



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

**0680/23**

Paper 2

**May/June 2013**

**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.**

Electronic calculators may be used.  
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.

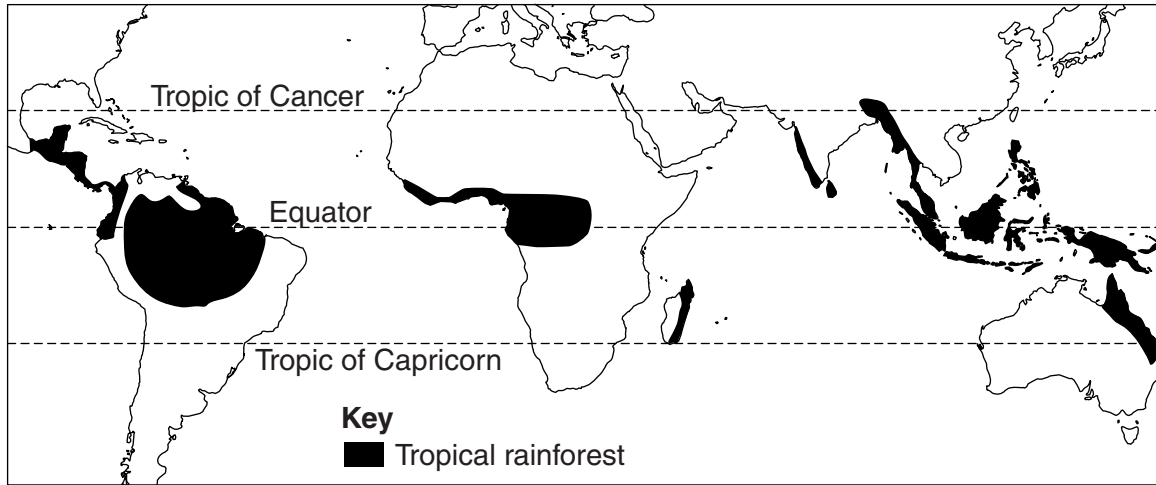
For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
<b>Total</b>	

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



1 (a) Look at the map showing the distribution of the tropical rainforest biome.

world distribution of tropical rainforest natural vegetation



(i) Describe the main features of the world distribution of natural rainforests.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) Look at the climate data for a weather station with an Equatorial climate in the DR Congo in Africa. Tropical rainforest is the natural vegetation in the area around it.

equatorial climate – Kisingani – DR Congo												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature (°C)	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	24	25	25	25	25
Precipitation (mm)	53	84	178	158	137	114	132	165	183	218	198	84

An Equatorial climate is usually described as 'hot and wet all year'. Describe how the data shows that this place has an Equatorial climate.

hot all year .....

.....

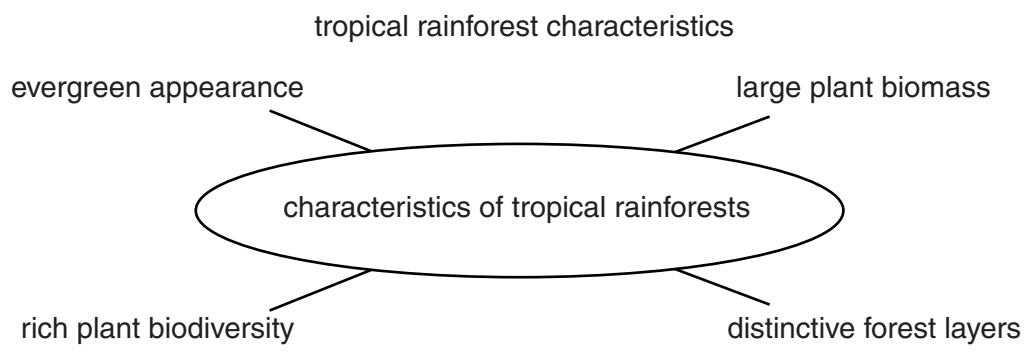
.....

wet all year .....

.....

..... [4]

(iii) The Equatorial climate supports the densest forests on Earth. They also have the greatest competition between plants. Some of the main characteristics of tropical rainforests are shown in the spider diagram.



