

Exercise walk-through

Habitat destruction ■ 20.2

eXercise

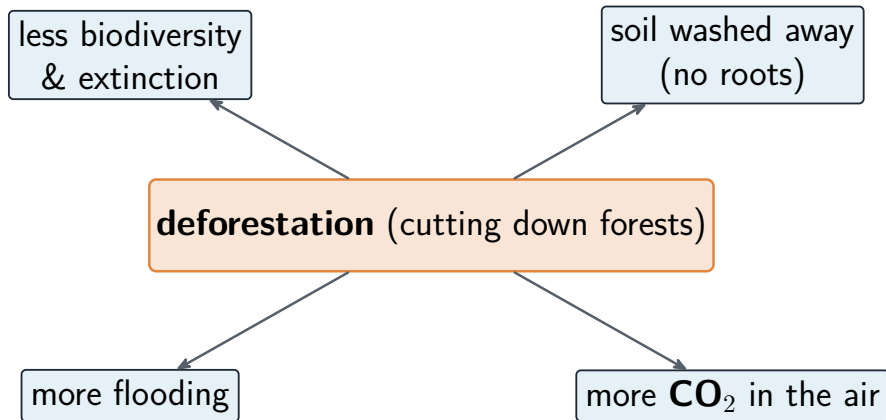
You must be able to

- explain how humans destroy habitats and reduce biodiversity
- list the effects of deforestation
- link habitat change to food webs

Method — Deforestation

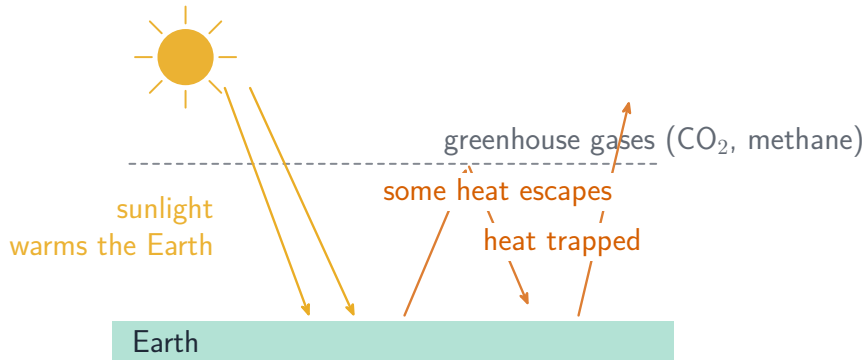
- **biodiversity** = the number of different species in an area.

Method — Deforestation



A hub: deforestation → less biodiversity, soil loss, flooding, more CO

Method — Deforestation



greenhouse gases trap heat, so the Earth gets warmer

Habitat loss links to the enhanced greenhouse effect

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

Define biodiversity.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

the number of different species living in an area **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

State one way humans destroy habitats.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

any of: clearing land; mining; pollution **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Deforestation increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the air because:

- A** trees release it when cut
- B** fewer trees take it in by photosynthesis
- C** soil makes it
- D** rivers flood

Solution 3.1

- A trees release it when cut
- B fewer trees take it in by photosynthesis**
- C soil makes it
- D rivers flood



Worked steps

- B. Fewer trees take in less carbon dioxide by photosynthesis.**

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 2 marks

A large area of forest is cleared.

- (a) State two effects of this deforestation.
- (b) Explain why removing the trees leads to soil being washed away.

Solution 3.2

Method: Deforestation

Worked steps

- (a) any two of: lower biodiversity/extinction; soil loss; flooding; more CO B1 B1.
- (b) the tree roots no longer hold the soil M1, so rain washes it away A1.