



Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

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Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

Environmental systems and societies

Standard level

Paper 2

Monday 31 October 2022 (morning)

Candidate session number

2 hours

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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.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer two questions.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[65 marks]**.

23 pages

8822–6303

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24EP01



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Section A

Answer **all** questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

- The family *Leporidae* includes hares and rabbits. The figures show four species that can be found in western North America.

Figure 1(a): Four species of the family *Leporidae*

Species A: Length 55–66 cm



Species B: Length 35–40 cm



Species C: Length 46–63 cm



Species D: Length 25–29 cm



Figure 1(b): A dichotomous key for species A to D

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. Less than 30 cm in length | pygmy rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>) |
| b. Greater than 30 cm in length | go to 2 |
| 2. a. Has black tail | black-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus</i>) |
| b. Has a mostly white tail | go to 3 |
| 3. a. Has short rounded ears | Nuttall's cottontail (<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>) |
| b. Has ears at least 2.5 times as long as wide | white-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus townsendii</i>) |

(This question continues on the following page)



24EP02

(Question 1 continued)

- (a) Use **Figures 1(a) and 1(b)** to identify Species B and Species C.

[2]

Species B:
Species C:

Figure 1(c): Sagebrush ecosystem without invasive cheatgrass

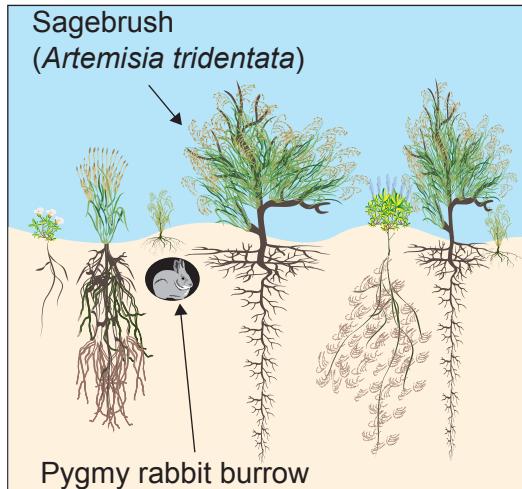
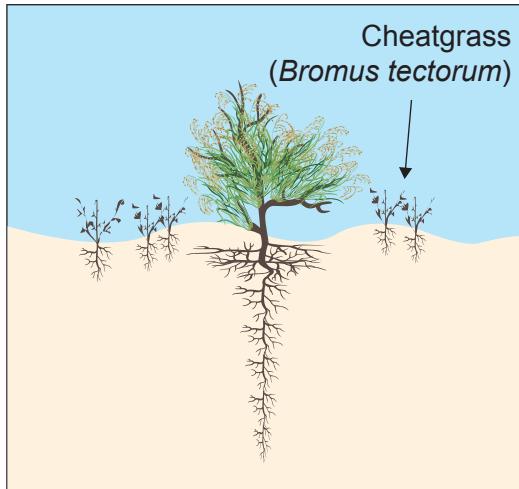


Figure 1(d): Sagebrush ecosystem with invasive cheatgrass



Figures not to scale

- (b) The sagebrush ecosystem provides a habitat for pygmy rabbits. Suggest **one** reason why there might be a greater number of pygmy rabbits in the ecosystem shown in **Figure 1(c)** than in the ecosystem shown in **Figure 1(d)**.

[1]

.....

.....

(This question continues on the following page)



24EP03

Turn over

(Question 1 continued)

- (c) Describe **one** method to determine the impact of invasive cheatgrass on sagebrush density.

[3]

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- (d) Distinguish between the biodiversity of the sagebrush ecosystems in **Figures 1(c) and 1(d)**.

