

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Name
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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT **0680/02**

Paper 2 May/June 2006

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
Additional Materials: Ruler

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

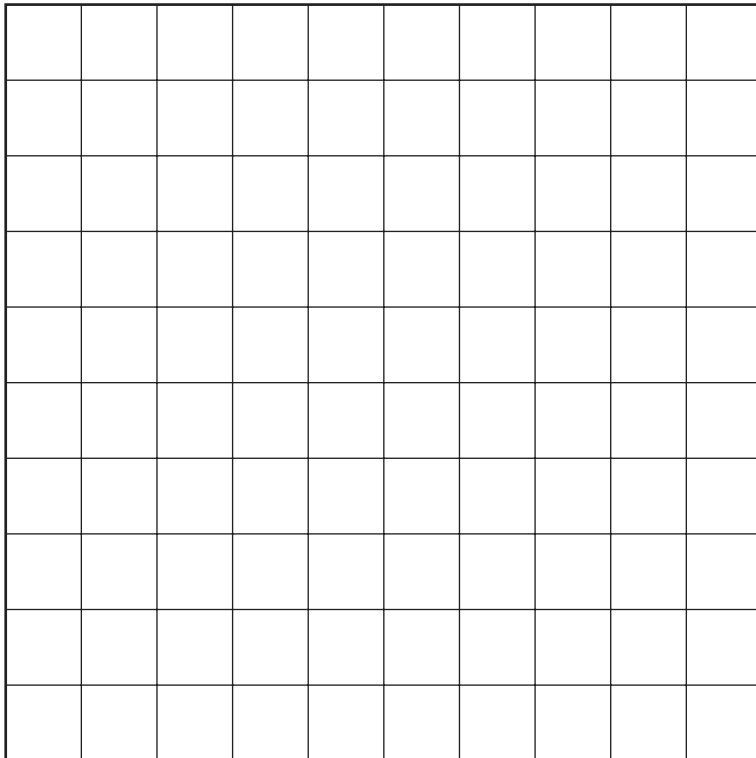
Answer **both** questions.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

1 (a) During the 1990s, 600,000 people died in natural and human disasters.

% deaths by disaster type

34	Tropical cyclones
18	Floods
16	Earthquakes
14	Disease epidemics
13	Human disasters (e.g. transport and industrial)
5	Other natural disasters (e.g. volcanoes)



Key

1%
 Tropical cyclones
 Floods
 Earthquakes
 Disease epidemics
 Human disasters
 Other natural disasters

(i) Plot the percentages in the block graph and complete the key. [4]

(ii) Explain why disease epidemics often follow from a disaster.

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.....[3]

(b) (i) What is the difference between an earthquake and a volcano?

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.....[3]

(ii) Why are more people killed by earthquakes than volcanoes?

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.....[3]

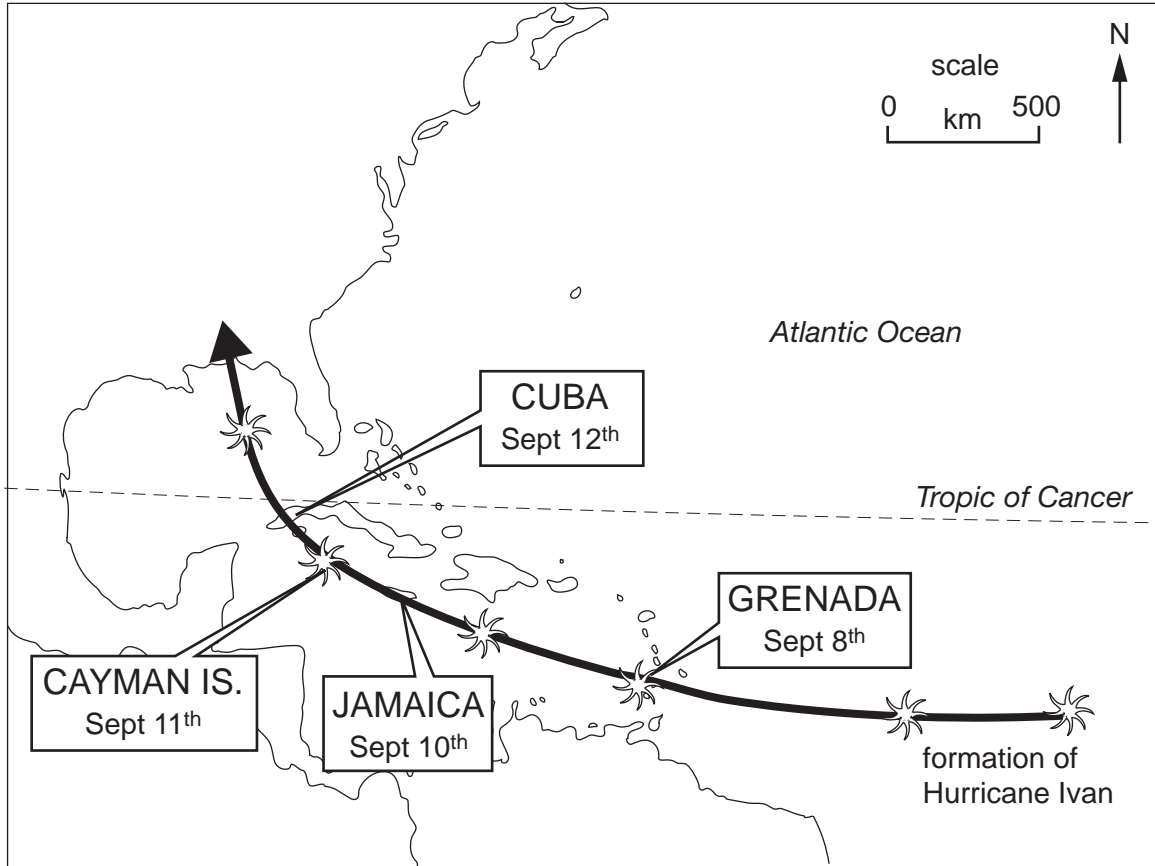
(iii) Name two strategies for preventing loss of life during an earthquake.

