



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

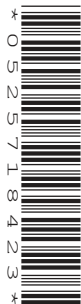
CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

0680/21

Paper 2

October/November 2018

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.

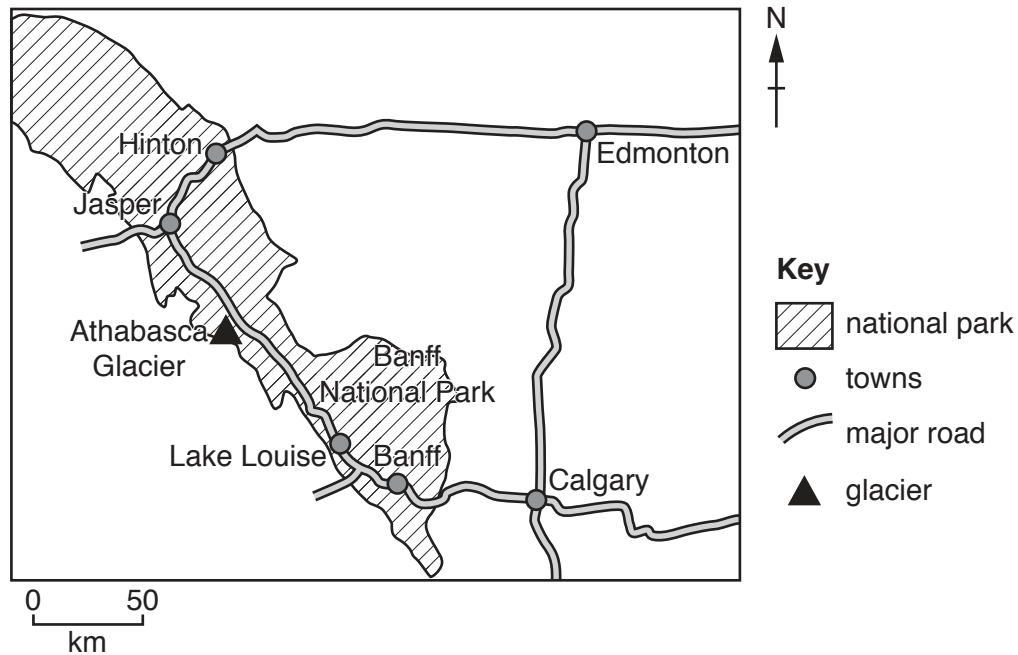
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

2

- 1 The map shows Banff National Park in the Rocky Mountains of Canada. The park contains 6641 km² of protected wilderness area, with mountains, glaciers and dense coniferous forest. The park has approximately four million visitors every year.



- (a) (i) Suggest possible benefits and negative impacts of tourism on national parks.

benefits.....

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.....

.....

negative impacts

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[4]

- (ii) State **two** strategies for reducing the impact of tourism on national parks.

1

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2

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[2]

3

(b) In October 2014, a small earthquake occurred near Banff National Park.

Suggest why people live in earthquake zones even though there is a risk to their safety.