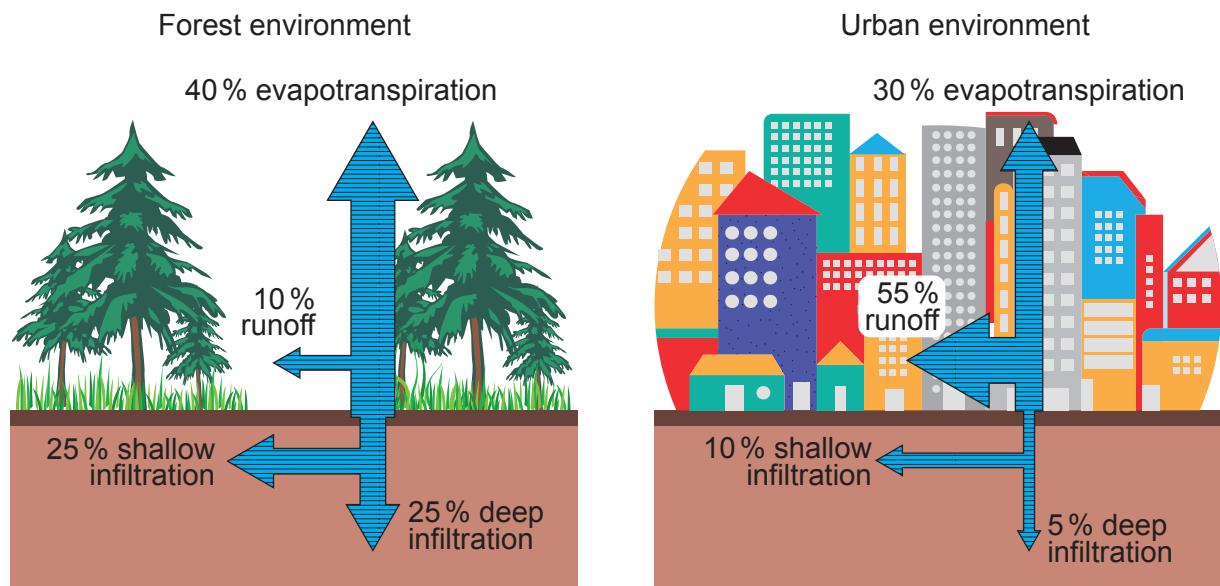
[2]

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24EP04

Figure 2(a): Water transfers and transformations after rainfall in forest and urban environments



2. (a) Identify **one** transformation shown in **Figure 2(a)**.

[1]

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- (b) Calculate the difference in water infiltration between the forest and urban environments.

[1]

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- (c) Outline how **one** storage in the hydrological cycle decreases with urbanization.

[1]

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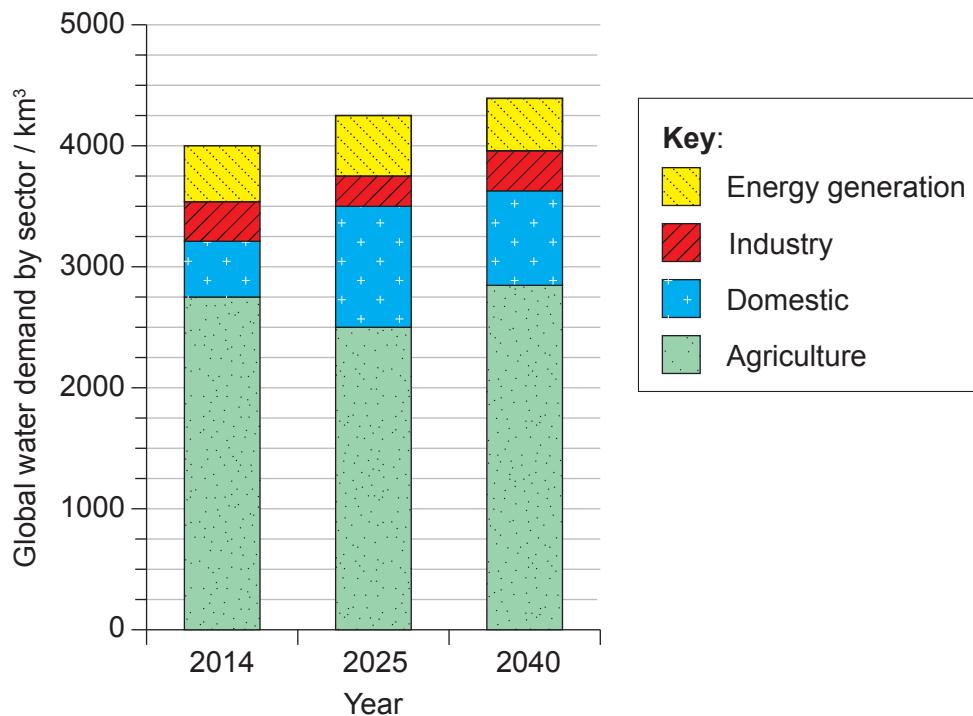


