4.2 Cycles and human influences

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 23 marks**

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **cycles within ecosystems and human influences** : the carbon and nitrogen cycles, air pollution, the greenhouse effect, water pollution and eutrophication, and deforestation.

You must be able to:

- describe the processes that move carbon in the carbon cycle
- explain the greenhouse effect and its sources
- explain how fertiliser and sewage cause eutrophication
- analyse river pollution data

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Cycles and pollution

idea	rule
carbon cycle	photosynthesis takes carbon dioxide from the air; respiration and combustion return it
nitrogen cycle	nitrogen-fixing bacteria; decomposers make ammonium; nitrifying bacteria make nitrate; denitrifying bacteria return nitrogen gas
greenhouse effect	some gases absorb heat given off by the Earth, so the atmosphere warms
percentage change	(new − old) ÷ old ×100
mean rate of change	change ÷ time

Worked example 1: percentage change. Carbon dioxide in the air was 315 ppm in 1960 and 420 ppm in 2024. Find the percentage increase.

1. Known: old 315; new 420.
2. Rule: change ÷ old ×100.
3. Numbers: 105 ÷ 315 × 100.
4. Result: 33%.

Worked example 2: rate of change. Find the mean yearly increase over the same period.

1. Known: 105 ppm in 64 years.
2. Rule: change ÷ time.
3. Numbers: 105 ÷ 64.
4. Result: **about** 1.6 **ppm per year**.

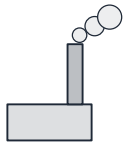
Answer shapes: for eutrophication, write the steps in order: each step causes the next.

2 Practice

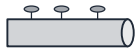
2.1 Name **two** greenhouse gases that come from farming, and give a source of each. [2]



2.2 Give **two** effects of sulfur dioxide pollution on living organisms. [2]



2.3 Explain the role of decomposers in the carbon cycle. [2]



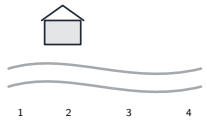
3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Explain how cutting down and burning large areas of forest increases the carbon dioxide in the air. [3]



3.2 Fertiliser runs off a farm into a river. Students measure the oxygen concentration in the water and count fish at four sites. The results are shown.

(a) Calculate the percentage decrease in oxygen concentration from site 1 to site 2. [2]



site	1	2	3	4
oxygen / mg dm^{-3}	9.0	2.0	3.5	7.0
fish counted	24	0	3	15

(b) Suggest **three** reasons why the oxygen concentration rises again at sites 3 and 4. [3]

(c) Trout need at least 7 mg/dm^3 of oxygen. State at which sites trout could live, and explain why they need this much oxygen. [3]

(d) Explain how the fertiliser causes the oxygen concentration at site 2 to fall so far. [6]