a lot of wind turbines are needed to match the output from one coal fired power station (1000 at best, in reality 4000 of them)
- reliability because the coal fired station can deliver a consistently high output close to full, whereas the wind turbine is only 25% efficient.

Fuller development of these statements can include:

great areas of land would need to be covered to give the same output as one compact power station,  
wind farms must have greater costs of construction and operation, there are days without wind (why the wind turbine is only 25% efficient), on these days another source like a coal fired station is needed.

Part answer – 1 or 2 marks

Fuller answer showing more understanding – 3 or 4 marks [4]

(iii) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released, these cause acid rain which destroys forests/kills trees, lakes and water courses become too acid for plant/water life.

Two points made along these lines. [2]

(iv) Local problem:

greatest concentration of pollution emissions in area around chimney,  
washed down to surface when raining (wet acid rain),  
damage around power stations includes rotting stonework and dead trees.

International problem:

winds are capable of carrying pollutants in the atmosphere long distances to other countries,  
example of where this is a problem such as UK to Scandinavia.

Points made along these lines – minimum 1 mark for each of local and international.  
Otherwise 3 marks for 3 for explanatory points. [3]

(e) (i) Producers are concentrated in three continents (North America, Europe and Asia),  
all are in the northern hemisphere,  
mostly developed world countries,  
none of them are from southern hemisphere continents dominated by developing countries,  
nuclear power is rich world energy source/beyond the means and technology of poor countries.

Three points made along these lines, including some reference to both continents 'with' and 'without' nuclear power stations. [3]

<b>Page 10</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>11</b>

- (ii) Arguments for nuclear power include clean in the sense of giving no carbon emissions, not contributing to global warming, source uses relatively little raw material (uranium) compared with the amount of energy produced, known technology which has been made more efficient.

Arguments against nuclear power include generates wastes that are radioactive without satisfactory means of storage, remain dangerously radioactive for many years, radioactive leaks are highly dangerous to living things, causing cancers, explosion of Chernobyl contaminated a wide area, known world reserves of uranium are running down.

Some arguments for or against, but simple/shallow/unsupported statements. May be very unbalanced e.g. dominated by arguments against. [1–2 marks]

More substantial arguments, with something for both sides, even if not in perfect balance. More understanding shown. View may be explained no better than in an earlier statement. [3–4 marks]

Arguments made for both sides. The view expressed is an overview and is supported by the explanation. [5 marks]

**[Total: 40]**