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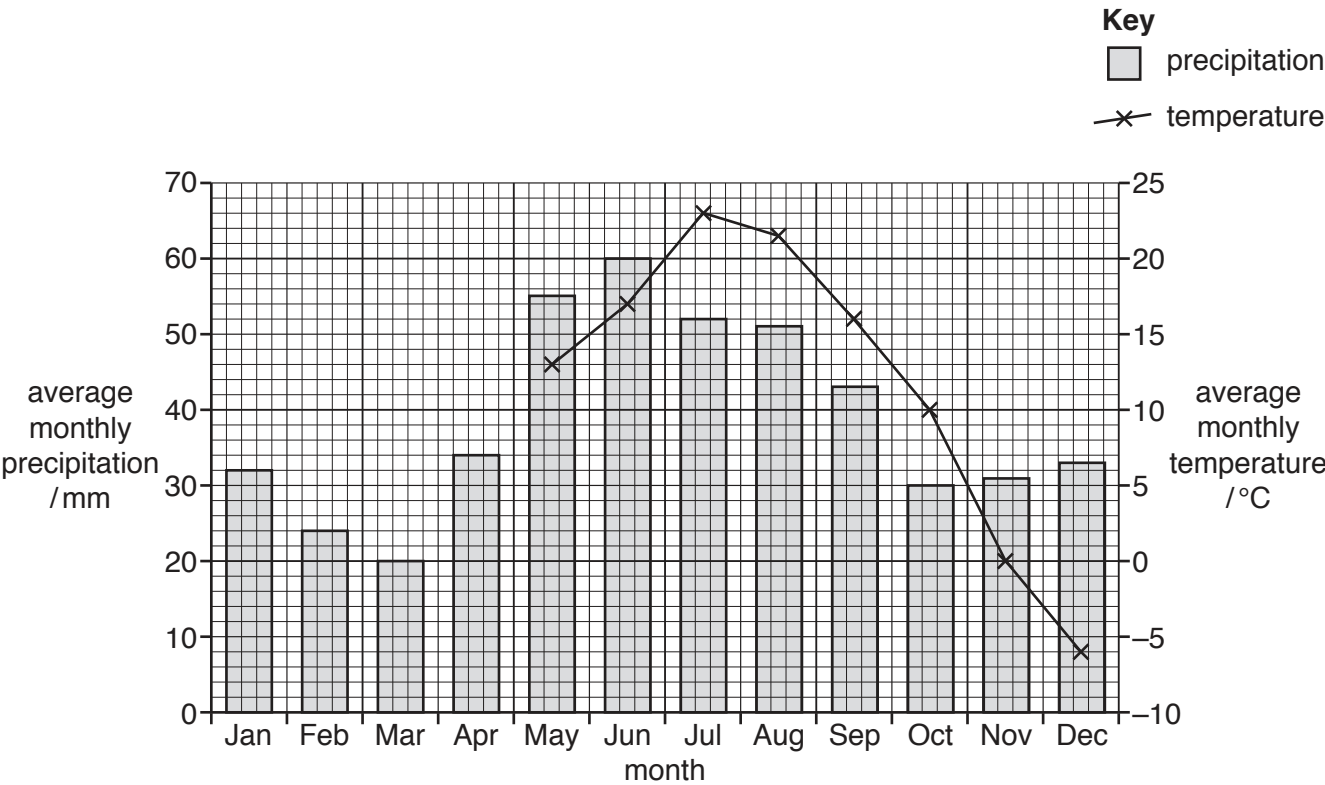
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4

(c) The graph shows climate data for Banff National Park.



(i) Use the data in the table to complete the climate graph.

month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
average monthly temperature / °C	−5	0	4	8

[2]

(ii) Calculate the average annual range in temperature.

..... °C [1]

(iii) Calculate the total precipitation in the wettest three months.

..... mm [1]

5

(iv) Use the graph to describe the pattern of temperature and precipitation in Banff National Park.

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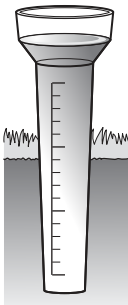
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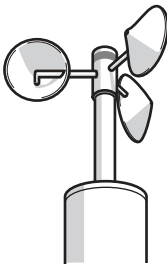
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(v) The diagram shows instruments used for measuring elements of weather.



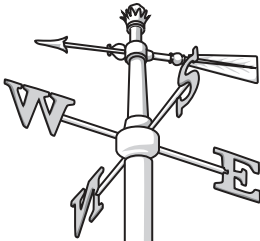
A



B



C



D

Complete the table to identify the names of the instruments and the element of weather each instrument measures.

instrument letter	element of weather that the instrument measures	name of instrument
A		
B		
C		Campbell-Stokes recorder
D	wind direction	

[4]

- (vi) In June 2013, 200 mm of rain fell in less than two days in Banff National Park. The rainfall caused major flooding of many rivers.

Describe the problems for people when rivers flood.

