

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

782573909

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/22

1 hour 45 minutes

Paper 2 May/June 2015

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

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.

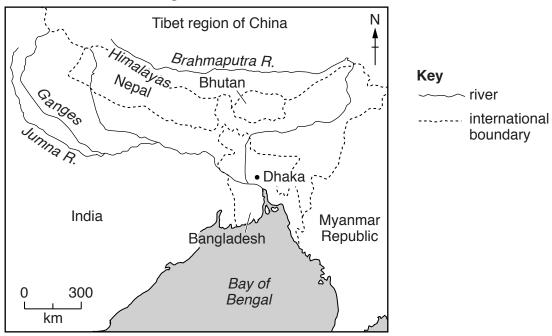
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The Insert is **not** required by the Examiner.

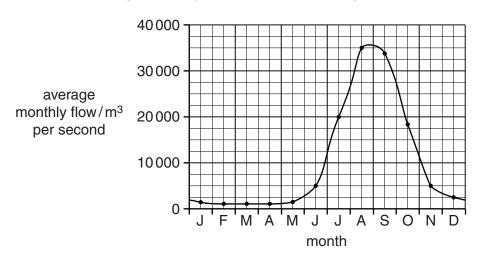


1 (a) Look at the information about the River Ganges and the country of Bangladesh.

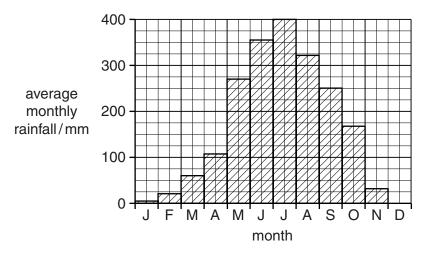
the Ganges River basin



average monthly flow of the River Ganges near Dhaka in Bangladesh



average monthly rainfall in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh



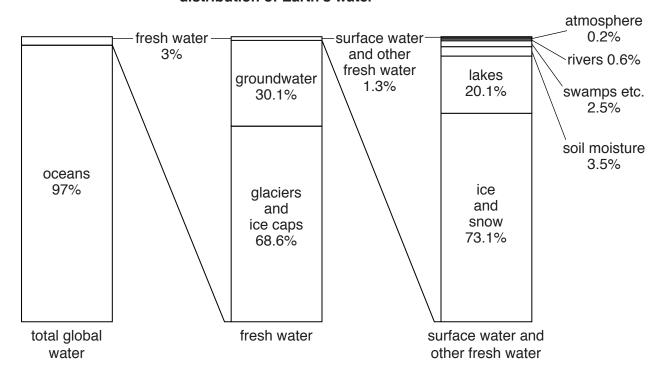
The River Ganges is joined by the River Brahmaputra in Bangladesh before it reaches the sea. These rivers have created a large, low-lying area that covers much of southern Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a developing country with a large population, many of whom are poor subsistence farmers.

(i)	Describe the pattern of flow of the River Ganges throughout the year.
	[4]
(ii)	Describe the relationship between rainfall and the amount of water flowing in the River Ganges.
	[2]
(iii)	When the average monthly flow is greater than $25000\mathrm{m}^3$ per second, the river often floods. State when flooding is likely to occur.
	[2]

Describe the problems for people when rivers flood.	
	[5]

(b) Look at the diagram showing the distribution of water on Earth.

distribution of Earth's water



(1)	State what percentage of the Earth's water is fresh water.	

(ii) It is estimated that there are 1390 million km³ of water on Earth. Calculate how many million km³ of water is fresh water.

Space for working.

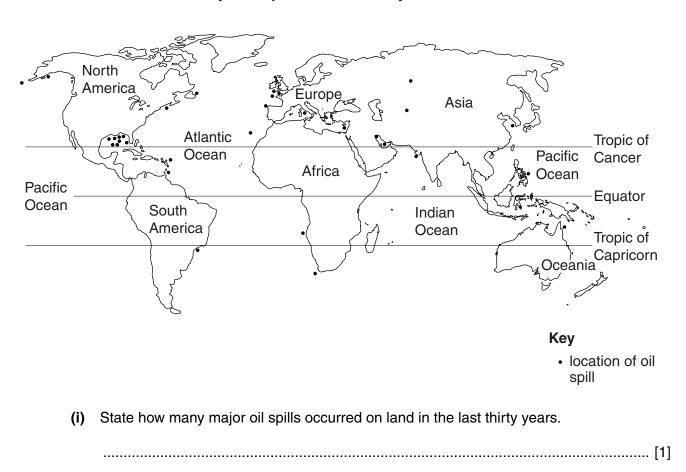
km ³ [2

.....% [1]

(iii)	Explain why water shortage is a problem in many parts of the world when there is so much fresh water on Earth.
	[4]

(c) Look at the map which shows major oil spills in the last thirty years.