Explain how the Equatorial climate causes these tropical rainforest characteristics.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

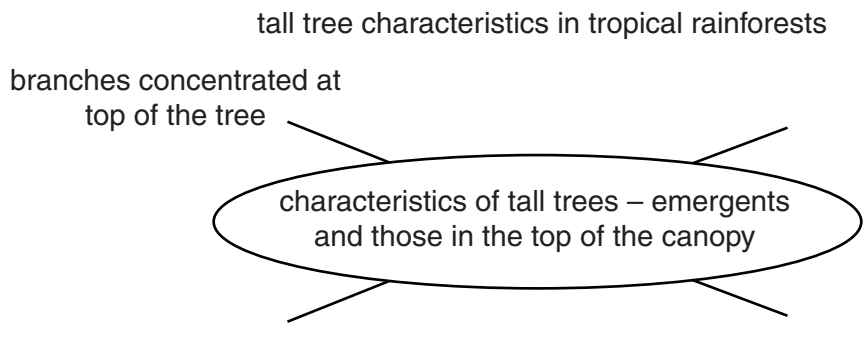
(iv) There are many examples of plants occupying ecological niches within the rainforest community. What is meant by niche? Name a rainforest example.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(v) The tall trees within these forests have developed certain characteristics which have allowed them to adapt to the Equatorial climate. Add another three characteristics of tall rainforest trees to the spider diagram.



[3]

- (b) Many of the world's remaining natural rainforests are being threatened with clearance. Read the newspaper report about tropical rainforests in Africa.

**Africa's rainforests under threat**

The largest area of African rainforest is in the Congo Basin. It is under attack like never before

- from farmers with more and more mouths to feed in the family
- from mining companies because of the high world prices for oil and other minerals
- from illegal loggers because of the great demand for hardwood timber.

About four million hectares of forest are being destroyed every year.

Mining and logging companies build roads right through the middle of previously

untouched forests. These roads open up the forests for others. Hunters go after forest animals, particularly monkeys. They sell them for their meat. Lack of checks and controls have led to a great deal of over-hunting, to the point where several species of monkey are under threat of extinction.

The rainforest is Africa's richest ecosystem. It may not have the great herds of big animals of the savannas of East Africa. What it does have is more than half of Africa's species of wild plants and animals. It is species rich.

- (i) State from the report what shows that Africa's rainforests are places of great biodiversity.

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

- (ii) Are the human activities mentioned in the newspaper report sustainable or unsustainable? Explain your answer as fully as you can.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....[4]



- (d) Cocoa is a major crop in the Equatorial lowlands of Africa, South and Central America and Asia. Cacao trees, which produce the pods containing the cocoa beans, grow between four and eight metres high.

Details about two different types of plantations, **A** and **B**, used for cocoa growing in Central America are given in the information box.

	plantation <b>A</b>	plantation <b>B</b>
description	grown under the forest canopy	monocropping – the only crop grown in the field
pollination	by midges which breed in the leaf litter on the forest floor	the same; however, there are fewer midges because their habitat is reduced
pesticides	optional, as a variety of plants, mammals and insects provide a natural system of management	essential in this type of farming. Cocoa plants are vulnerable to a variety of diseases.
maintenance costs	little use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers. Trees remain productive for 25 years and suffer little from disease	need expensive chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers. Cacao trees are productive for only 10 years
income	shade crops (cashews, avocados) supplement farmers' incomes. Organically grown cocoa fetches higher prices	high income from cocoa with successful crops. No back-up income if the crop is ruined by disease
output	150–500 kg of cocoa beans per hectare	500–1200 kg of cocoa beans per hectare
environmental impacts	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....

- (i) Fill in the last box for the likely different environmental impacts of plantations **A** and **B**. [3]

- (ii) Why is plantation **A** more sustainable as a system of farming than plantation **B**? Answer using the headings biological reasons and methods of farming.

biological reasons .....

.....

.....

.....

methods of farming .....

.....

.....

..... [4]

- (iii) Most of the world's exports of cocoa are grown in plantations like the one described in **B**. What is the great advantage of plantation **B** which explains this?

.....

..... [1]

- (iv) Ivory Coast in West Africa is the world's largest producer of cocoa, with almost 40 per cent of world output. There was a great increase in the number of cocoa trees planted in the 1970s, 80s and 90s. Since 2000, however, total cocoa output has gone down, yields per hectare have decreased and cocoa quality is lower.

Suggest reasons to explain the decline since 2000 in Ivory Coast.

