



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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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.

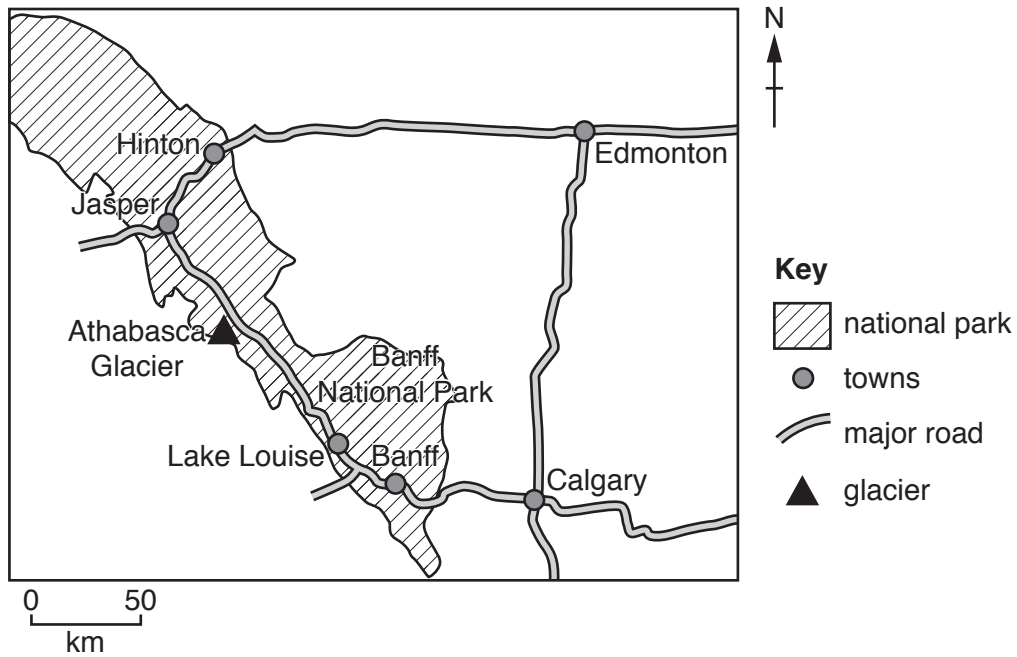
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

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.

- 1 The map shows Banff National Park in the Rocky Mountains of Canada. The park contains 6641 km<sup>2</sup> 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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

negative impacts .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[4]

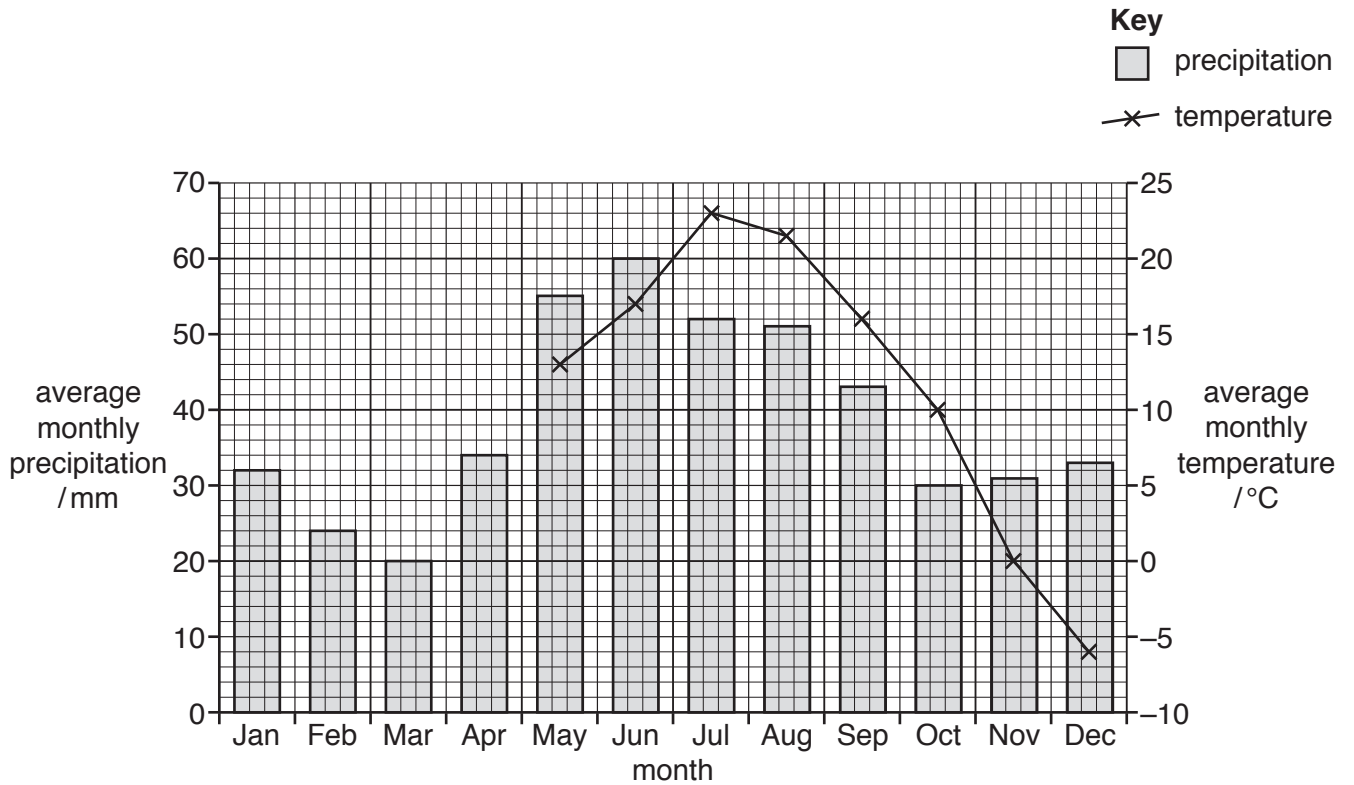
- (ii) State **two** strategies for reducing the impact of tourism on national parks.

