



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/21

Paper 2

May/June 2017

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.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

1 (a) State a weather instrument used to measure:

temperature

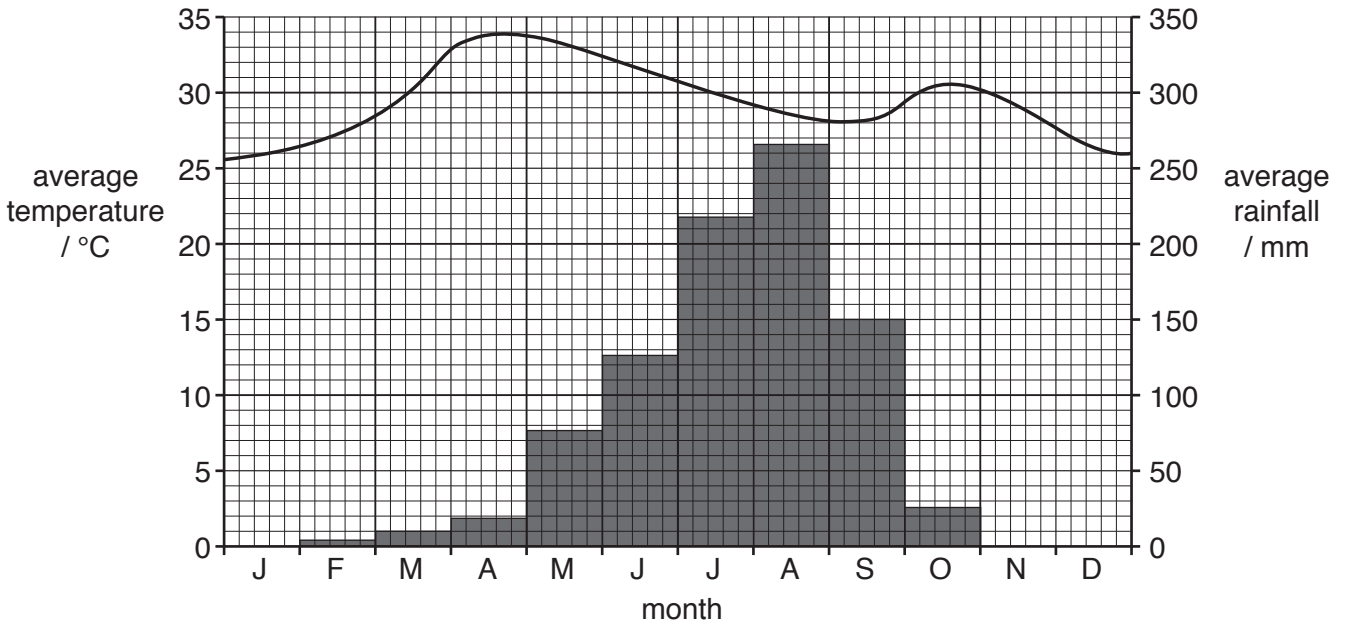
wind speed

atmospheric pressure

rainfall.

[4]

(b) The climate graph shows data for a weather station in a savanna climate.



(i) State the highest monthly rainfall and the month in which it occurs.

rainfall mm

month [2]

(ii) In the dry season monthly rainfall is less than 30 mm.

State the length of the dry season for this weather station.

..... months [1]

(iii) Describe the temperature pattern during the year.

.....

 [3]

(c) The photograph shows a giraffe grazing on savanna vegetation in the dry season.



(i) Describe the vegetation shown in the photograph.

.....

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[3]

(ii) Suggest how the vegetation will change in the wet season.

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

(iii) The photograph shows producers and a consumer.

Define both these terms.

