

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

www.PapaCambridge.com

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

8291 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

8291/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 80

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE AS LEVEL – October/November 2012	8291

Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

- 1 (a) **water table**: upper level of saturation within a permeable rock (1mark)
impermeable: a rock that does not permit water to pass through it (1 mark)
submarine spring: a place on the sea bed where water, under pressure, rises to the surface (1 mark). [3]
- (b) Within the water cycle water changes from a liquid to a gas via evaporation and transpiration (2 marks); water vapour rises, cools and condenses to form rain or snow (2 marks); on mountains, falls as snow and compacts as ice, (solid) from which it can directly evaporate or melt (2 marks). [6]
- (c) The porous sandstone lies between impermeable shale and granite (1 mark); water from the recharge zone percolates down into the storage zone (1 mark); the aquifer forms between the two impermeable layers (1 mark). Or for 2 marks, water is trapped in sandstone between the granite and shale. [3]
- (d) The swampy ground forms where, the level surface lies (1mark) within, the saturated zone in the sandstone (1mark). [2]
- (e) Candidates can refer to a combination of physical and human factors. Credit 2 marks for each of three descriptions for example:
- at sea level the shale traps water derived from high tides, storms or heavy rainfall.
 - surface runoff/rivers flow off the steep slopes bordering the coastal plain
 - urban areas causes water to remain on the surface
 - at sea level the water table is at the surface rather than underground.
- [6]

[Total: 20]

- 2 (a) (i) A broad area of similar or linked ecosystems developed with a distinctive climate and soils. [1]
- (ii) **boreal forest**: between the temperate biomes and tundra zones (1 mark); mainly in the northern hemisphere, USA, Eastern Asia, Europe (1mark).
desert: cold or tropical (1mark); in areas of descending air (Sahara); adjacent to cold ocean currents (Atacama); or in continental interiors (Gobi) (1 mark). [4]
- (iii) **temperate deciduous forest**: in a region with temperature and rainfall, approximately 4° C to 17°C and 750 mm to 2700 mm (2marks)
savanna: in a drier region with rainfall and temperature approximately 800 to 1500 mm and 17- 30°C (2 marks)
Max. 3 if no data is used. [4]
- (iv) The boundaries drawn on maps are arbitrary lines marking the approximate boundary/ they are zones of transition between two climatic areas (1mark) for example between tropical rain forest and savanna (1 mark) [2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE AS LEVEL – October/November 2012	8291

- (b) (i) Credit two valid points relating specifically to the mangrove ecosystem development from the information in Fig. 2.3.
Mangrove trees and shrubs grow in saline coastal habitats/a tidal area; are adapted to tolerate the saline conditions/ the intertidal existence (at high tide covered in salt water and as the tide recedes evaporation will lead to an increase in salinity); have an extensive root system with distinctive arching roots /root projections/ the rhizomes are partly submerged by water; impenetrable dense woody vegetation; with a high biodiversity. [2]
- (ii) Mangrove wetlands are threatened by tourism, pollution, urban expansion and drainage for agriculture and overfishing.
Their conservation is important as they provide a coastal barrier to storms and hurricanes. Tsunamis lose some of their energy and mangroves assist shoreline stability. 3/4 marks for threats and 4/3marks for conservation.
Credit other marine (salt water) ecosystems accordingly. [7]

[Total: 20]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE AS LEVEL – October/November 2012	8291

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 (a) This question requires both an outline and explanation of the variations. Notionally awarded marks for each. As the graph contains information on two time periods, candidates should consider the percentage change both within continents and between continents.

Africa and South America with almost no change but showing high rates of loss; there is exploitation for timber and creating agricultural land.

Asia has moved from small losses to gains due to conservation schemes mainly through National Parks.

Although a slight decline in 2005, Europe has gains due to low exploitation and conservation.

8 to 10 mark answers should outline and explain variations across continents as well as changes from 1999 to 2005.

4 to 7 mark answers will contain general references to variations and may omit some areas.

1 to 3 mark answers are likely to be brief and although relevant, very weak in detail. **[10]**

- (b) This question gives a different slant of conserving ecosystems to that of previous sessions. Whilst many broad decisions occur at national to international levels much of the detailed work takes the form of localised projects or initiatives.

The question requirements are:

to have some understanding of the relationship between national/global policies and local initiatives

to evaluate ecological conservation at each of the two scales

to use appropriate examples.

Evaluative statements should question whether or not the sum of local efforts does positively reinforce global and national policies or, are issues such as population growth and the demand of developing economies too great.