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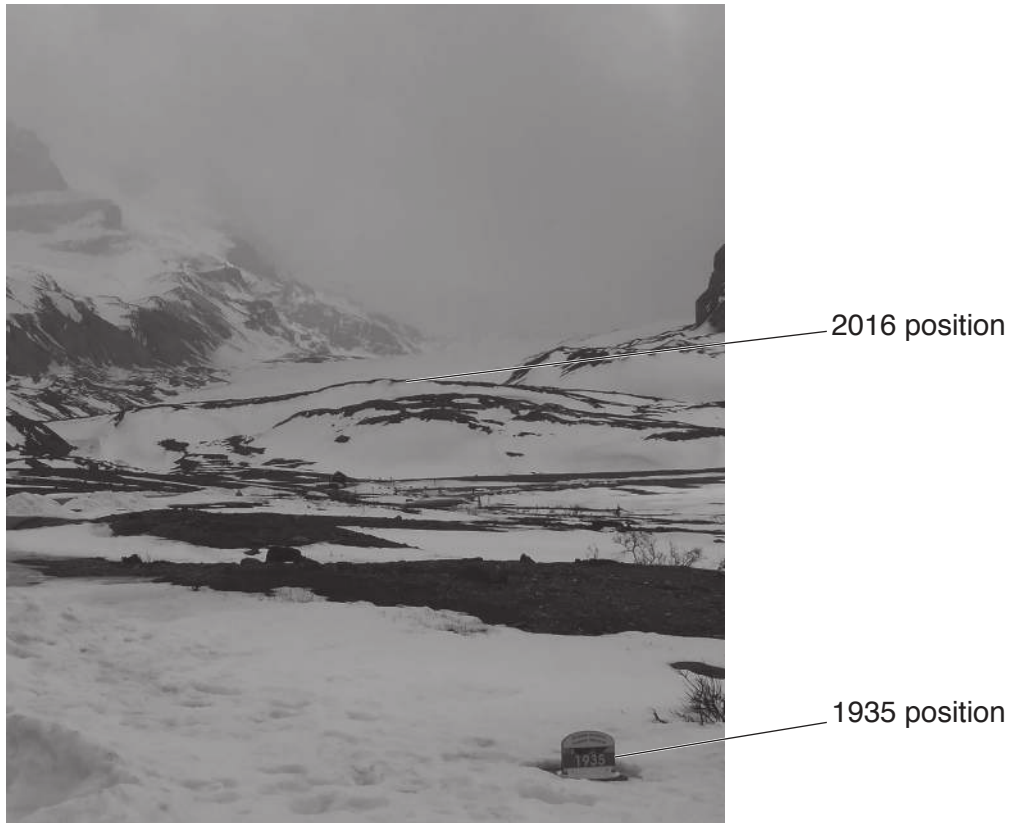
8

- (d) The Columbia Icefield is located in the far north-west of Banff National Park. The Athabasca Glacier is a glacier in the icefield.

A glacier is a thick ice-mass that formed thousands of years ago.

The photograph shows the position of the Athabasca Glacier in 1935 and its position in 2016.

The glacier has retreated more than one kilometre since 1935.



Suggest why the glacier has retreated since 1935.

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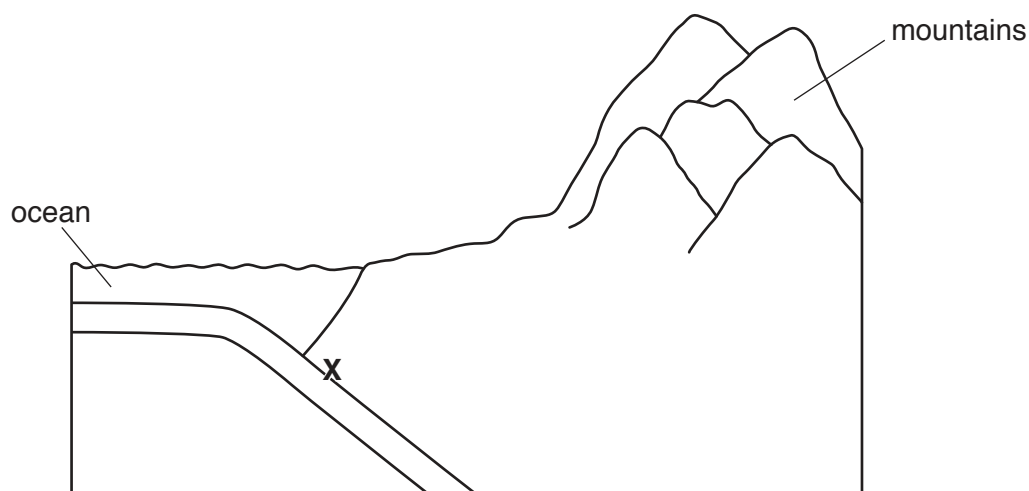
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9

(e) The diagram is a cross-section of a type of plate boundary near Banff National Park.



(i) Add labels **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** to the diagram to match the list given.

- A** oceanic crust
- B** continental crust
- C** mantle
- D** trench

[4]

(ii) State the name of the zone marked with an **X**.

.....[1]

(iii) On the diagram, draw arrows to show the direction of movement of the two plates. [1]

10

- (f) Some areas of Banff National Park have geothermally heated groundwater.

