UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

8018243518

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT **0680/23**

Paper 2 **October/November 2010**

1 hour 45 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.

Answer **both** 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	
Total	

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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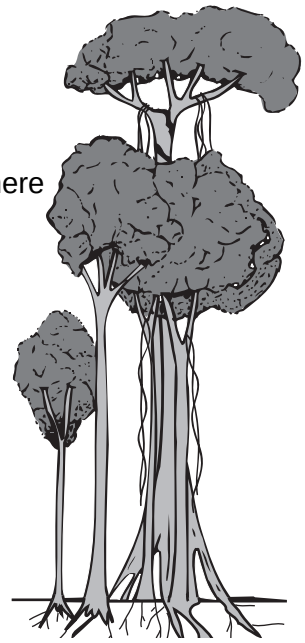
1 **(a)** Look at the diagram showing some of the features of trees and forests that are useful to life on Earth.

For Examiner's Use

Useful features of trees and forests

Leaves of the trees

- trap light energy from the sun
- transpire moisture into atmosphere
- fall to surface for new nutrients



Forest canopy

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-

see question (b)(i)

Tree roots

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see question (b)(ii)

Explain how leaves

(i) use energy from the sun to support animal life on Earth,

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For Examiner's Use

(ii) support nutrient cycling,

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(iii) contribute to the world water cycle.

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(b) Fill in the bullet points below with features of the forest canopy and tree roots that are useful to life on Earth, as was done in the diagram for leaves of trees.

(i) Forest canopy – useful features

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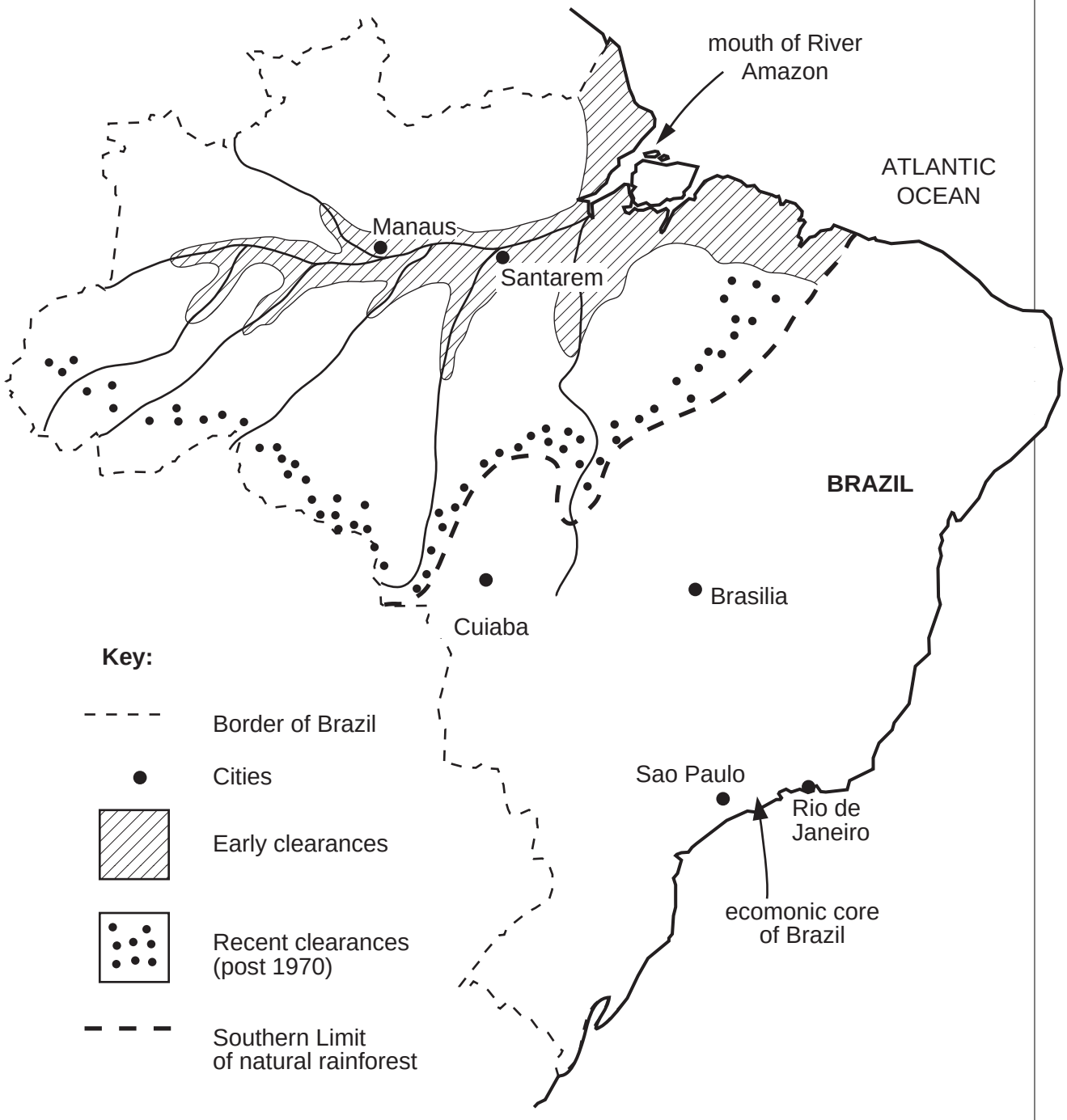
(ii) Tree roots – useful features

