

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

4510730604

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

5014/11

Paper 1

May/June 2016

2 hours 15 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.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

All questions in Section A carry 10 marks.

Both questions in Section B carry 40 marks.

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.

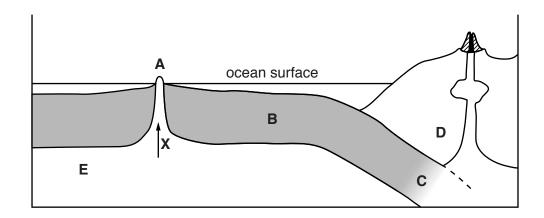
This document consists of 23 printed pages and 1 blank page.



Section A

Answer all the questions.

1 Look at the diagram, which shows two types of plate boundary.



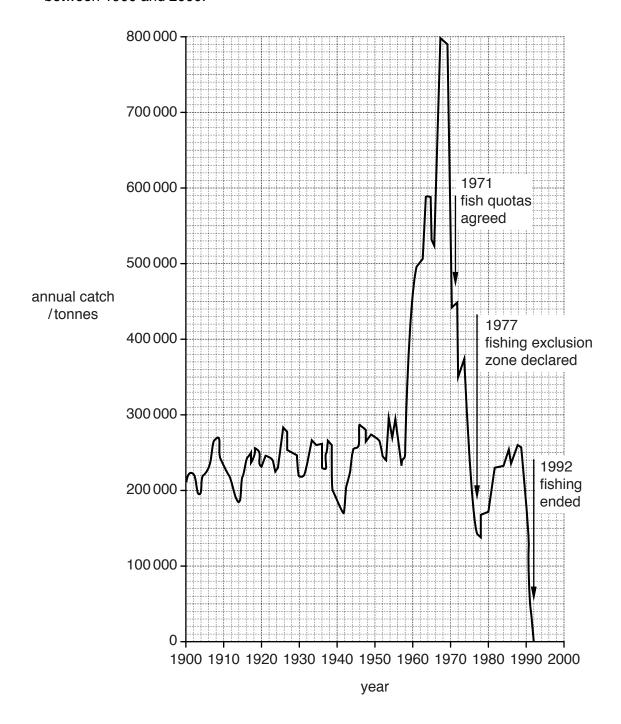
(a) (i) Complete the table, choosing from letters A to E on the diagram. [3]

description	letter
new plate formed	
plate destroyed	
continental plate	

	(ii)	State what is happening at X.	
		[
(b)	(i)		
		[2	2]
	(ii)	Name a hazard caused by plate movement that does not come from a volcano.	
		[-	1 7

(c)	Explain why it is more difficult to supply relief after some volcanic disasters than after other	hers.
		LJ.

2 (a) Look at the diagram, which shows the annual catch of codfish off Newfoundland, Canada, between 1900 and 2000.



(i) State the highest annual catch of codfish between 1900 and 2000 and the year in which it was caught.

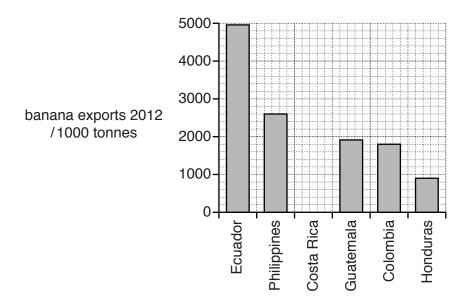
catch	 tonnes
vear	 [1]

	(ii)	Explain why codfish quotas were agreed in 1971.										
(ii		[1]										
	(iii)	The fishing exclusion zone was set up to try to save codfish stocks and to increase codfish caught in the future. Was it successful? Use the information to give a reason for your answer.										
		[1]										
(b)	Exp wor	lain why modern fishing methods have caused fish stocks to decline in many areas of the ld.										
		[4]										
(c)	(i)	In 2012, twenty years after the collapse of the Newfoundland cod fisheries, there had been no improvement in codfish stocks. Suggest why.										
		[1]										
	(ii)	Suggest why the local government did not ban cod fishing in 1977 instead of setting up a fishing exclusion zone.										
		[2]										

3 (a) Look at the diagram, which shows the top banana exporting and importing countries.