24EP05

Turn over

(Question 2 continued)

Figure 2(b): Global water demand by sector for 2014, and projected for 2025 and 2040



- (d) Calculate the percentage of water projected to be used for agriculture in 2025, shown in **Figure 2(b)**.

[1]

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.....

- (e) Suggest **one** reason for the projected decrease in the demand for water in agriculture between 2014 and 2025, shown in **Figure 2(b)**.

[1]

.....
.....

(This question continues on the following page)



24EP06

(Question 2 continued)

- (f) Outline **two** reasons why water demand shown in **Figure 2(b)** is projected to increase globally from 2014–2040. [2]

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- (g) Outline **two** strategies to meet an increasing demand for domestic water. [2]

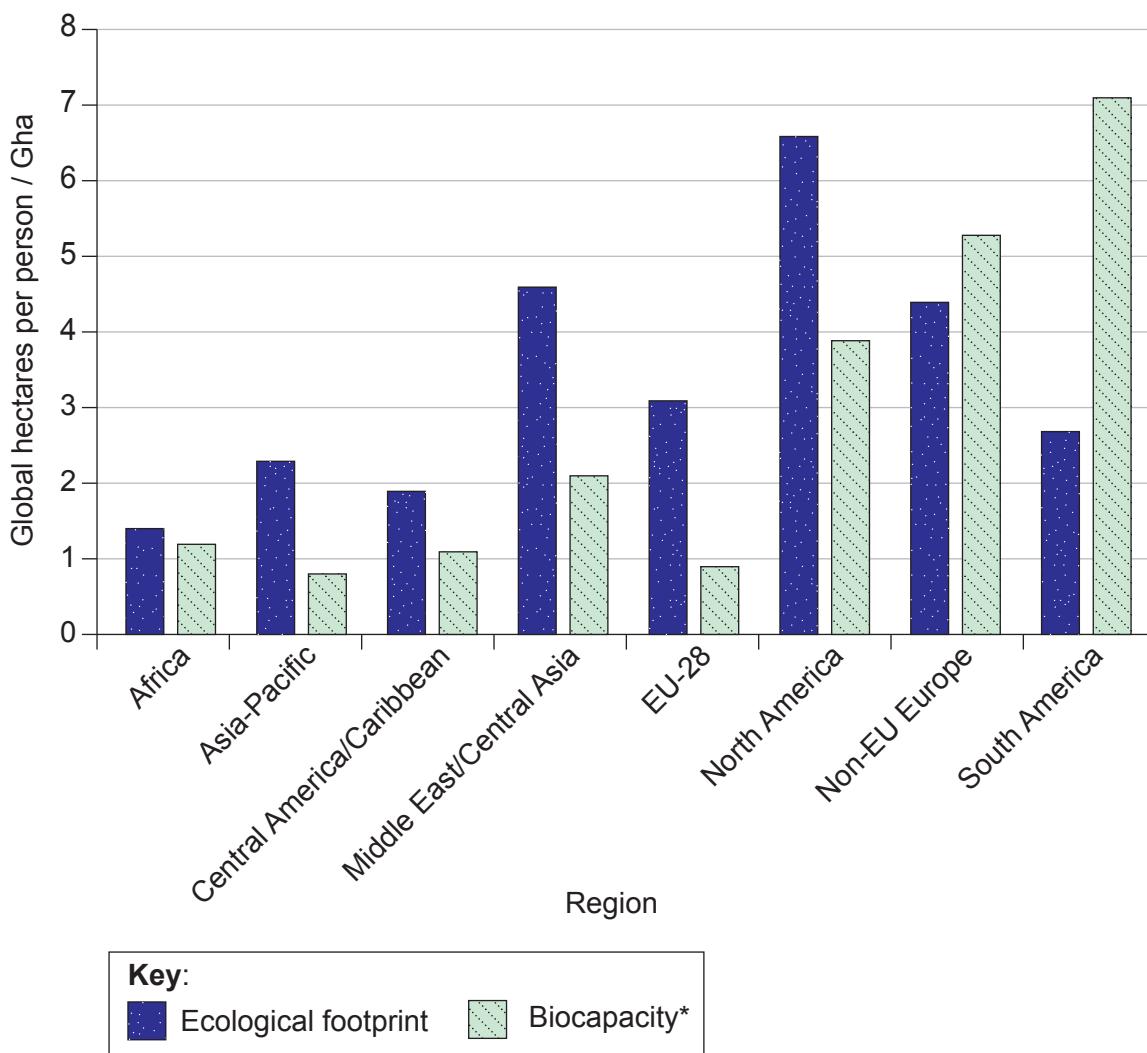
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24EP07