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

(c) One of the world's largest surviving areas of natural forest is in the Amazon Basin, mostly in Brazil.

For Examiner's Use

Location of tropical rainforest in Brazil



For Examiner's Use

(i) Describe the differences in location between areas of early and recent rainforest clearances.

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(ii) Suggest reasons which might explain these differences.

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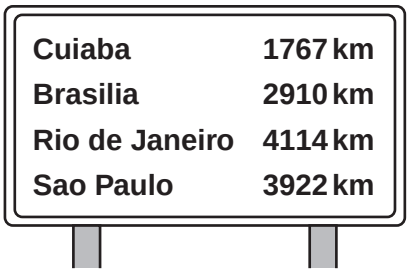
(d) The plan to pave the BR163 road between the towns of Cuiaba and Santarem (towns located on the map) has caused a lot of controversy.

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Should the rest of the BR163 be paved?

Otherwise known as the 'soyabean highway', the BR163 is the 1770 km long road linking Cuiaba in the middle of Brazil to the deep water port of Santarem on the Amazon. It was begun in the 1970s. Distances along it are huge.

Roadside sign near Santarem



At the moment, half of it is unpaved dirt track, making travel difficult and slow. During the wet season it becomes a sea of red mud; trucks can be stuck for days, weeks, or even months after bridges are washed away. Under pressure from the strong farming business lobby, the government is considering paving the rest of the road with a hard surface. The paved section north of Cuiaba passes through already important areas of soyabean and beef cattle production, both major exports of Brazil.

Although the government owns the 100 km wide stretch on each side of the road, trees on the unpaved section have already been cleared as far as the eye can see. Cattle graze among the tree stumps. The only lorries on the road are carrying timber, either tree trunks or sawn planks. Illegal logging is what dominates here, not the rule of law.

Everyone has their own view on paving the BR163.

Trees, not gold, provide the wealth in the Amazon.

Logging company manager

We all dream of the day it will be completely paved.

Truck driver

There is a land rush here, just with the prospect of the road being paved.

Land agent

All our problems for exporting will vanish. The world price of soyabean doubled between 2006 and 2008.

Soyabean farmer

We are worried. If this goes ahead, half the rainforest will be gone by 2030.

Environmentalist

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(i) State the economic advantages of paving the remainder of the BR163 road.

For Examiner's Use

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(ii) How strong are the economic reasons for paving the road? Explain what you think.

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(iii) How far do you agree with the environmentalist that half the Amazon rainforest will be gone by 2030? Answer as fully as you can with the help of the information given.

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(e) Describe what makes tropical rainforests unique (different from all the other forests in the world).

