

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education

Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

2260722538

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

8291/01

Paper 1 Lithosphere and Atmosphere

May/June 2007

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, tables or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE ON ANY BARCODES.

Section A

Answer all questions.

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

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

Answer the question 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 opposite.

For Examiner's Use		

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1	Slope st	ability is a result of natural processes and human activity.
	(a) (i)	Name one physical weathering process that produces angular fragments of rock.
		[1]
	(ii)	Name one chemical weathering process that produces fine grains of sediment.
		[1]
	(iii)	Describe the role of water in one of the weathering processes you have named in either (i) or (ii).

(b) Fig. 1.1 shows a hill slope in which weathered angular fragments of rock rest on the surface.

.....[2]

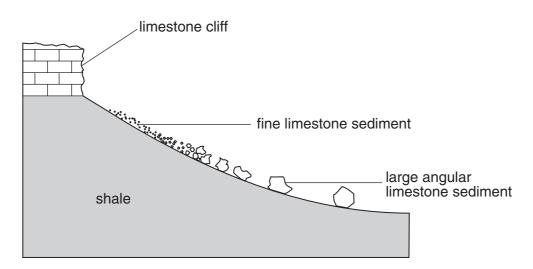


Fig. 1.1

(i)	Describe and explain the distribution of fine and large sediment on the slope shown in Fig. 1.1.
	[4]
(ii)	State and explain one situation in which the sediment resting on the slope in Fig. 1.1 would become unstable.
	[3]

(c) Soil erosion is a problem in many parts of the world. Erosion rates vary widely according to land use, slope angle and the extent of the surface covered by vegetation. The data contained in Table 1.2 were obtained from research into slope failure in the middle hills of Southern Nepal.

Table 1.2

Category of land use	Soil loss / tonnes per hectare	Slope angle	Extent of surface covered by vegetation / % of the area within the category.
forest	0.1	all slope angles	95
partly cleared forest	5.0	steep slopes	50
grassland site 1	0.1	gentle slopes	90
grassland site 2	0.5	medium slopes	75
rice terraces upper slopes	8.0	steep slopes	8
rice terraces lower slopes	0.2	gentle slopes to flat	0.2
bare ground	18.0	most slope angles	5

Describe and explain how land use, slope angle and the percentage cover of vegetation have produced the variations in soil loss shown in Table 1.2.

[9]
 [8]
[Total: 20]

2	(a) (i)	What is meant by the terms low atmospheric pressure and high atmospheric pressure?
		low atmospheric pressure
		high atmospheric pressure
		[2]
	(ii)	Explain how variations in atmospheric pressure at sea level will cause a horizontal movement of air across the Earth's surface.
		[2]
	(iii)	For either the northern hemisphere or the southern hemisphere, describe how the Earth's rotation will influence the horizontal direction in which air moves between areas of different atmospheric pressure.
		[2]
	(b) Fig	1. 2.1 is a cross-section between two places, X and Y , showing the likely passage of

(b) Fig. 2.1 is a cross-section between two places, **X** and **Y**, showing the likely passage o weather events associated with a temperate cyclonic weather system.

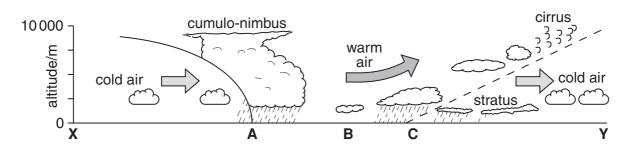


Fig. 2.1

Fig. 2.2 is a barometric chart of the temperate cyclonic system.

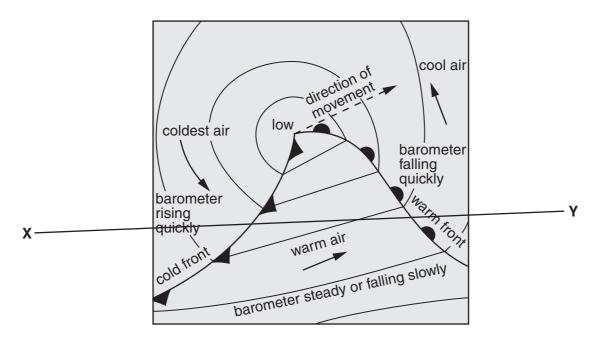


Fig. 2.2

(ii)

(i)	Mark the positions A, B and C from Fig. 2.1 onto their correct positions along	line
	X–Y on the barometric chart (Fig. 2.2).	[3]

Describe and explain the weather conditions occurring at points A , B and C .

