

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

7 8 4 3 1 9 1 7 0

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/22

Paper 2

February/March 2015
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.

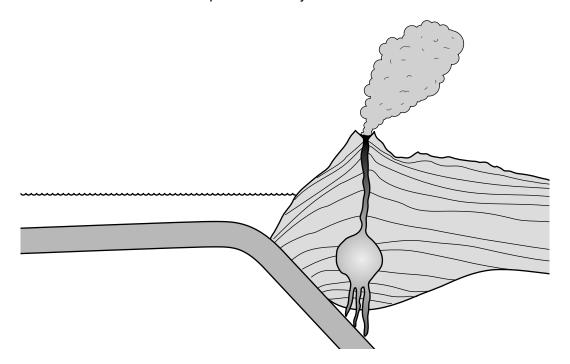
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

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) Look at the cross section of a plate boundary.



- (i) Add labels **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** to the diagram of a cross section of a plate boundary to match the features listed below.
 - A trench
 - **B** mantle
 - **C** continental crust

D	magma	[4]

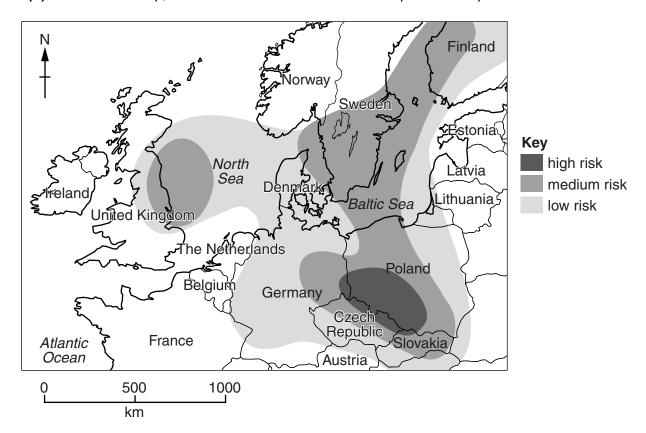
(ii) On the cross section, draw arrows to show the direction of movement of the two plates. [1]

(iii)	State the name of the type of plate boundary shown in the diagram.
(iv)	Explain why volcanic eruptions occur along this type of plate boundary.

		which shows details or e often found in areas	of copper mining, process of igneous rock.	
other r		which shows details or e often found in areas	of copper mining, process of igneous rock.	
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other r		which shows details or e often found in areas	of copper mining, process of igneous rock.	
other r		e often found in areas	of igneous rock.	sing and use. Copper
		(conner / thousand tonnes	
				;
frica		mined within region*	processed within region (including recycled copper)	used within region
		1449	1057	251
orth and merica	South	9384	5067	2837
sia		3134	9732	12130
urope		1691	3796	4201
ceania		1042	460	112
orld total	I	16700	20112	19531
	n which regio	-	nined ore. ount of copper mined?	
(ii) In		n was the greatest am		
(iii) C	alculate how	much more copper wa	as processed than was m	ined worldwide.
S	pace for wor	king.		

	(iv)	Copper ores often contain only one percent copper. Suggest one reason why some of the processing of the copper ore is done at the mine.
		[1]
	(v)	Recycling of copper is the reason why more copper is processed worldwide than mined each year. Describe the benefits of recycling copper.
(c)		processing of copper ores releases large amounts of sulfur dioxide. Describe how asing sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere can cause acid rain.
		[3]

(d) Look at the map, which shows the risk of acid rain in part of Europe.

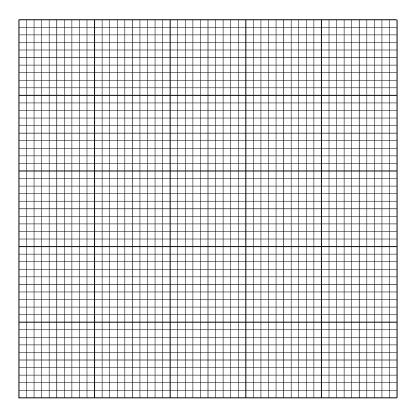


(1)	Describe the distribution of acid rain risk in the part of Europe shown on the map.
	[4]
(ii)	Suggest why some parts of Europe have a high risk of acid rain.
	[2]

(iii) The table shows global sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions released into the atmosphere from 1980 to 2010.

year	sulfur dioxide / million tonnes
1980	17.7
1985	16.0
1990	15.9
1995	11.8
2000	11.0
2005	9.7
2010	7.5

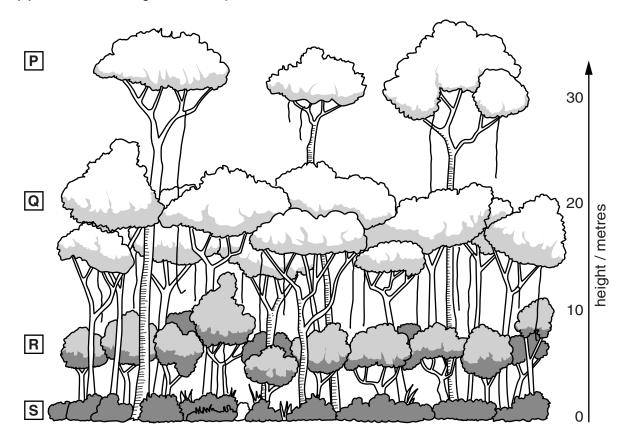
Draw a line graph on the grid below to show sulfur dioxide emissions from 1980 to 2010.