For Examiner's Use

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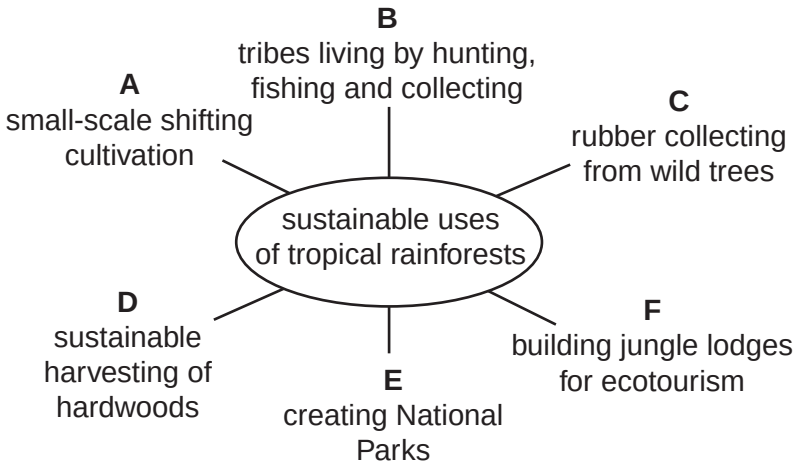
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(f) Look at the spider diagram showing examples of sustainable ways to use tropical rainforests.



(i) Describe how the types of activities listed in A–C are sustainable.

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(ii) Why are all of these in decline?

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(iii) State two ways in which sustainable logging of hardwoods is different from the logging taking place along the sides of the BR163 in Brazil.

For Examiner's Use

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(iv) What is ecotourism, and can it save the rainforest and its peoples?

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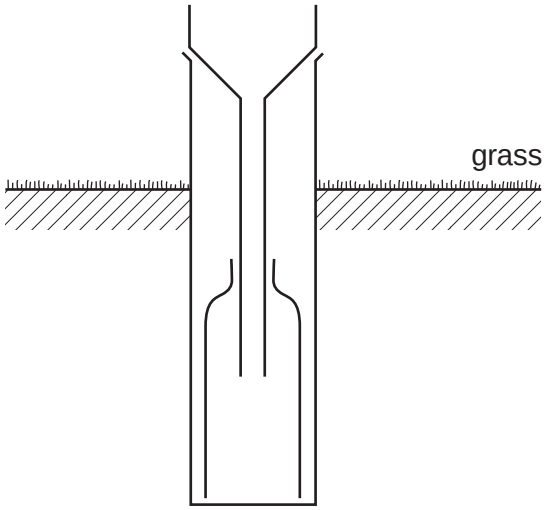
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[Total: 40 marks]

2 **(a)** The diagram shows a rain gauge.

For Examiner's Use

Rain gauge



(i) On the diagram, name the main parts of the rain gauge. [3]

(ii) Why is it partly buried in the ground?

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(iii) Explain how an accurate measurement is made of the amount of rain water collected.

