

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2012

# Environmental Studies

# ENVS1

## Unit 1 The Living Environment

Tuesday 15 May 2012 9.00 am to 10.00 am

**You will need no other materials.**  
You may use a calculator.

### Time allowed

- 1 hour

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.  
Two of these marks are for the Quality of Written Communication.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- Question 5(b) should be answered in continuous prose.  
Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in this answer.



J U N 1 2 E N V S 1 0 1

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Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**1** The table gives some ecological definitions.

Complete the table using the appropriate letter from the list.

- A** Anthropogenic
- B** Niche
- C** Edaphic
- D** Range of tolerance
- E** Abiotic
- F** Biotic
- G** Plagioclimax
- H** Lithosere
- I** Hydrosere

Definition	Letter
Factor related to soil that affects living organisms	
Factor related to human activity	
Process of succession on bare rock	
The specific conditions within which a species can survive	
The role an organism plays in its environment and how it makes use of its resources and responds to other species	

(5 marks)

5
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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**



**2** In recent years, there has been an increase in offshore developments, such as wind farms.

**2 (a)** Suggest **two** reasons why many people are in favour of offshore developments.

1.....  
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2.....  
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*(2 marks)*

**2 (b)** Describe how a cost benefit analysis may be used in the planning of an offshore development.

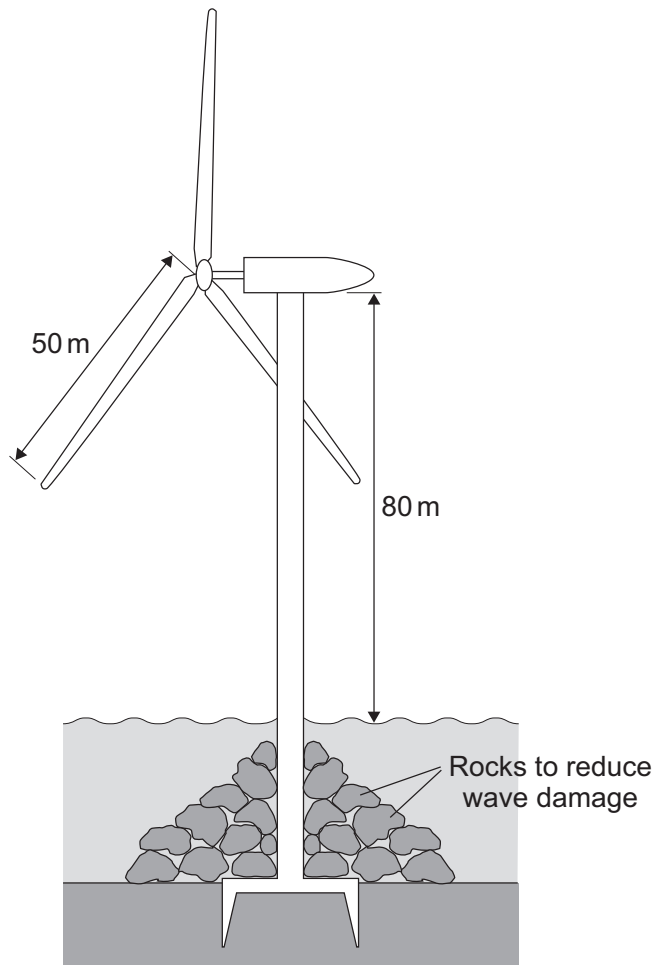
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*(2 marks)*

**2 (c)** Explain how a Leopold Matrix may be used to assess the impact of a proposed development.

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*(3 marks)*



2 (d) The diagram shows an offshore wind turbine.



2 (d) (i) Suggest how a construction such as this may benefit marine wildlife.

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(2 marks)

2 (d) (ii) Give a designation that may be used to protect a marine habitat.

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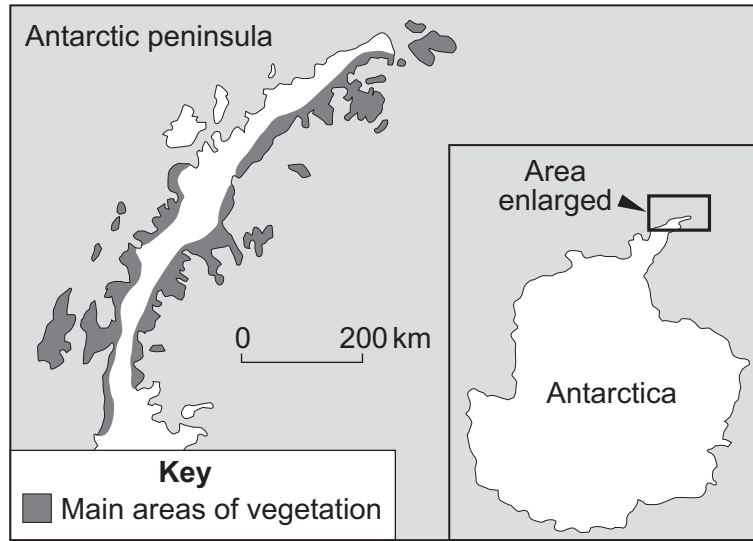
(1 mark)

10

Turn over ▶



3 The maps show the distribution of the only two species of flowering plant on the continent of Antarctica.



3 (a) (i) Suggest **two** reasons why the plant diversity of Antarctica is so low.