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Figure 3: The ecological footprint and biocapacity* for selected world regions, 2016



*Biocapacity: amount of biologically productive land, measured in total hectares per person

3. (a) Identify **one** region shown in **Figure 3** that has an ecological footprint less than its biocapacity. [1]

.....
.....

- (b) Outline **one** reason why a region whose ecological footprint is greater than its biocapacity is considered unsustainable. [1]

.....
.....

(This question continues on the following page)



(Question 3 continued)

- (c) Outline **one** way in which a region can exceed its carrying capacity. [1]

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.....

- (d) Productivity contributes to the biocapacity of land. Outline **one** climatic factor that limits the primary productivity of a region. [1]

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- (e) Evaluate the use of the ecological footprint as a model. [4]

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24EP09

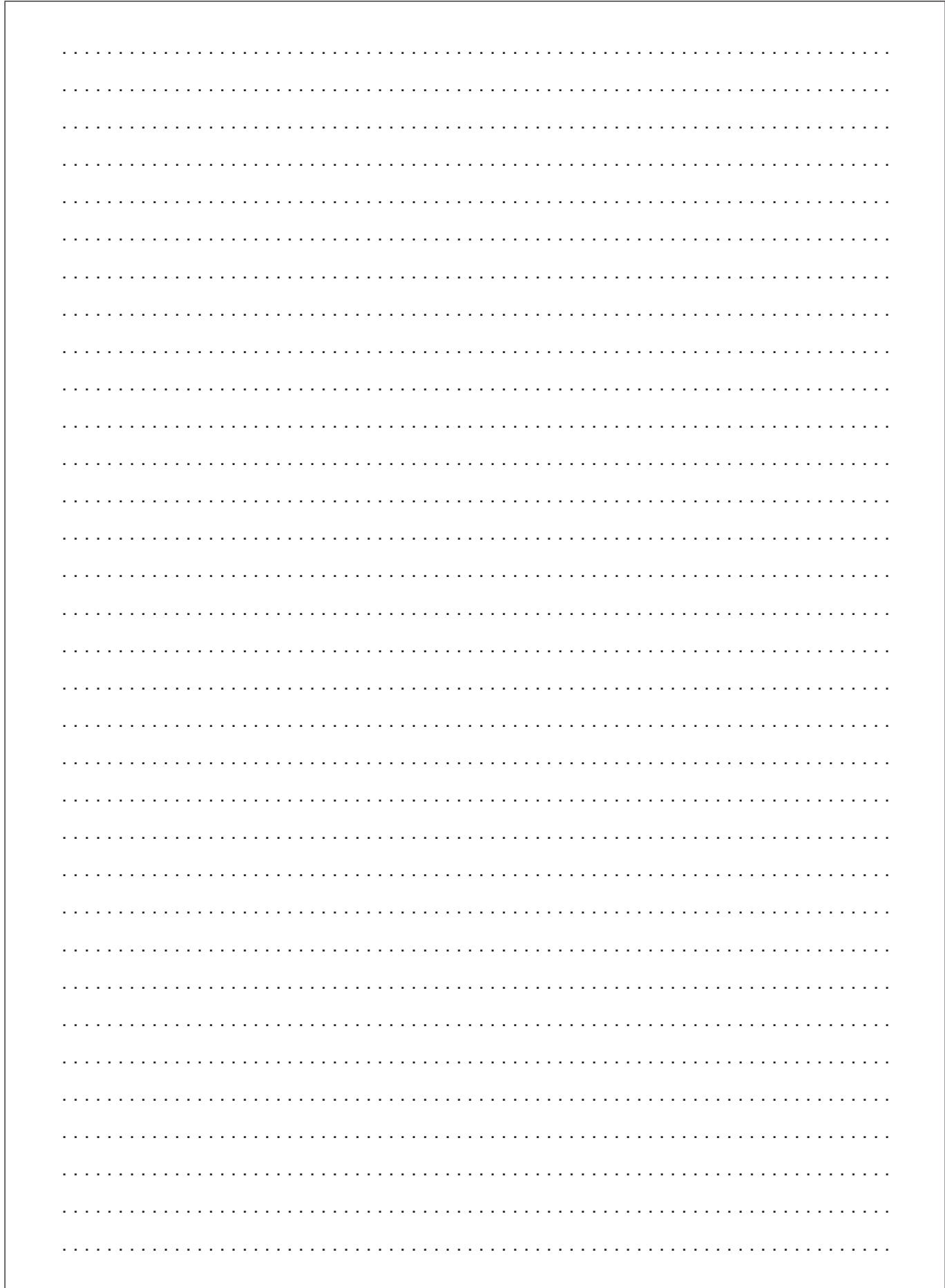
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Section B

