



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/11

Paper 1

May/June 2013

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.

Electronic calculators may be used.

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 **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Answer **all** the questions.

For
Examiner's
Use

1 (a) (i) What is the difference between weather and climate?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) The photograph below shows a weather station.



A is a rain gauge, which would be sited differently in most weather stations.

Describe where it is usually sited.

.....
.....
..... [1]

(iii) Which element of the weather is being measured and recorded by the device labelled **B**?

*For
Examiner's
Use*

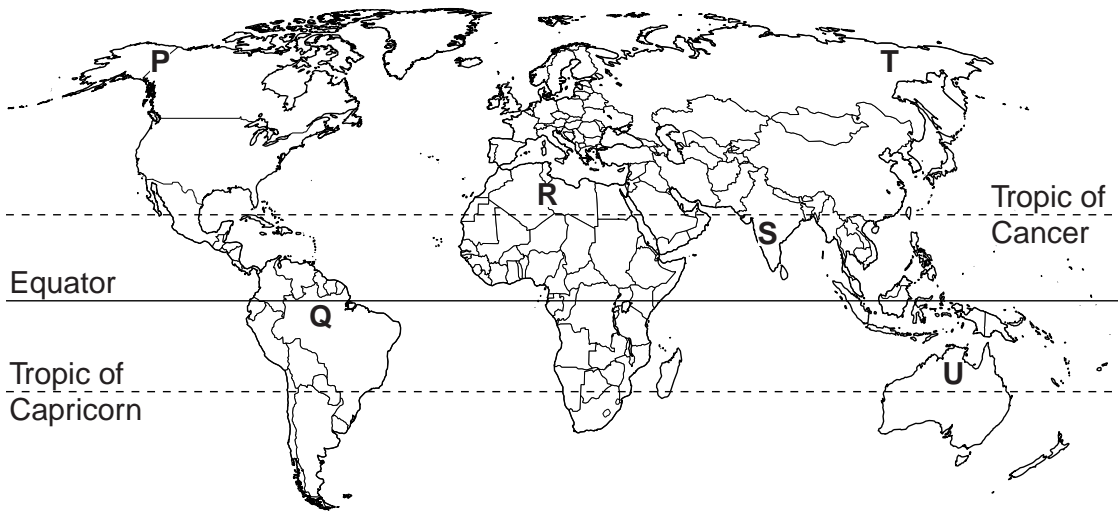
B [1]

(iv) Name **one** instrument found in **C** and give reasons why it is placed there.

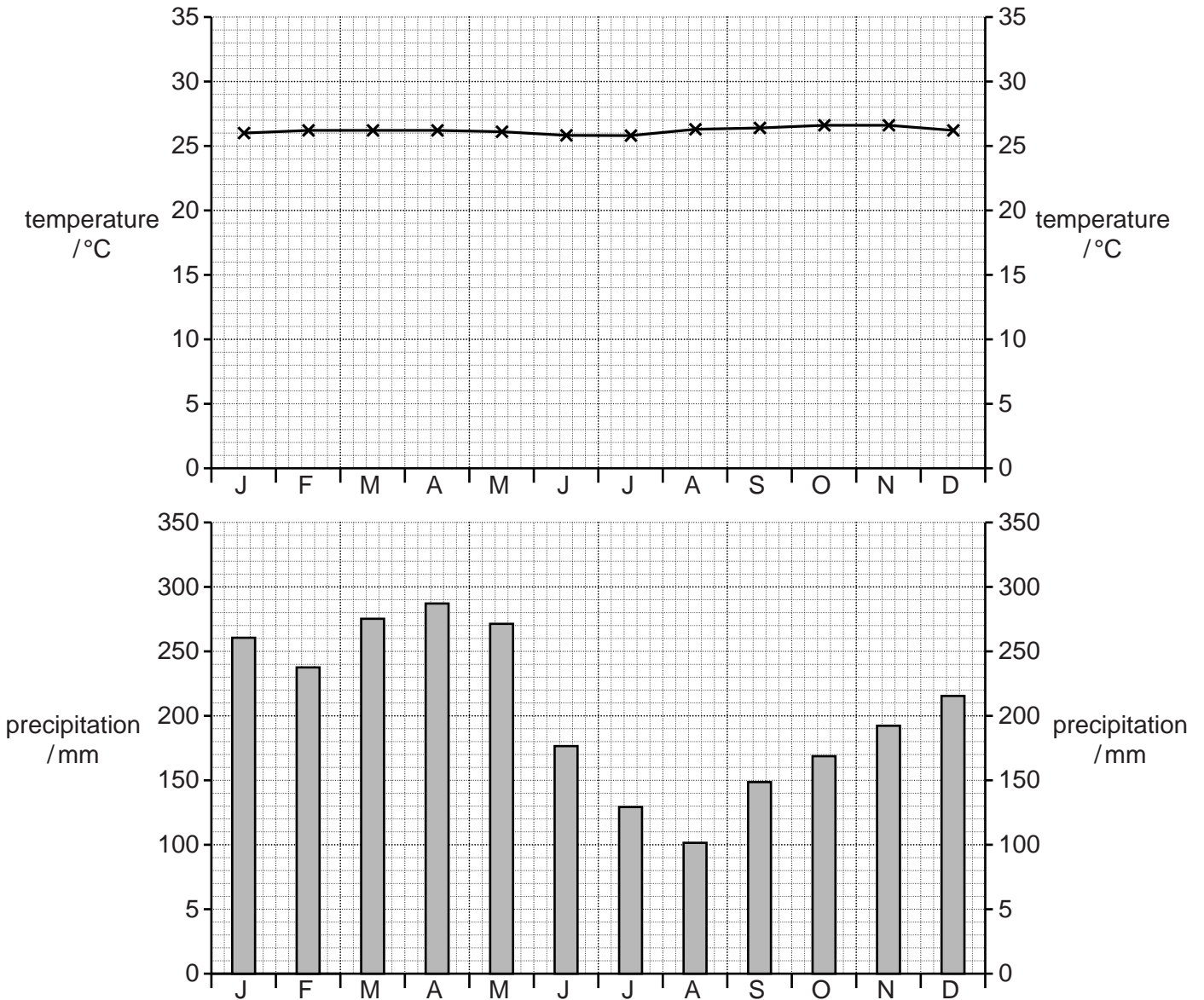
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) The map shows six places marked with letters P to U.