55	UK Russian Federation
}	Germany
1	Japan Tropic of
Guatemala	2-Hondiyras Cancer
Costa-Rii Ecua	Timphiles Equator
⊏Cua	and the same of th
	Tropic of Capricorn
	Key
	top banana exporting countries
	top banana importing countries
	main trade routes and direction of trade
(i)	Describe the distribution of the top banana exporting countries.
	[2
(ii)	Suggest why the trade in bananas is from south to north.

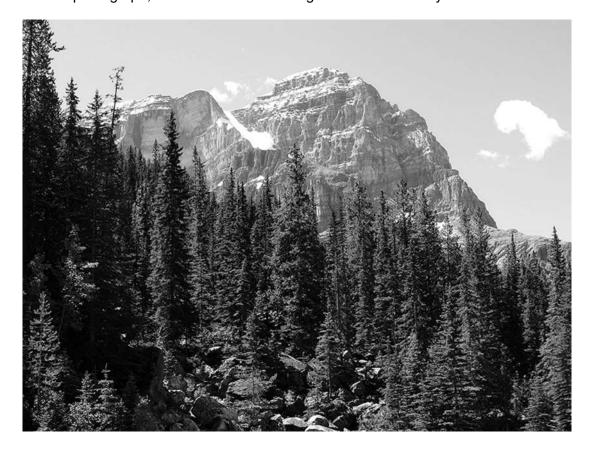
(b) The graph below shows banana exports in 2012 for the top exporting countries.



Complete the bar graph to show that Costa Rica exported 2000000 tonnes of bananas in 2012.

(c)	(i)	Explain why it is important for developing countries to sell crops to developed countries.
		[3
(ii)	Some farmers grow bananas as subsistence crops. Define the term <i>subsistence crop</i> .
		ra

4 Look at the photograph, which shows natural vegetation in the Rocky Mountains of Canada.



t	aiga	tropical m	onsoon fo	rest	tropical	rainfore	st	tundra		
(ii)	ii) Circle the type of vegetation shown in the photograph.									
									[3]	J
		•••••		•••••						
(-)	200050			priotograf	· · · ·					
(1)	Describe	e tne trees sr	nown in the	photogram	on.					

© UCLES 2016 5014/11/M/J/16

(a)

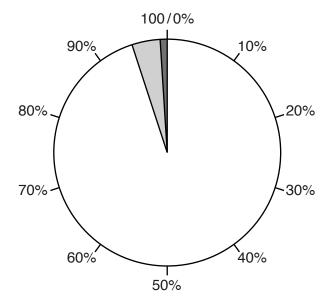
(b)	The trees in the photograph have had to adapt to growing in an area which has problems for plant growth. Suggest three problems of this area for plant growth.
	[3]
(c)	Describe the economic and environmental benefits of forests.
	economic
	environmental
	[3]

Section B

Answer **both** questions.

5 (a) (i) Use the information to complete the pie graph to show typical soil composition by volume and complete the key. Two soil components have been done for you. [3]

soil component	percentage	Key
mineral particles	45	
water	25	
air	25	
humus	4	
organisms	1	



(ii) Explain why each of the following soil components is important for plant growth.

air											 						 			
••••	• • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	 	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • •	 •••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • •
••••	••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••			•••••				 		•••••	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • •
wat	ter										 						 			
••••	••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								 		•••••				 			
																			г	വ

(iii)	Describe the role of soil organisms in maintaining soils.

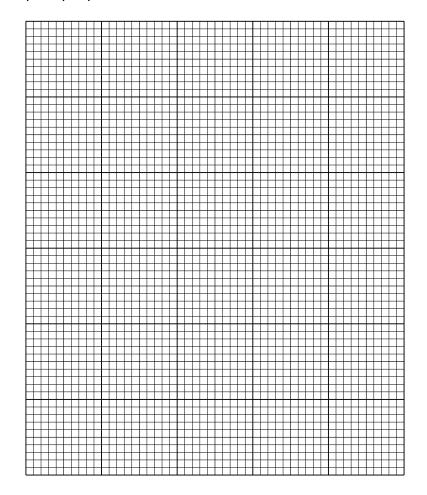
(b) Look at the table, which shows world average meat consumption per person from 1960 to 2010.

year	world average meat consumption /kg per person
1960	22
1970	27
1980	29
1990	35
2000	43
2010	57

(i) How many times higher was world average meat consumption per person in 2010 than in 1960? Circle **one** answer.