1
2[2]

(iv) Why are these strategies usually more effective in developed than in developing countries?

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.....[3]

(c) The map shows the track of Hurricane Ivan through the Caribbean in September 2004. Its track was similar to the ones followed by many other tropical storms in the Caribbean.



(i) Where was Hurricane Ivan formed?

.....[1]

(ii) Give reasons why tropical storms form in places such as this in the northern hemisphere in September.

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.....[3]

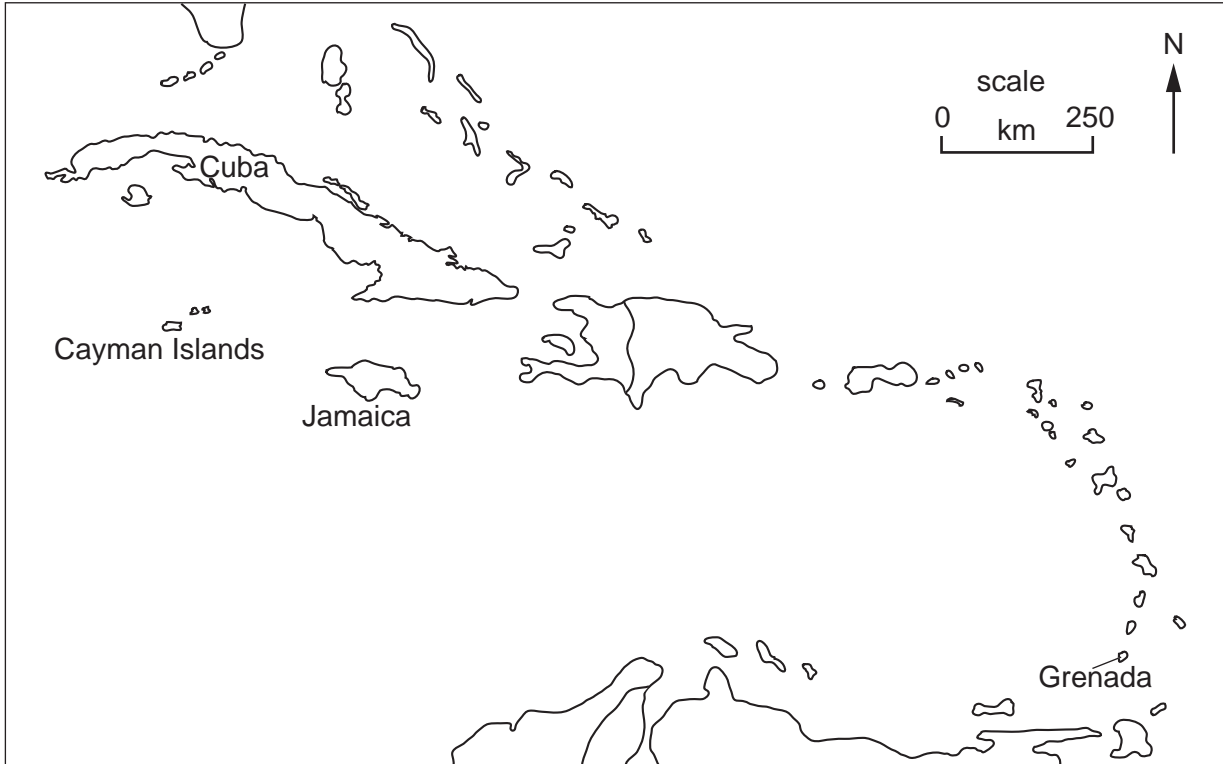
(iii) In which directions did Hurricane Ivan move after its formation?

