

# Human impacts, biodiversity and food security: practice questions

5 questions • 17 marks • mark scheme at the back

For Edexcel GCSE Biology 1BI0 and Combined Science 1SC0. **Triple only** is not in Combined Science. **Higher tier** is only on the Higher paper.

Name .....

Total ..... / 17

**1** Which is a negative effect of introducing a non-indigenous species to an area? **[1 mark]**

- A. ☐ It increases the number of native species
- B. ☐ It competes with native species so their numbers fall
- C. ☐ It always provides food for native species
- D. ☐ It increases biodiversity

**2** Fertiliser from a farm runs into a lake and the fish die. Explain how the fertiliser causes the fish to die. **[4 marks]**

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**3** Explain how reforestation can benefit the environment. **[3 marks]**

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**4** **Triple only** **[3 marks]**

Describe three biological factors that can reduce food security.

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5

Evaluate the positive and negative impacts of fish farming on biodiversity.

[6 marks]

## Mark scheme

One mark for each point unless a maximum is given. Words in brackets are not needed for the mark.

### 1. [1]

**B** it competes with native species so their numbers fall (1)

### 2. [4]

- fertiliser increases the nitrates in the water so algae grow rapidly / algal bloom (1)
- the algae block light so plants / algae below cannot photosynthesise and die (1)
- bacteria / decomposers feed on the dead material and increase in number, using up oxygen (1)
- fish die because there is not enough oxygen (1)

### 3. [3]

- restores habitats so biodiversity increases (1)
- trees absorb carbon dioxide by photosynthesis, reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere (1)
- tree roots hold soil so there is less soil erosion / flooding (1)

### 4. [3] **Triple only**

- increasing human population needs more food (1)
- increasing animal farming / meat and fish consumption needs more land and resources because energy is lost between trophic levels (1)
- new pests and pathogens destroy crops / animals (1)
- environmental change caused by human activity reduces yields (1)
- sustainability issues such as land used for biofuels, or the cost of fertilisers, pesticides and feed (1)
- Max 3

### 5. [6]

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Level 3</b><br><b>5-6</b> | A balanced evaluation that gives several correct positive and negative impacts with explanations, and reaches a justified judgement. Scientific terms are used correctly. |
| <b>Level 2</b><br><b>3-4</b> | Some positive and some negative impacts are given with some explanation, but the answer may be unbalanced or have no clear judgement.                                     |
| <b>Level 1</b><br><b>1-2</b> | One or two simple points are made, without explanation or balance.                                                                                                        |

### Indicative content

- positive: provides a food supply for a growing population
- positive: reduces overfishing so wild fish stocks and the species that feed on them are protected
- negative: waste and uneaten food pollute water and can cause eutrophication, so oxygen falls and organisms die
- negative: disease and parasites can spread from farmed fish to wild fish
- negative: escaped fish can compete or interbreed with wild fish, reducing genetic variety
- negative: fish may be fed on wild fish, and chemicals used can harm other organisms
- judgement: benefits depend on how well the farm is managed, for example controlling waste and preventing escapes