1 .....  
.....  
2 .....  
.....

[2]



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



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

<b>month</b>	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>average monthly temperature / °C</b>	-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]

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

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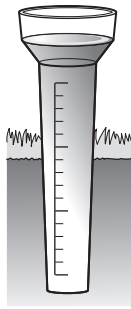
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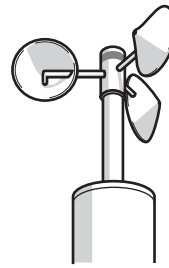
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..... [4]

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



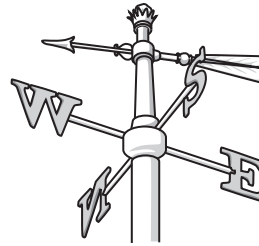
**A**



**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
<b>A</b>	.....	.....
<b>B</b>	.....	.....
<b>C</b>	.....	Campbell-Stokes recorder
<b>D</b>	wind direction	.....

[4]

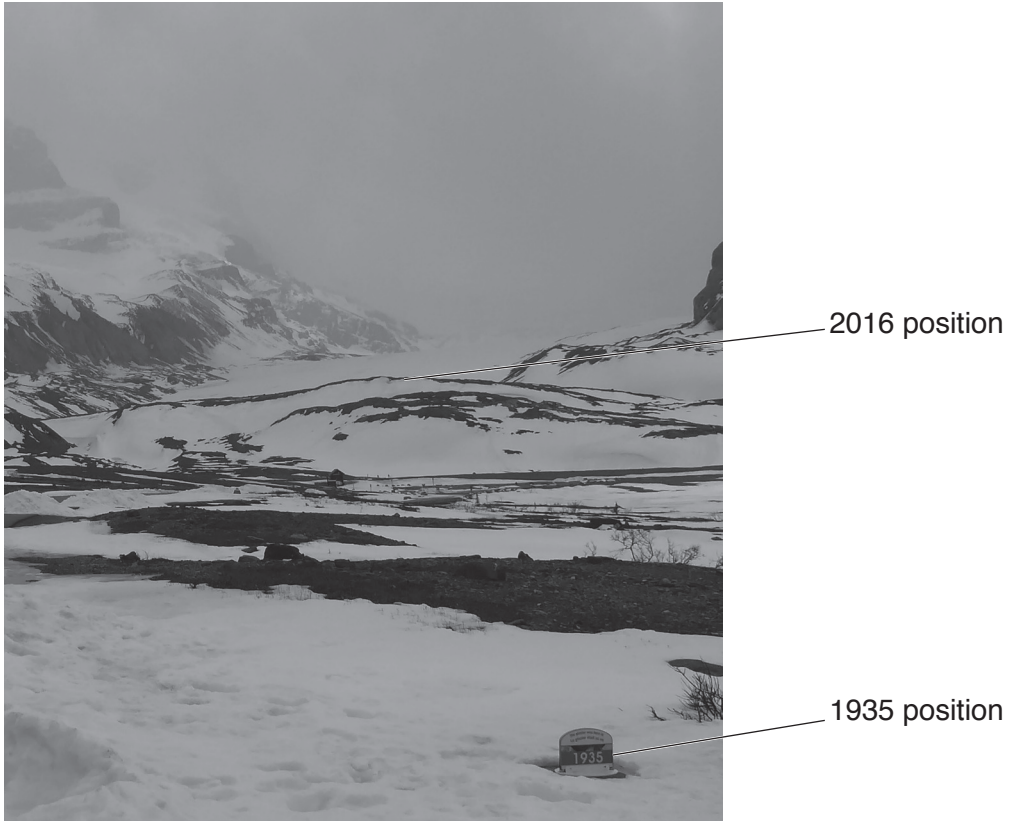


- (d) The Columbia Icefield is located in the far north-west of Banff National Park. The Athabasca Glacier is a glacier in the icefield.

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.

.....

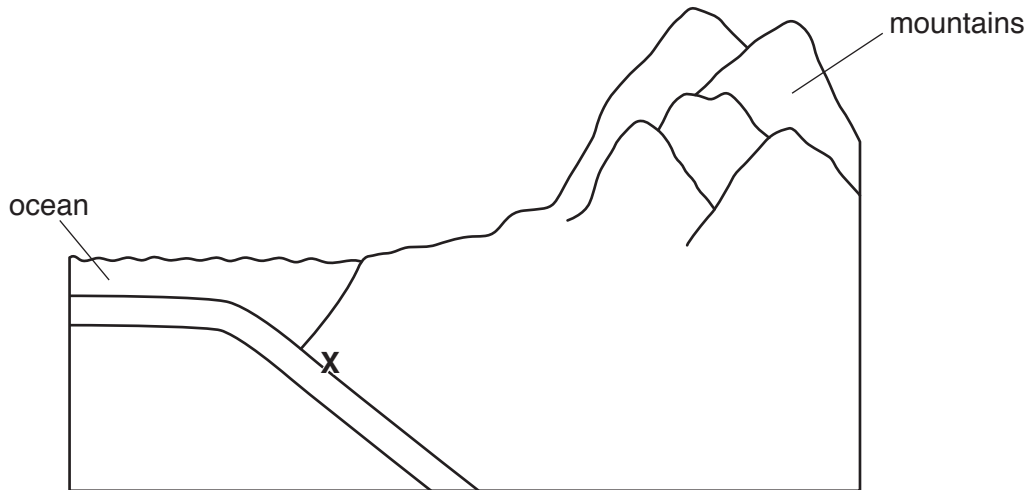
.....

.....

..... [2]



(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]



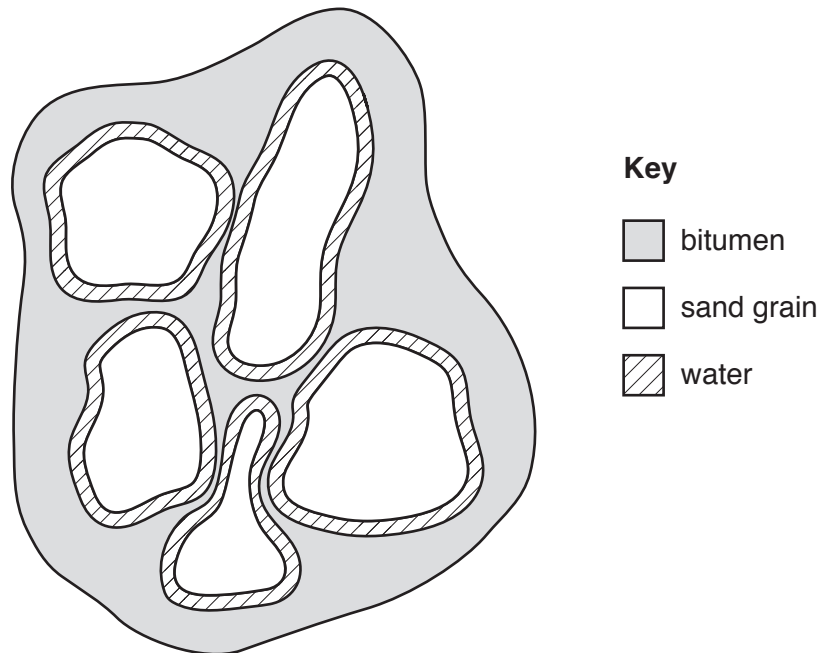
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2 (a) The fact sheet contains information about oil sand.