.....[1]

(iv) The number of deaths caused by Hurricane Ivan were as follows;

Grenada 34; Jamaica 16; Cayman Islands 11; Cuba 0.

On the outline map below, write in the number of deaths in each location. [1]



(v) What is the trend?

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

(d) Read the following newspaper headlines and reports about Hurricane Ivan.

On September 9

**Hurricane Ivan devastates Grenada
90% of houses destroyed, 60,000 homeless**

Reporter – ‘The Spice Island looks like a wasteland of ruined properties and damaged vegetation’.

Tourist – ‘I flew to Grenada expecting a luxurious holiday of sun and sea, peace and quiet, of day trips into the beautiful interior with its vegetation covered hills. During the hurricane, I lay awake, trembling at every bang and sweating with fear’.

Local man who had lost all – ‘The hurricane has gone, people are dead, but there is no water, no electricity, no food – who will help rebuild paradise?’

On September 10

In Jamaica people wait in fear for 225kph Ivan to sweep in

On September 11

Ivan the Terrible brings deadly fury to Jamaica

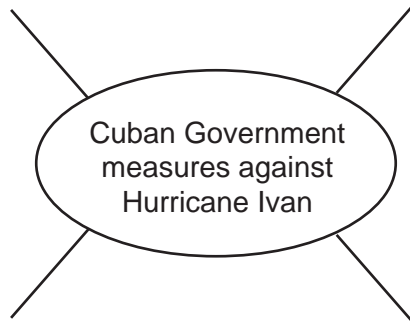
On September 12

**200kph winds and massive high waves batter the Cayman Islands
Cubans brace themselves for Ivan**

Government of Cuba orders evacuation (removal) of half a million people from the western tip of the island.

Cubans instructed by the government to store essential supplies of food and water, board up windows and move to hurricane shelters.

- (i) Before Hurricane Ivan arrived, the government of Cuba ordered four actions to save lives. Write these on the branches of the spider diagram below. [1]



- (ii) In your view, which action was most important for saving lives? Explain your choice.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (iii) Why was it easier for the government of Cuba to be well prepared for Hurricane Ivan than the government and people of Grenada? Explain as fully as you can.

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.....[3]

- (iv) What were the urgent problems for the government and people of Grenada, immediately after the hurricane?

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.....[2]

(b) Poverty among people living in rural areas is one of the main causes of malnutrition in developing countries.

Causes of poverty in rural areas

<p>Salinisation Increasing soil salt levels</p>	<p>Soil Erosion Topsoil washed or blown away</p>	<p>Desertification Farmland less productive</p>
<p>Shortage of farmland Many farmers do not own their own land</p>	<p>Drought Rainfall less than expected</p>	<p>Floods High water levels in rivers</p>

(i) Name an area where salinisation is a major problem.

.....[1]

(ii) Give reasons for its occurrence in the area named.

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

(iii) Land reform is a strategy for reducing poverty. For which one of the six causes of poverty could this strategy be used?

.....[1]

(iv) Why is it impossible for people to stop all droughts and floods?

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

(v) Poor management of farmland by people causes and increases soil erosion. State **two** ways in which farmers cause soil erosion.

1
2[2]

(vi) Choose a different method of soil conservation that can be used in **crop growing areas** for each of the following locations. Describe how each one helps to stop soil erosion.

