

IGCSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. A vessel used to store potable water.**
 - A. Cistern
 - B. Tank
 - C. Reservoir
 - D. Container

- 2. The term for the point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus is called the:**
 - A. Focus
 - B. Hypocenter
 - C. Center
 - D. Epicentre

- 3. Which process uses boiling and condensation to separate liquids?**
 - A. Filtration
 - B. Evaporation
 - C. Distillation
 - D. Centrifugation

- 4. A farming system that combines growing crops and rearing livestock is called what?**
 - A. Mixed farming
 - B. Mineral
 - C. Noble gas
 - D. Mulch

- 5. Which global atmospheric feature moves north and south with the seasons and affects rainfall?**
 - A. Interception
 - B. Lahars
 - C. Intercropping
 - D. ITCZ

- 6. Which term describes an aquifer where water is under pressure?**
- A. Arable farming
 - B. Asthenosphere
 - C. Biogas
 - D. Artesian aquifer
- 7. A natural hazard which has caused great destruction and people affected are unable to cope is best described as which term?**
- A. Natural hazard
 - B. Natural disaster
 - C. Migration
 - D. Noble gas
- 8. Which term describes a broad volcano with gently sloping sides?**
- A. Rift Valley
 - B. Shield Volcano
 - C. Rock
 - D. Sea-floor Spreading
- 9. What is molten rock below the Earth's surface called?**
- A. Lava
 - B. Granite
 - C. Magma
 - D. Basalt
- 10. Which is the phenomenon called when loose, water-saturated sediments behave like a liquid during an earthquake?**
- A. Erosion
 - B. Sedimentation
 - C. Liquefaction
 - D. Compaction

Answers

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1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. A vessel used to store potable water.

- A. Cistern
- B. Tank
- C. Reservoir
- D. Container

Storing drinking water safely means using a vessel that is designed to keep the water clean and prevent contamination. A cistern is specifically a closed vessel used to store potable water; it's typically designed with a tight lid and food grade lining to protect water quality from dust, insects, and leaching. This makes it the best fit for keeping drinking water safe at home or in small-scale systems. A tank can hold water, but it's a general term and doesn't necessarily imply standards for drinking water. A reservoir refers to a large body of stored water, usually for community supply, not a small vessel used personally. A container is too generic and may not be designed for potable water storage.

2. The term for the point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus is called the:

- A. Focus
- B. Hypocenter
- C. Center
- D. Epicentre

Think about how we locate an earthquake. The energy starts at the focus, which is the point inside the Earth where the rock actually ruptures (also called the hypocenter). The point on the Earth's surface directly above that underground point is the epicentre. In other words, the epicentre is the surface projection of the focus. The other terms describe the internal origin or aren't used for this surface location, so epicentre is the correct label. Seismologists determine it by comparing how long different seismic waves take to reach stations and triangulating the position.

3. Which process uses boiling and condensation to separate liquids?

- A. Filtration
- B. Evaporation
- C. Distillation
- D. Centrifugation

Distillation relies on differences in boiling points to separate liquids. Heat the mixture and the liquid with the lower boiling point turns into vapor. That vapor travels to a condenser, where it cools and returns to liquid, which is collected as the distillate. If the boiling points are close, a fractionating column adds many tiny vaporization-condensation cycles to improve separation. Other methods don't use boiling and condensation to separate liquids. Filtration removes solids from liquids based on particle size, not by vaporizing components. Evaporation turns the liquid into vapor but doesn't capture and collect a separate liquid. Centrifugation separates by density through spinning, not by changing the phase of the liquids.

4. A farming system that combines growing crops and rearing livestock is called what?

- A. Mixed farming**
- B. Mineral
- C. Noble gas
- D. Mulch

Mixing crop production with the rearing of animals describes a farming system called mixed farming. This approach uses the two parts to support each other: manure from livestock acts as natural fertilizer for crops, crop residues can feed livestock, and having both enterprises spreads economic risk and provides diverse outputs. The other options don't describe a farming system—minerals relate to nutrients, noble gas is an inert element, and mulch is a soil cover material—so they don't capture the idea of integrating crops and livestock on one farm.