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(2 marks)

3 (a) (ii) Explain the consequences of low plant diversity for other organisms in Antarctica.

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(2 marks)



**3 (b)** Describe how human activities threaten Antarctic wildlife.

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(3 marks)

**3 (c)** Explain how Antarctic wildlife is protected.

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(3 marks)

<b>10</b>

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**



**4 (a)** Explain how Natural England **or** the Countryside Council for Wales **or** an equivalent Governmental Organisation helps to conserve wildlife.

Organisation .....

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(2 marks)

**4 (b)** Describe how the Environmental Stewardship Scheme conserves wildlife.

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(4 marks)

**4 (c) (i)** Describe the role of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

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(2 marks)





**4 (c) (ii)** Explain how the role of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is different from that of the WWF.

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(2 marks)

10

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**



**5 (a)** State **one** role of living organisms other than humans in:

**5 (a) (i)** soil formation

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(1 mark)

**5 (a) (ii)** soil conservation.

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(1 mark)

**5 (b)** Describe the main conditions that allow life to survive on Earth.

*Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in this answer.*

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(8 marks)

10
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- 6 The photograph shows rhododendron plants, *Rhododendron ponticum*, in Snowdonia National Park. Rhododendrons are native to Asia. Part of the conservation management of Snowdonia National Park involves the active removal of rhododendrons from areas that they have colonised.



- 6 (a) Rhododendrons are evergreen and relatively fast growing.

Explain why these characteristics of rhododendrons reduce the growth of native vegetation.

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(2 marks)

- 6 (b) Rhododendron roots form a mutualistic symbiotic relationship with a species of fungus. The fungi help the plant to absorb nutrients and the plant provides carbohydrates in return. This is known as a mycorrhizal association.

- 6 (b) (i) Give **another** example of species interdependence involving plants.

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(1 mark)

Turn over ▶



**6 (b) (ii)** The rhododendron mycorrhizal fungus secretes toxic compounds into the soil. Suggest why this helps to produce an accumulation of rhododendron leaf litter.

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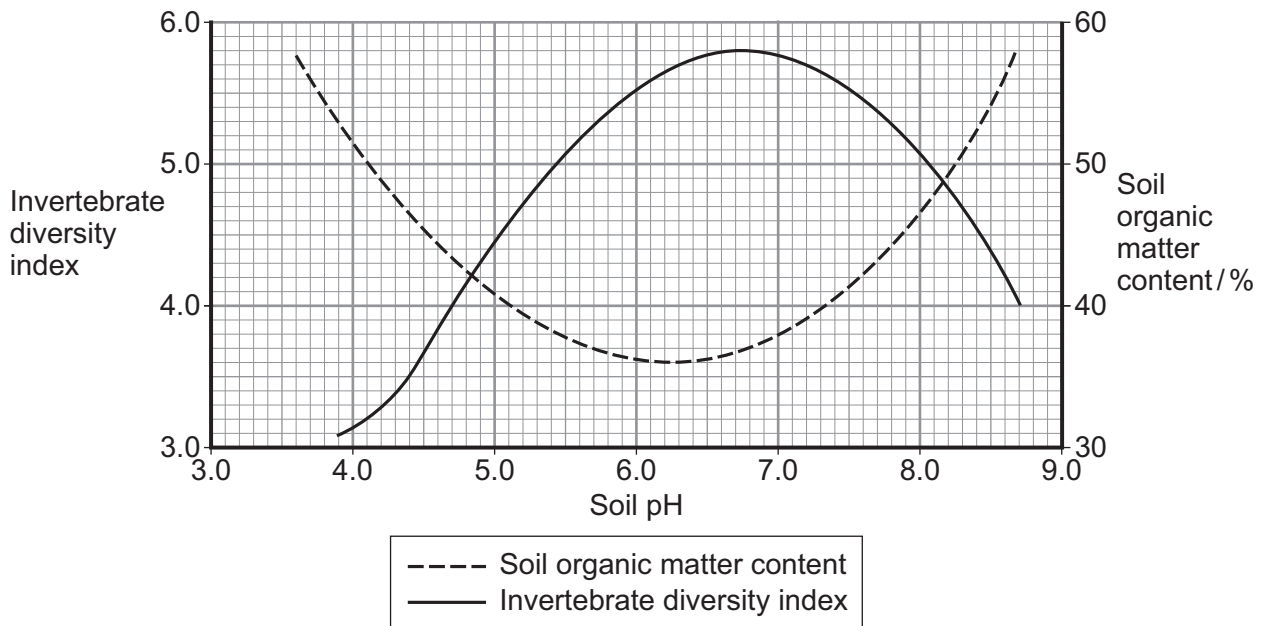
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(2 marks)

**6 (c) (i)** The graph shows how organic matter content and invertebrate diversity vary with soil pH.



Describe the trends shown by the graph.

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(4 marks)



**6 (c) (ii)** Describe how Tüllgren funnels may be used to investigate the invertebrate diversity under rhododendrons.

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(4 marks)

**6 (d)** Some areas of Snowdonia National Park are moorland.  
Explain how moorlands in the UK are managed in order to maintain the habitat.

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(2 marks)

15

**END OF QUESTIONS**



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