



Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary Level

| CANDIDATE NAME | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--|
| CENTRE NUMBER | | | CANDIDATE NUMBER | | |

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

8291/22

Paper 2 Hydrosphere and Biosphere

October/November 2019
1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.

Electronic calculators may be used.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

At the end of the examination,

- 1. fasten all separate answer paper securely to the question paper;
- 2. enter the question number from Section B in the grid.

| | For Examiner's Use |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Section A | |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| Section B | |
| | |
| Total | |

This document consists of 12 printed pages.

Cambridge Assessment International Education

[Turn over





Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 (a) Fig. 1.1 is a diagram showing energy flow through an ecosystem.

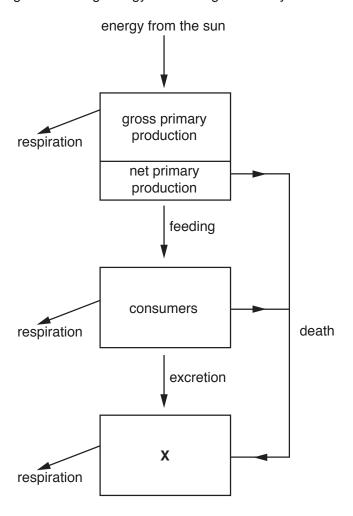


Fig. 1.1

| (1) | State what X represents in Fig. 1.1. |
|-----|---|
| | [1 |
| ii) | Use Fig. 1.1 to explain the difference between gross primary production and net primary production. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [2 |

PapaCambridge

| (iii) | State two abiotic factors that affect the rate of primary productivity. |
|-----------------|---|
| | 1 |
| | 2 |
| | [2] |
| (iv) | Name the process by which primary producers synthesise organic molecules using energy from the sun. |
| | [1] |
| (v) | State the biome with the highest net primary productivity. |
| | [1] |
| (b) Fig. | 1.2 is a pyramid of biomass for a temperate deciduous forest food chain. |
| | wolves (420 kg/km ²) |
| | red foxes (2100 kg/km²) |
| | snowshoe hares (20 925 kg/km²) |
| | grass (2.0925 x 10 ⁷ kg/km ²) |
| | Fig. 1.2 |
| (i) | State the primary consumer shown in Fig. 1.2. |
| | [1] |
| (ii) | Describe what a pyramid of biomass shows. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | 101 |
| | [2] |
| (iii) | Explain the shape of the pyramid of biomass shown in Fig. 1.2. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [2] |
| | |

[Turn over

| If the population of wolves decreased, state and explain two changes that could occur the food chain shown in Fig. 1.2. | r in |
|--|------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [4] |

(c) Fig. 1.3 shows the nutrient flows and stores for a temperate deciduous forest.

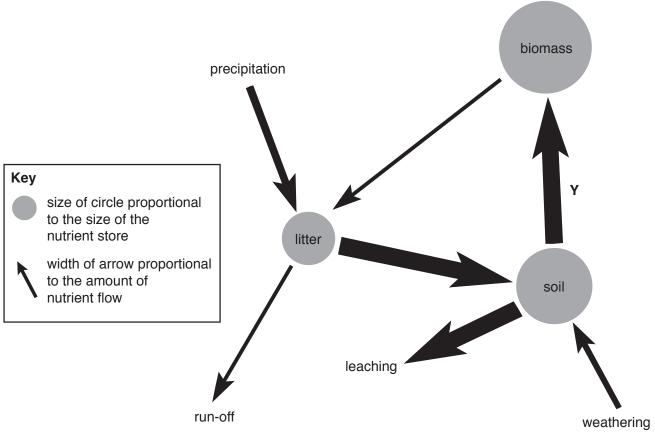


Fig. 1.3

| Describe the method by which nutrients flow in the process labelled Y on Fig. 1.3. |
|---|
| [1] |
| With reference to Fig. 1.3, describe the changes which might occur to the forest nutrient stores and flows as a result of deforestation. |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| [3] |
| [Total: 20] |

2 (a) Fig. 2.1 shows the flows and stores of water in the global hydrological cycle. A number is given to indicate the amount of water within each flow or store.

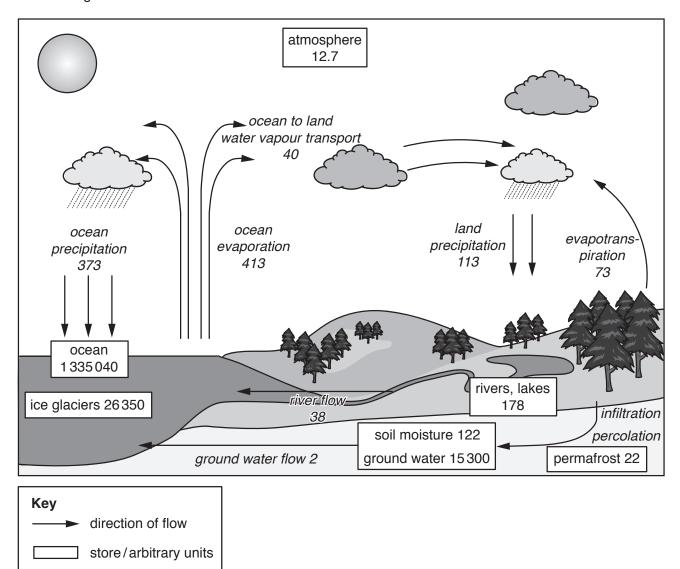


Fig. 2.1

(i) State where most of the water that has evaporated from the oceans falls as precipitation shown in Fig. 2.1.