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]

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

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

(b) Crude oil is a fossil fuel.

Describe the formation of crude oil.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[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.

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

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

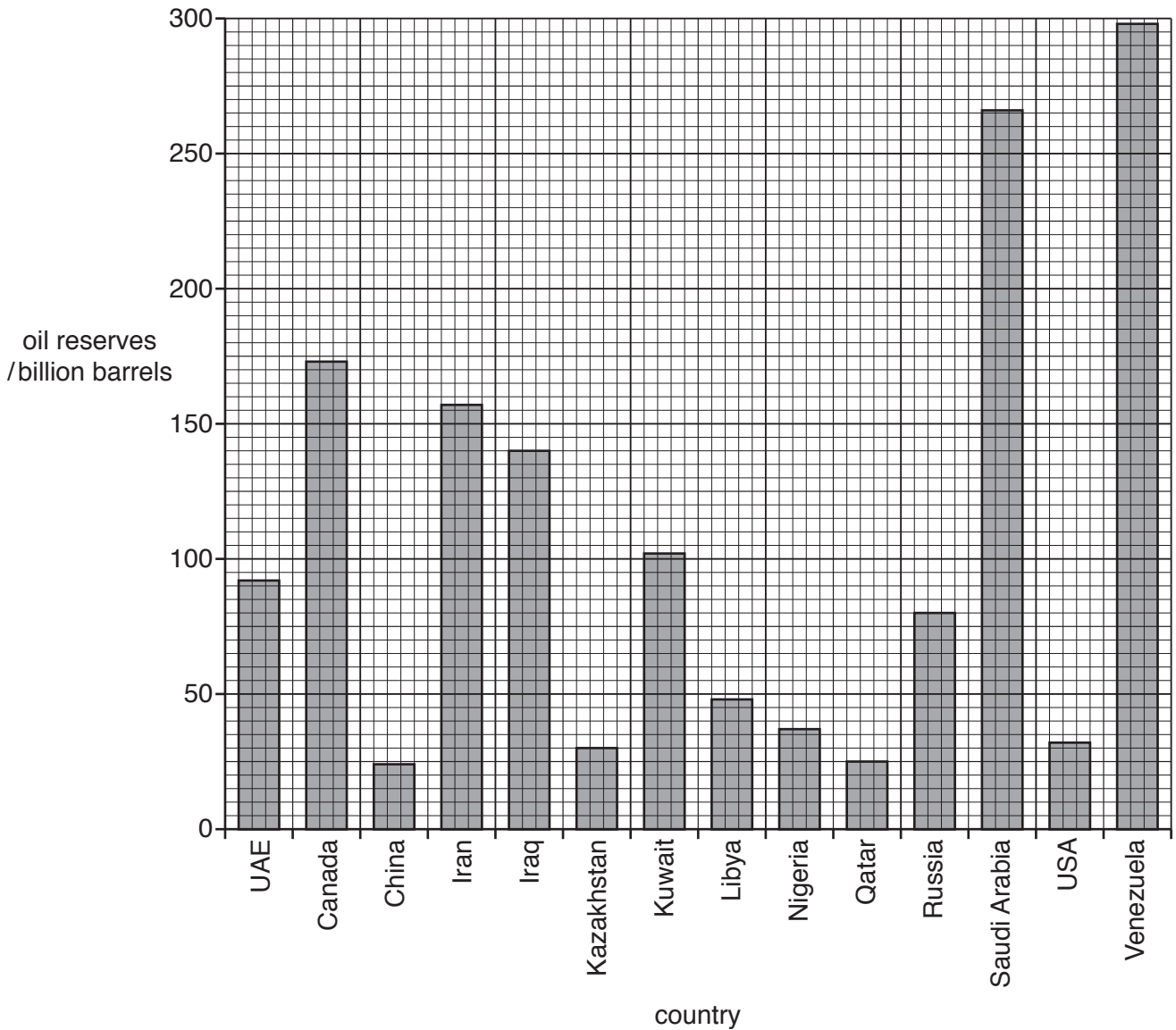
State **one** way timber can be used more efficiently so that forests do not need to be cut down to provide the timber.

.....[1]





(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]



(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.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]



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