



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/11

Paper 1

October/November 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

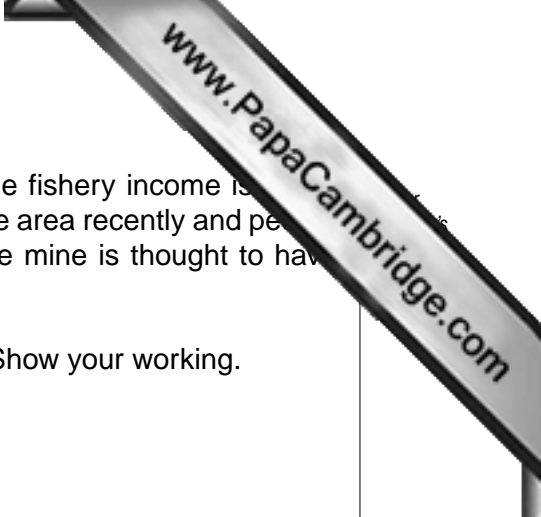
Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Total	

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.





1 In Bristol Bay, Alaska, salmon have been fished for centuries. The fishery income is \$100 million per year. Gold and copper have been discovered in the area recently and people are worried that pollution from mining will destroy the fishery. The mine is thought to have about \$100 000 million worth of gold and copper in it.

(a) (i) How many years of 'fishery income' will the mine yield? Show your working.

..... years [2]

(ii) One person living in Bristol Bay objecting to the mining development said:

"The fishing we are doing now is sustainable. The mining operation is going to be very profitable but unsustainable."

Using the information above and your own knowledge, explain what the person meant.

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..... [3]

(b) One of the problems from mining in the Bristol Bay area is acidic drainage from the mine going into rivers and lakes.

(i) State **one** way, other than by discharge, that lakes and rivers can become more acidified.

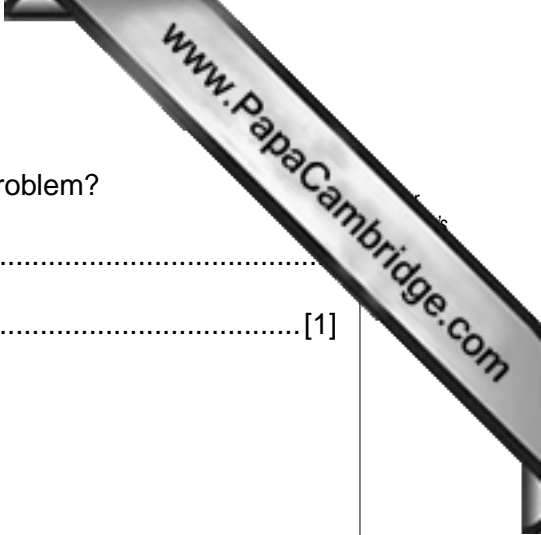
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(ii) Describe how acidification affects ecosystems in rivers and lakes.

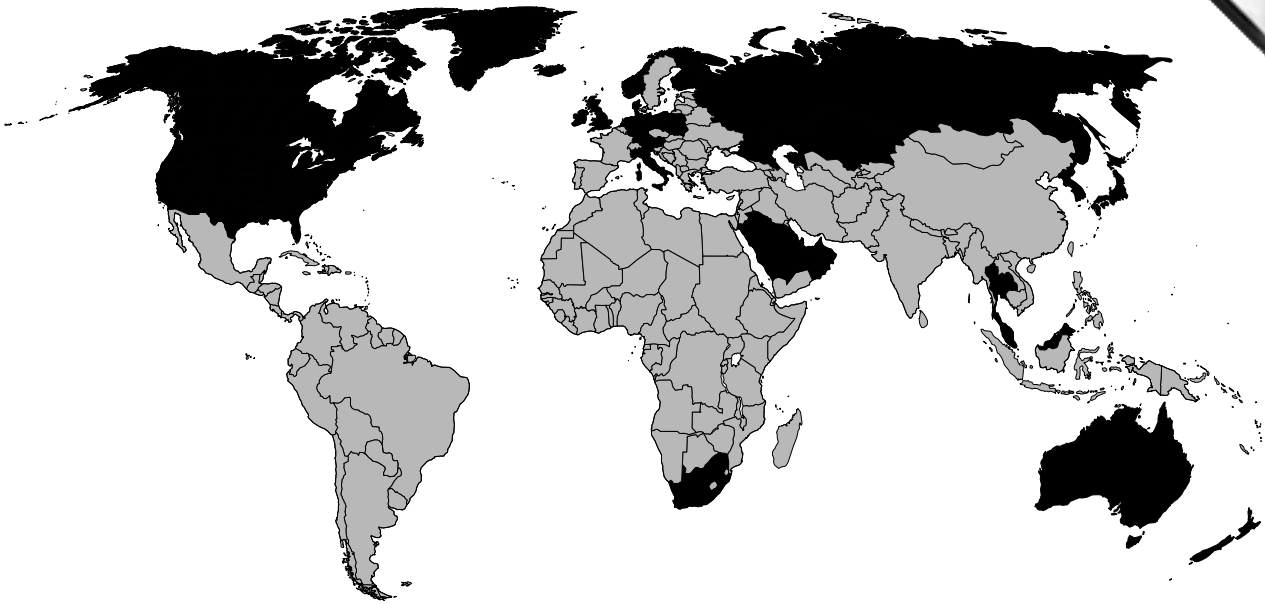
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(iii) Why is acidification of rivers and lakes an international problem?

