



ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 2

Friday 2 November 2007 (afternoon)

1 hour 15 minutes

| Candidate session number | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | | | | | | | |

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 of Section A in the spaces provided.
- Section B: answer one question from Section B. Write your answers on answer sheets. Write your session number on each answer sheet, and attach them to this examination paper and your cover sheet using the tag provided.
- At the end of the examination, indicate the numbers of the questions answered in the candidate box on your cover sheet and indicate the number of sheets used in the appropriate box on your cover sheet.

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. The table below shows the global carbon transfers during one year.

| Carbon inputs to atmosphere / 10° tonnes yr¹ | | Carbon removed from atmosphere / 10° tonnes yr ⁻¹ | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|--|
| Burning fossil fuels | 5.3 | Increase in biomass of existing plants | 1.3 | |
| Deforestation | 1.6 | Absorption by oceans | 2.0 | |
| | | Regrowth of forest after deforestation | 0.5 | |

[Source: adapted from E.I. Newman, (2000) Applied Ecology and Environmental Management, 2nd edition, Blackwell Science, Oxford, page 17]

(a) Use the information in the table above to complete the flow diagram to show the flows and storages of carbon in 10⁹ tonnes yr⁻¹. [5]

| FOSSIL FUELS | 5.3 Burning | ATMOSPHERE | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--|--|
|--------------|-------------|------------|--|--|

VEGETATION

| (b) | Calculate the net increase in carbon levels in the atmosphere after one year. | [1] |
|-----|---|-----|
| | | |

(This question continues on the following page)



| (i) | State the process by which carbon is transferred from the atmosphere and assimilated by plants. | | |
|-------------|--|---|--|
| | | | |
| (ii) | For the process named in (c) (i), label the arrows in the following diagram to show the inputs and outputs of energy and matter for the plant. | [3] | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| <i>(</i> ') | | | |
| (1) | Explain why the rate of increase in the amount of carbon in the atmosphere should be controlled. | [2] | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| (ii) | Explain, using examples, how international cooperation can help to control levels of atmospheric carbon. | [3] | |
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| | (ii) | (ii) Explain why the rate of increase in the amount of carbon in the atmosphere should be controlled. (ii) Explain, using examples, how international cooperation can help to control levels | |

| 2. | (a) | Distinguish between the terms <i>predator</i> and <i>parasite</i> . | [2] |
|----|-----|---|-----|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | 80 parasites 10 herbivores | |
| | | 100 producers | |
| | (b) | (i) State the name of the type of diagram shown above. | [1] |
| | | (ii) Suggest why there are often more organisms at the third trophic level than at the second trophic level in a food chain containing parasites. | [2] |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | (c) | Explain why the energy available to the predators in a food chain is much less than that fixed by the producers. | [3] |
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3. The table below shows demographic data for the human population of a country in 2004.

| Birth rate / 1000 | Death rate / 1000 | Number of live children per female | Mean age of mother at first live birth / years | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| 13 | 16 | 1.2 | 29 | |

| (a) | (1) | Define the term <i>natural increase rate</i> . | [1] | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----|--|--|--|
| | (ii) | Calculate the percentage natural increase rate for the data above. | [1] | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (b) | (i) | Predict how the population of the country is likely to change over the next 5 years. | [1] | | | |
| | (ii) | Identify two pieces of data that support your prediction in (b) (i) above. | [2] | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| (c) | Outline two reasons why women in developing countries usually have children at a younger age than those in developed countries. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |



Expression of ideas

[3]

SECTION B

Answer one question. Write your answers on the answer sheets provided. Write your session number on each answer sheet, and attach them to this examination paper and your cover sheet using the tag provided.

Each essay question is marked out of a total of 20 marks of which 3 are allocated to the expression and development of ideas as follows:

- 0 No expression of relevant ideas.
- 1 Expression and development of relevant ideas is limited.
- 2 Ideas are relevant, satisfactorily expressed and reasonably well developed.
- 3 Ideas are relevant, very well expressed and well developed.
- 4. Describe the composition and structure of the atmosphere. [7] (a) (b) Discuss the formation of tropospheric ozone and its effects on living organisms. [6] Evaluate **two** ways of reducing photochemical smog formation. (c) [4] Expression of ideas [3] 5. (a) Distinguish between natural capital and natural income. [2] (b) Define the term sustainable yield and explain how a resource can be managed to obtain a sustainable yield from: (i) a **named** renewable natural resource. (ii) a **named** replenishable natural resource. [8] Discuss whether or not the world's total human carrying capacity can continue to increase through the use of technology. [7]



- **6.** (a) Describe and explain, with examples, how diversity and productivity differ in pioneer and climax communities. [7]
 - (b) Draw a flow diagram showing how phosphorus cycles amongst rocks, soil and water, and producers, consumers and decomposers. [5]
 - (c) Explain how phosphorus storages and flows differ between early, mid and late succession. [5]
 - Expression of ideas [3]

