



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/21

Paper 2

October/November 2014

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 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.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

1 (a) Look at the five boxes. Inside each one is a description of a natural hazard.

A
magma coming from a cone shaped mountain

B
water covering the land for a short period of time

C
shaking of the ground surface for seconds or minutes

D
period of dry weather, lasting longer than normally expected

E
tropical storm, caused by very low air pressure

(i) State the letter of the box which matches the description of each natural hazard.

natural hazard	letter
cyclone
drought
earthquake
flood
volcanic eruption

[2]

(ii) Name the natural hazards from the list above which are climatic hazards.

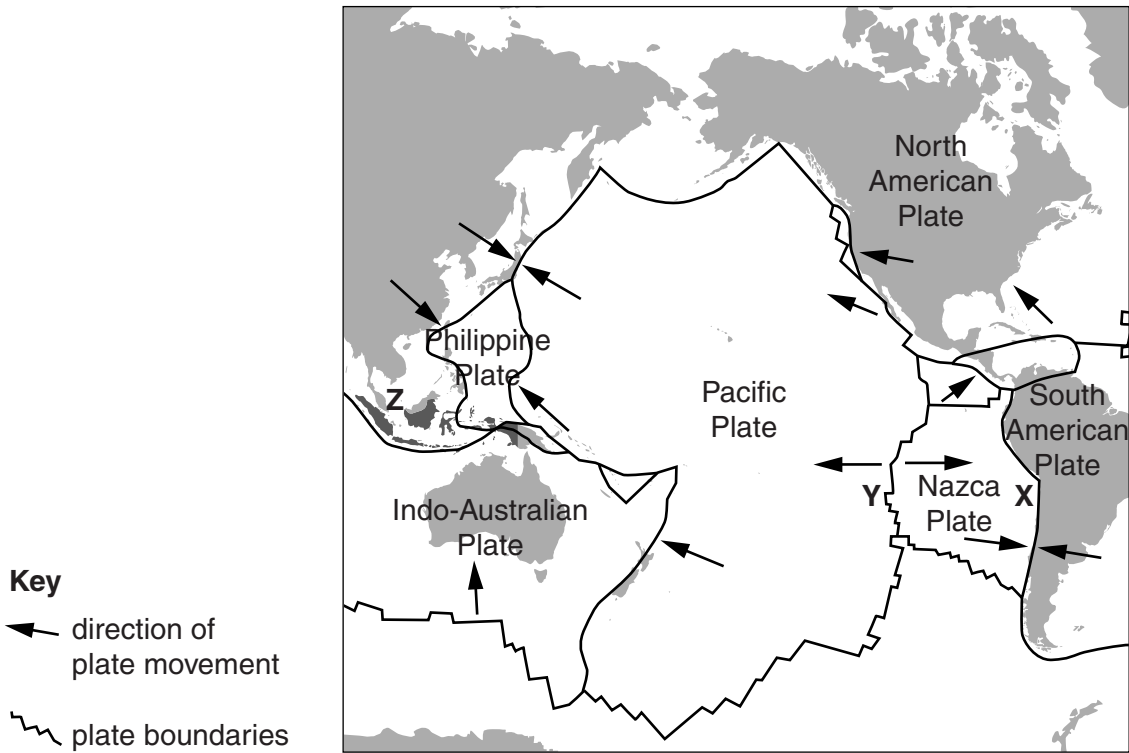
.....[1]

(iii) Are natural hazards short-term events, or long-term events, or both of these? Explain your choice of answer.

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

(b) Look at the map, which shows plate boundaries.