For
Examiner's
Use



Look at the climate graph.



Give the letter, **P, Q, R, S, T** or **U**, for the place on the map with this type of climate. Give reasons for your answer.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

letter

reasons

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[Total: 10]

- 2 (a) Look at this information board on the edge of a marine reserve off the NE coast of the USA.

For
Examiner's
Use

Food Webs in the Stellwagen Bank

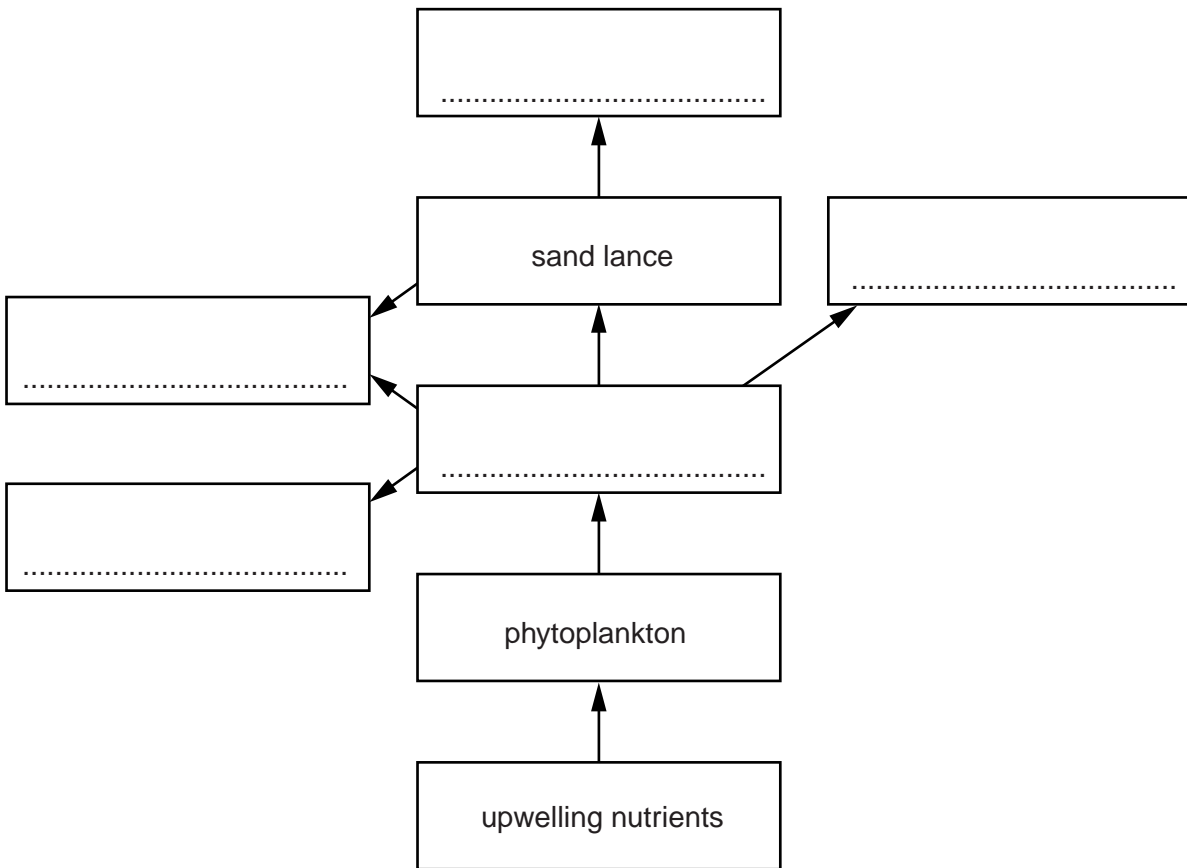
Phytoplankton (microscopic plants) take advantage of upwelling nutrients to multiply rapidly in the sunlit waters, Zooplankton (tiny marine animals) eat the populations of phytoplankton. Many marine animals such as whales, basking sharks, sand lance and storm petrels feed on the zooplankton. Most of the smaller fish species, such as sand lance, are eaten by seabirds, humpback, fin and minke whales, so all members of the food web benefit from the upwelling.