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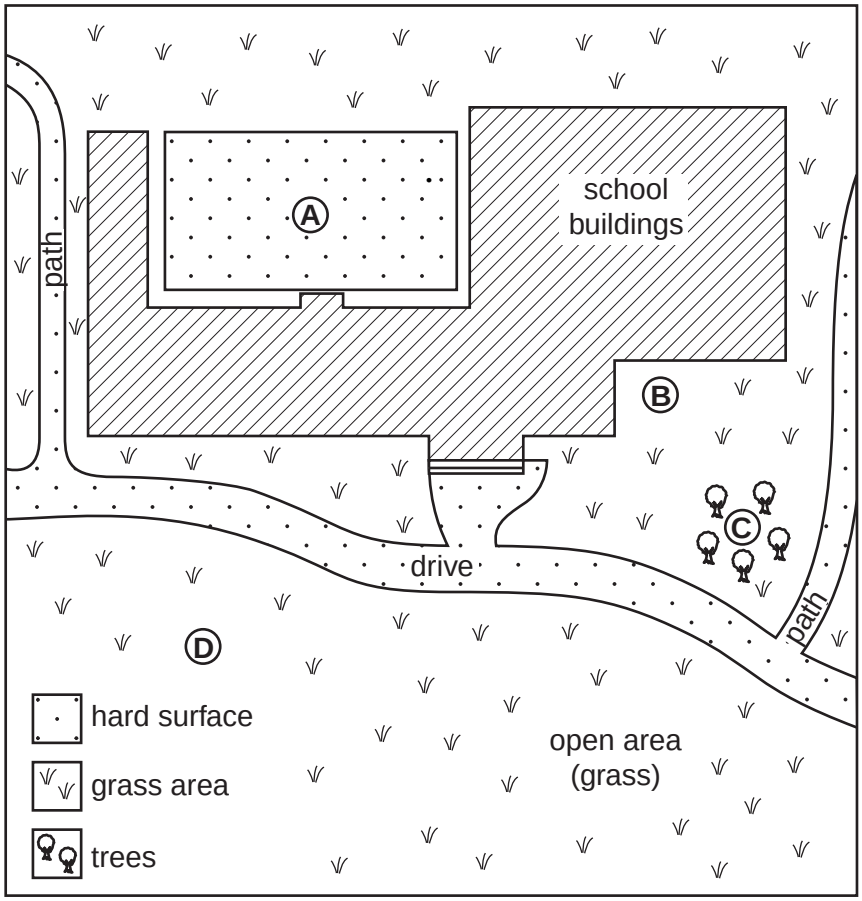
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(iv) Four possible sites for locating a school rain gauge are marked A–D on the plan of the school and its surroundings.



Which one of these sites is best for obtaining accurate rainfall measurements? Explain why.

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(v) Choose two of the other sites and explain why they are less good.

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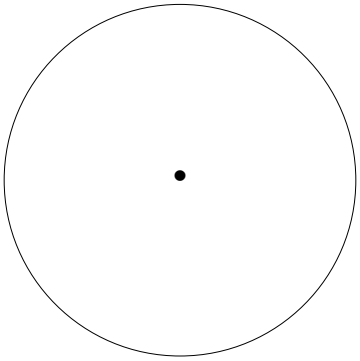
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(b) (i) **Deaths from climatic hazards**
(percentages of the world total)

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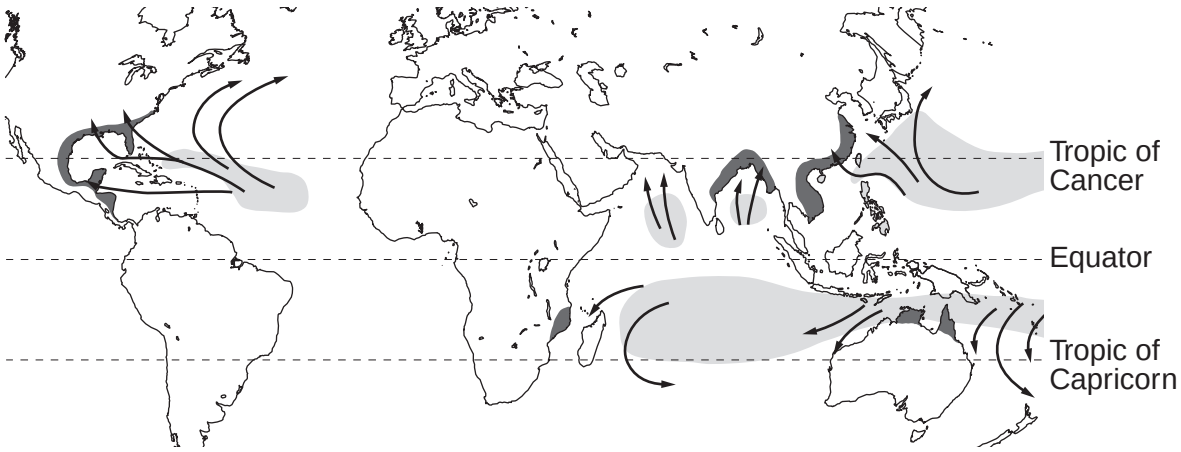


Show these percentages on a pie graph.

climatic hazard	% of deaths
tropical cyclones	63
floods	33
drought	4

[3]

(ii) World map showing the distribution of tropical cyclones



Key:
→ tracks of tropical cyclones
main areas of formation
areas affected

Look at the world map showing the distribution of tropical cyclones.

