6 **(a)** Study Fig. 6.1, which is information about melting ice.

When Glacier National Park in the USA was established in 1910, there were 150 glaciers (a glacier is a slow moving mass or river of ice). Since then the number has decreased to fewer than 30, and most of those remaining have shrunk in area by two-thirds.

Most scientists believe that human activity, in particular the burning of fossil fuels, has caused the atmosphere to become warmer and caused ice to melt. The ice on Mt Kilimanjaro has reduced by more than 80% since 1912. Glaciers in parts of the Himalayas are retreating so fast that researchers believe that most central and eastern Himalayan glaciers could virtually disappear by 2035. Arctic sea ice has thinned and its area has reduced by about 10% in the past 30 years.

When temperatures rise and ice melts, more water flows to the seas from glaciers and ice caps. Rising temperatures also cause ocean water to warm and expand in volume. This has increased average global sea level by between 10 and 20 centimetres in the past hundred years.

Fig. 6.1

(i) Name an example of a fossil fuel.

.....[1]

(ii) Identify from Fig. 6.1 **two** pieces of evidence that ice is melting.

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2 .....

.....[2]

(iii) Explain why the burning of fossil fuels may have been a cause of ice melting as described in Fig. 6.1.

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(iv) Explain how the melting of ice may cause problems for people and the natural environment.

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(b) Study Fig. 6.2, which shows information about average rainfall in the Sahel between 1900 and 2011. The Sahel is an area in Africa.

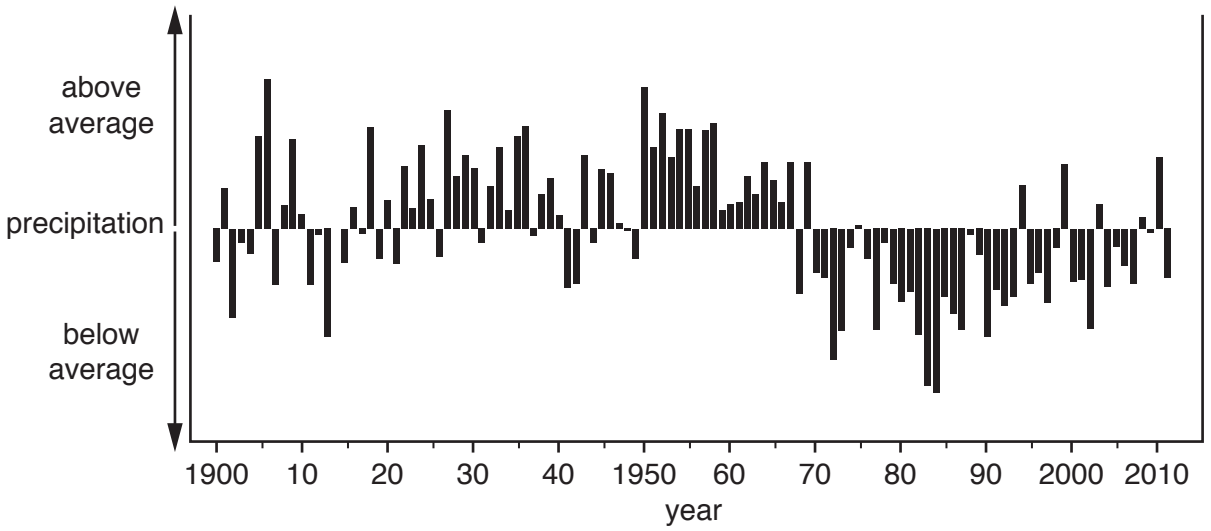

Fig. 6.2

(i) Using evidence from Fig. 6.2 **only**, describe the changes in average precipitation between 1900 and 2011.

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(ii) When rainfall is low desertification may occur. Explain how economic activities in regions such as the Sahel have resulted in an increased risk of desertification.

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(c) For an economic activity in a named area you have studied, describe how the environmental risks are being managed.

Name of area .....

Economic activity .....

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