

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME FOR the November 2002 question papers

0670 NATURAL ECONOMY

0670/1 Paper 1 (Written), maximum raw mark 60

0670/2 Paper 2 (Written), maximum raw mark 80

0670/4 Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum raw mark 60

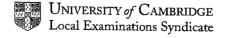
These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking 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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2002 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Subsidiary (AS) Level syllabuses.



0670/1 Natural Economy Paper 1 Final Mark Scheme.

Ounstian 1		
Question 1. Ai] Coal Aii] Oil or natural gas Aiii] 41+26+24 [1 mark] = 91% [1:	mark1 .	[1] [1]
	ces as working;e.g. coal + oil + natu	ral [2]
Aiv] Likely answers are; fossil fue Fossil fue	els will run out [1] els pollute [1]	[2]
Bi] Because the trees will grow o Bii] Because if fuelwood is used u deforestation, thus reducing supp	insustainably it can lead to widespre	[1] ad [2]
Biii] Biogas or alcohol or sugar ca	ine or bagasse or dung etc.,	[1]
C] Accept any sensible idea like;	cheap/free Easily available No affordable alternative 2×1=	[2]
well developed; or a list of differ	tive energy sources; e.g	
Education / incentives	•	[3]
	Total	[15]

November 2002.	
Question 2.	
Ai] Credit any two sensible points e.g. 'mostly in Africa, South A and Asia would get the 2 marks. Also, credit reference to position areas relative to the equator and the tropics.	
Aii] Expect things like; 'all malaria aresas are between the 21 de	egree
isotherms' [1 mark]. Therefore, presumably, the malarial parasi	
like temperatures below this [1mark]	[2]
Bi] A disease transmitted by water[1] or that is caught from	
contaminated water[1]	[2]
Bii] e.g. Malaria: mosquito carries small parasite [1]	
Mosquito bites person with malaria / picks up parasite [1]	
Passes it on when it bites someone else [1]	
Or Bilharzia; worm lives in humans [1]	
Eggs released into water via human faeces [1]	
Larvae hatch and find a snail [1]	
Worm penetrates through human skin [1]	$3 \times 1 = [3]$
Biii] Explanation is not needed here; a simple list could get thre	e marks
e.g. better medical care [vaccination etc]	
More water taps / clean water supplies / boil water before	drinking
Education/awareness, mosquito nets.	$3 \times 1 = [3]$
C] Mark this entirely on the quality of the points made; they co	
any of the methods from biii]. E.g.' more water taps; where t	
has been treated [1] people will not pick up so many diseases [[1] thus
saving on expensive medical care [1]	[3]
	[3]

Total

[15]

0670/1 Natural Economy Paper 1.

0670/1	Natural	Economy	paper	1
Novembe	r 2002		•	

Question 3				
Ai] 14 degrees centigrade.		[1]	
Aii] Allow any three	sensible points;			
Moving away fro	om the equator;			
Janua	ary temperature falls [1]			
July :	temperature rises [1]			
Annue	al rainfall decreases [1]			
Num	ber of dry months increases [1]	etc		
		$3 \times 1 = [3$	3]	
aiii] A = Equatorial	B = Desert/hot desert	2 × 1 = [2	2]	
	se is D; very low rainfall / long irrigate land / cope with dry se			
	problem for the two marks		[2]	
ci] e.g. more carbon dioxide [1] and less oxygen [1], because trees take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen [1]. Must be two changes in				
atmosphere for the 3	3 marks	-	[3]	
cii] Increase in globe	al temperatures / global warmir	ng / greenhou	ISE	
effect			[1]	
pollution generated in	plem of atmospheric pollution is n one country may be carried to oint in one country reducing pol	others [1] e	.g. acid	
	-	Total	[15]	

0670/01 Natural Economy Paper 1 . November 2002	
Question 4.	
Ai] Africa or South America	[1]
	[1]
Aii] Australia or New Zealand	
Aiii] Most [but not all] in the Northern Hemisphere [1] Largely outside	
the tropics [1]. Accept accurate reference to named areas.	[2]
Bi] Life expectancy; the average number of years that a person can expect to live	
Infant mortality; the numbers [per thousand] who die before reaching the age of one year.	
	= [2]
bii] Because birth rates are higher than death rates [1]. Death rates fallen while birth rates remain high [1]; then credit any reasons for	s have
falling death rates and continuing high birth rates.	[3]
biii] Population may grow more rapidly than food supply can be expan [1]. Some areas might become overcrowded [1]. Overuse of resource	ded s [1]
disease spreads more easily [1] etc.	[3]
a di li a constitui i de constituine emedit fon exempleate a China)	[2]
c] Credit any sensible ideas, giving credit for examples[e.g. China].	^1
Remember that governments may try to encourage growth. [e.g. Irai	[3]
Question total	[15]
Total for paper	[60]
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