		AMAN DahaCan
	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATION International General Certificate of Secondary Education	
CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	
ENVIRONMEN	ITAL MANAGEMENT	0680/22
Paper 2		May/June 2010 1 hour 45 minutes
Candidates an	swer on the Question Paper.	i nour 45 minutes

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 Exam	iner's Use
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



[Turn over



www.papacambridge.com (i) Show the percentages for ice and snow, total groundwater, and lakes and n a pie graph.

fresh water stores on the Earth's surface



[3]

(ii) Explain more fully why the amount of water available for human use is so small.

	[3]
(iii)	How can people obtain their water supply from groundwater stores? Describe one method.
	[2]
(iv)	State two advantages of using groundwater stores for water supply.
	[2]

		122
		4
(c)	In many countries large dams have been built to increase natural stores in rivelakes.	
	(i)	4 nany countries large dams have been built to increase natural stores in riveres. Name or state the location of an example of a large dam. [1]
	(ii)	Describe its advantages and explain why it was built.
		[4]
	(iii)	Why are decisions to build large dams often controversial? Describe some of the economic, social and environmental factors which help to explain why some people object to the building of large dams.
		[5]

5 (d) Look at the spider diagram showing some uses of rivers. domestic for cooking and washing waste disposal	2
(d) Look at the spider diagram showing some uses of rivers.	
	aC.
domestic for cooking and washing	13
waste disposal for crops	
uses of rivers	
recreation, swimming navigation and and canoeing shipping	
cooling water for power stations	
(i) Which two uses are most likely to lead to pollution of river water? Explain why	/.
Use 1	
Use 2	
	[4]
(ii) Conflicts of interest can arise between people using rivers for different purp Giving examples, explain some of these conflicts of interest.	
	[3]
	[0]



www.papaCambridge.com 7 (iii) Give reasons why access to water supply and sanitation is much poorer than in urban areas.[3] Costs from lack of safe water supply and sanitation 1.6 million children a year die economic loss of the time taken from diarrhoea in fetching water every day Explain why (i) children are most at risk from water-related diseases;

(f)

.....

(ii) economic costs result from people having to walk long distances to fetch water.

......[4]

[Total: 40]

2 (a) (i) Complete the table of birth and death rates and population change for s countries from Europe and Asia.

			8	pulation change for s	
(a)		e table of birth and o m Europe and Asia.	death rates and po	pulation change for s	
	Country	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Population change per 1000	00.00
	UK	11.0	10.2	+0.8	
	Germany	8.7	10.7		
	China	14.5	7.1		
	India	23.8	8.3		
	Saudi Arabia	31.5	3.7	+27.8	

[3]

How is Germany different from the other countries in the table? (ii)



World distribution of birth rates

.....[1]



Name the continent with the largest number of countries with very high birth rates (i) above 40 per 1000.

.....[1]

(ii) In which continent are there the most countries with birth rates below 15 per 1000?

.....[1]

	9
(iii)	9 Describe the distribution of countries with high and very high birth rates as the composition of the second seco
	[3]
(iv)	Give reasons why some countries have very low birth rates, below 15 per 1000.
	[4]



(vi) Some countries like Ethiopia have a young population; others like the UK ageing population. Their population problems are different.

Explain how and why their problems are different.

www.papaCambridge.com _____[4]

(d) Look at the world map which shows the course of the dividing line between North and poor South.



(i) Rank the six continents by income per head from highest to lowest. State whether each continent is mainly developed or developing.

	Continent	Developed or Developing
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	[2]
(ii)	Why does the North-South dividing line way across the world?	not continue running west to east all the
		[1]

	4332	
	13	
(iii)	13 How well does the line split the world between a rich North and a poor Answer as fully as you can describing where the fit is good and not so good.	
		900
		.6
	[3]	
(iv)	Look back to the map showing the world distribution of birth rates in part (b) . How well would the North-South dividing line separate countries with high and low birth rates?	
	[2]	

		12
		14
e)	wo strategies f	for reducing the wealth gap between rich and poor countries:
		14 for reducing the wealth gap between rich and poor countries: d trade such as Fair Trade rernmental aid organisations (NGOs) from rich countries. r Trade different from other trade?
	i) How is Fair	r Trade different from other trade?
		[2]
(me of the advantages and disadvantages of aid for helping poor countries ing the wealth gap between them and rich countries.
		[4]
(i		ew, which of the two strategies is better for reducing the wealth gap ch and poor countries in the long term? Explain your choice.
		[2]
		[Total: 40]



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