

IGCSE Biology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Fertilisers increase crop yields by:
 - ☐ adding nutrients to the soil
 - ☐ killing all insects
 - ☐ removing water
 - ☐ blocking sunlight
2. Deforestation is the:
 - ☐ clearing of forests
 - ☐ planting of new forests
 - ☐ cleaning of rivers
 - ☐ breeding of crops
3. Eutrophication is usually started by:
 - ☐ fertiliser or sewage adding nitrates to water
 - ☐ too little water
 - ☐ too much sunlight only
 - ☐ removing algae
4. Most plastics are a problem because they are:
 - ☐ non-biodegradable (do not rot away)
 - ☐ too expensive
 - ☐ easily eaten safely
 - ☐ good fertilisers
5. Conservation is:
 - ☐ protecting species and habitats and using resources sustainably
 - ☐ clearing all forests
 - ☐ increasing pollution
 - ☐ hunting endangered species
6. Which are greenhouse gases? (Select all that apply.)
 - ☐ carbon dioxide
 - ☐ methane

- ☐ oxygen
- ☐ nitrogen

Tick every correct option.

7. Which are conservation methods? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ national parks
- ☐ captive breeding
- ☐ seed banks
- ☐ deforestation

Tick every correct option.

8. Which increase food supply? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ fertilisers
- ☐ selective breeding
- ☐ machinery
- ☐ removing all nutrients

Tick every correct option.

9. Which are effects of deforestation? (Select all that apply.)

- ☐ more carbon dioxide in the air
- ☐ soil erosion
- ☐ loss of habitats
- ☐ increased biodiversity

Tick every correct option.

10. Overusing fertilisers can pollute rivers.

- ☐ True ☐ False

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1. adding nutrients to the soil

Fertilisers supply nutrients like nitrates.

2. clearing of forests

Deforestation removes forests.

3. fertiliser or sewage adding nitrates to water

Extra nitrates trigger the process.

4. non-biodegradable (do not rot away)

Non-biodegradable plastics persist and harm wildlife.

5. protecting species and habitats and using resources sustainably

Conservation protects and sustains.

6. carbon dioxide; methane

CO₂ and methane trap heat; oxygen and nitrogen do not.

7. national parks; captive breeding; seed banks

Deforestation harms; the others conserve.

8. fertilisers; selective breeding; machinery

Removing nutrients would reduce yields.

9. more carbon dioxide in the air; soil erosion; loss of habitats

Deforestation reduces biodiversity, not increases it.

10. True

Fertiliser run-off causes eutrophication.