1.5–2.0 times 2.5–3.0 times 3.5–4.0 times 4.5–5.0 times [1]

(ii) Draw a line graph on the grid below to show the data for the world average meat consumption per person. Label the axes. [4]



(iii)	Suggest one reason why world average meat consumption per person has increased.
(c) Lo	ook at the map, which shows average meat consumption per person for 2013.
Key meat per p ■ mo ■ 34	North America Consumption erson ore than 74 kg —74 kg 33 kg
(i)	State the continent with the lowest average meat consumption per person.
(ii)	State the two continents with the highest average meat consumption per person.
(iii)	Suggest reasons why average meat consumption per person is much lower in some continents than in others.
	[2]

y) Explain ho	w large numbe	ers of farm anim	nals can cause	soil erosion a	nd water pollu	ıtion
soil erosio	n					
		•••••				
·						
			•••••	•••••		
						[
	gram (not to s ne is a greenh	cale), which shouse gas.	ows annual en	nissions of me	thane from di	ffere
120 kg		60 kg	8 kg	1.5 kg	0.12 kg	
			1	1		
	0-		- 1		9	
7.0		THE RESTRICTION OF THE PARTY OF				
()				ap .		
	₹	.		Maria .	50	
esian-type ca	tttle zebi	u-type cattle	sheep	pig	human	
Calculate t	he difference i	in methane emi	ssions betwee	n sheep and p	igs.	
						kg [
) How many	y times highe	r are the meth	nane emission	s of friesian-ty	pe cattle that	an th
		umans? Circle c		•		

1000 times

10 000 times

[1]

© UCLES 2016 5014/11/M/J/16

100 times

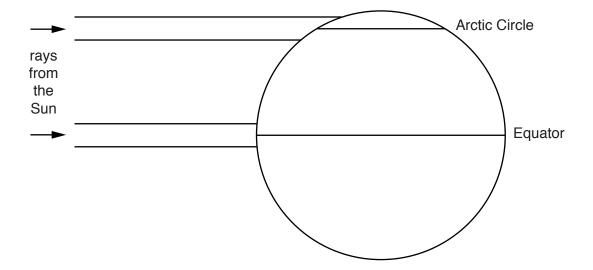
10 times

(d)

(iii)	The number of cattle in the world has risen from 1297 million in 1990 to 1498 2014. Suggest why this increase is a concern for many climate scientists.	million in
		[3]
(e) Re	ead the newspaper article.	
	Pesticide pollution down!	
	In the 1990s a survey found that 17 percent of streams running through agricultural land in the USA contained concentrations of at least one pesticide that were above the maximum level allowed for drinking water. By 2012 another survey found dangerous pesticide concentrations in only one stream in the whole country. This change is probably because new pesticides were introduced that were less toxic or required smaller applications and the use of particularly hazardous	
	pesticides like dieldrin and lindane was banned or restricted.	
(1)	Tiew many endame had dangerous positions contentiations in 2012.	[1]
(ii)		
		[3]

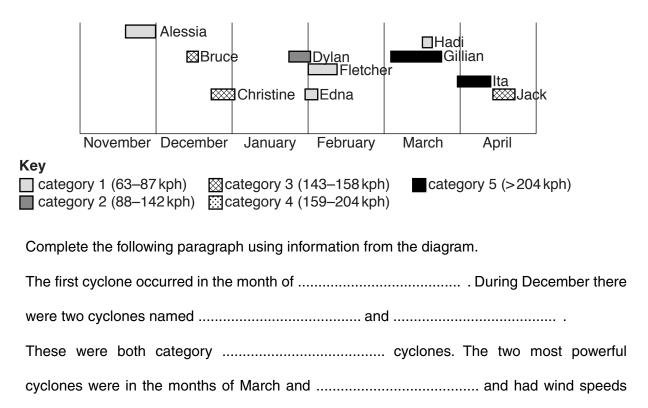
)	impacts can be reduced.
	[6]

6 (a) Look at the diagram showing insolation.



(i)	Using the information on the diagram, explain why temperatures are much higher at the Equator than at the Arctic Circle.
	[2]
(ii)	Explain why more sunlight (energy) is absorbed by forests than by snow and ice.
	[2]

(b) Look at the diagram below, which shows the tropical cyclones in Australia during the 2013–14 cyclone season. All cyclones are given names in alphabetical order, based on when they began.