5. Which global atmospheric feature moves north and south with the seasons and affects rainfall?

- A. Interception
- B. Lahars
- C. Intercropping
- D. ITCZ**

The global feature being tested is a tropical rainfall belt that tracks the Sun. The Intertropical Convergence Zone moves north and south with the seasons, following the overhead sun, and this movement brings seasonal rainfall to different regions. It forms where the northeast and southeast trade winds meet near the equator, causing air to rise and produce heavy rain. As the Sun's position shifts, the ITCZ shifts away from the equator—northward during the Northern Hemisphere summer and southward during the Southern Hemisphere summer—driving the wet and dry seasons in much of the tropics and monsoon regions. Other terms don't describe a moving atmospheric feature: interception is rainfall captured by vegetation, lahars are volcanic mudflows, and intercropping is an agricultural practice.

6. Which term describes an aquifer where water is under pressure?

- A. Arable farming
- B. Asthenosphere
- C. Biogas
- D. Artesian aquifer**

Groundwater under pressure in a confined aquifer is the idea here. When an aquifer is trapped between impermeable layers, recharge occurs at a higher elevation, creating a hydraulic head that pushes the water up. If you drill into this pressurized system, the water can rise to the surface without pumping—that's what defines an artesian aquifer. The other terms relate to different concepts: arable farming is about growing crops on farmland, the asthenosphere is a layer of the Earth's mantle, and biogas is fuel produced from organic waste.

7. A natural hazard which has caused great destruction and people affected are unable to cope is best described as which term?

- A. Natural hazard
- B. Natural disaster**
- C. Migration
- D. Noble gas

When a natural event causes widespread destruction and people can't cope with its effects, it is a natural disaster. The key idea is the impact and the overwhelmed ability of the community to respond with available resources. A natural hazard is the potential for harm, but it becomes a disaster only when consequences are severe enough to exceed coping capacity. In this case, that threshold is met, hence natural disaster. The other options don't fit: a natural hazard is just the potential event, migration is about people moving, and a noble gas is unrelated.

8. Which term describes a broad volcano with gently sloping sides?

- A. Rift Valley
- B. Shield Volcano**
- C. Rock
- D. Sea-floor Spreading

The shape of a volcano tells us how its lava erupts. When lava has low viscosity and can flow easily, it spreads out over large areas, building up a broad, gently sloping profile. This produces a shield-like form, so the term that describes a broad volcano with gently sloping sides is shield volcano. A Rift Valley is a depressed area formed by tectonic plates moving apart, not a type of volcano. A rock is simply all minerals bound together, not a volcanic feature. Sea-floor Spreading is the process of new ocean floor forming at mid-ocean ridges, not a volcano type.

9. What is molten rock below the Earth's surface called?

- A. Lava
- B. Granite
- C. Magma**
- D. Basalt

Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface is magma. It exists in underground chambers and feeds volcanic activity. When this magma erupts onto the surface, it becomes lava and cools to form solid rocks. Granite is an intrusive igneous rock that forms from slowly cooling magma underground, while basalt is a rock formed from magma that erupts and then cools rapidly at or near the surface. So the term for molten rock contained underground is magma.

10. Which is the phenomenon called when loose, water-saturated sediments behave like a liquid during an earthquake?

- A. Erosion
- B. Sedimentation
- C. Liquefaction**
- D. Compaction

During strong ground shaking, loose, water-saturated sediments can temporarily behave like a liquid. This happens because the shaking increases the pore-water pressure between the sediment grains, which reduces the effective stress holding the grains together. With less contact force, the soil loses its strength and stiffness and can flow or deform like a liquid. This is the phenomenon of liquefaction, often seen in saturated sands where buildings may tilt, sink, or foundations lose support, and you can even see sand boils at the surface. Other options describe different processes: erosion is the removal of soil by water, wind, or ice; sedimentation is the deposition of material; and compaction is the squeezing together of grains under load, which makes soil denser and usually stronger rather than turning it into a liquid during an earthquake.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://igcseenvimgmt.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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