



QUESTION WORKBOOK

Conservation: keeping a species where it lives, or somewhere else

Classification, biodiversity and conservation · Unit B18

AQA 3.7.4 · OCR A 4.2.1 · Edexcel A Topic 4 (biodiversity and natural resources) · CAIE 18.3

6 questions · 22 marks

PRINT EDITION

SECTION A · Short, 1 to 2 marks

A1 State what is meant by in situ conservation and what is meant by ex situ conservation.

[2]

SECTION B · Standard, 3 to 5 marks

B1 A captive breeding programme has raised a large scavenging bird from 22 individuals to more than 500, over half of them flying free, but released birds are trapped and blood-tested for lead every year and treated when concentrations are high. Evaluate the claim that the programme has been a success.

[5]

B2 Describe how seed is collected, prepared and stored in a seed bank, and describe how the collection is checked for viability.

[4]

- B3** Explain why a captive breeding population loses genetic diversity, and explain what is done to slow that loss. [4]

- B4** Compare in situ with ex situ conservation, referring to genetic diversity, to the rest of the community and to the problems each approach cannot solve. [4]

- B5** The seeds of many tropical rainforest trees are shed with a high water content and die if they are dried. Suggest why such species cannot be held in a conventional seed bank, and suggest two other ways of conserving them outside their habitat. [3]