A humpback whale, which feeds on krill (part of the zooplankton) and small fish.

(i) Complete the food web diagram for the Stellwagen Bank.

For
Examiner's
Use



Your answers should give a complete food web. [3]

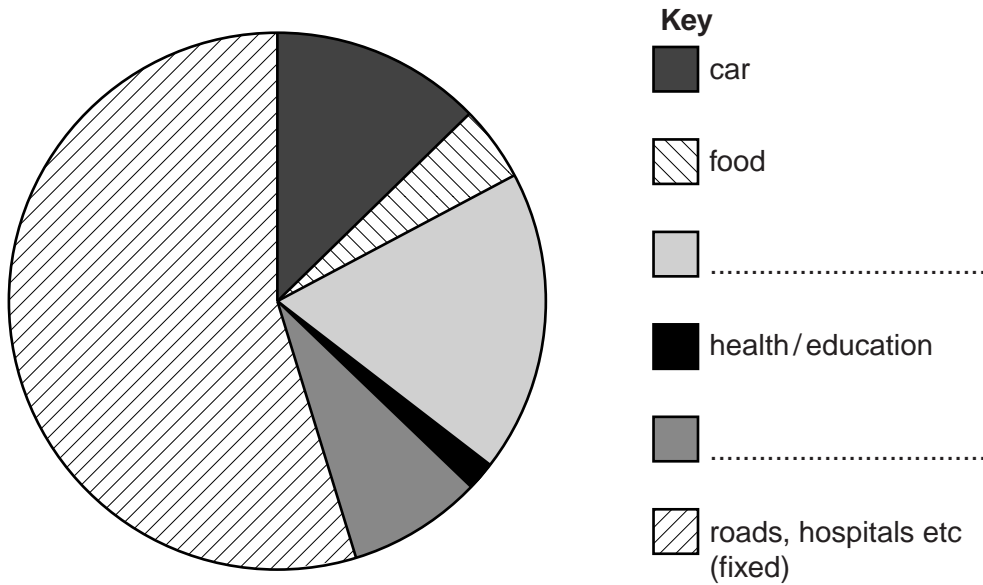
(ii) One area of the world where upwelling nutrients support a large ocean fishery is off the coast of Peru.

Why do nutrients rise into surface waters here?

.....
..... [1]

Question 3 begins on page 10.

(i) Use the data in the table to complete the labelling of the pie chart.



Put your answers in the spaces provided. [1]

(ii) For the Earth to support 7 billion people the ecological footprint index for each person should not be greater than 3.7.

How many Earths would we need if everyone lived as person X?