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..... [1]



2 The world map below shows carbon dioxide emissions per head of population.



Key:
 CO₂ emissions per person per year (arbitrary units)
 ■ more than 7.0
 ■ 7.0 or less

(a) (i) Describe how the information on this map gives evidence for the existence of a 'North-South divide'.

.....

(ii) How strong is the evidence on the map supporting a North-South divide?

.....

 [3]

(iii) Name **four** other measures of world poverty or wealth used to show differences between countries in the North and the South.

1.
 2.
 3.
 4. [2]

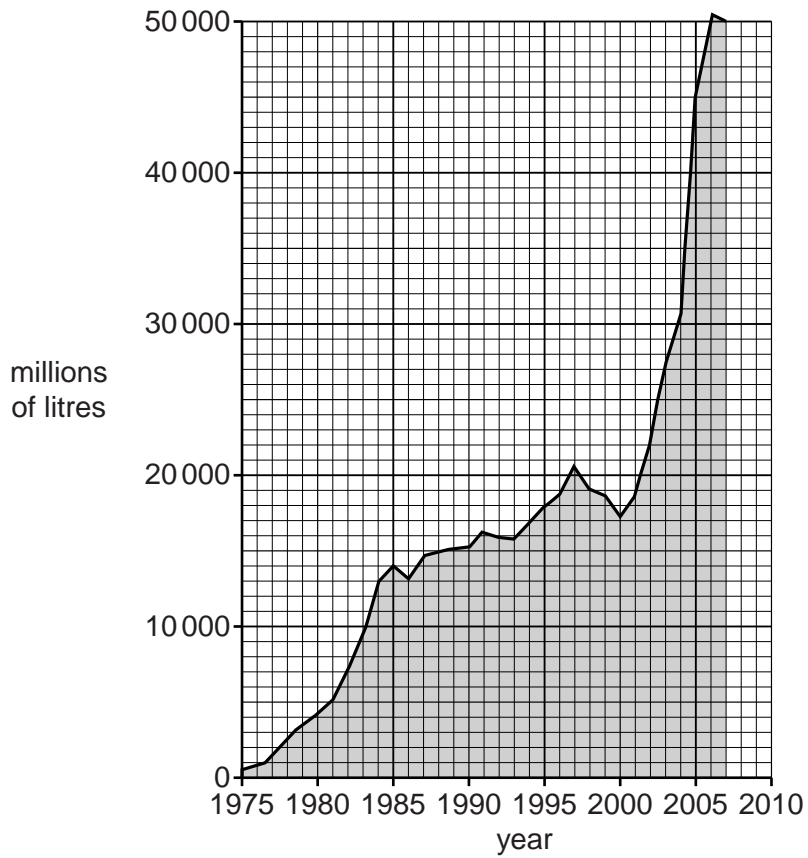
(b) Carbon dioxide emissions are thought to be a major cause of increased global warming.

(i) What is global warming?