‘Geothermal energy could be used as a global alternative to fossil fuels.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[6]

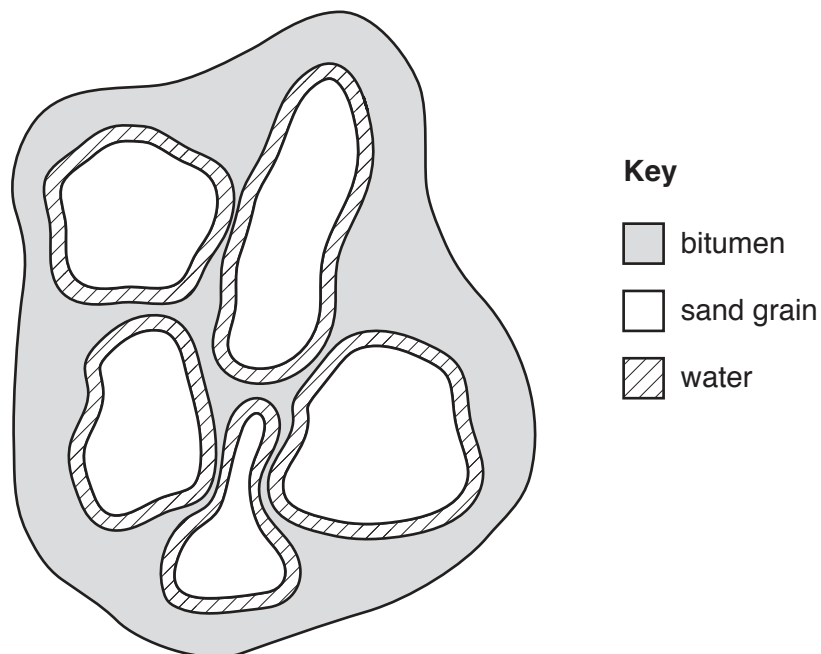
12

- 2 (a) The fact sheet contains information about oil sand.

Oil sand contains a mixture of approximately 90% clay, sand and water and about 10% bitumen.



Each grain of sand in the oil sand is surrounded by a layer of water and a layer of bitumen.



Bitumen is one component of petroleum (crude oil). Unlike crude oil, which can be extracted directly from the ground, the bitumen in oil sand has to be separated from the sand before it can be used. Once separated from the oil sand, the bitumen is processed in oil refineries to produce fuels such as gasoline (petrol) and diesel.

Deposits of oil sand are found all over the world, including Canada, United States of America, Russia and Venezuela. Many of the oil sand deposits are buried deep underground.

- (i) Name the useful component in oil sand that can be processed to form a fuel.

.....[1]

13

- (ii) Suggest why extracting the useful component from oil sand is **not** economically viable.

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.....[2]

- (b) Crude oil is a fossil fuel.

Describe the formation of crude oil.

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.....[3]

- (c) The oil sand deposits in Canada are covered by forest.

The forest must be cleared before the oil sand can be mined.

- (i) Describe the negative impacts of deforestation on an area of land.

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.....[3]

- (ii) The wood from forests is used for timber.

State **one** way timber can be used more efficiently so that forests do not need to be cut down to provide the timber.

.....[1]

14

(iii) A worker at a local forest said,

‘Forests can be managed sustainably.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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.....[4]

(d) The information is about an environmental disaster in Canada.

In 2016, a wildfire destroyed a huge area of forest near the oil sand deposits in Alberta, Canada. The wildfire covered an area of more than 590 000 hectares and burned for two months.

The intense heat destroyed the roots of many trees. Clouds of ash were in the air for days and the smoke from the fires turned the sky black during the daytime. Large volumes of sulfur dioxide were emitted into the air during the fires.

The local government declared a state of emergency and forced nearly 90 000 people to evacuate the area during the fires. More than 1000 fire fighters, 45 helicopters, 138 fire engines and 22 aeroplane water tankers fought the fires.

About 2500 homes were completely destroyed and many more were damaged. Power and water supplies were disrupted. Despite this, only a very small number of people were killed during the wildfires.

(i) Suggest how people living in the area of the wildfires were affected by this environmental disaster.

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(ii) The wildfire damaged the ecosystem of the area.