	[6]
(iii)	Explain why charts such as Fig. 2.2 are useful in making short term weather forecasts.
	[2]
(iv)	Outline and justify one method that could be used to make reasonably accurate long term weather forecasts.
	[3]

[Total: 20]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

3 (a) Describe the trends in Primary Energy Consumption by Energy Source between 1970 and 2025 that are shown in Fig. 3.1. [10]

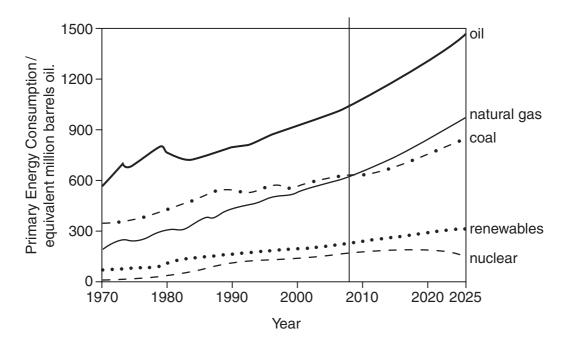


Fig. 3.1

(b) To what extent do developing countries find it more difficult than developed countries to conserve non-renewable resources? Illustrate your answer using examples you have studied. [30]

[Total: 40]

4 (a) Fig. 4.1 contains data on emissions of CO₂, per person and from the country as a whole, for selected countries in 1995.

Emissions of CO₂ for selected countries in 1995

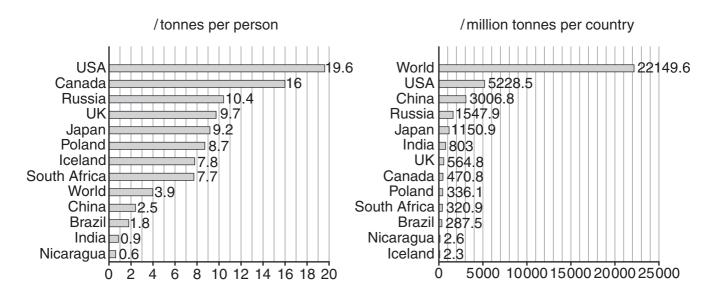


Fig. 4.1

Outline **three** different ways in which CO₂ emissions per country compare or contrast with emissions per person for selected countries. [10]

(b) Outline the extent to which current trends in global warming are a product of human activity.

Describe and explain the possible impact of global warming upon agricultural activity and human settlement.

[30]

[Total: 40]

5 (a) Fig. 5.1 shows the pattern of the tsunamis generated by the Indonesian earthquake of 26th December 2004. Explain how and why the impact of these tsunamis varied between places A, B and C on Fig. 5.1. [10]

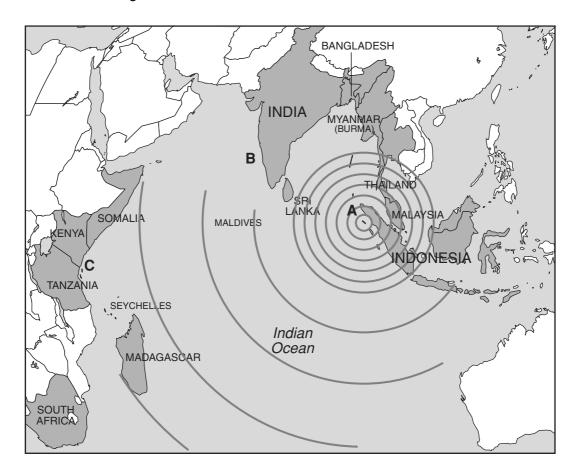


Fig. 5.1

(b) With reference to examples you have studied, describe and explain the measures that countries might adopt in order to reduce the damaging effects of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. [30]

[Total: 40]

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Copyright acknowledgements:

 $Question \ 4 \qquad \text{Fig. 4.1} \ @ \ \underline{\text{http://maps.grida no/go/graphic/emissions of co2 selected countries 1995}}$

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