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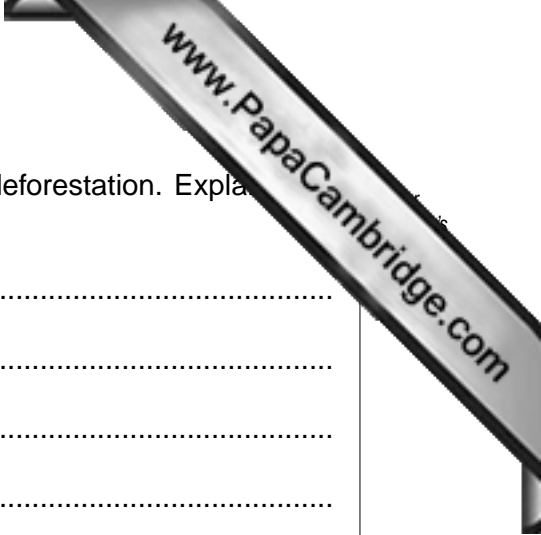
(ii) The graph below shows how world production of the biofuel ethanol changed between 1975 and 2007.

world ethanol production 1975–2007



Describe how the trend since 2001 might help to reduce global warming.

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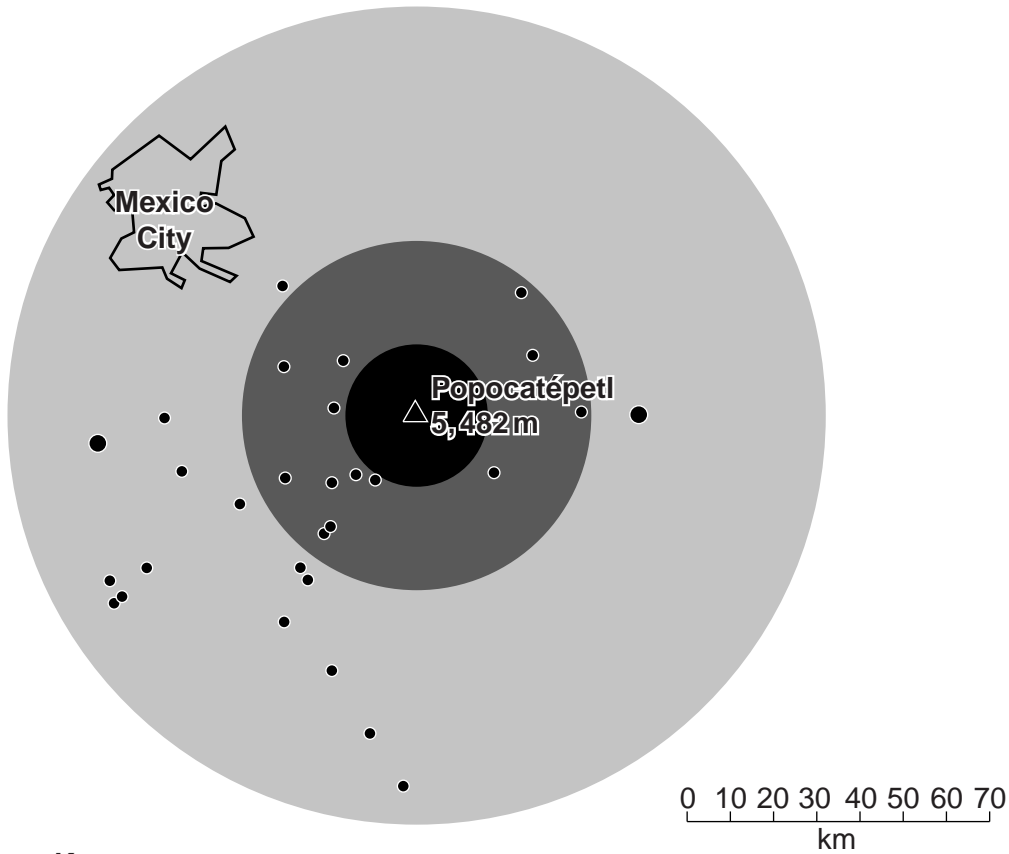
(b) (i) Land used for farming is one of the main causes of deforestation. Explain how farming and other human activities lead to deforestation.

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.....[3]

(ii) State **two** consequences of deforestation.

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.....[2]

4 Popocatépetl is a volcano. The map shows Mexico City and the area to its South-East, over 20 million people live.



(a) (i) What is a volcano?

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..... [2]

(ii) What is the furthest from Popocatépetl where more than 10cm of ash would fall after a large eruption?