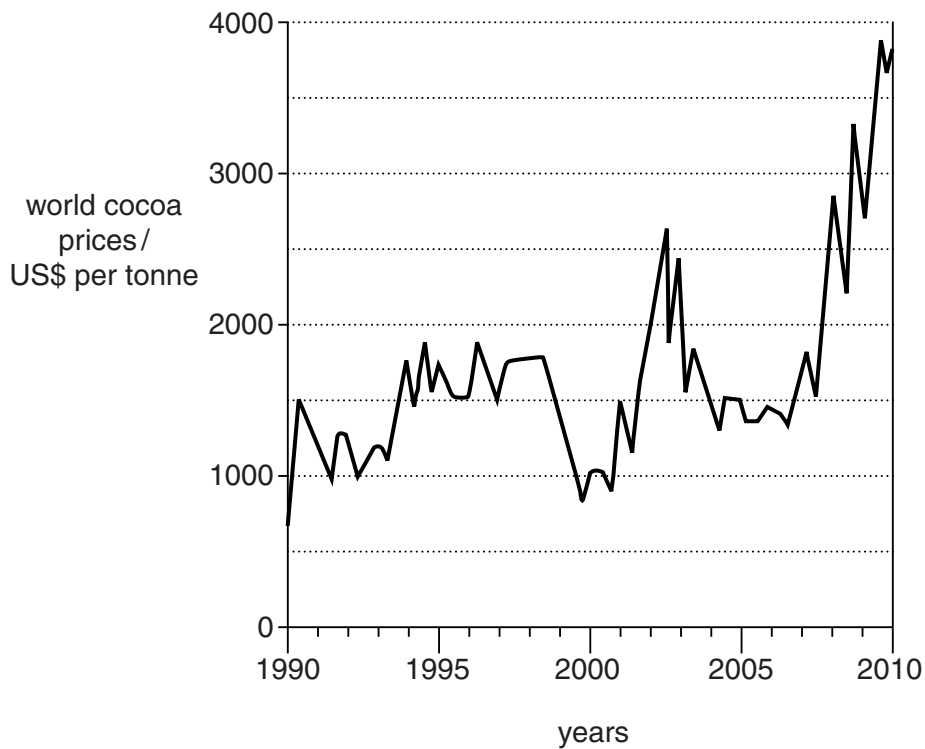
.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(e) Look at the graph showing world cocoa prices from 1990 to 2010.



(i) Describe the **two** main characteristics of world cocoa prices shown in the graph. Use values from the graph to support your choices.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(ii) For **one** of the characteristics, suggest reasons to explain it. Your reasons may be physical or human, or both physical and human.

.....

.....

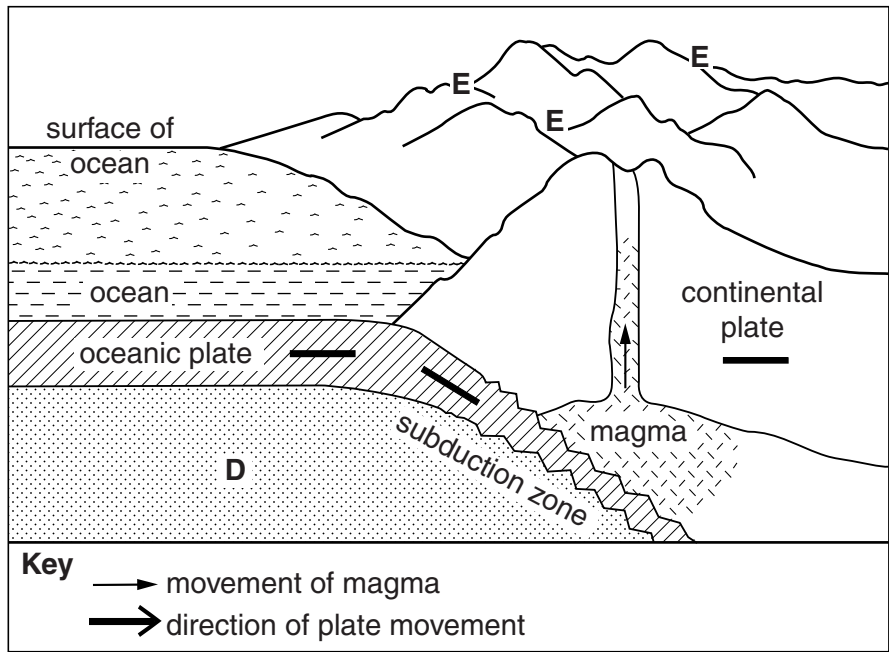
.....