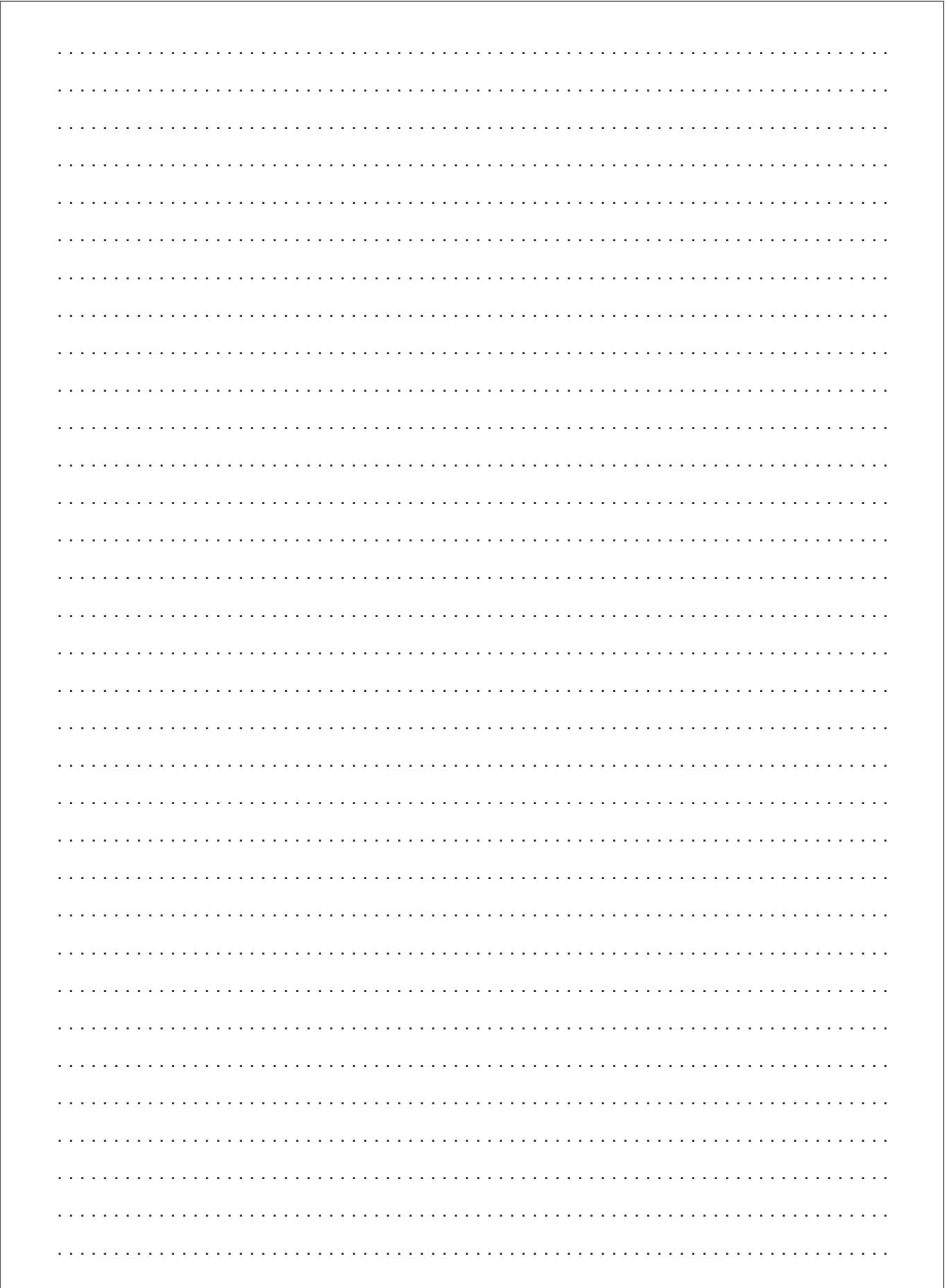
Answer **two** questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