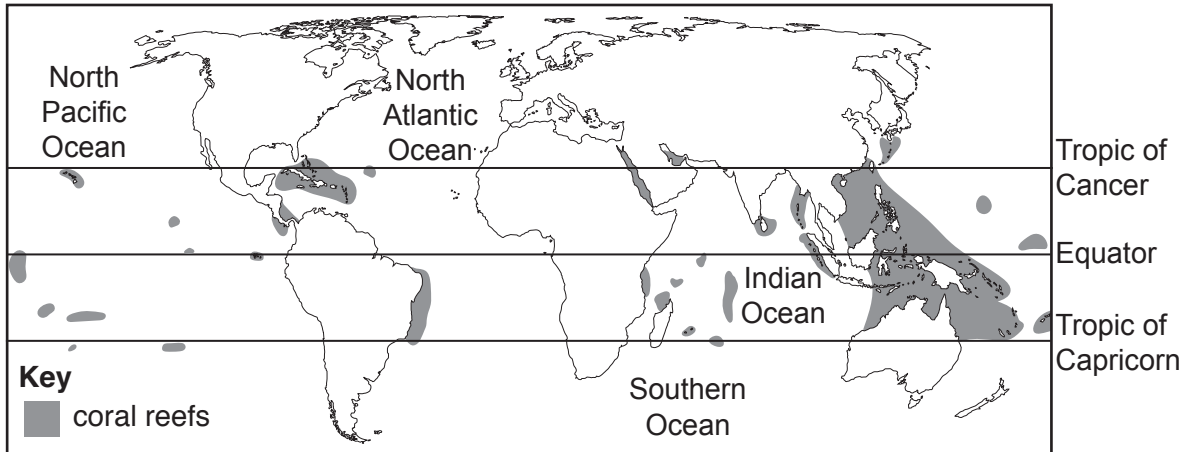
producer
.....
consumer
..... [2]

(iv) Parts of the savanna are increasingly being grazed by goats and cattle.

Suggest how this will affect the ecosystem shown in the photograph.

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..... [4]

2 (a) The map shows the location of coral reefs.



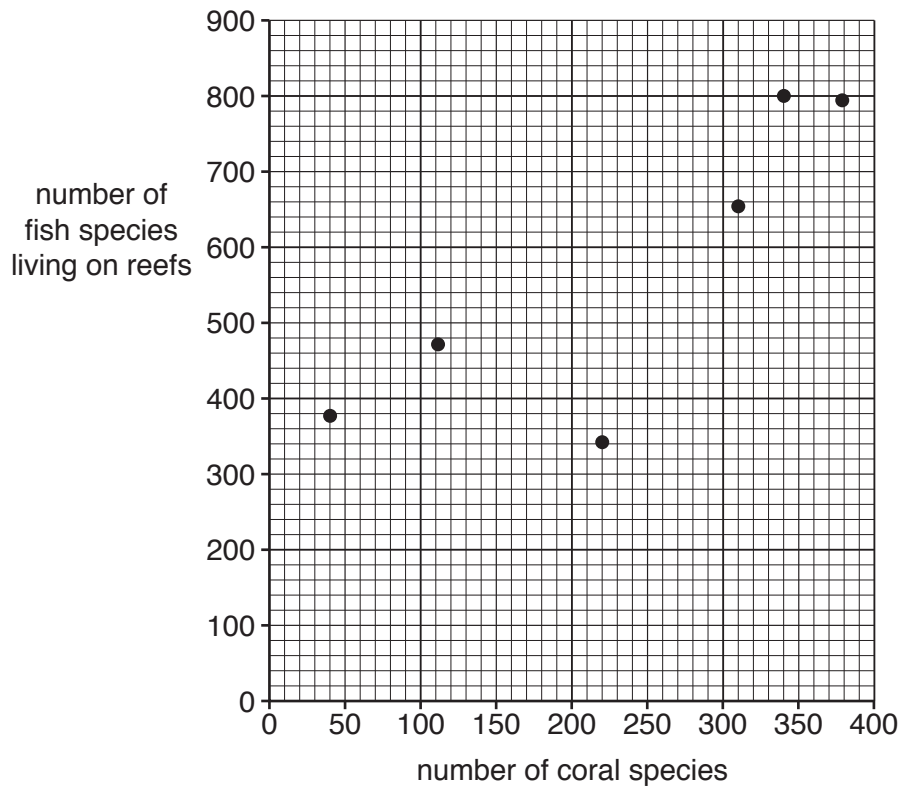
(i) Describe the location of coral reefs as shown on the map.

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

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why coral reefs are not found in the North Atlantic Ocean or the North Pacific Ocean.

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

(b) The graph shows the number of coral species and the number of fish species living on reefs.



Describe the relationship between the number of coral species and the number of fish species living on reefs.

