

# **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

# 0002959423

### **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

0680/23

Paper 2

May/June 2017

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

## **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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer both questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

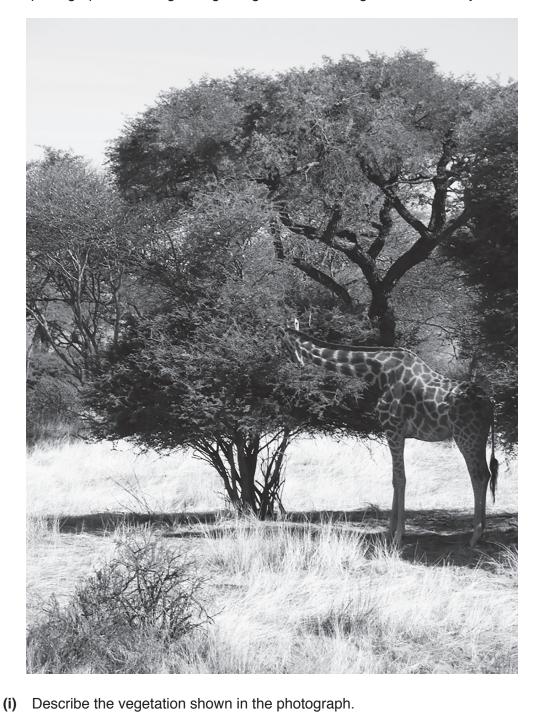
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



1 (a)	State a weather inst	strument used to measure:	
	temperature		
	wind speed		
	atmospheric pressu	ure	
	rainfall.		[4]
(b)	The climate graph s	shows data for a weather station in a savanna climate.	
	35	350	
averaç		250	average rainfall
tempera / °C		200	/ mm
	15-	150	
	10	100	
	5	- 50	
	0 J F	M A M J J A S O N D	
		month	
	(i) State the higher	est monthly rainfall and the month in which it occurs.	
		rainfall	mm
		month	[2]
	(ii) In the dry seas	son monthly rainfall is less than 30 mm.	
	State the length	th of the dry season for this weather station.	
		moi	nths [1]
(	(iii) Describe the te	emperature pattern during the year.	

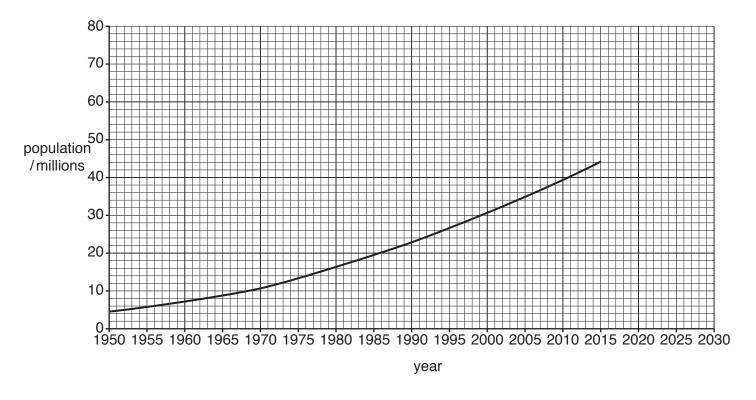
(c) The photograph shows a giraffe grazing on savanna vegetation in the dry season.



Describe the vegetation shown in the photograph.	
	[3]

(ii)	Suggest how the vegetation will change in the wet season.
	[2]
(iii)	The photograph shows producers and a consumer.
	Define both these terms.
	producer
	consumer
	[2]
(iv)	Parts of the savanna are increasingly being grazed by goats and cattle.
	Suggest how this will affect the ecosystem shown in the photograph.
	[4]

(d) The graph shows the population of Kenya from 1950 to 2015.



(i)	State the	population	of Keny	a in 1950	and in 2015.
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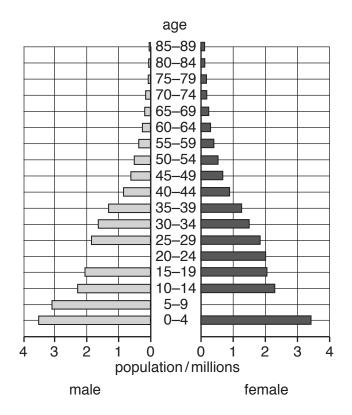
population in 1950	 millior
population in 2015	 millior [2

..... million [1]

(ii)	he graph			

(iii)	Explain countries	-	population	growth	continues	to	increase	rapidly	in	many	developing

(e) The graph shows a population pyramid for Kenya in 2014.



(i) Complete the population pyramid by drawing in the two missing bars.

