

Environmental systems and societies Standard level Paper 2

Monday	8	May	2017	(morning)
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<i>57</i>	Candidate session number									

Instructions to candidates

2 hours

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer two questions.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [65 marks].

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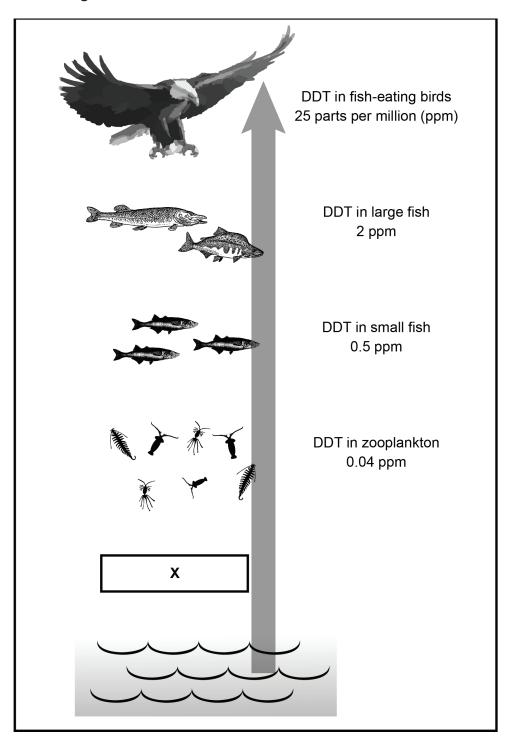


Section A

Answer all questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

1. The concentration of DDT at different trophic levels of the food chain.

Figure 1: Levels of concentration of DDT in food chain



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization, 2017]



estion	1 continued)	
(a)	State the main source of energy for the food chain in Figure 1 .	[1
(b)	State the trophic level labelled X in Figure 1 .	[1
(c)	Identify one use of DDT that has led to its presence in the environment.	[1
(d)	With reference to the concepts of bioaccumulation and biomagnification, outline how the concentration of DDT has changed along the food chain.	[2]

(This question continues on page 5)



Turn over

Please **do not** write on this page.

Answers written on this page will not be marked.



(Question 1 continued from page 3)

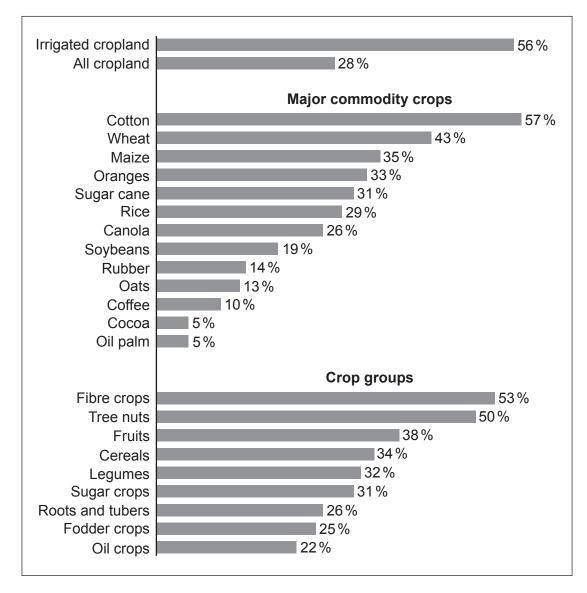
(e)	(i)	State the relationship between large and small fish in Figure 1 .	[1]
	(ii)	Outline how this relationship may be of benefit to the populations of both species.	[2]



Turn over

2. Water stress is the total annual extraction of water as a proportion of the renewable supply in a given area. If the extraction represents 40 % or more of the available supply it is described as a high risk area.

Figure 2: Water stress for selected crops



[Source: World Resources Institute, http://www.wri.org/resources/charts-graphs/portion-agricultural-production-under-high-or-extremely-high-stress. Used with permission.]

(a) State the crop that is under the greatest water stress. [1]





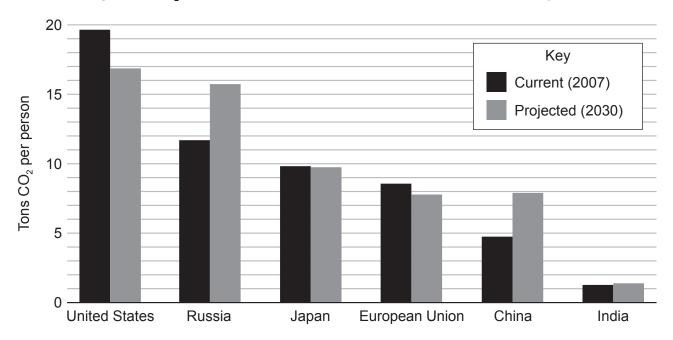
(b) Identify	/ two strategies	that could be used to grow crops in areas of hig	gri water stress.
(c) Identify	three factors th	nat may lead to an increase in water stress.	
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Turn over

3. There are concerns that increased carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions are leading to changes in the global climate.

Figure 3: CO₂ emissions for select countries in 2007 and 2030 (Projected)



[Source: World Resources Institute, http://www.wri.org/resources/charts-graphs/capita-co2-emissions-select-major-emitters-2007-and-2030-projected. Used with permission.]

(a)	Calculate the projected percentage increase from 2007 to 2030 in ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions for Russia.	[1]
(b)	Outline how CO ₂ emissions may cause a change in the global climate.	[2]



Question	3 conti	nued)
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(c) Identify two possible reasons for the projected change in CO_2 emissions for China.	[2]
	•
(d) Identify one reduction strategy that the United States might use to achieve its projected change in CO ₂ emissions.	d [1]
(e) Identify one adaptation strategy that could be used to reduce the impacts of climate change.	[1]



Turn over

(Question 3 continued)

(f)	Explain how the ability to implement mitigation and adaptation strategies may vary from one country to another.	[4]



Section B

Answer two questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

4.

- Identify **four** ways in which solar energy reaching vegetation may be lost from an ecosystem before it contributes to the biomass of herbivores. [4] (b) Suggest a series of procedures that could be used to estimate the net productivity of an insect population in kg m⁻² yr⁻¹. [7] (c) To what extent are the concepts of net productivity and natural income useful in managing the sustainable harvesting of named resources from natural ecosystems? [9] 5. Identify **four** characteristics of ecosystems that contribute to their resilience. [4] (b) Explain how positive feedback mechanisms may influence the equilibrium of an aquatic ecosystem during the process of eutrophication. [7] Pollution management strategies may be aimed at either preventing the production of (c) pollutants or **limiting** their release into ecosystems. With reference to either acid deposition or eutrophication, evaluate the relative efficiency of these two approaches to management. [9] 6. The soil system includes storages of inorganic nutrients.
 - Identify **two** inputs to these storages. [2] (i)
 - (ii) Identify **two** outputs from these storages. [2]
 - (b) Solid domestic waste may contain non-biodegradable material and toxins that have the potential to reduce the fertility of soils.
 - Explain how strategies for the management of this waste may help to preserve soil fertility. [7]
 - The provision of food resources and assimilation of wastes are two key factors of the (c) environment that determine its carrying capacity for a given species.
 - To what extent does the human production of food and waste each influence the carrying capacity for human populations? [9]



Turn over

7.	(a)	Identify four reasons why the genetic diversity of a population may change over time.	[4]
	(b)	Explain how changes in the concentration of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone in the atmosphere can affect global biodiversity.	[7]
	(c)	Environmental value systems differ in how they view the importance of biodiversity and this could influence a community's approach to conservation.	
		Discuss how these different perspectives, including your own, may influence approaches to conservation.	[9]

























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