..... [2]

[Total: 40 marks]



2 (a) Look at the diagram of a destructive plate boundary.



On the diagram,

(i) add arrow heads to the **three** black lines to show directions of plate movement, to match the arrow for direction of plate movement that is in the key;

(ii) label a volcanic crater with the letter **C**. [2]

(iii) In the spaces below, name the part of the Earth marked **D** and the landform labelled **E**.

**D** ..... **E** ..... [2]

(iv) Explain how processes in the subduction zone lead to the formation of volcanoes and earthquakes at destructive plate boundaries.

volcanoes .....

.....

.....

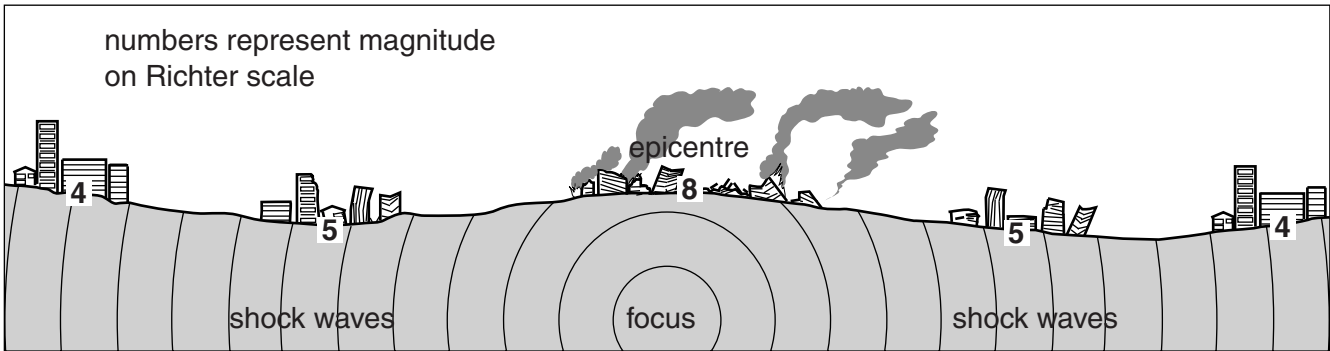
earthquakes .....

.....

..... [3]

(b) The diagram shows how the strength and destructive effects of an earthquake change with distance away from the centre.

immediate (primary) effects of an earthquake



(i) What is the difference between the focus and the epicentre of an earthquake?

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

(ii) How and why do the effects of an earthquake change with distance from the centre?

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

- (c) New Zealand lies on the destructive boundary between the Pacific and Australian plates. There are 100 faults around New Zealand associated with this plate boundary. Some of these faults are just 20 km from central Christchurch. Since the first big earthquake in September 2010, 7500 aftershocks have been recorded near Christchurch. The most damaging of these was in February 2011.

earthquakes in Christchurch, New Zealand

	September 4th 2010 (first earthquake)	February 22nd 2011 (aftershock)
magnitude on Richter scale	7.1	6.3 followed within two hours by two severe aftershocks 5.6 and 5.5
focus	10 km below the surface	4 km below the surface
epicentre	40 km west of Christchurch city centre outside the main built-up area	5 km from city centre many people living within 10–20 km
time	4.35am – Saturday morning	12.51pm – Tuesday afternoon
effects	100s of buildings destroyed, causing damage estimated at US\$3billion	1000s of buildings destroyed or beyond repair. Final cost still to be estimated
loss of life	0 described as a 'miracle'	181 many of them in collapsed city centre offices The city centre looked like a 'war zone'

- (i) Suggest why the effects of the main earthquake shock in Christchurch in September 2010 could have been expected to be greater than those from the February aftershock.

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

- (ii) State and explain four different reasons why the effects from the February aftershock were actually greater than those of the main earthquake in September.

1 .....  
 .....  
 2 .....  
 .....  
 3 .....  
 .....  
 4 .....  
 ..... [5]

- (iii) In June 2011 there were still about 20 aftershocks per day in and around Christchurch. The Prime Minister of New Zealand said that 5000 homes were to be knocked down, and that some suburbs of Christchurch would be zoned as not suitable for people to live there. The government was offering to pay homeowners in the affected areas the amount of money their houses were worth before the September earthquake.