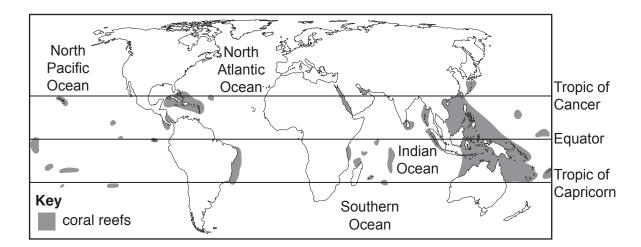
male age 20–24	2.0 million
female age 5-9	3.1 million

LO.	
1/	

(ii)	Suggest problems Kenya's government may face because of the population structure shown in the population pyramid.
	[4]

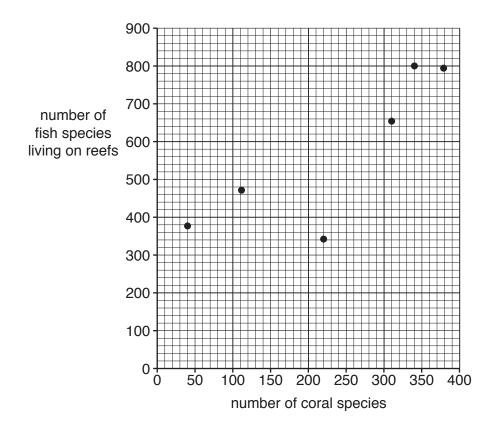
f)	'Reducing the world's population growth is the best way to solve environmental problems.'
	How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
	[6]

2 (a) The map shows the location of coral reefs.



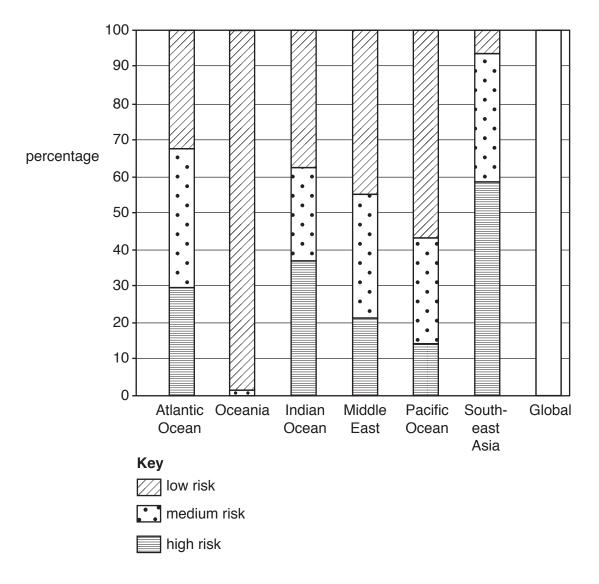
i) Describe the location of coral reefs as shown on the map.	
[	3]
Suggest one reason why coral reefs are not found in the North Atlantic Ocean or the North Pacific Ocean.	те
[	1]

(b) The graph shows the number of coral species and the number of fish species living on reefs.



Describe the relationship between the number of coral species and the number of fish sliving on reefs.	pecies

(c) The graph shows the percentage of coral reefs at risk from overfishing.



(i) Complete the global column using the following figures.

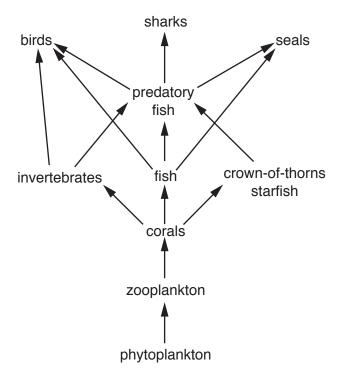
high risk	27%
medium risk	30%
low risk	43%

[2]

(ii) Use the graph to complete the following paragraph.

(iii)	Suggest why the risk to coral reefs from overfishing is higher in some areas than in others.
	[3]
(iv)	Give <b>one</b> reason why the fish catch from the oceans has increased.
	[1]
(v)	Describe strategies that can be used to reduce overfishing.
	[4]

(d) The diagram shows a simplified food web for a coral reef.



i)	State the producer in the food web shown.
	[1

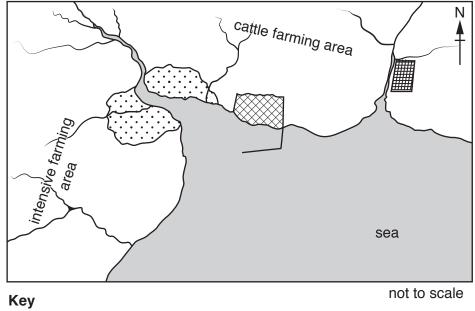
(ii) Complete the food chain diagram.

seals
phytoplankton

[3]

(iii)	Describe the changes to the food chain in (ii) if the number of seals decreased.
	[3]
(iv)	Crown-of-thorns starfish have few predators because they are covered in spines and contain a chemical which tastes unpleasant. In one year each starfish can consume 6 m <sup>2</sup> of coral.
	Explain why crown-of-thorns starfish can destroy coral reefs.
	[2]

(e) The map shows a coastal area.



	not to scale
city	
oil refinery	
lead mine and processing plant	
rivers	
harbour	
	oil refinery lead mine and processing plant rivers

Explain how each of the following may damage life in the sea.

the oil refinery

farming

lead mining and processing

[6]

Explain why marine pollution is difficult to control.	
	[6]

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