Pacific Ocean: location of major plate boundaries



Key
 ← direction of plate movement
 ~~~~~ plate boundaries

**Z** Indonesia

(i) Name the type of plate boundary shown at **X** and **Y**.

**X** .....

**Y** .....

[2]

(ii) Explain why the earthquake risk is greater for people living closer to plate boundaries than it is for those who live further away.

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

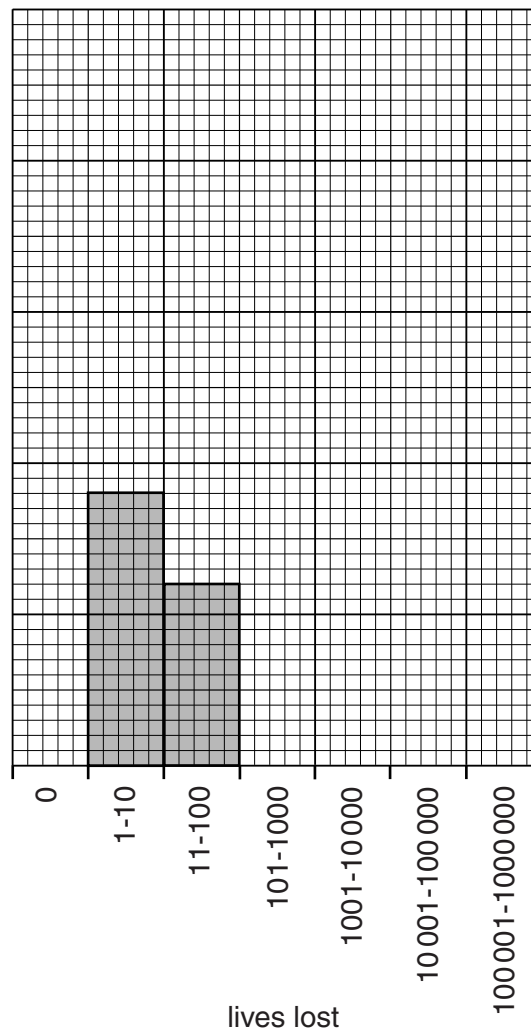


- (vi) The table is a summary of reported losses of life associated with the 43 earthquakes in Indonesia.

| <b>lives lost</b> | <b>number of earthquakes</b> |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 0                 | 22                           |
| 1–10              | 9                            |
| 11–100            | 6                            |
| 101–1000          | 2                            |
| 1001–10 000       | 3                            |
| 10 001–100 000    | 0                            |
| 100 001–1 000 000 | 1                            |

Complete the bar graph to show the data in the table. One axis has been completed for you.

**bar graph of lives lost in Indonesian earthquakes (2002–2011)**



[3]



(i) Explain why many cyclones are formed every year in the source area shown on the map.

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

(ii) Suggest why the greatest cyclone risk in the Philippines is during September and October.

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

(iii) In most years, the Philippines is hit by more cyclones than other places in the Far East, such as Hong Kong and Japan. Using the map on page 6, suggest reasons for this.

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

(d) In December 2011 the full effects of a cyclone called Typhoon Washi were felt on the island of Mindanao. It is located in the south of the Philippines and south of the capital city, Manila.

The people living in the northern part of Mindanao were affected by the cyclone in the following ways:

- severe flooding everywhere, including the main city Cagayan de Oro