Band 1 answers will review the two scales, select suitable examples and have a strong element of evaluation (positive or negative). (25 - 30 marks)

Band 3 answers may well give the topic superficial coverage and raise evaluation points within the scale rather than interaction between scales. (13 – 18 marks)

Band 4 answers will be brief, possibly poorly balanced and lack evaluation. (6 – 12 marks)

[30]

[Total: 40]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE AS LEVEL – October/November 2012	8291

- 4 (a) There are a number of reasons that can be picked up from these data. The high demand in India and China can be compared with the remaining regions and the low demand in Europe and South America. The relative demands for domestic use industry and agriculture can be compared. The themes which dominate the statistics are:
- the needs of agriculture in India and Africa
 - the needs of industry and industrialising nations in China, rest of Asia and N. America
 - the relationship between population growth and demand for water.

8 to 10 mark answers will clearly develop three reasons for the increases in demand. These answers will be supported with information from Fig.4.1.

4 to 7 marks may lack clarity in giving a justification for a trend or pattern. There may be weak usage of information from Fig.4.1.

1 to 3 mark answers will make very limited reference to the information in Fig. 4.1 and give reasons very superficial coverage. **[10]**

- (b) The question requirements are:
- to understand the water requirements of rich and poor nations and the measures used to supply water
 - to assess the similarities in how water is supplied
 - to use appropriate examples.

For the most part there are similarities in method but not in scale. Rich and technologically advanced nations have a sustainable supply through: reservoirs, ground water extraction, rivers, recycling, desalination and the technology to purify their supplies. Many poor nations have limited supplies because demand outstrips supply because of too many people and the inability to sustain supplies (aridity or drought), however they adopt very similar methods to rich nations.

Band 1 answers will satisfy the three requirements, use suitable examples and contain a strong element of assessment. (25 – 30 marks)

Band 3 answers should express an understanding of the similarities but may be weaker in exemplar material or select a small number of measures (13 – 18 marks)

Band 4 answers will consider the three requirements but be very brief, make weak use of examples and contain limited assessment. (6 – 12 marks)

[30]

[Total: 40]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE AS LEVEL – October/November 2012	8291

5 (a) The photographs show different aspect of waste dumping, waste debris being on the banks of a river and effluent entering the river through pipes or sewers.

Physical quality: an increase in sediment, waste debris and increased suspended solids.

Biological quality: increase in bacteria, increased BOD, loss of invertebrates and fish.

Chemical quality: chemical pollution, increased alkalinity, a decrease in dissolved oxygen.

8 to 10 mark answers should consider both photographs and express a clear knowledge and understanding of the effect on the three areas of river quality.

4 to 7 mark answers may lack balance with one or two areas being better developed. Weaker answers will lack detail.

1 to 3 mark answers may be very weak on all three or only give brief consideration to one or two areas. **[10]**

(b) The question requirements are
to select their own examples of river pollution i.e. industrial, agricultural or domestic
to explain the measures used to reduce pollution
to make an evaluation of the measures, which can be either positive or negative or both.

Measures can include cleaning rivers and legislation and for:

Domestic sources: sewage disposal and treatment, waste collection

Industrial sources: cleaning before disposal, chemical treatment

Agricultural sources: organic farming, reductions in the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers.

Band 1 answers will make good use of exemplar material, express a good understanding of how river pollution is reduced using a range of methods and make positive and/or negative evaluations. (25 -30 marks)

Band 3 answers will lack clarity or select a small number of ways in which river pollution is reduced. At this level evaluations will be brief and although present, superficial. (13 – 18marks)

Band 4 answers will be brief, make weak use of examples and contain limited evaluation. (6 – 12 marks)

[30]

[Total: 40]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE AS LEVEL – October/November 2012	8291

	evidence;	
Band 3	The candidate demonstrates the following abilities where appropriate to:	13–
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use some accurate and relevant knowledge. integrate knowledge from a limited range of areas; show an adequate understanding of the concepts involved; demonstrate a limited range of awareness of personally derived and studied knowledge; 	
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and subject matter; communicate the ideas clearly and in a logical way 	
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake some analysis of issues and problems and make a superficial evaluation; develop arguments and draw conclusions; 	
Band 4	The candidate demonstrates the following abilities where appropriate to:	6-12
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select a limited range of accurate and relevant knowledge; integrate knowledge from a very limited range of areas; show a modest understanding of the concepts involved; 	
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use a limited style of writing, appropriate to purpose and subject matter; communicate ideas with limited clarity; 	
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate limited analysis of issues and problem with limited evaluation; develop limited arguments and draw limited conclusions; 	
Band 5	The candidate demonstrates the following abilities where appropriate to:	1–5
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use some relevant knowledge; integrate knowledge from a very limited area; show a restricted understanding of the concepts involved; 	
B	<p>When producing written communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use a very limited style of writing appropriate to purpose and subject matter communicate with limited clarity; 	
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake a very limited analysis of issues, problems and evaluation; recognise some arguments and conclusions 	