1 On steep hillsides

Method chosen

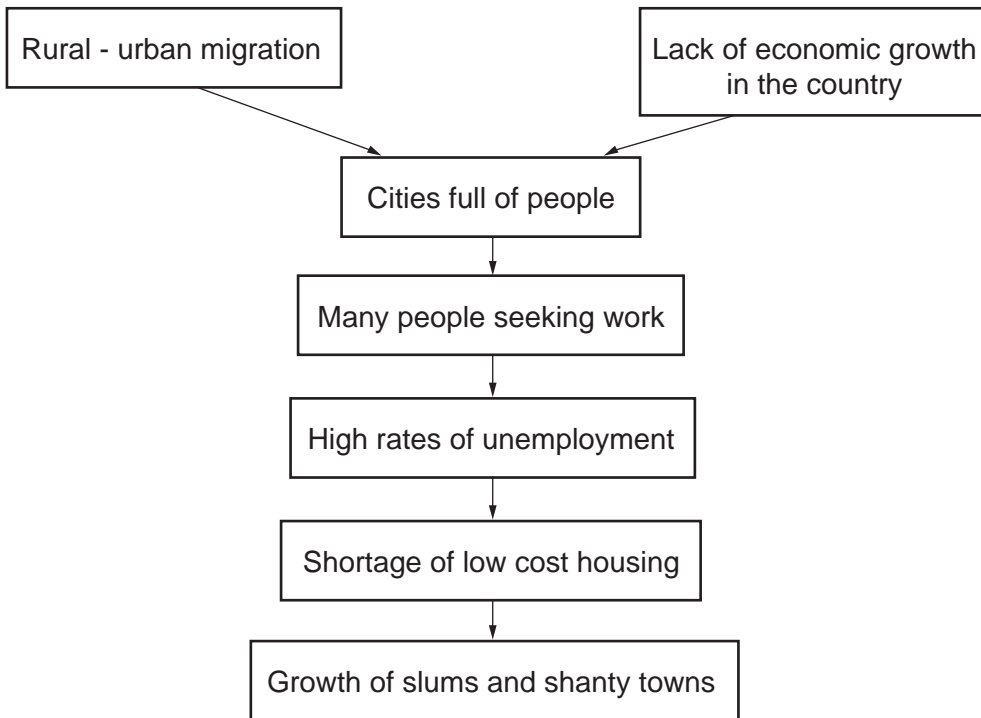
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2 In flat lowland areas with low rainfall

Method chosen

.....
.....[4]

(c) Study the flow diagram.



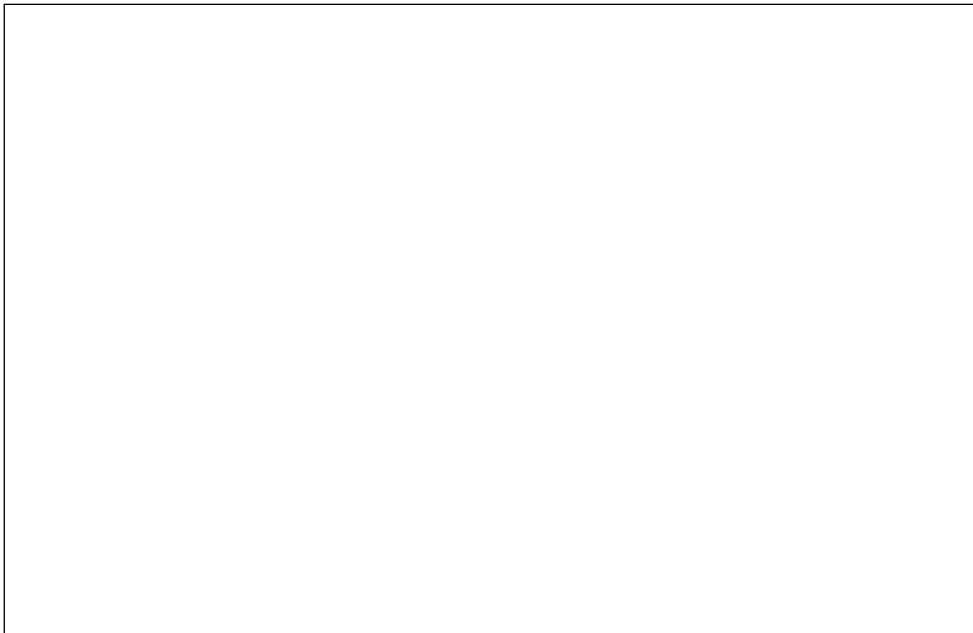
(i) Explain how the flow diagram shows that poverty results in the growth of slums and shanty towns.

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.....[3]

- (ii) The photograph below shows part of a shanty town in Mumbai (India).



In the frame below draw a labelled sketch to show the main features of the houses and lay-out.



[4]

(d) Case study of a drainage basin project in a village in Gujarat (India)

This **small scale** project, which started in 1991, involved

- planting trees on bare slopes
- building small dams across streams
- 'harvesting rainwater' by collecting it in tanks

	Before 1991	In 2001
Drinking water wells with all year supplies	0	23
River dams	0	1
Months of water availability	4	12
Land under cultivation (hectares)	85	135
Number of crops per year	0–1	2–3
Agricultural production (yield per hectare)	900	4,000
Out-migration rate (% of working men)	78	5
Average period of out-migration (months)	10	2
Income per household (rupees per year)	8,590	35,620

(i) There was a big increase in farm output in the village between 1991 and 2001. State two pieces of evidence from the table which show this.

1

2[1]

(ii) For the two pieces chosen, calculate the size of the differences between 1991 and 2001.

1

2[2]

(iii) What was the main reason for increased farm output? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....[2]

(iv) There was a big decrease in out-migration from the village. Explain why, using values from the table to support your answer.

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

(v) Does this suggest that improvement in rural areas is a good strategy for reducing problems in big cities? State and explain your views on this.

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.....[3]

[Total: 40]

[Total for paper: 80]

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