- flash floods and landslides swept houses into rivers and out to sea
- at least 1250 people died, most of them from drowning
- up to half a million people lost their homes

(i) In most cyclones, damage to property and loss of life are caused by the combined effects of very strong winds **and** heavy rainfall.

Which one of these two causes was more important in Typhoon Washi? Describe the evidence which supports your choice.

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

(ii) Survivors of Typhoon Washi blamed the government and local authorities for not doing enough to protect Mindanao against the cyclone risk.

State why you would expect the authorities in the Philippines to be well prepared for cyclones.

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



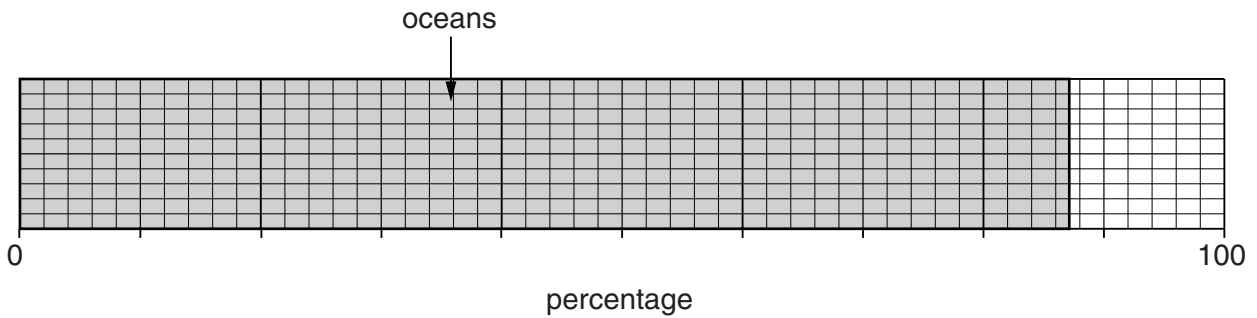


2 (a) Look at the information about some of the Earth's water stores.

| water stores            | percentage |
|-------------------------|------------|
| oceans                  | 87         |
| glaciers (snow and ice) | 9          |
| underground             | 3          |
| lakes and rivers        | 1          |

(i) Complete the divided bar graph and key to show this information.

**Earth's water stores**



**Key**

|  |               |  |                |
|--|---------------|--|----------------|
|  | salt<br>water |  | fresh<br>water |
|--|---------------|--|----------------|

[2]

(ii) State one advantage and one disadvantage of using lakes and rivers and glaciers for water supply.

lakes and rivers

advantage .....

.....

disadvantage .....

.....

glaciers

advantage .....

.....

disadvantage .....

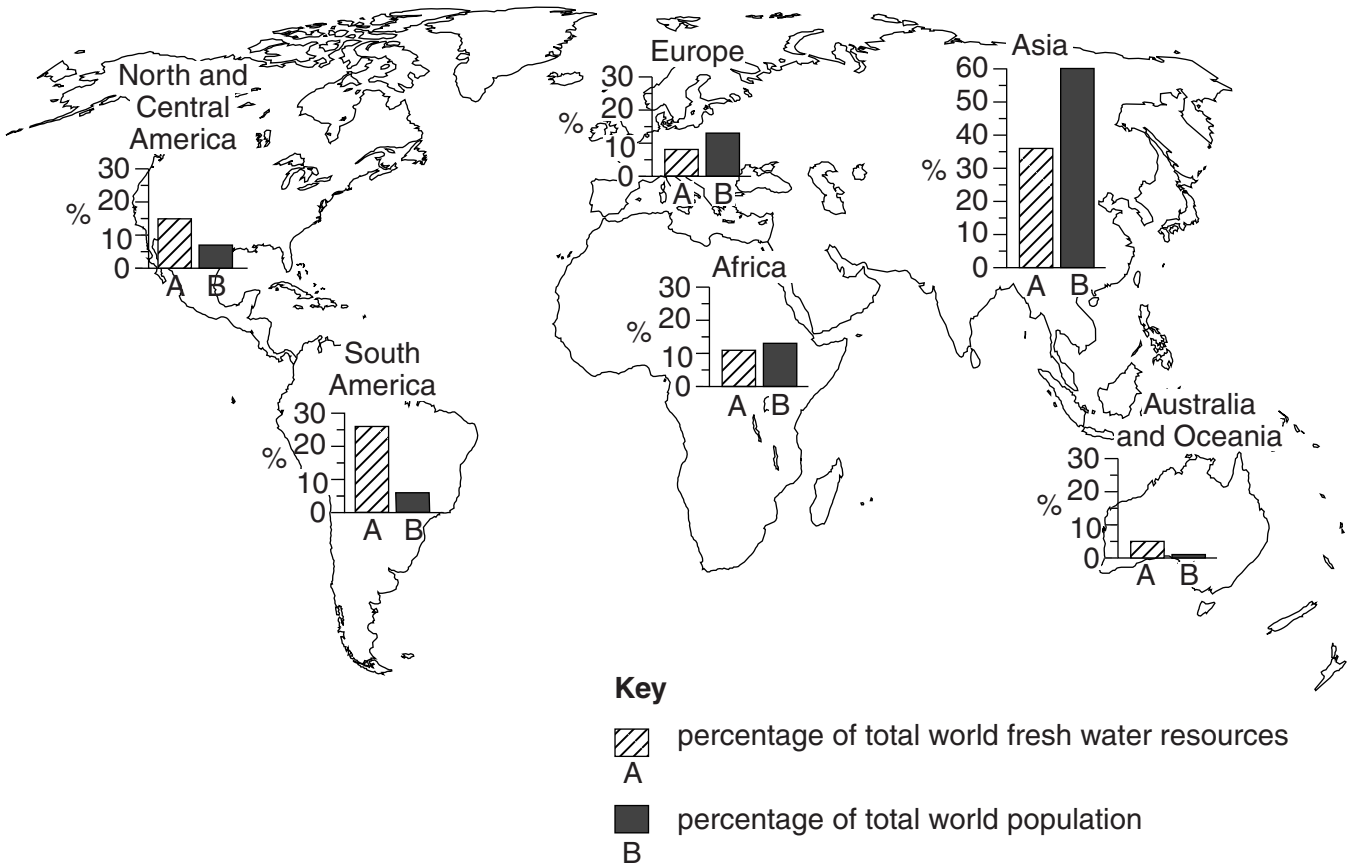
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[4]



(b) Look at the world map showing percentage of total world fresh water resources compared with percentage of total world population, for the six inhabited continents.

**water availability by continent**



(i) Continents in which there is great population pressure on available water resources are said to suffer from 'water stress'.