New Zealand is a developed country. Suggest how and why the government response might have been different in a developing country.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (iv) Many residents of Christchurch were willing to accept the government's plan. Suggest reasons, other than economic reasons, why many were ready and willing to agree to the plan to leave their houses and home areas.

.....

.....

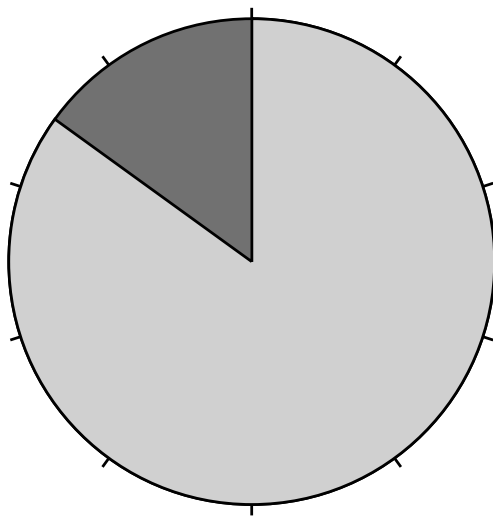
.....

.....



..... [3]

- (d) Earthquakes are examples of tectonic natural disasters. They make up only a small percentage of the total number of natural disasters in the world.

number of different types of natural disasters



**Key**

-  water related natural disasters
-  tectonic natural disasters

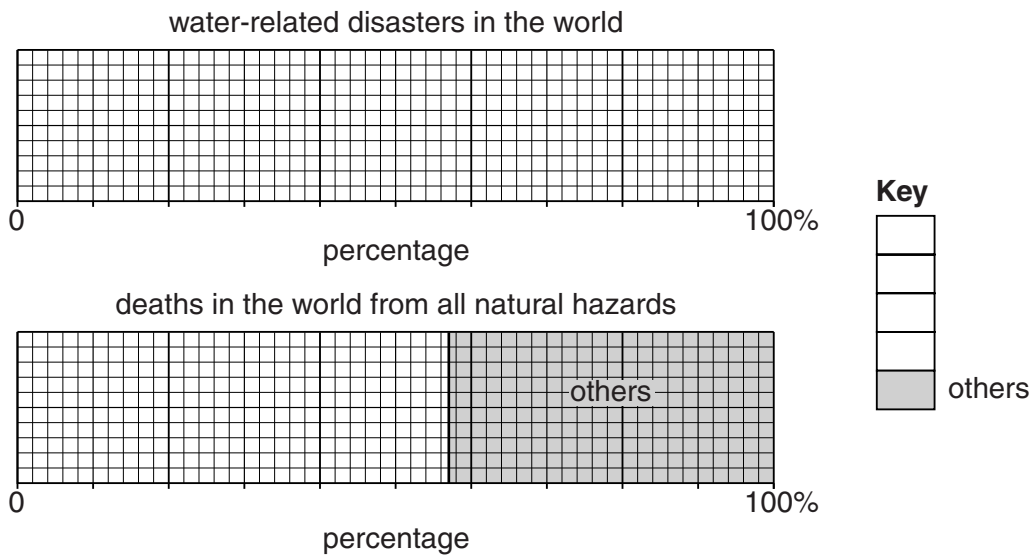
(i) What percentage of the number of natural disasters in the world are water-related?

.....

(ii) The table gives further information about water-related disasters.

water-related disasters in the world	
type	percentage (%) of total number
flood	50
drought	13
landslide and avalanche from heavy rains	9
disease epidemics (water-related)	28

deaths in the world from all natural hazards	
type	percentage (%) of total number
flood	15
drought	42
others	43



Complete the **two** divided bar graphs and key to show these percentages. [4]

(iii) Look at the percentages in the table. How do they suggest that drought is a bigger killer of people than floods?

.....

..... [1]

(iv) Suggest reasons why the loss of life from droughts is greater than from floods.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[4]

(e) Malaria and cholera are examples of water-related diseases that cause disease epidemics after natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, killing many people.

Choose **one** of these diseases.

(i) Describe how and why every year it causes many deaths.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[4]

(ii) Why does the disease that you have chosen often occur after a natural disaster, causing even greater numbers of deaths? Explain your answer.

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

[Total: 40 marks]



---

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.