..... km [1]

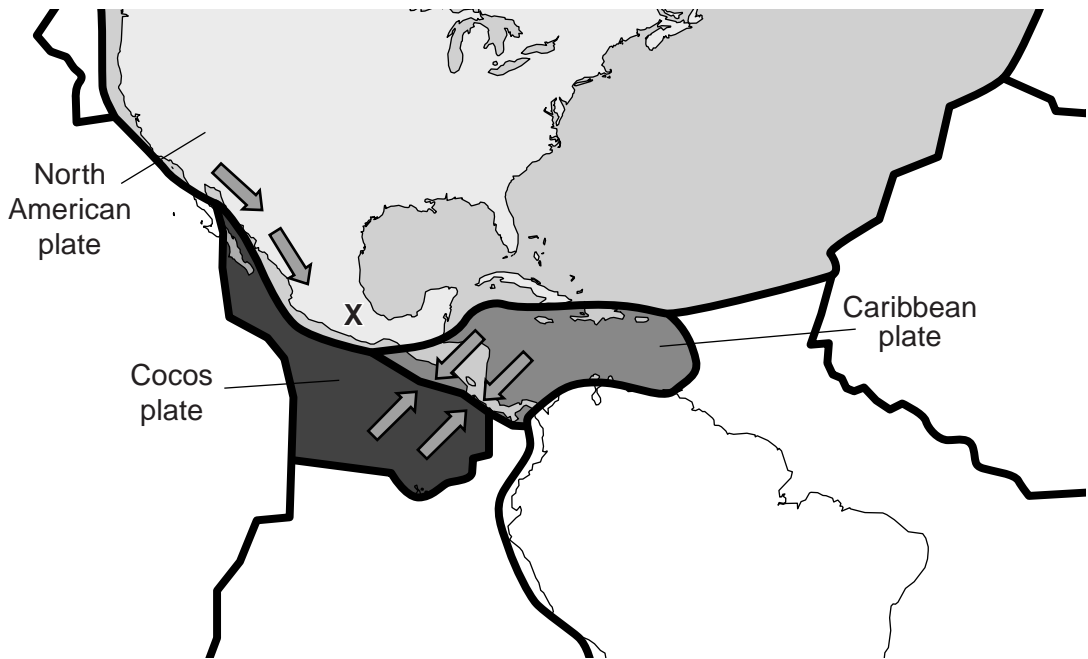
(iii) How many towns and cities would be affected by a fall of more than 10cm of ash after such an eruption?

..... [1]

(iv) Suggest reasons why people live close to Popocatépetl.

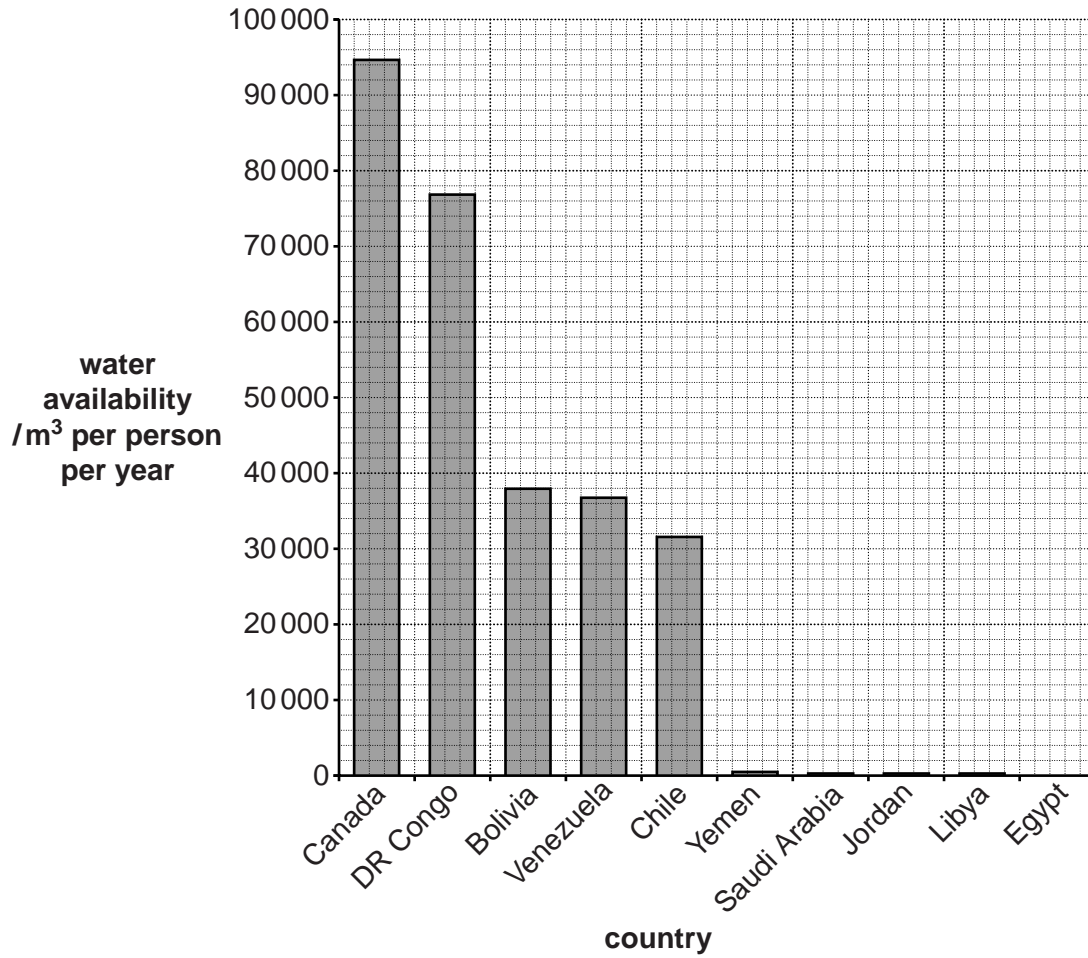
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.....[3]