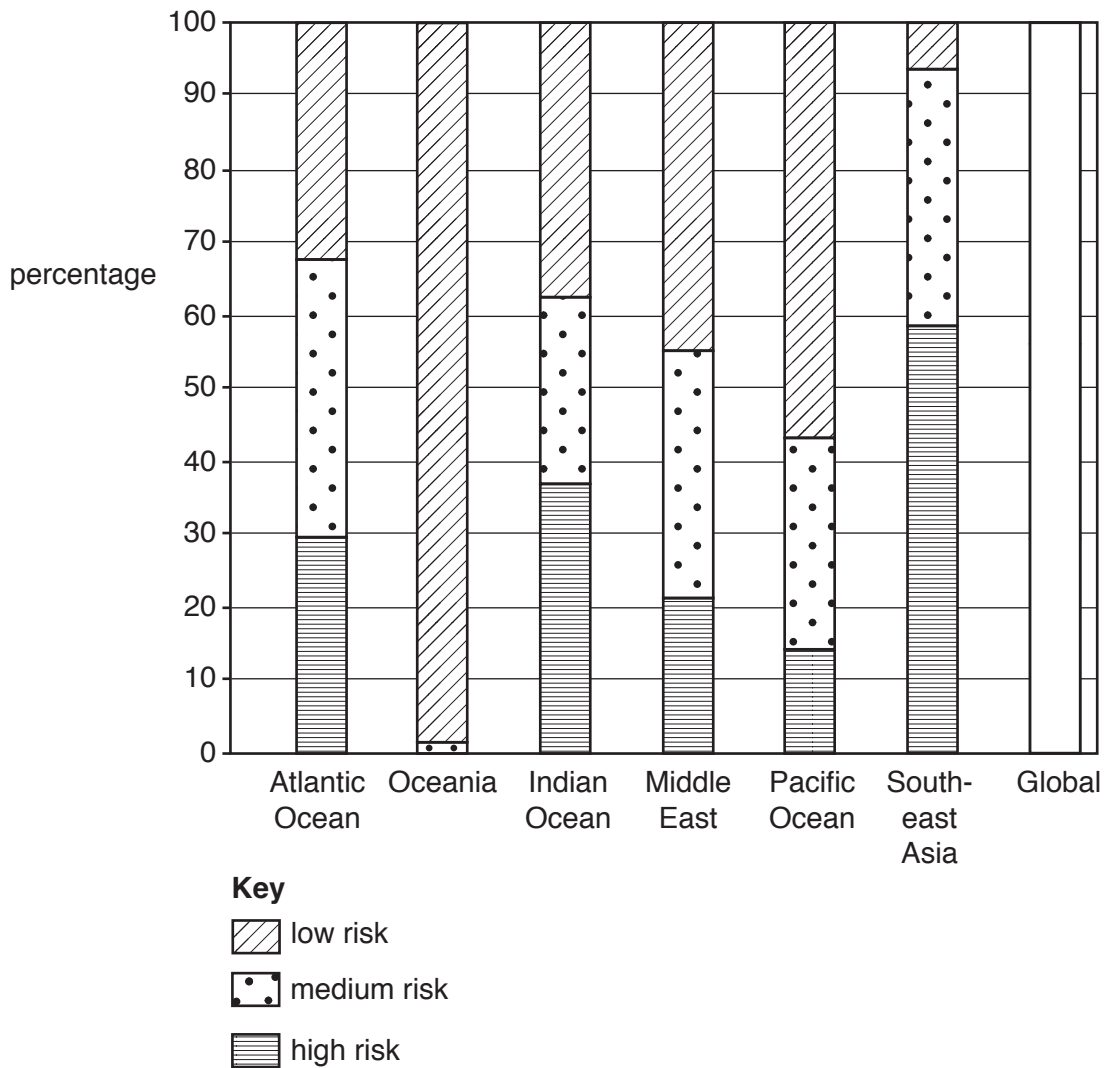
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..... [2]

(c) The graph shows the percentage of coral reefs at risk from overfishing.



(i) Complete the global column using the following figures.

high risk 27%
 medium risk 30%
 low risk 43%

[2]

(ii) Use the graph to complete the following paragraph.

The area where coral reefs are at least risk from overfishing is

The reefs in Southeast Asia are most at risk from overfishing, with % at

high risk and just 7% at risk.

[3]

(iii) Suggest why the risk to coral reefs from overfishing is higher in some areas than in others.

