

Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

42289651

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

5014/12

Paper 1 Theory

October/November 2020

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

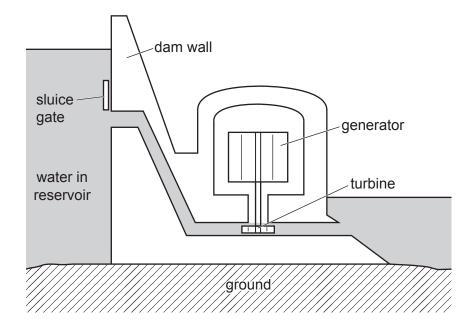
INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **20** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section A

1 The diagram shows how electricity can be generated using hydroelectric power.



(a)	Use the diagram to explain how electricity is generated using a hydroelectric power station.
	[3]
(b)	
	[1]
(c)	Other than impact on the environment, suggest reasons why some countries do not have any hydroelectric power stations.
	[2]

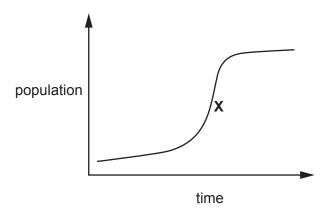
[Total: 6]

2 The photograph shows mesh tanks in the sea where fish are farmed.



(a)	Suggest the purpose of the mesh tanks shown in the photograph.	
	[1]	
(b)	Fish farming can help to reduce the number of wild fish caught.	
	State two other strategies to reduce overfishing of wild fish.	
	1	
	2	
	[2]	
(c)	Suggest two negative effects of fish farming on the environment.	
	1	
	2	
	10.1	
	[2]	

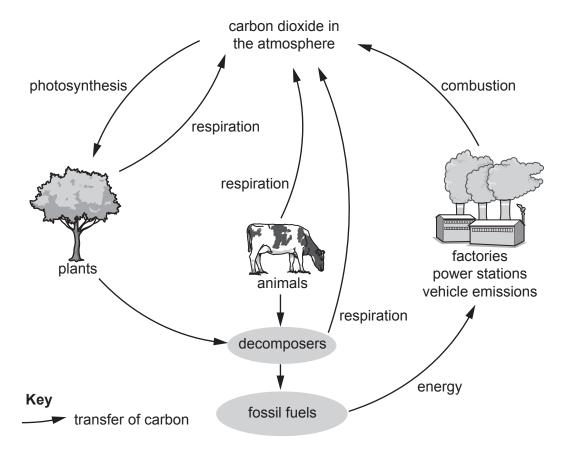
3 The graph shows a typical population growth curve.



(a)	Name the part of the population growth curve labelled X .
	[1]
(b)	Describe strategies for managing human population size.
	[3]

[Total: 4]

4 The diagram shows part of the carbon cycle.



(a)	Use	the	diagram	to	state	two	different	processes	that	release	carbon	dioxide	into	the
	atmo	sph	ere.											

1	
2	
_	[2

(b) Plants use carbon dioxide in photosynthesis.

State where the energy for this process comes from.

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11
L'.

(c) Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas.

Name two other greenhouse gases.

l	 	

2

[Total: 5]

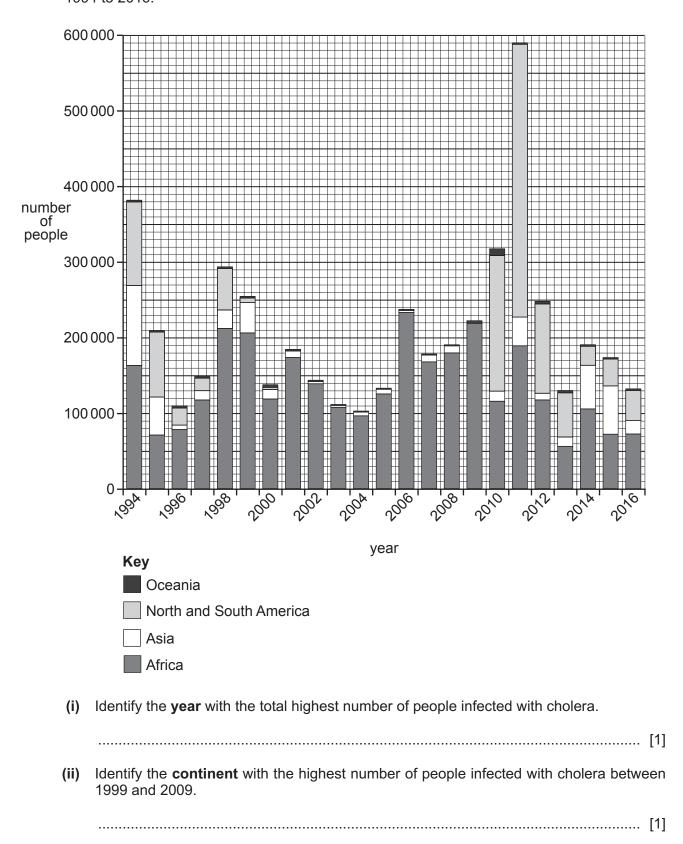
[2]