Show your working.

number of Earths [1]

(iii) Using the information given, and your knowledge, describe ways in which person X could reduce their ecological footprint index.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

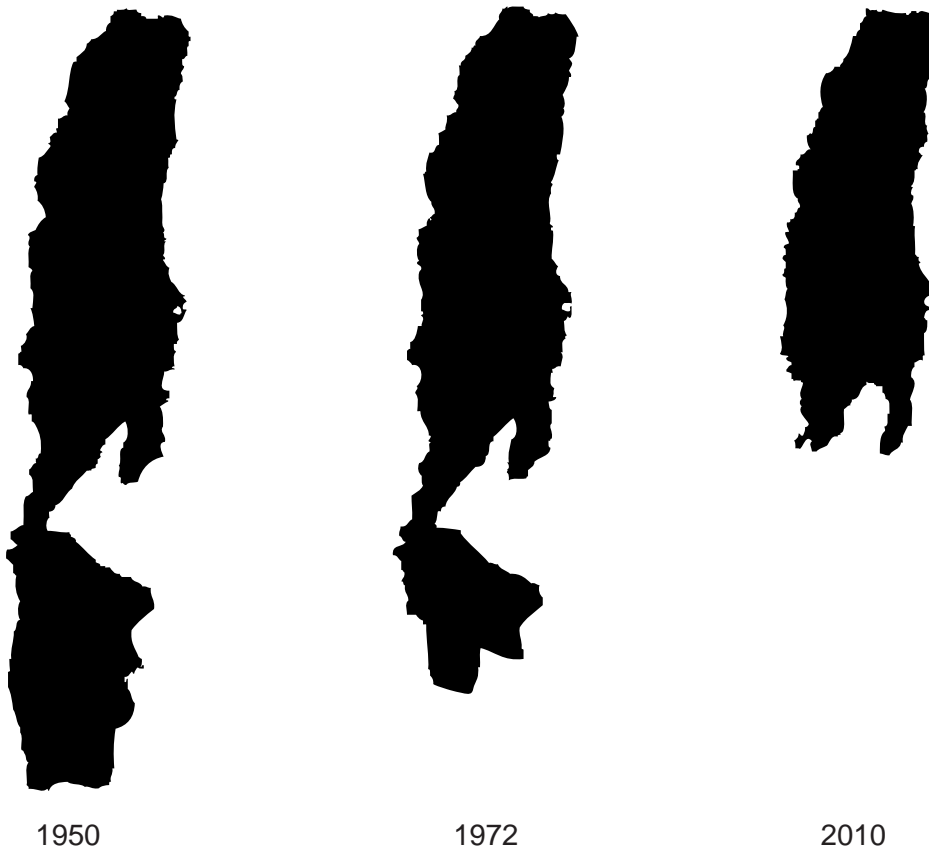
.....

.....

..... [4]

[Total: 10]

4 The diagram below shows how the area of the Dead Sea has changed since 1950.



(a) (i) Describe how the Dead Sea has changed over the 60 year period.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

5 Energy for use by human communities comes from either renewable or non-renewable sources.

(a) The major non-renewable energy resources are fossil fuels.

(i) Name the **three** main fossil fuels
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Explain why these are called fossil fuels
.....
..... [1]

(b) Non-renewable resources will eventually be used up.

There are two solutions to minimise this problem:

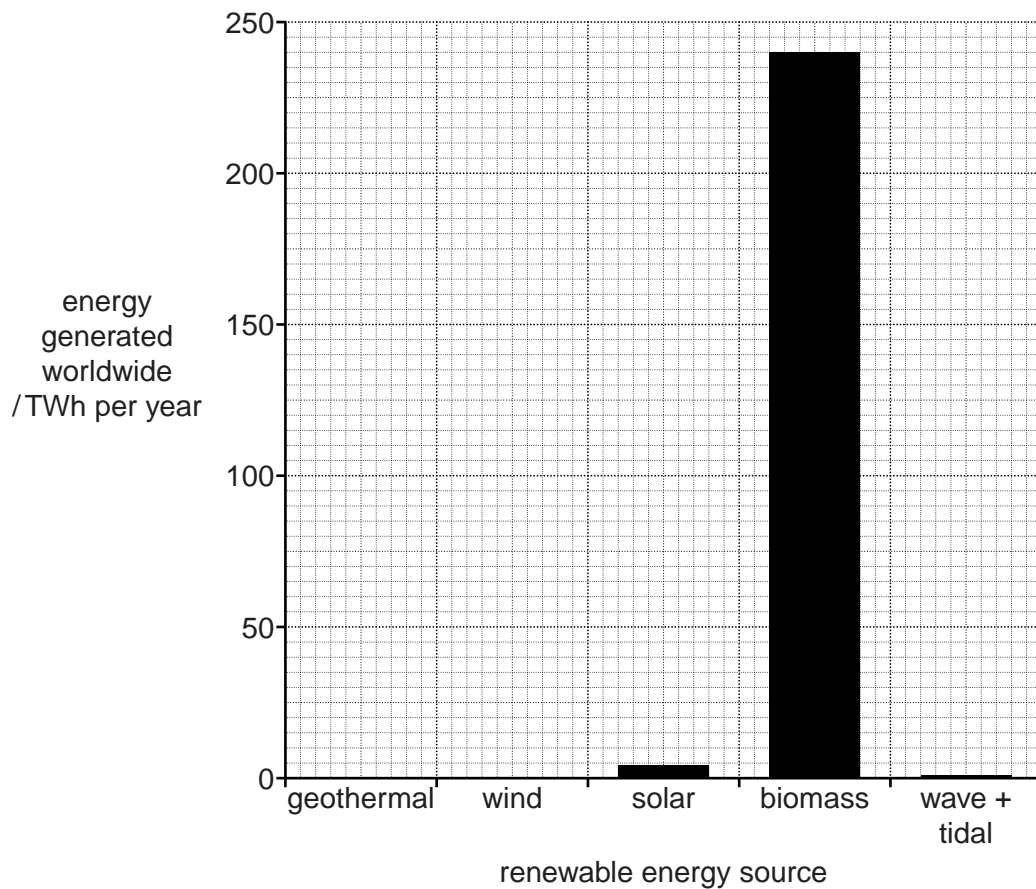
- increased efficiency in the use of fossil fuels
- new technologies

