

20.4 Conservation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 7 marks

Objective

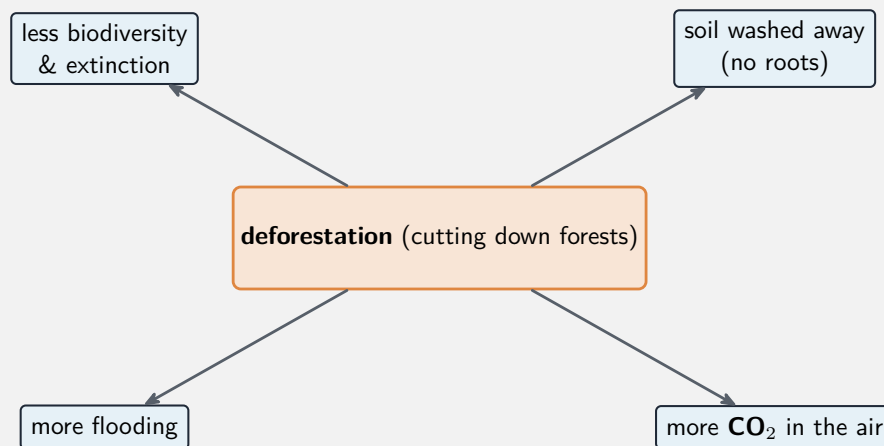
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **conservation** 保护—**sustainable** 可持续 resources, saving **endangered species** 濒危物种, and why conservation matters.

You must be able to:

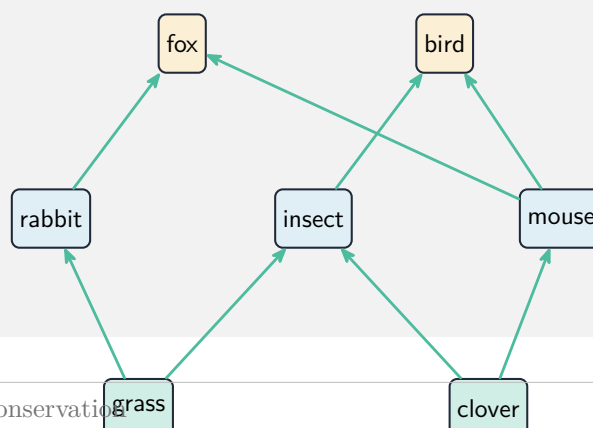
- explain sustainable use of forests and fish stocks
- describe methods to conserve endangered species
- explain why small populations are at risk

1 Worked examples

■ Conservation



Sustainable: produced as fast as it is used, so it never runs out



- **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.

2 Practice

2.1 State what a sustainable resource is. [1]

2.2 State one method used to conserve fish stocks. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A method used to conserve an endangered animal species is: [1]

- **A** deforestation
 - **B** captive breeding
 - **C** overharvesting
 - **D** pollution
-

3.2 Conservation helps maintain biodiversity.

(a) State two reasons why we conserve species. [2]

(b) Explain why a very small population is at greater risk of extinction. [2]

4 Go further

You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic. Open the **20.4 Conservation** past-paper sheet in the Library, or try these in **Practice mode**:

- 0610/21 N25 —Q31 (conservation)
- 0610/21 J25 —Q38 (endangered species)

Solutions

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

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

3.1 B. Captive breeding conserves endangered species.

3.2 (a) any two of: keep up biodiversity; reduce extinction; protect ecosystems; provide food/drugs/genes.

(b) a small population has less genetic variation, so it is harder for the species to survive future change/disease.