Section B

5	(a)	Access to safe drinking water is different around the world.

(1)	North America.
	[2]
(ii)	A well is one way for people to access fresh water.
	State three other sources of fresh water.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]

(b) The bar chart shows the number of people infected with cholera in different continents from 1994 to 2016.



(iii) Suggest what the bar chart shows about the total number of people infected with cholera between 1994 and 2016.

.....

(c) S	Suggest reasons why there can be an outbreak of cholera after a natural disaster.
	[2]
	[Total: 10]

6

	tree $ ightarrow$ caterpillar $ ightarrow$ small bird $ ightarrow$ hawk	
(i)	Explain what the arrow represents in this food chain.	
		[1]
(ii)	Name the tertiary consumer in this food chain.	
		[1]
(iii)	Suggest what could happen to the number of caterpillars in this food chain if all the birds died. Give a reason for your answer.	e smal
	number of caterpillars	
	reason	
		[1]
b) The	fact sheet shows information about wetlands.	
	Wetlands	
	Wetlands Wetlands are important in many ways:	
	Wetlands are important in many ways:	
	Wetlands are important in many ways:Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals.	
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	Wetlands are important in many ways:Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals.	
	 Wetlands are important in many ways: Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals. Wetlands control flooding by taking up water from tides and rivers. 	
(i)	 Wetlands are important in many ways: Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals. Wetlands control flooding by taking up water from tides and rivers. Wetlands act as filters, cleaning water and trapping toxins. Wetlands provide leisure facilities such as canoeing, fishing and 	sity.
(i)	 Wetlands are important in many ways: Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals. Wetlands control flooding by taking up water from tides and rivers. Wetlands act as filters, cleaning water and trapping toxins. Wetlands provide leisure facilities such as canoeing, fishing and birdwatching. 	sity.
(i)	 Wetlands are important in many ways: Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals. Wetlands control flooding by taking up water from tides and rivers. Wetlands act as filters, cleaning water and trapping toxins. Wetlands provide leisure facilities such as canoeing, fishing and birdwatching. 	
(i)	 Wetlands are important in many ways: Wetlands provide a habitat for a variety of different plants and animals. Wetlands control flooding by taking up water from tides and rivers. Wetlands act as filters, cleaning water and trapping toxins. Wetlands provide leisure facilities such as canoeing, fishing and birdwatching. Use the fact sheet to explain why wetlands are important for maintaining biodiver	

10	
Suggest how providing leisure facilities can h	nelp to conserve wetlands.
	[1]
A development company wants to drain a we bigger.	tland in South America to make a local towr
Four people discuss the proposed draining o	f the wetland.
A Town official	
Draining the wetland will provide people with homes, shops and roads.	B Scientist
	The wetland is an important
C Town resident	habitat for several rare species of birds and frogs. If the wetland is drained, the species may become extinct.
The wetland should be drained because it is a breeding ground for	
mosquitoes that spread malaria.	D Environmental officer
	If we drain the wetland, there will be a greater chance of flooding in the town.

Do you think the wetland should be drained?
Support your view with reference to the comments made by the different people.
[7]
[Total: 13]

			12	
7 ((a)	Marble and	d slate are metamorphic rocks.	
		Describe to	he formation of metamorphic rocks.	
			[2
((b)	The bar ch	nart shows the number of people employed in the coal mining industry in the US	} A
			100 000	
			90 000	
			80 000	
			70 000	
			60 000	
		number of	50 000	
		people	40 000	
			30 000	
			20 000	
			10 000	
			0 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	
			year	
			Key	
			number of people working underground in coal mining	
			total number of people employed in coal mining	
			olete the bar chart to show that the number of people working underground in cogg in 2015 was 40100.	a 1
			13, a total of 89900 people were employed in the coal mining industry in the USA number of people working underground in coal mining was 54500.	Α.