Some of the new technologies will involve the use of renewable energy sources. The table shows the energy generated from some renewable sources in 2010.

source	TWh per year
geothermal	60
wind	130
solar	4
biomass	240
wave and tidal	1
TOTAL	435

An estimate of the potential energy generation from these sources is 300 000 TWh per year.

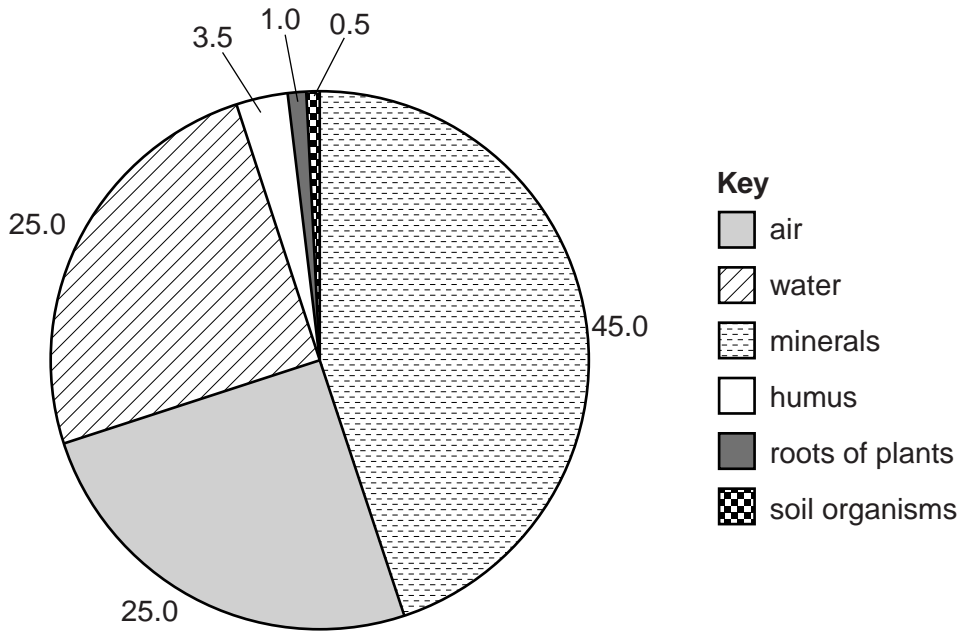
(i) Complete the graph below for geothermal and wind power.



Your answer should give a complete bar graph. [1]

6 (a) Look at the pie chart showing average percentages for the composition of soil.

For
Examiner's
Use



(i) What percentage of this soil consists of organic material?

Show your working and explain your answer.

percentage of organic matter %

explanation

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) State the soil component, shown on the pie chart, that is needed for each of the following processes.

photosynthesis

respiration

making proteins

[3]

(b) Soil can become polluted by human activity. One kind of pollution is called groundwater contamination.

For
Examiner's
Use

(i) What is groundwater?

.....
.....
.....
..... [1]

(ii) Explain how groundwater can become contaminated.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(iii) How can groundwater contamination become a threat to human health?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 10]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.