For Examiner's Use

State what they have in common for places where they form, direction of movement and areas affected.

formation .....

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movement.....

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areas affected.....

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.....[4]

(iii) Explain what makes tropical cyclones so dangerous for people, sometimes leading to great loss of life.

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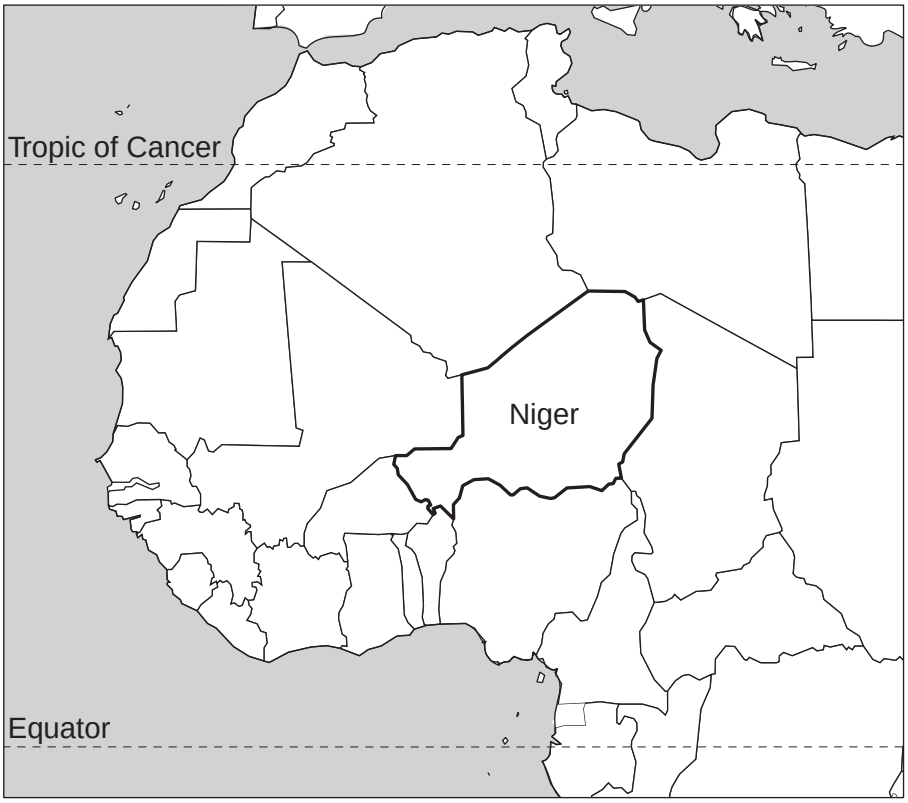
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(c) One country which regularly suffers from drought is Niger in West Africa.

For Examiner's Use

Location of Niger



(i) Use the map to describe the geographical location of Niger.

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(ii) Why does its location make it more difficult for it to receive aid in an emergency?

