

# 18.3 Conservation

## Question Paper

Course	CIEA Level Biology
Section	18. Classification, Biodiversity & Conservation
Topic	18.3 Conservation
Difficulty	Easy

**Time allowed:** 20  
**Score:** /15  
**Percentage:** /100

### Question 1a

The western lowland gorilla, *Gorilla gorilla*, has become an endangered species.

Explain how captive breeding programmes in zoos may help in the protection of endangered species, such as the western lowland gorilla.

[3 marks]

### Question 1b

Identify **three** disadvantages of captive breeding programmes.

[3 marks]

### Question 1c

Western lowland gorillas are protected by the treaty known as CITES.

(i)  
Give the full name of this treaty.

[1]

(ii)  
Identify the main aim of CITES.

[1]

[2 marks]

### Question 2a

The tree species Slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*) has a sticky lining of its bark that has long been used in North America, as a traditional remedy for coughs, gastrointestinal ailments, and skin irritations.

The slippery elm was traditionally used seasonally by locals, but is now in demand by millions across the world. Slippery elm wood has no commercial value, so the trees are stripped of their bark and then left to die.

Give **two** reasons why the Slippery elm species should be conserved.

[2 marks]

### Question 2b

Give **one** example of an agricultural advantage and **one** economic advantage of maintaining biodiversity in a habitat.

[2 marks]

### Question 2c

Outline **two** ways that zoos can play a role in conserving endangered species.

[2 marks]

**Question 2d**

The giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) is pictured in Fig. 1.



**Fig. 1**

Giant pandas have been kept in captivity in zoos for many decades, yet very few have managed to reproduce in captivity, and no pandas have been successfully introduced into their natural habitats.

Suggest **one** reason why the giant panda captivity programme has been unsuccessful in this regard.

**[1 mark]**