

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

3 6 7 0 8 9 7 4 5 7

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/12

Paper 1

October/November 2018
1 hour 30 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 **all** 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.

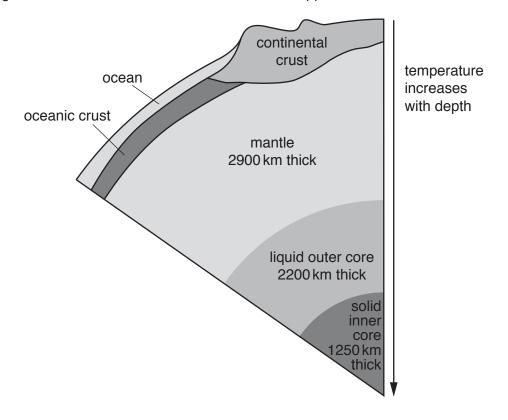
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 13 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



1 The diagram shows the structure of the Earth and the approximate thickness of some of the layers.



a)	(i)	Use the diagram to describe the core of the Earth.									
		[2									
	 \	•									
	(ii)	The average radius of the Earth is 6400 km.									
		Use the information on the diagram to calculate the approximate thickness of the Earth's									

..... km [1]

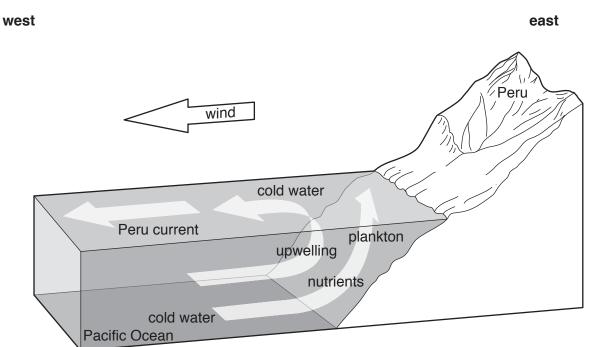
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crust.

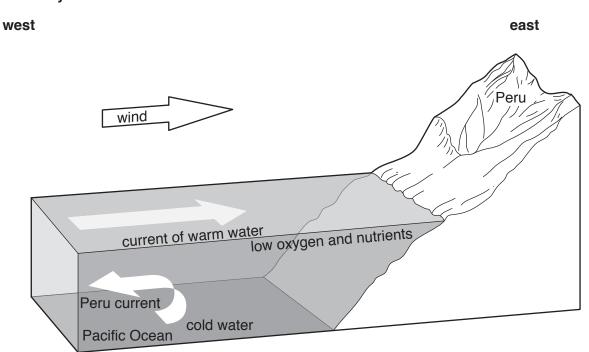
(b)	Name the three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust.							
	1							
	2							
	3[1]							
(c)	Explain how heat in the Earth's crust can be used to generate electricity in a geotherma power station.							
	[3							
(d)	Geothermal energy can be one benefit of living near a volcano.							
	Suggest other benefits of living near a volcano.							
	[3]							

2 The diagrams show the coast of Peru in South America in a normal year and in an El Niño year.

normal year

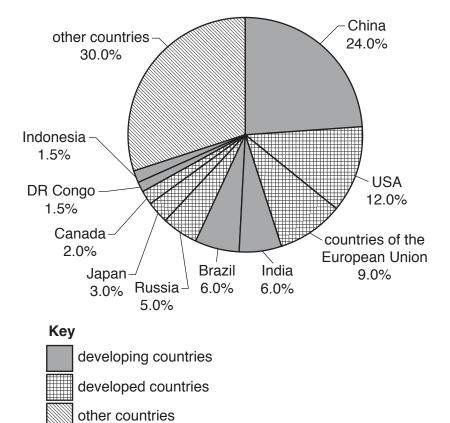


El Niño year



(a) (i)	Use the diagrams and the words to complete the passage.								
			cold	oxygen	Peru	warm	water			
		In a no	rmal year	cold	u	pwells off the	e coast of			
		in Sout	h America	a. This water is	rich in nutrie	nts, carbon o	dioxide and			
		In an E	I Niño yea	ar the flow of w	ater reverses	and a		current r	eplaces	
		the		curren	t.				[3]	
(i	i)	Use the	e diagram	to describe wh	ny upwelling	occurs.				
									[1]	
(ii	i)	Sugges	st reasons	s why few fish a	are caught in	an El Niño y	ear.			
									[2]	
	Expl ishii		o advanta	ages and two	disadvantag	es of using	modern tech	inology foi	r ocean	
а	ıdva	antage ⁻	1							
а	ıdva	antage 2	2							
d	lisa	dvantag	ge 1							
d	lisa	dvantag	ge 2							
									[4]	

3 The pie graph shows global greenhouse gas emissions in 2012. Some of the countries responsible for emissions are named.



(a) Use the pie graph to answer these questions.