© UCLES 2019 8291/22/O/N/19



(ii) Calculate the total amount of stored water in Fig. 2.1.

| | arbitrary units [2] |
|-------|--|
| (iii) | The global hydrological cycle is a closed system. |
| | Explain reasons why a local hydrological cycle, such as in a drainage basin, can not be described as a closed system. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [4] |
| (iv) | Describe two ways in which human activities can affect a local hydrological cycle. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [4] |

(b) Fig. 2.2 is a map showing the predicted loss of land to the sea as a result of a rise in sea levels of 3 metres in Florida, United States of America.

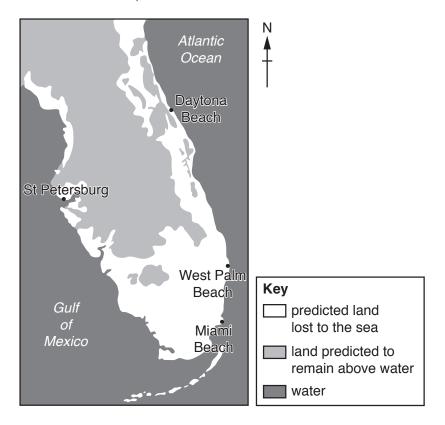


Fig. 2.2

| Suggest causes for the predicted rise in sea levels shown in Fig. 2.2. | |
|--|-----|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [4] |

| (ii) | Describe strategies that could be used to manage the effects of coastal inundation caused by a rise in sea level of 3 metres, such as that shown in Fig. 2.2. |
|------|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [5] |
| | [Total: 20] |

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

3 Fig. 3.1 is two photographs showing farming in countries at different levels of economic development.

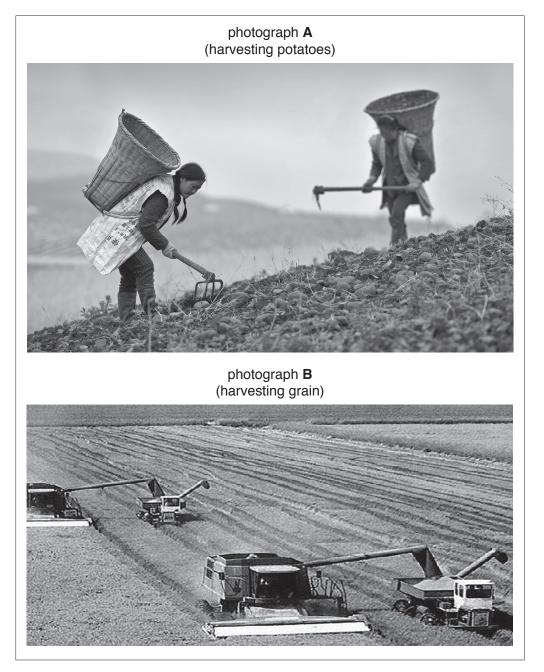


Fig. 3.1

- (a) Describe the effects that the farming shown in Fig. 3.1 might have on local habitats.
- (b) Using examples, assess the methods used to maintain a sustainable food supply in countries at different levels of economic development. [30]

[Total: 40]

[10]

© UCLES 2019 8291/22/O/N/19



4 Table 4.1 shows the percentage of the total human population that live on arid or semi-arid land for each continent.

Table 4.1

| continent | percentage of total human population that live on arid or semi-arid land |
|---------------|--|
| Africa | 40 |
| Asia | 39 |
| Oceania | 25 |
| Europe | 26 |
| North America | 22 |
| South America | 30 |

(a) Describe problems faced by people living on arid or semi-arid land. [10]

(b) Using examples, assess the strategies used by countries at different levels of economic development to manage the sustainable supply of water. [30]

[Total: 40]

5 Fig. 5.1 shows the relationship between average annual precipitation and temperature for some major biomes.

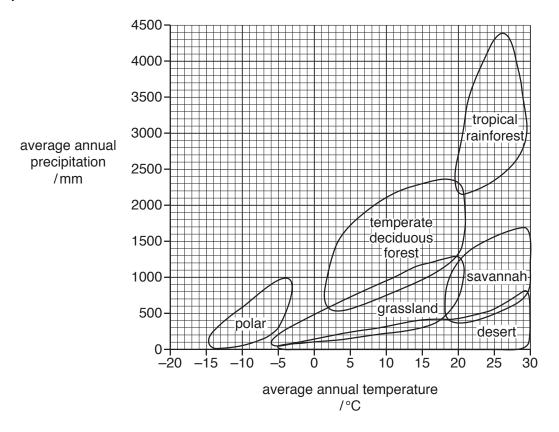


Fig. 5.1

- (a) Describe how biotic and abiotic factors control the distribution of the biomes shown in Fig. 5.1. [10]
- **(b)** Using examples, assess conservation methods used to maintain biodiversity in ecosystems. [30]

[Total: 40]

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 Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

Papa Cambridge