



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/22

Paper 2

May/June 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.

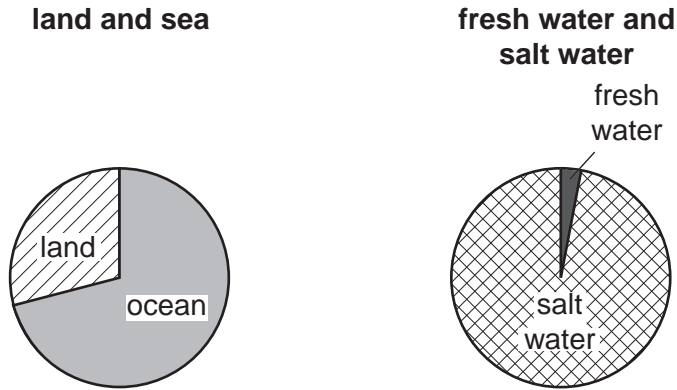
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

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



1 (a) Look at the pie graphs showing the distribution of water on the Earth's surface.



Describe the evidence from the pie graphs for each of statements **A** and **B**.

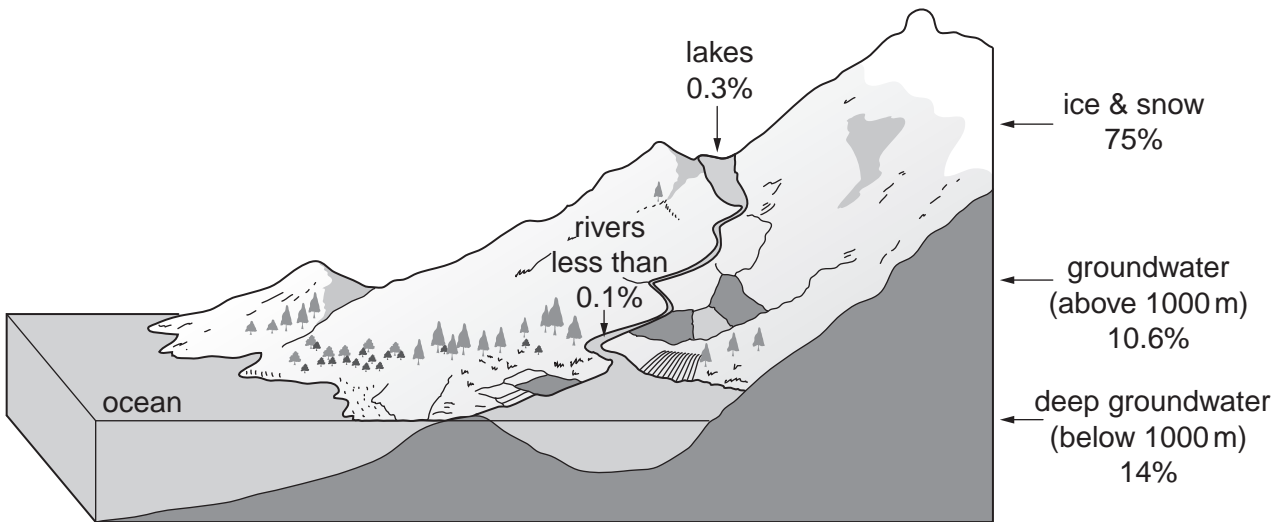
A There is a lot more water than land on the Earth's surface.

.....
.....

B The amount of water available for human use is very small.

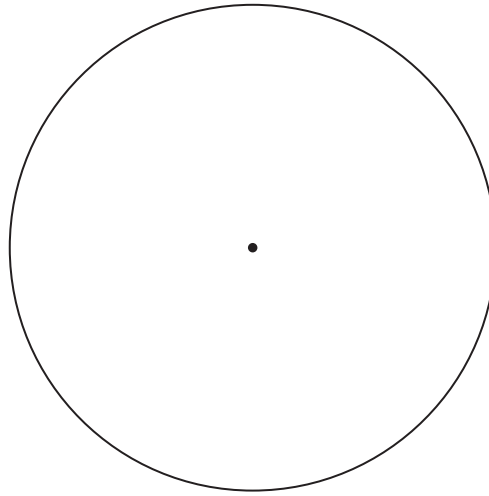
.....
..... [2]

(b) The diagram gives information about fresh water stores on the Earth's surface.



- (i) Show the percentages for ice and snow, total groundwater, and lakes and rivers in 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.