major oil spills in the last 30 years

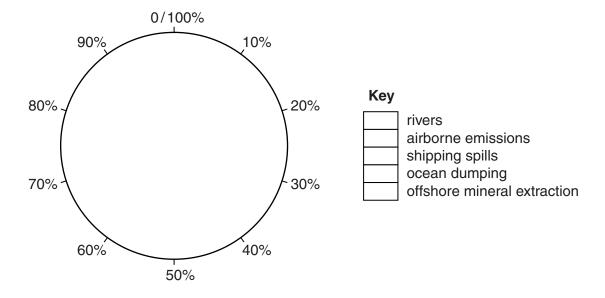


(ii)	Describe the distribution of marine oil spills.
	[3]
(iii)	Suggest reasons why more marine oil spills have occurred in some parts of the oceans than in others.
	101
<i>(</i> ;)	[3]
(iv)	Describe the impact of a major oil spill on the marine ecosystem.
	[4]

(d) Look at the table below, which shows sources of marine pollution.

marine pollution source	examples	percentage of marine pollution/%
rivers	nutrients bacteria heavy metals	44
airborne emissions	mercury nitrous oxides	33
shipping spills	oil	12
ocean dumping	sewage rubbish	10
offshore mineral extraction	oil gas	1

Draw a pie graph in the circle below to show the sources of marine pollution and complete the key. [3]



(e)	Explain why international co-operation is important in controlling marine pollution.
	[6]

2 (a) Study the graph which shows atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations and average global temperatures for the past 800 000 years.

	400	
	350	
carbon dioxide	300	
concentration/ppm	250	<u></u>
	200	
	150	}
average temperature/°C	20 15 10 5 0 800000 - 7000000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 7000000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 7000000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 7000000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 7000000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 7000000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 700000 - 70000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 70000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 7000000 - 70000000 - 700000000	
	years before present	
(i) State	the highest carbon dioxide concentration in the last 800 000 years.	
	ppm [1]

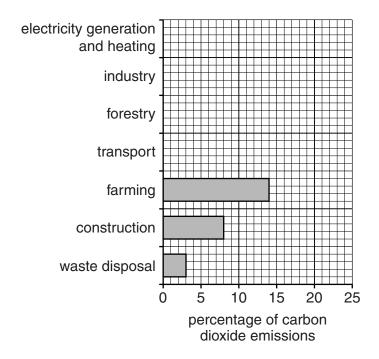
(י)	State the highest carbon dioxide concentration in the last 600 000 years.	
	ppm	[1]
(ii)	State the highest temperature in the last 800 000 years and how long ago it occurred.	
	temperature°C	
	how long ago it occurred years ago	[2]
(iii)	Compare the trend in carbon dioxide concentrations with that of world temperatures.	
		[2

(b) (i) Look at the table which shows sources of carbon dioxide emissions from human activities.

sources of carbon dioxide emissions from human activities	percentage /%
electricity generation and heating	24
industry	19
forestry	17
transport	15
farming	14
construction	8
waste disposal	3

Use the data to complete the bar graph.

[2]

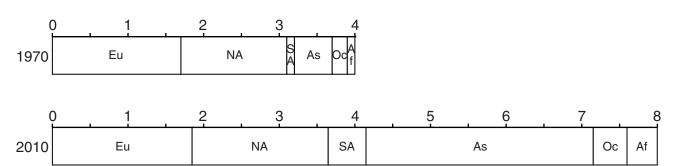


(ii)	quantitie	s of c	arbon dio	y generation, xide.		·	-

.....[3]

(c) Look at the divided bar graphs showing carbon dioxide emissions in 1970 and 2010, by continent.

billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions



Key

(i)	Calculate how much the total emissions of carbon dioxide have increased from 1970 to 2010.
	[1]
(ii)	Describe the changes in the amounts of carbon dioxide emissions from these continents between 1970 and 2010.
	[4]

	(iii)	Describe strategies to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.	
			[4]
(d)	(i)	Explain what is meant by the term fossil fuel.	
			[2]
	(ii)	Name two fossil fuels.	
			[1]
(e)	Loo	k at the photograph (Insert) of an open-pit (cast) coal mine.	
(0)		Explain how mineral deposits are removed from an open-pit (cast) mine.	
	(i)	Explain now militeral deposits are removed from an open-pit (cast) milite.	
			[2]

(ii)	Using the photograph (Insert) and impacts of open-pit (cast) mining.	your own knowledge, describe the environmental
		[4]
	ad the comments for and against the erate electricity.	e use of nuclear power rather than fossil fuels to
		Fossil fuels will run out and we need a reliable source of power when that happens. Fossil fuels will become very expensive as they become scarce. There is
/	power stations produce large radioactive waste that we cannot dispose of safely.	probably enough uranium ore to last more than 1000 years.
		Nuclear waste remains dangerous for thousands of years.
1	uclear power does not produce rbon dioxide, unlike fossil fuels.	
		diation is natural; it is all around us. power does not increase the amount of radioactivity to any great extent.
Co	oal, oil and gas-fired power	
stat greenhouse used to p would no	ions are only one source of e gases. Even if nuclear power was roduce all the world's electricity it t stop an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.	Nuclear power doesn't need vast amounts of raw materials to be transported to the power station.
	Nuclear accidents pen – Chernobyl, Fukushima, Three ile Island – they will happen again.	

	(1)	State two environmental reasons in favour of nuclear power.
		[2]
	(ii)	Suggest why a person living near a nuclear power station may be both in favour of and against nuclear power.
		[4]
(g)	ls n	uclear power the best way to meet future energy needs? Explain your answer.

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