(b) Using the map below and your own knowledge suggest why there are volcanoes at location X.



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.....[3]

- 5 The world average fresh water availability is $7000 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}/\text{year}$. This would be enough to supply all the world's people if it were evenly distributed. The graph shows the water wealth of some countries.

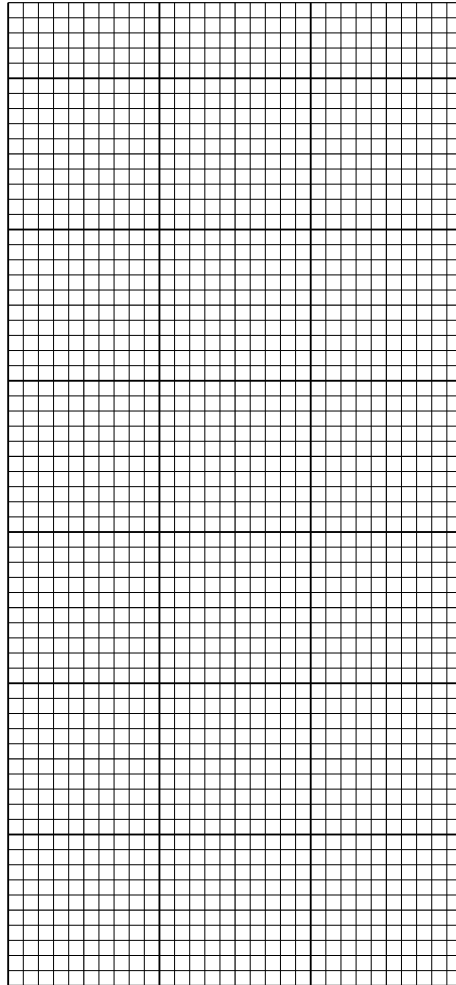


The water wealth of the five countries with the lowest water wealth (water poor) is shown below:

water poor countries	water availability $/\text{m}^3$ per person per year
Yemen	240
Saudi Arabia	120
Jordan	115
Libya	100
Egypt	45



- (a) (i) Plot the values for the five water poor countries on the grid below, choose an appropriate scale so that the differences between them are clearer than on the graph on the previous page.