(i)	Name the country responsible for almost one quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2012.
	[1]
(ii)	Name the developed country responsible for the largest percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2012.
	[1]

(iii) Calculate the total percentage of greenhouse gas emissions from the developing countries that are named in the pie graph.

.....% [1]

(b)	Explain why the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing.
	[3]
(c)	Describe ways in which people could reduce their contribution to carbon dioxide emissions.
	[4]

4 The map shows some of the hot deserts of the world.

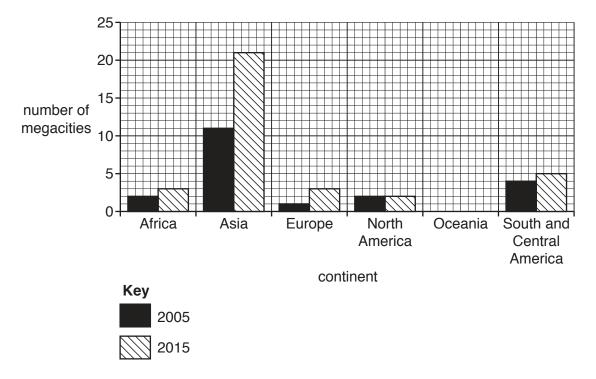
			_
	NORTH AMERICA	ASIA	and of the second of the secon
Tropic of		X.X	23.5°N
Cancer		Sahara	
Equator	A. S.	AFRICA Arabian	0°
Tropic of	SOUTH AMERICA Atacama		23.5° S
Capricorn		Namib	OCEANIA /
\.			ustralian .
Key	Jana .		
hot deserts			<i></i>

(a) Use the map to answer these questions.

(i)	Name two hot deserts south of the Equator.	
	1	
	2	[1]
(ii)	Describe the location of the Sahara desert.	[.]
		[2]
(iii)	In 2016 a solar power station was completed in Morocco at location X on the map.	
	Explain why location X is a good place for a solar power station.	

(b)	Before the solar power station was built, Morocco depended on fossil fuels for 98% of the country's energy.								
	(i)	Name two renewable energy sources other than solar power.							
		1							
		2[1]							
	(ii)	Name one source of energy that is an alternative to fossil fuels and to renewable energy.							
		[1]							
(c)	Sug	gest disadvantages of solar power as a source of energy.							
		[3]							

5 The bar graph shows the number of megacities in the world in 2005 and in 2015. A megacity is a city with a population of over 10 million people.



(a)	(i)	Name the two continents where there has been no change in the number of megacities
		between 2005 and 2015.

1	
2	
	[1]

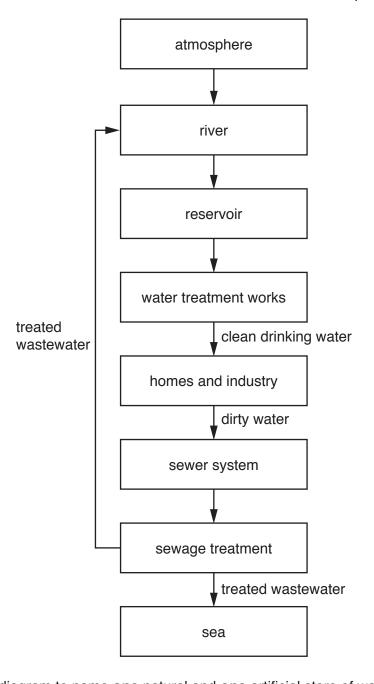
(ii) Calculate the percentage increase in megacities in Asia between 2005 and 2015.

Show your working.

			0/	[0]
 	 	 	 . 70	121

(b)		populations of megacities are growing faster in developing countries than in deventries as a result of push and pull factors.	eloped
	(i)	Explain what is meant by the terms <i>push factor</i> and <i>pull factor</i> .	
		push factor	
		pull factor	
			[2]
	(ii)	Explain three pull factors that would result in rapid population growth in megacities	3.
		pull factor 1	
		explanation	
		pull factor 2	
		explanation	
		pull factor 3	
		explanation	
			[3]
(c)	Des	scribe two environmental problems caused by rapid population growth in cities.	
	1		
	2		
			[2]

6 The diagram shows information about the work of a water treatment company.



(a)	(i)	Use the diagram to name one natural and one artificial store of water.	
		natural store	
		artificial store	
	(ii)	Use the diagram to describe the work the water treatment company does.	[1]
			[2]

(b)	In s	ome parts of the world people use untreated water from rivers.
	(i)	Explain why untreated water from rivers may not be safe to use.
	<i>a</i> n	[3]
	(ii)	Mosquitoes breed in water and transmit disease.
		Name one disease transmitted by mosquitoes.
		[1]
(c)	Oce	eans contain 97% of the Earth's water.
	Sug	gest reasons why only a few countries use desalination to supply fresh water.
		[3]

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