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.....[3]

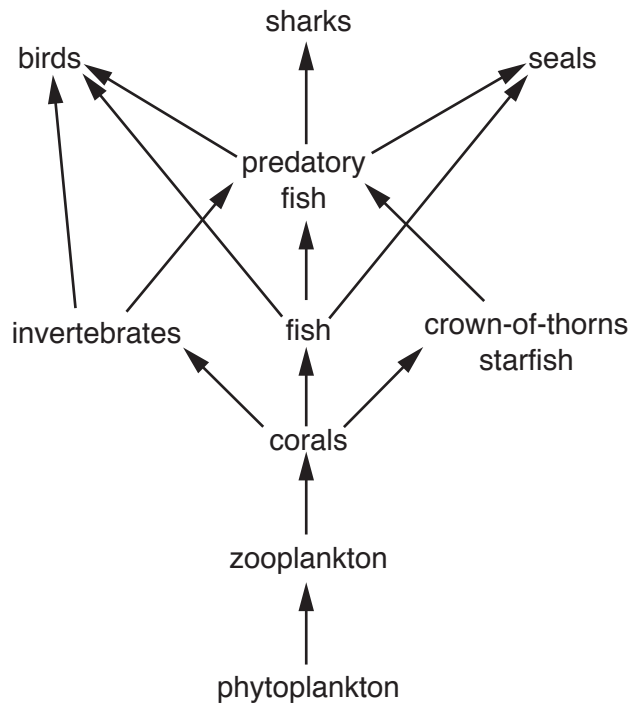
(iv) Give **one** reason why the fish catch from the oceans has increased.

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

(v) Describe strategies that can be used to reduce overfishing.

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.....[4]

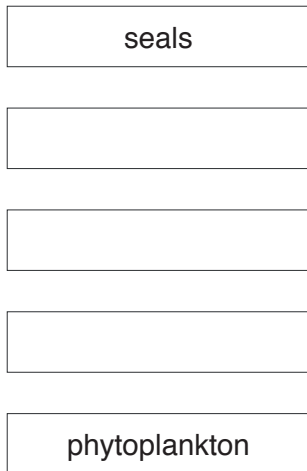
(d) The diagram shows a simplified food web for a coral reef.



(i) State the producer in the food web shown.

.....[1]

(ii) Complete the food chain diagram.



[3]

(iii) Describe the changes to the food chain in (ii) if the number of seals decreased.

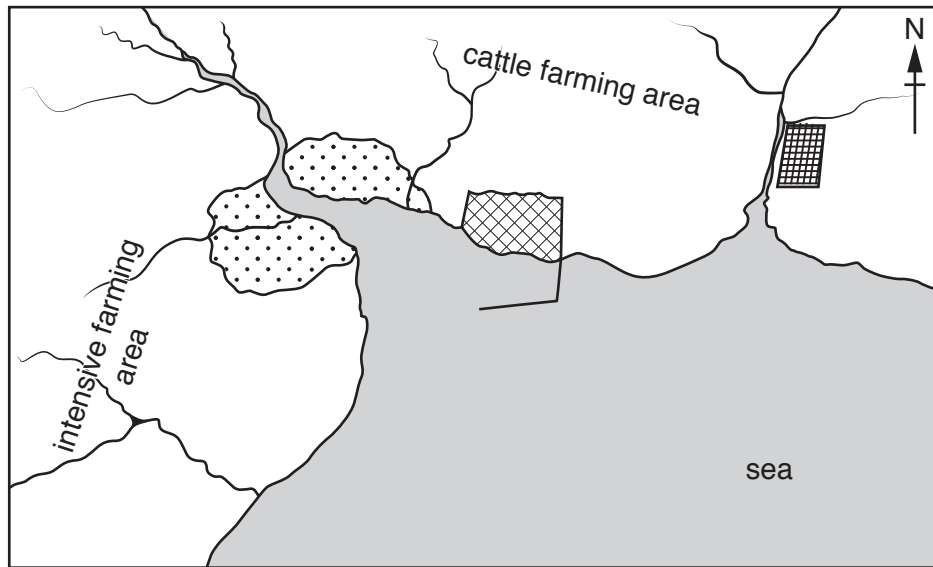
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.....[3]

(iv) Crown-of-thorns starfish have few predators because they are covered in spines and contain a chemical which tastes unpleasant. In one year each starfish can consume 6 m² of coral.

Explain why crown-of-thorns starfish can destroy coral reefs.






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

(e) The map shows a coastal area.



not to scale

Key

-  city
-  oil refinery
-  lead mine and processing plant
-  rivers
-  harbour

Explain how each of the following may damage life in the sea.

the oil refinery

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farming

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lead mining and processing

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[6]

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