[4]

(iv)	Describe the effects of acid rain and suggest how these effects may be reduced.
	31

2 (a) Look at the diagram of a tropical rainforest.



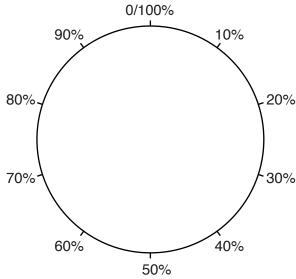
(i) Match the letters **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S** shown on the diagram to the names of the layers of the tropical rainforest.

	name	letter	
	canopy		
	emergent		
	ground layer		
	understory		[3]
(ii)	Explain why so	ome trees grow so tall in tropical rainforests.	
			[2]

(b) Look at the table below, which shows the percentage amount of tropical rainforest by continent.

continent	world tropical rainforest / %
South America	45
Africa	30
Asia	16
Oceania	9

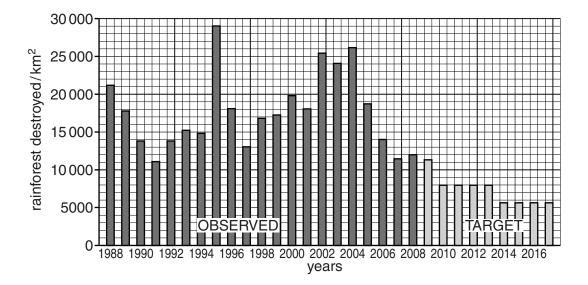
Draw a pie graph in the circle below to show the percentage of tropical rainforest in each continent and complete the key.



Key	
	South America
	Africa
	Asia
	Oceania

[3]

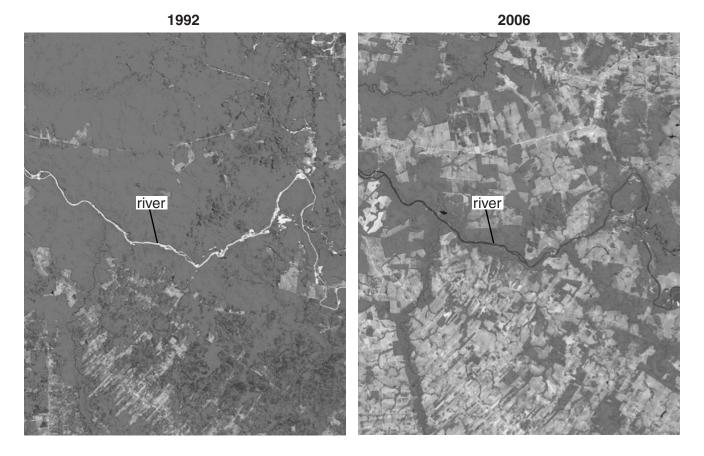
(c) Look at the graph, which shows the rate of deforestation of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil and the target to reduce the rate of deforestation. This target was set by the government of Brazil in 2008.



(i)	In which year was deforestation greatest and how much forest was destroyed?
	year
	amount of forest destroyed km² [2
(ii)	Describe the trend in deforestation from 2002 to 2008.
	[3
(iii)	State the target for deforestation for 2017.
	target for deforestation km ² [1

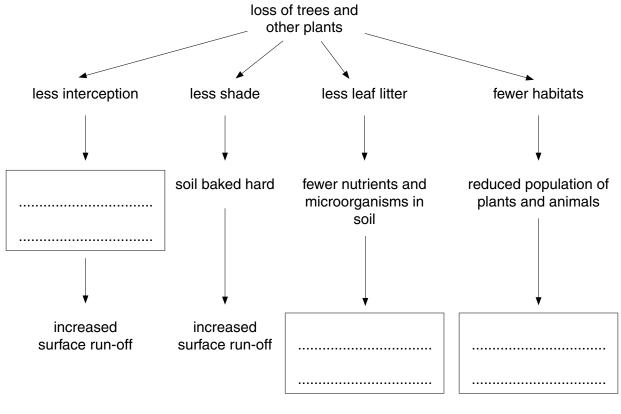
(iv)	Suggest reasons why the government of Brazil set targets to reduce deforestation of the Amazon rainforest.
	[3]
(v)	Suggest reasons why it might be difficult to reduce deforestation of the Amazon rainforest.
	[3]

(d) The aerial photographs below show an area of the Amazon rainforest in 1992 and 2006. The dark areas show forest, while lighter areas show where the forest has been cleared.



Describe the changes in the area of the Amazon rainforest shown between 1992 and 2006.	
ŗ	3

(e) Look at the diagram below, which shows some of the effects of deforestation.



(i) Complete the diagram by filling in the missing labels in the three boxes, to explain the effects of deforestation. [3]

		[0]
(ii)	Explain why removal of trees from the rainforest may cause flooding.	

(f) For centuries, tribes in the Amazon rainforest have survived by being hunter-gatherers and by using shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation involves chopping down a small area of forest

		burning the wood, which leaves ash on the ground. Crops are then grown for three or four rs. Tribes then clear another small area of forest.
	(i)	State the meaning of <i>hunter-gatherer</i> .
		[1]
	(ii)	Explain why the tribes of the Amazon rainforest need to clear a new piece of land for cultivation every three or four years.
		[3]
(g)		gest reasons why people in many parts of the world are worried about the destruction of ical rainforests.
		[6]

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