Calculate the percentage of people working underground in coal mining in 2013.

(iii	Suggest reasons why the total number of people employed in the coal mining indus the USA decreased after 2013.	try in
		[2]
(c) T	he photograph shows part of an opencast coal mine.	
	TORKIN THE TAKE THE T	
	AND THE RESERVE WAS A STREET OF THE WAS A	
		ET IN
e e		
(i) The coal mine provides employment for local people.	oer.
	Describe other benefits a coal mine can have for local people.	
/		[3]
(ii) State two ways the land can be used after the coal mine closes. 1	
	1	

[2]

(d)	Some countries are burning less coal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. These countries are using other energy resources such as nuclear, wind and solar power.
	Suggest reasons why some countries continue to use coal as an energy resource.
	[3]
	[Total: 14]

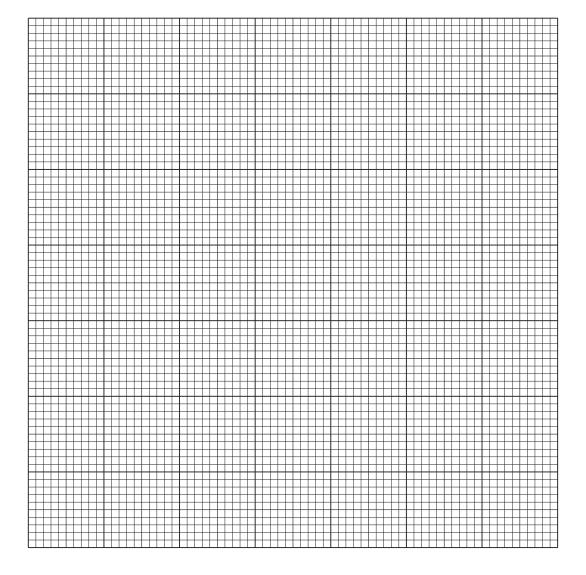
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8 A scientist investigates the effect of nitrogen fertiliser on the yield of corn plants.

The table shows the results.

mass of nitrogen fertiliser applied /kg per hectare	yield of corn /kg per hectare	increase in yield of corn /kg
0	814	0
10	1142	328
20	1305	
30	1393	579
40	1417	603
50	1441	627
60	1441	627

- (a) (i) Complete the table to calculate the increase in yield of corn when 20 kg per hectare of nitrogen fertiliser is applied compared to 0 kg per hectare. [1]
 - (ii) Plot, on the grid, a line graph of the **increase** in yield of corn against mass of nitrogen fertiliser applied.



	(iii)	Use the data to predict what will happen to the yield of corn if 70 kg per hectare nitrogen fertiliser is applied.	; of
	(iv)	Suggest two environmental factors that can cause a change in the yield of corn.	
		1	
		2	
			 [2]
b)	Ove	eruse of fertilisers can cause river pollution.	
	Ехр	lain how fertilisers get into rivers.	
c)	Cro	p yield can be increased by using genetically modified plants.	[2]
c,		lain two ways genetically modified plants can increase yield.	
	1 1	iain two ways genetically mounted plants can increase yield.	
	1		
	۰۰۰۰۰۰		
	۷		
			[2]

9 A student reads some information about flooding in Bangladesh.

Flooding in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a very low-lying country in Asia. Bangladesh has large rivers that split into many smaller rivers near the sea. These smaller rivers are surrounded by flood plains. Flood plains are areas of land that are covered by water when rivers overflow.

Every year, during the wet season, there is flooding. After flooding, a layer of nutrient-rich sediment is left on the land. This makes the soil very fertile.

In some years, the flooding in Bangladesh is very large-scale. In 1987, 57300 km² of land was flooded. In 1988, another big flood covered 82000 km² of land. The flood of 1998 covered 77700 km² of land. In 2004, about 70800 km² of land was flooded.

(a)	(i)	State the meaning of flood plain.
		[1]
	(ii)	Use the information about flooding in Bangladesh to give one reason why flood plains are important.
		[1]
(b)		sent the data from the information in a suitable table to show the area of land flooded in hyear given.

(c) The student says,

Small-scale flooding is a good thing, even though it can cause damage.

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
[6]

[Total: 11]

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