



ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS AND SOCIETIES STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 1

Candidate session number

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Wednesday 6 November 2013 (morning)

1 hour

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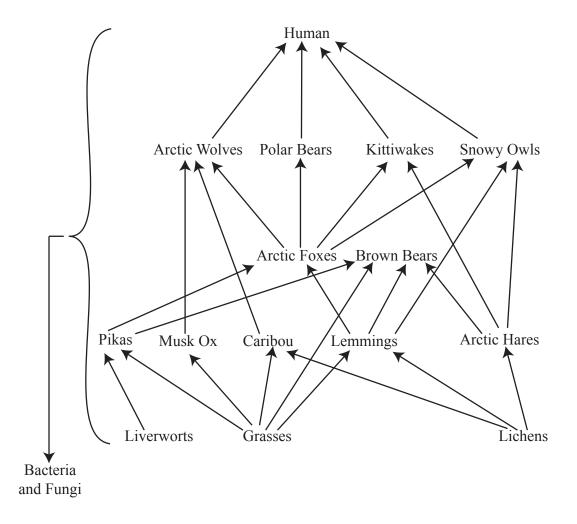
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all questions.
- Write your answers in the boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [45 marks].

1. Figure 1 below shows a food web for an ecosystem within a Tundra biome.

Figure 1



[Source: http://biomesfirst.wikispaces.com/file/view/Food_Web.JPG]

(a)	Define the term <i>biome</i> .	[1]



(b)		tify two abiotic factors that affect the distribution of tundra.	[1]
(c)	(i)	With reference to Figure 1, state the ecological relationship between two named species.	[1]
	(ii)	State the trophic level of the Arctic foxes in this food web.	[1]
	(iii)	A food web is a model. Explain one strength and one weakness of this model.	[2]



Turn over

2. Figure 2 below shows a table of demographic data for four countries around the world.

Figure 2

	Total fertility rate/average number of children per woman in her lifetime		Crude death rate/thousand population	Natural increase %	Doubling time
Country A	1.4	9	9	0	n/a
Country B	7.0	48	12	X	19
Country C	2.0	13	8	0.5	Y
Country D	2.9	24	5	1.8	39

With reference to Figure 2, determine the values of X and Y .	[
X	
Y	
Suggest two reasons for the difference in total fertility rate between Country B and Country C.	
State the stage of demographic transition for Country D.	
	X. Y. Suggest two reasons for the difference in total fertility rate between Country B and



(Question 2 continued)

(i)	Describe how an ecological footprint of a population is calculated.
(ii)	Outline the relationship between ecological footprint and stage of demographic transition.
(iii)	Comment on the statement "vegetarians have a smaller ecological footprint".

(This question continues on the following page)



Turn over

(Question 2 continued)

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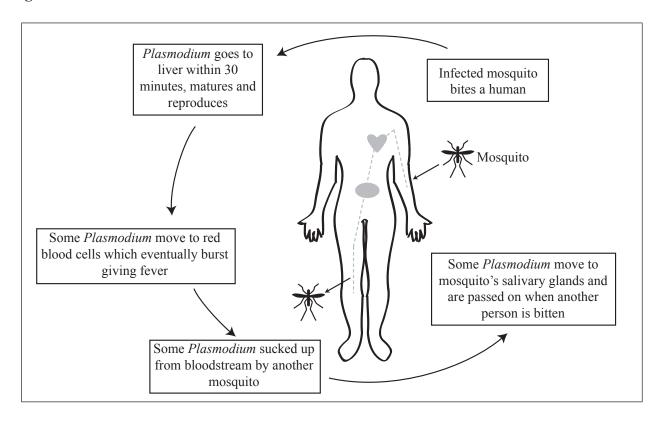


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3. Figure 3 below shows the life cycle of the malaria protozoan *Plasmodium*.

Figure 3

(a)



[Source: 'Life cycle of the malaria protozoan *Plasmodium*' from *Geofile Online*, September 2007, issue 553 by Barbara Melbourne. Published by Nelson Thornes 2007.]

(i)	With reference to Figure 3, state the type of population interaction between humans and mosquitoes.	[1]
Mal	arial mosquitoes can be controlled by using pesticides, for example DDT.	
(ii)		
(11)	Identify one economic benefit of controlling malarial mosquitoes.	[1]
	Identify one economic benefit of controlling malarial mosquitoes.	[1]
	Identify one economic benefit of controlling malarial mosquitoes.	[1]



(Question 3 continued)

(iv)	Outline how global warming could change the area of distribution of the mosquitoe
	that carry malaria.
cont	
cont	rol mosquitoes and other insect pests, including in agriculture. Describe one other
cont	rol mosquitoes and other insect pests, including in agriculture. Describe one other
cont	rol mosquitoes and other insect pests, including in agriculture. Describe one other
cont	rol mosquitoes and other insect pests, including in agriculture. Describe one other
cont	publication of <i>Silent Spring</i> by Rachel Carson led to a change in the methods used to mosquitoes and other insect pests, including in agriculture. Describe one other influence or event that has changed attitudes to the environment.



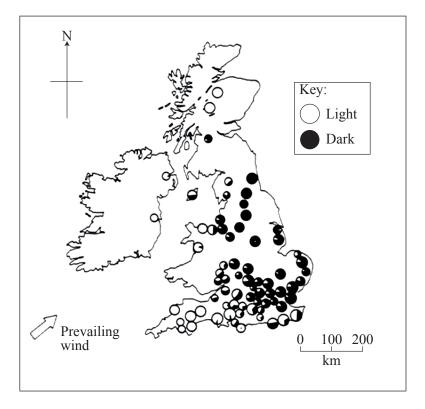
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4. (a) Explain how a **named** indicator organism could be used to detect pollution in an area. [3]

Name	e of indicator organism:
Expla	anation:

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of two forms of peppered moths in woodlands of the UK in the 1950s. At the time, surfaces of most trees in Central and South Eastern England were heavily blackened with deposits of carbon from local coal burning. There are two forms of the moth, dark and light, and both may be eaten by woodland birds.

Figure 4



[Source: © International Baccalaureate Organization 2014]



(Question 4 continued)

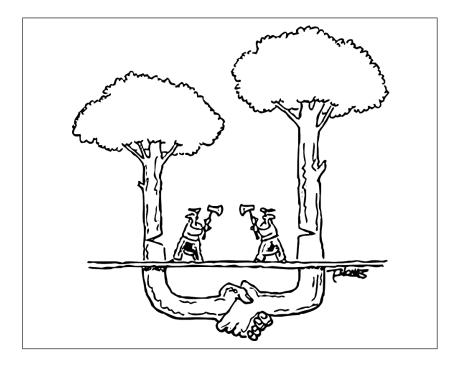
(b)	(i)	Describe the relationship between the distribution of the two forms of moths and habitat pollution.	[1
	(ii)	Suggest one reason to explain the relationship you have identified in (b)(i).	[
	(iii)	Outline two ways in which urban air pollution can be reduced.	[.
c)	Expl	lain one way in which atmospheric conditions can contribute to air pollution.	[2



Turn over

5. Figure 5 below shows an environmental cartoon about rainforests.

Figure 5



[Source: www.CartoonStock.com]

(a)	Define the term <i>climax community</i> .	[1]
(b)	State two threats to rainforests other than logging.	[2]



(Question 5 continued)

(1)	ecosystems are more stable when trees remain standing.
(ii)	Outline the process of succession after deforestation of an area of rainforest.
	two factors which may have influenced the environmental value system of cartoonist.
1	
2	









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