

Exercise walk-through

Conservation ■ 20.4

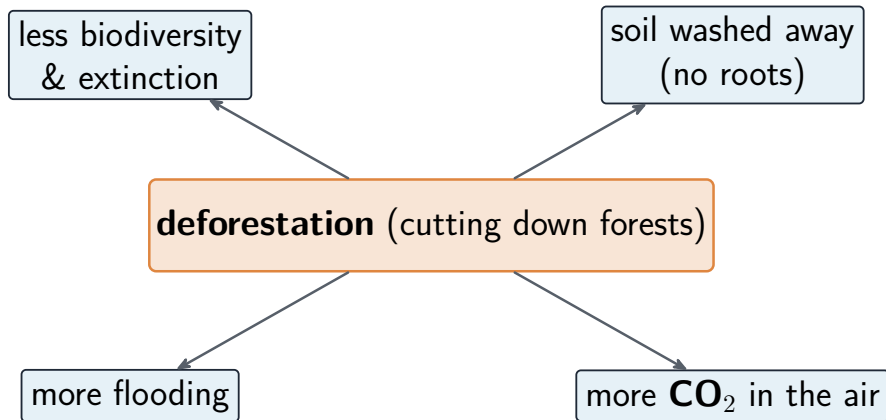
eXercise

You must be able to

- explain sustainable use of forests and fish stocks
- describe methods to conserve endangered species
- explain why small populations are at risk

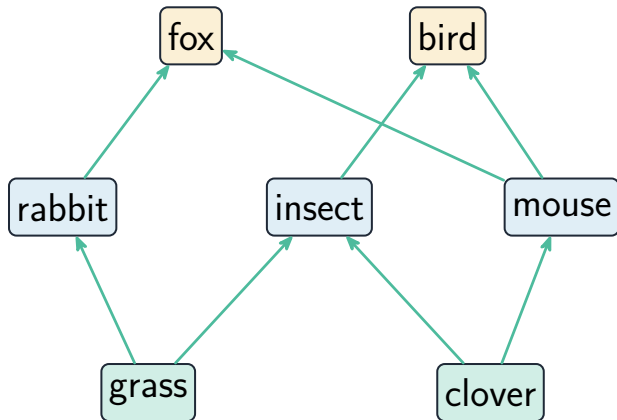
Method — Conservation

- **fish stocks:** closed seasons, quotas, net mesh size, monitoring.
- **endangered species:** protect habitat, captive breeding, seed banks.
- small populations lose genetic variation → harder to survive change.



Deforestation — the loss conservation works against

Method — Conservation



Conservation protects the web of life

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

State what a sustainable resource is.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

a resource produced as fast as it is used up, so it never runs out **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

State one method used to conserve fish stocks.

Solution 2.2

Method: Conservation

Worked steps

any of: closed seasons; quotas; controlled net mesh size; protected areas; monitoring

B1 .

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A method used to conserve an endangered animal species is:

A deforestation

B captive breeding

C overharvesting

D pollution

Solution 3.1

Method: Conservation

A deforestation

B captive breeding



C overharvesting

D pollution

Worked steps

B. Captive breeding conserves endangered species.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 2 marks

Conservation helps maintain biodiversity.

- (a) State two reasons why we conserve species.
- (b) Explain why a very small population is at greater risk of extinction.

Solution 3.2

Method: Conservation

Worked steps

- (a) any two of: keep up biodiversity; reduce extinction; protect ecosystems; provide food/drugs/genes **B1** **B1**.
- (b) a small population has less genetic variation **M1**, so it is harder for the species to survive future change/disease **A1**.