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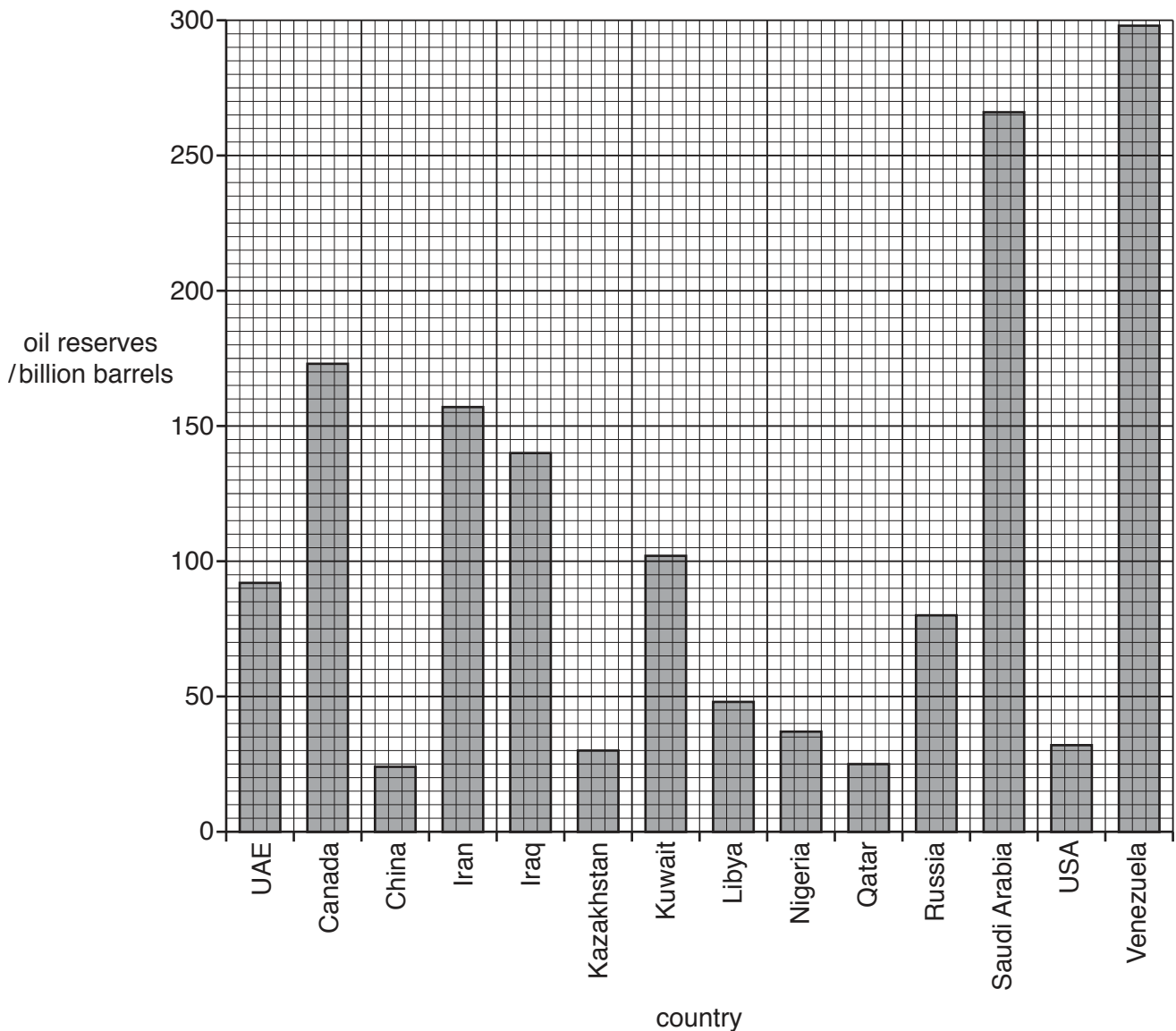
..... [2]

[5]

[4]

16

(e) The graph shows the global reserves of crude oil in 2013 for some countries.



(i) State the amount of oil reserves in Canada.

..... billion barrels [1]

(ii) Name **one** country with more oil reserves than Canada.

..... [1]

(iii) The value for oil reserves in Canada includes 168 billion barrels from oil sand deposits.

Calculate the percentage of Canada's oil reserves that come from oil sand deposits.

..... % [1]

17

- (f) The photograph shows surface mining at an oil sand deposit.



- (i) Describe how the mining company can restore the land after mining has finished at this location.

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.....[2]

(ii) The mining company wants to expand the oil sand mine. Some local people are against this plan.

To what extent do you agree with this decision? Give reasons for your answer.

[6]

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