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.....[3]

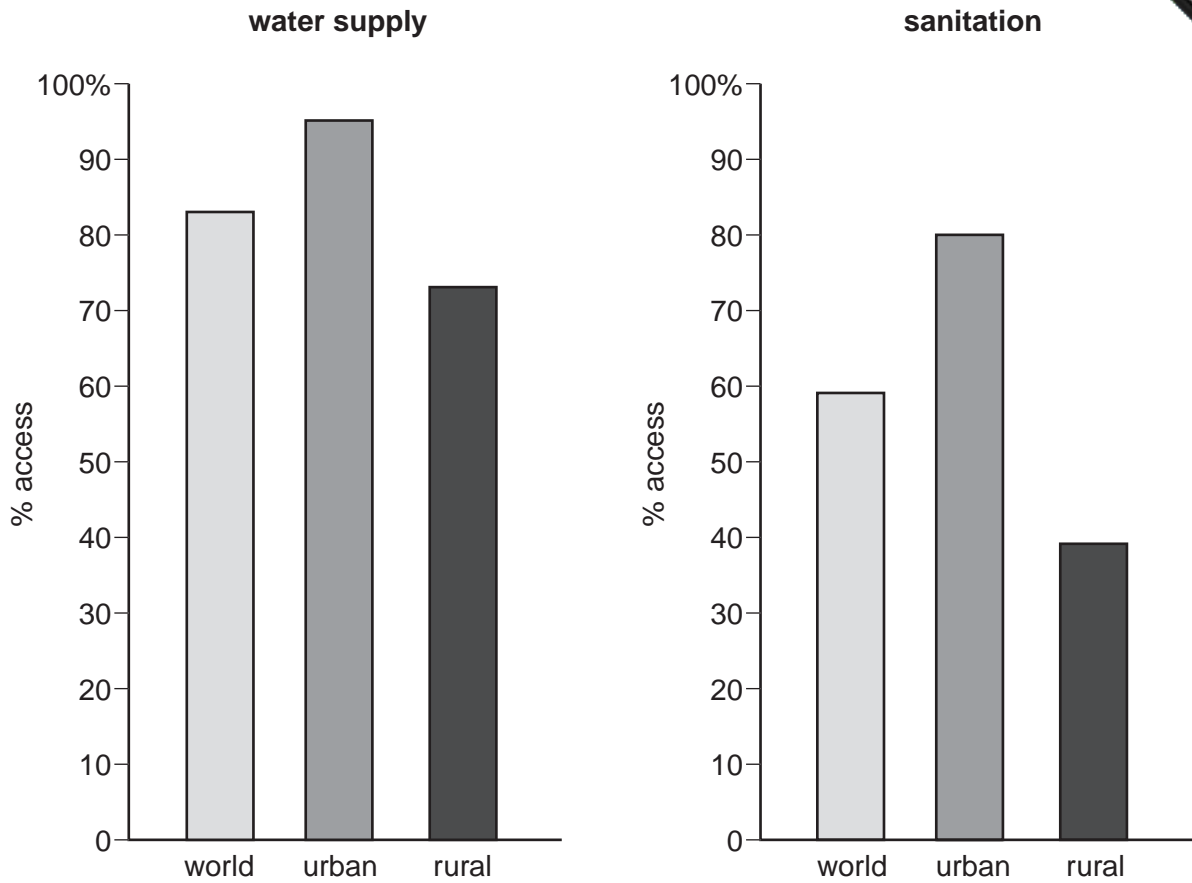
- (iii) How can people obtain their water supply from groundwater stores? Describe **one** method.

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

- (iv) State two advantages of using groundwater stores for water supply.

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.....[2]

(e) Look at the graphs showing access to water supply and sanitation.



Use values from the graphs to describe how they show that access to sanitation is

(i) less widely available than for water supply;

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

(ii) particularly poor in rural areas.