4. (a) Distinguish between point and non-point sources of pollution with reference to **named** examples. [4]
- (b) For a **named** water pollutant, evaluate **two** management strategies to maintain the sustainability of water sources. [7]
- (c) Human activities have improved global air quality during the past 50 years. With reference to examples, discuss this statement. [9]
5. (a) Describe biotic and abiotic factors with reference to a **named** ecosystem. [4]
- (b) Using a system diagram, explain the transfer and transformation of energy as it flows through an ecosystem. [7]
- (c) With reference to **named** societies, to what extent do environmental value systems influence the use of resources? [9]
6. (a) Outline the role of the greenhouse effect in regulating the temperature on Earth. [4]
- (b) Using examples, evaluate **two** solid domestic waste disposal strategies as methods to mitigate climate change. [7]
- (c) Using examples, discuss the potential impacts of climate change on ecosystem services. [9]
7. (a) Outline the mechanism of natural selection. [4]
- (b) Explain the link between soil fertility, primary productivity and human activity. [7]
- (c) Using examples, discuss how social, cultural, political and economic factors influence societies in their choice of food production systems. [9]



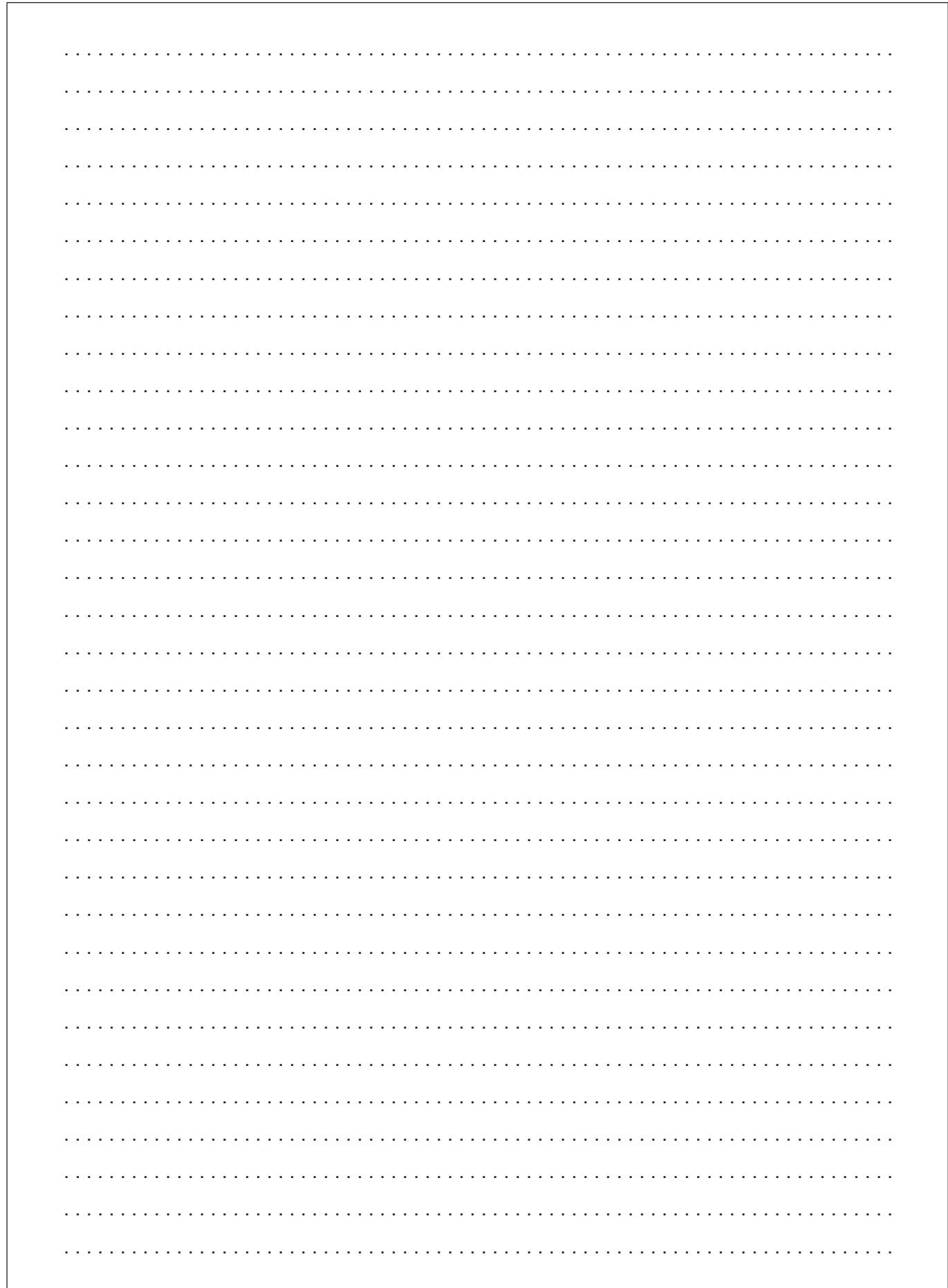


24EP12

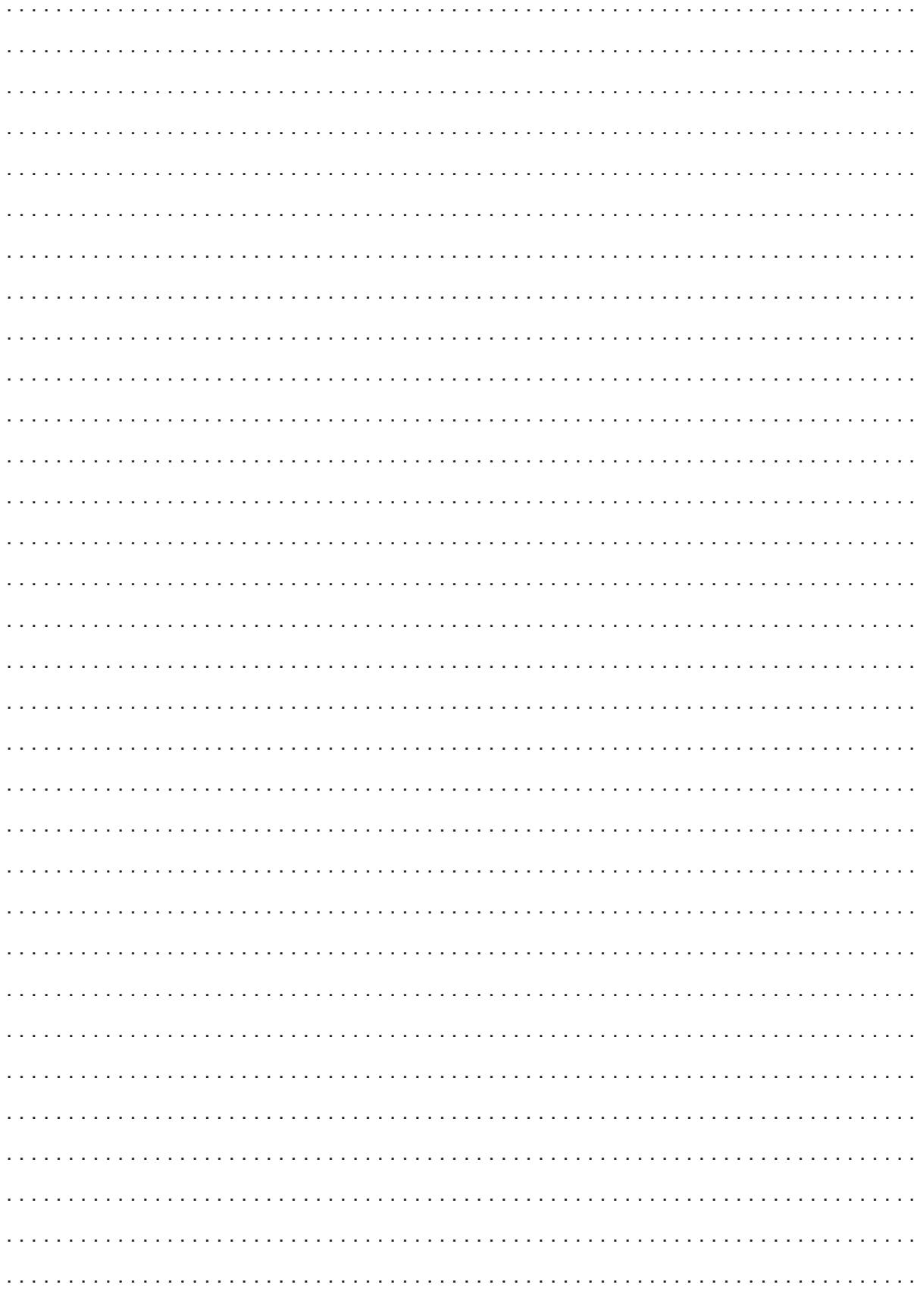


24EP17

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24EP18



24EP21

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References:

- Figure 1(a)** Nuttall's Cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*). Public domain image by Justin Wilde. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nuttall%27s_Cottontail_\(Sylvilagus_nuttallii\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nuttall%27s_Cottontail_(Sylvilagus_nuttallii).jpg).
- Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*) - Photo Public Domain by Beth Waterbury, Idaho Fish and Game. <https://idfg.idaho.gov/species/taxa/17243>.
- White tailed jackrabbit 0140530. Image by Connormah. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:White_tailed_jackrabbit_20140530.jpg. Under copyright and licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en>.
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- Figure 2(a)** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., 2003. *Relationship between impervious surfaces and surface runoff*. [online] Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stormwater#/media/File:Natural_&_impervious_cover_diagrams_EPA.jpg [Accessed 10 September 2020].
- Figure 2(b)** International Energy Agency (2016), *Water Energy Nexus: Excerpt from the World Energy Outlook 2016*, IEA. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY-NC-SA 4.0. Based on data from International Energy Agency (2016), as modified by International Baccalaureate Organization.
- Figure 3** Global Footprint Network, n.d. Free public data set. [online]. Data used to create ecological footprint and biocapacity graph. Available at: <https://www.footprintnetwork.org/licenses/public-data-package-free/>. Under copyright and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>.