Name a continent that has a high water stress and a continent that has a low water stress.

State values from the map to support your answer.

high .....

.....

low .....

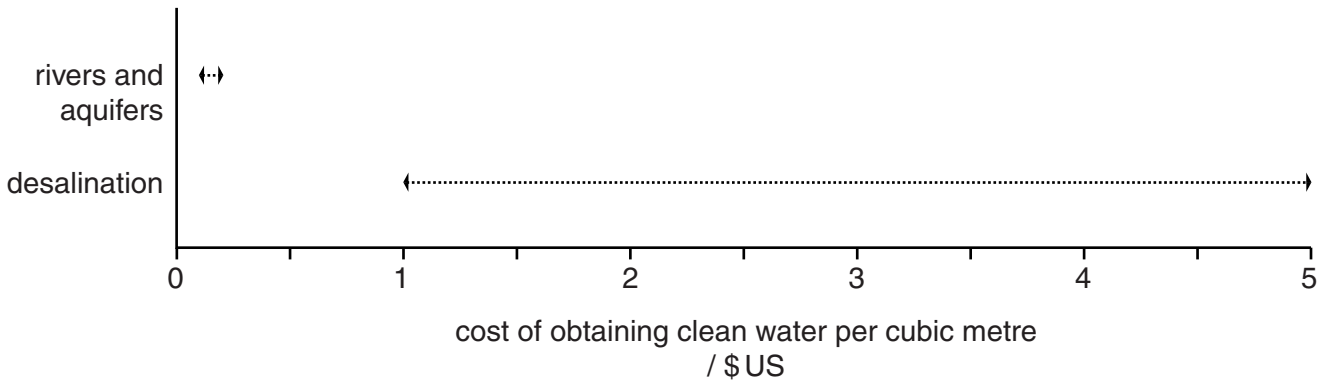
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[3]



- (ii) The diagram shows the costs of obtaining clean water by desalination compared with obtaining water from rivers or aquifers.

**cost of obtaining clean water from different sources**



**Key**

←.....→ range of costs

Suggest why there is a range of costs for desalination rather than just one cost.

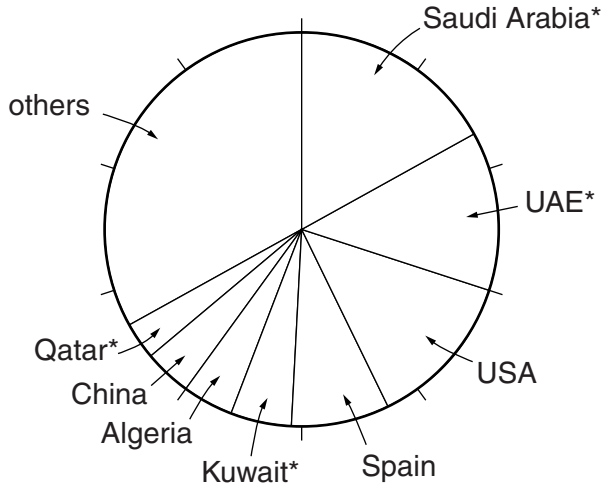
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..... [2]

- (iii) At present, desalination supplies less than 0.5% of human water supplies. How does the diagram above, which shows the cost of obtaining clean water, help to explain this?

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

(iv) Look at the pie graph showing the top eight countries that used desalination in 2008.

**desalination in 2008: percentages of world total**



\* country in the Middle East

What percentage of desalination water comes from countries in the Middle East?  
Circle one answer.

- 17%**                      **30%**                      **38%**                      **48%**

[1]

(v) Suggest why four of the top eight countries that used desalination in 2008 are in the Middle East.

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

(vi) How likely is it that desalination will increase in importance as a water supply for human needs in future years? Explain your opinion.

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

(d) Agriculture accounts for about two-thirds of world water consumption.

(i) Describe how farmers can make more efficient use of water when irrigating their crops.

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..... [3]

(ii) State some of the environmental issues that result from inefficient use of water by farmers.

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..... [4]

[Total: 40]

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