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

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

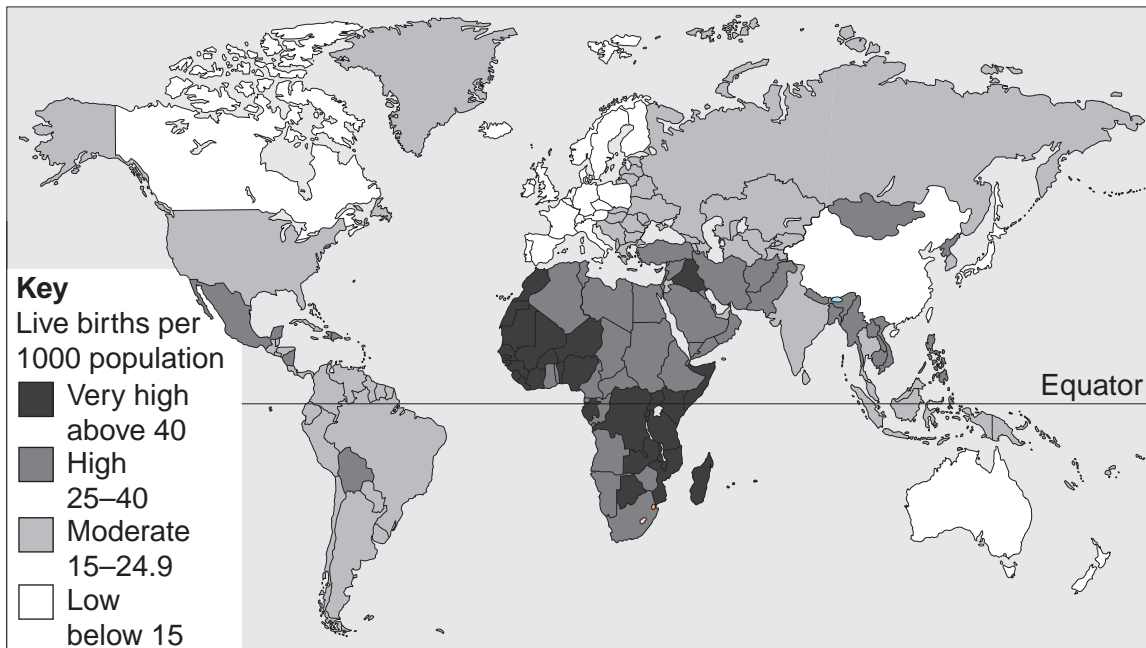
Country	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000	Population change per 1000
UK	11.0	10.2	+0.8
Germany	8.7	10.7	
China	14.5	7.1	
India	23.8	8.3	
Saudi Arabia	31.5	3.7	+27.8

[3]

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

.....[1]

(b) **World distribution of birth rates**



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

.....[1]

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

.....[1]

(iii) Describe the distribution of countries with high and very high birth rates as per 1000.

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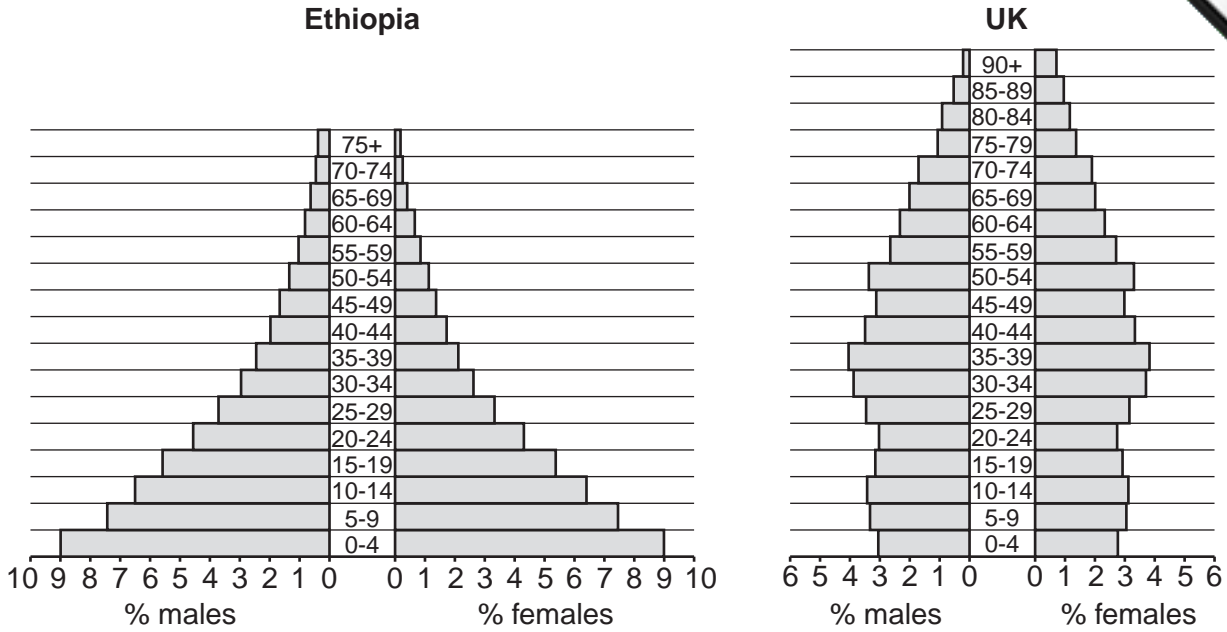
[3]

(iv) Give reasons why some countries have very low birth rates, below 15 per 1000.