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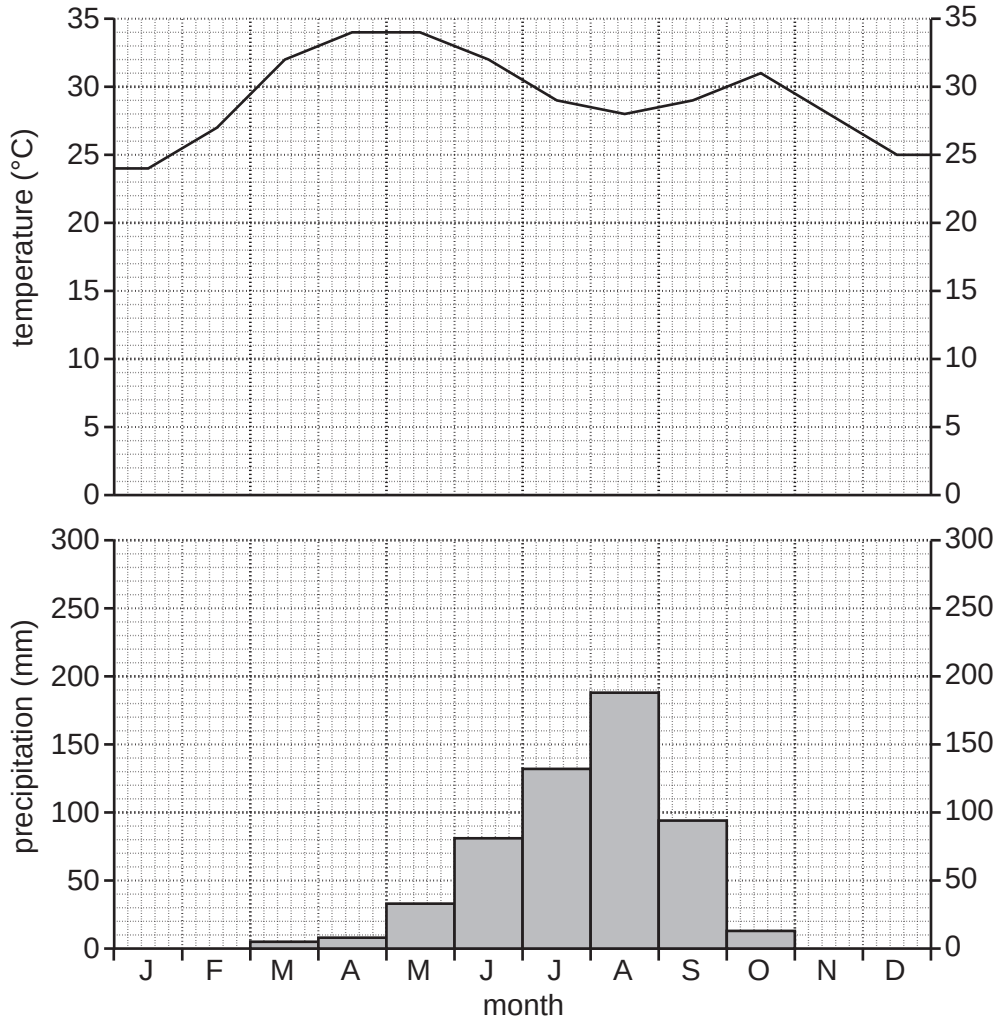
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(iii) **Climate graph for Niamey in Niger**

For Examiner's Use



Describe the main characteristics of this climate.

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(iv) Name the climatic type in Niger.

.....[1]

For Examiner's Use

(v) Average annual rainfall is 554 mm. Looking at the climate graph, explain why crop and livestock farmers in Niger depend greatly upon this amount of rain falling every year.

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(vi) Average annual rainfall in Niger is described as unreliable. What is meant by this and how can it lead to drought?

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(d) **Effects of two droughts**

Niger 2005	Europe 2006
• Over 3 million of its 13 million people affected by food shortages	• Record low output for many crops – up to 50% lower than average
• Niger is a debt-ridden country; it had to rely upon food aid from the UN and aid organisations	• UK gardeners banned from using hose pipes and sprinklers
• Countless children were dying from severe malnutrition	• Swimming pools around the Mediterranean remain empty of water
• Worst affected were nomadic herders such as the Fulani; up to 70% of their livestock died through lack of fodder	• Such poor pastures that livestock farmers in France forced to start using winter stocks of fodder such as hay
• Nomads move their animals towards available pastures where they come into conflict with crop farmers for scarce resources	• Lower electricity output from HEP stations
Information about Niger Income per head – US$250 per year Birth rate – 55 per 1000 Fertility rate – 7.91 per woman	**Information about Europe** Income per head – US$11,800 per year Birth rate – 12 per 1000 Fertility rate – 2.1 per woman

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(i) Describe how the effects of the droughts were different between Niger and Europe.

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(ii) Two main factors explain the different effects of the droughts for Niger and Europe. What are they?

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(iii) Describe how and why these led to different effects in Niger and Europe.

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[Total: 40 marks]

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