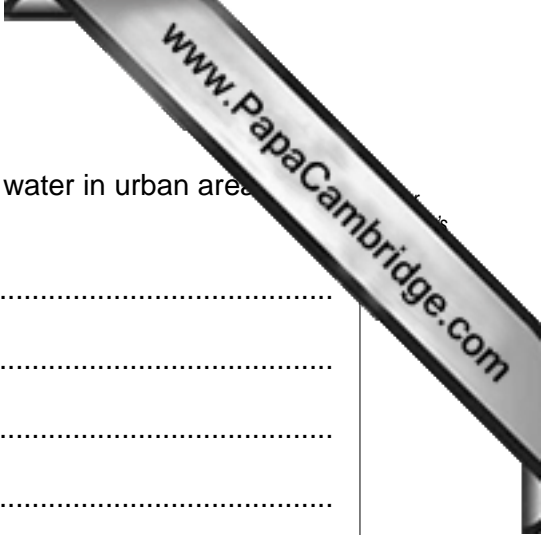
[3]

- (ii) There are a number of ways in which water poor countries can increase their supplies of fresh water. One is desalination. Suggest why the world's largest users of desalinated water are the countries around the Gulf in the Middle East.

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.....[2]

- (iii) Apart from desalination describe how water poor countries can increase their water supplies.

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.....[2]



(b) Give reasons why there is often better access to safe (clean) water in urban areas than in rural areas.

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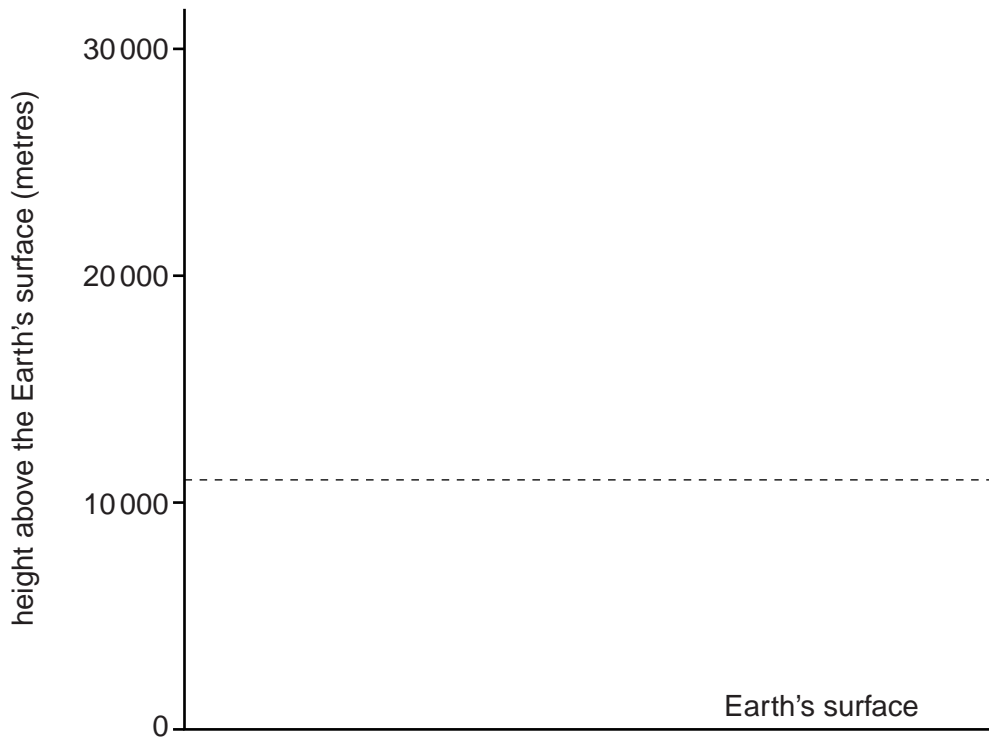
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..... [3]

QUESTION 6 BEGINS ON PAGE 14

6 The diagram shows the structure of the atmosphere in temperate latitudes.



Four gases found in the atmosphere are ozone, carbon dioxide, oxygen and water vapour.

(a) (i) Write on the diagram where the majority of each of these gases is found. [2]

(ii) These gases are all important for life on Earth. The following passage gives some of the reasons why. Complete it **using the names of the gases above**.

Of the four gases in the atmosphere, two are used by plants. For photosynthesis is used and for respiration is used. Animals also use in respiration. Of these gases, two, and are greenhouse gases. One of the four gases, protects all life on Earth from harmful ultra-violet light from the Sun. [3]



(b) Over human history the atmosphere has been changing. These changes have had various consequences for human health and global temperature.

(i) Explain how changes in carbon dioxide concentration can affect global temperature.

.....
.....

(ii) Explain how changes in ozone concentration can affect human health.

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.....[3]

(iii) Describe strategies for dealing with the problems caused by changes in the amount of ozone.

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.....[2]