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[4]

(c) Look at the pyramids showing population structure for Ethiopia and the UK.



(i) On each pyramid, shade in the age group with the highest total percentage of population. [1]

(ii) What is the approximate total percentage of population in Ethiopia below the age of 15? [1]

.....[1]

(iii) What is the approximate total percentage of population aged 65 and above in the UK? Circle one answer. [1]

6.5 9.5 12 16 [1]

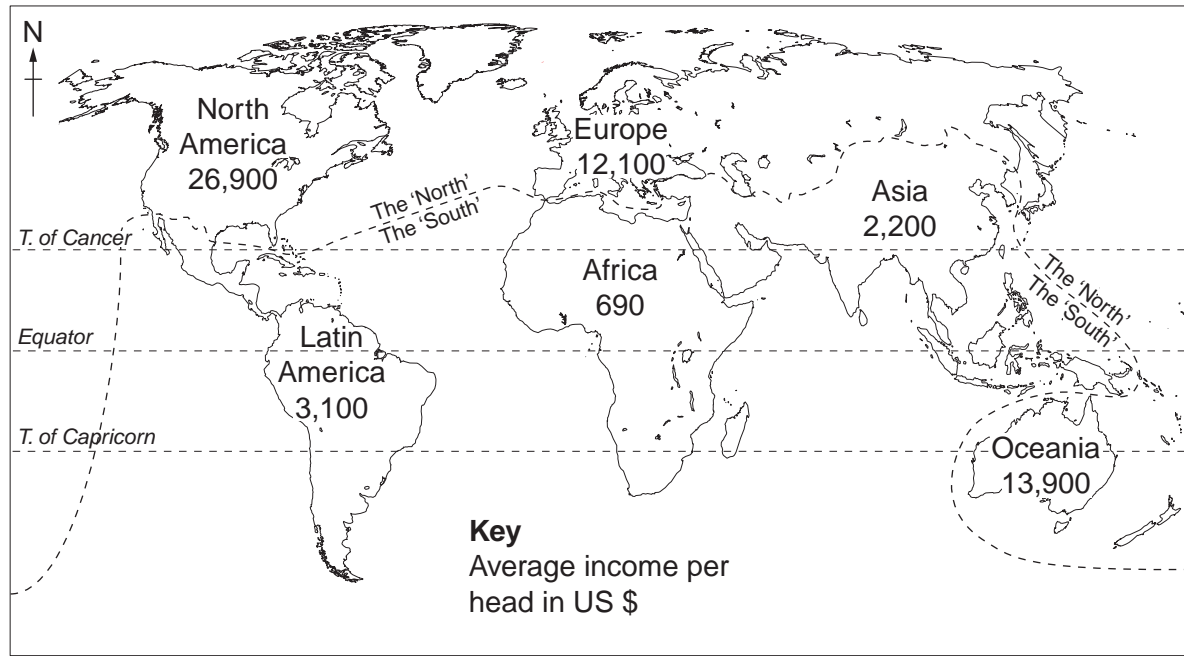
(iv) State two differences in shape between the population pyramids for Ethiopia and the UK. [2]

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

(v) The UK has an ageing population. State the evidence for this from its population pyramid. [2]

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

(d) Look at the world map which shows the course of the dividing line between the rich 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 not continue running west to east all the way across the world?

.....

..... [1]

(e) Two strategies for reducing the wealth gap between rich and poor countries:

- Improved trade such as Fair Trade
- Non-governmental aid organisations (NGOs) from rich countries.

(i) How is Fair Trade different from other trade?

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.....[2]

(ii) Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of aid for helping poor countries and reducing the wealth gap between them and rich countries.

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.....[4]

(iii) In your view, which of the two strategies is better for reducing the wealth gap between rich and poor countries in the long term? Explain your choice.

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.....[2]

[Total: 40]

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