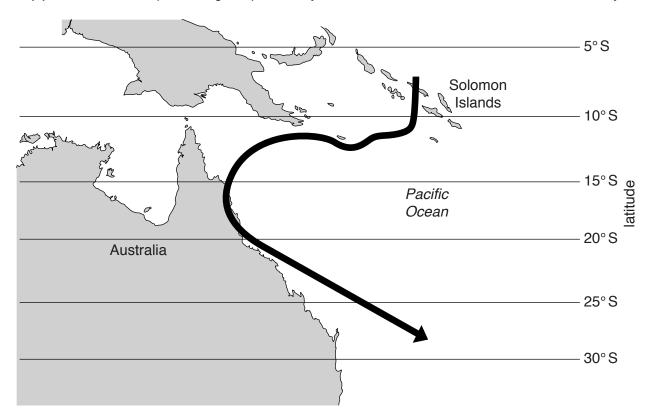


[6]

© UCLES 2016 5014/11/M/J/16

greater thankph.

(c) Look at the map showing the path of Cyclone Ita and read the information about the cyclone.

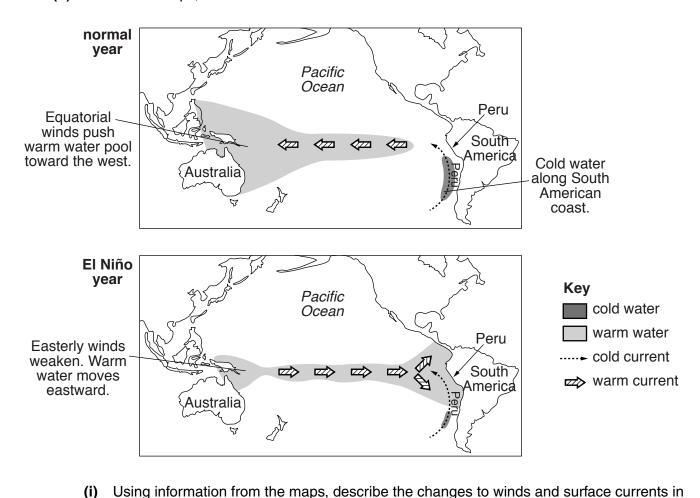


On 1 April a tropical low developed near the Solomon Islands. Flash flooding from the tropical storm killed 16 people in the Solomon Islands on 5 April. By 7 April, the death toll from the storm rose to 21. During the next few days, Ita strengthened into a category 5 severe tropical cyclone as it began to curve towards the coast of Australia. The storm hit the Australian coast on 11 April as a category 4 cyclone. Ita then rapidly weakened and was downgraded to a category 1 on 12 April. Ita caused 1 billion Australian dollars of damage to banana and sugar cane plantations.

(i)	State how many people were killed by Cyclone Ita on 5 April.
	[1]
(ii)	State the highest category recorded for Cyclone Ita.
	[1]
(iii)	State the latitude where Cyclone Ita started on 1 April.
	°S [1]

(iv)	Explain why Cyclone Ita weakened as it moved onto the land and south, out of the tropics.
	onto the land
	south, out of the tropics
	[3]
(v)	Explain why damage from cyclones is greatest in low-lying coastal areas.
	[4]
(vi)	Suggest why more people are killed by cyclones in developing countries, such as the Solomon Islands, than in developed countries, such as Australia.
	[3]

(d) Look at the maps, which show Pacific Ocean winds and surface currents.



()	an El Niño year compared with a normal year.	
		[3]
(ii)	Suggest why an El Niño year brings heavy rain to the west coast of Peru.	
		[2]

		22	
	(iii)	Suggest one advantage of an El Niño year for the people of Peru.	
			[1]
(e)	Loo	ok at a food web for the ocean close to the coast of Peru.	
		seals penguins whales zooplankton phytoplankton	
	(i)	Use the food web to complete the food chain shown below.	[2]
		— → penguins	
	(ii)	In an El Niño year the upwelling of cold water is reduced. This means that the numphytoplankton and zooplankton are also reduced. Describe how the reduction in zooplankton will affect the food web.	

(f)	'Droughts cause more problems to people and the environment than floods or cyclones.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
	701

BLANK PAGE

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.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

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.