

APOLLO

Conservation of biodiversity

SL

Biology

First assessment 2025

6 questions | questions

- 23.** The North Island giant moa (*Dinornis novaezealandiae*) went extinct some time between the arrival of humans in New Zealand and the 1800s.



What do scientists believe to be the cause of this extinction?

- A. Deforestation
- B. New diseases
- C. Competition with other megafauna
- D. Overhunting

23. What are causes for a global reduction in biodiversity?

- I. Increase in size of towns and cities
 - II. Reclamation of degraded ecosystems
 - III. Clearance of land for agriculture
- A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III

29. Which action is part of the rewilding of ecosystems?

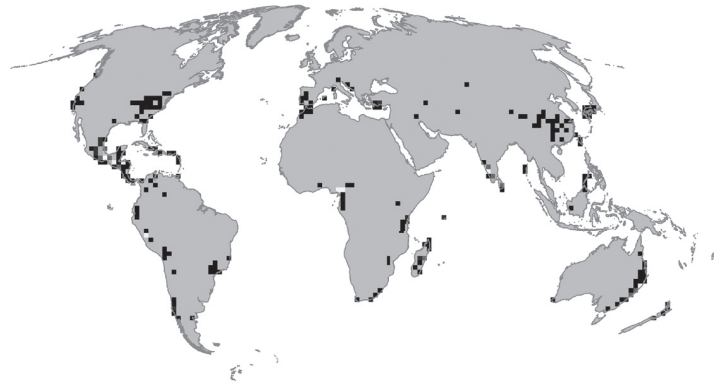
- A. Applying fertilizer
- B. Removal of apex predators
- C. Reintroduction of keystone species
- D. Restricting size for easier management

Turn over

23. What could minimize the loss of biodiversity?

- A. Increase the rate of deforestation
- B. Introduce species into new environments to control predation
- C. Reduce the use of renewable energy
- D. Rewilding of degraded ecosystems

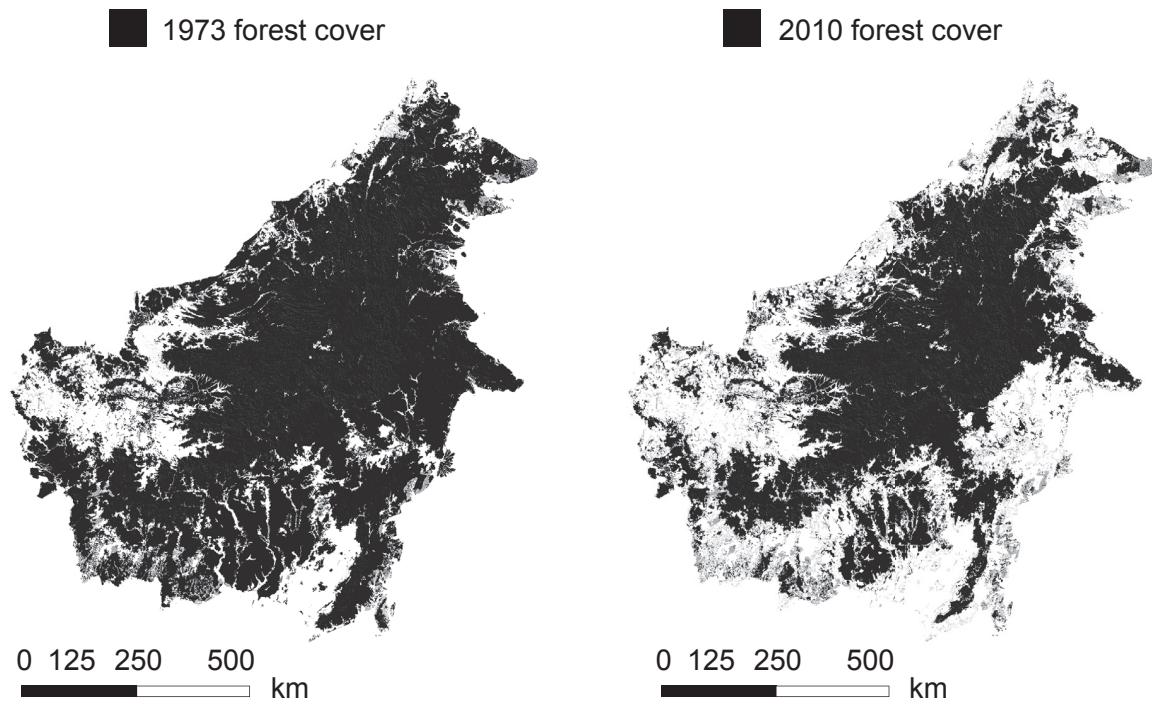
- 22.** The dark areas of the map show the distribution of some species included in the EDGE of Existence programme.



What is the reason these species have been included in the EDGE of Existence programme?

- A. They occupy similar niches threatened by invasive species.
- B. Their risk of extinction is higher as they live at the edge of ecosystems.
- C. Their populations are decreasing and there are few or no closely related species.
- D. They are keystone species in their ecosystems.

23. The satellite images show changes in the area covered by forest, much of which is mixed dipterocarp forest, on the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia.



Which human activities are most likely to have caused the changes shown in the map?

- A. Logging and palm oil plantation
- B. Logging and rewilding
- C. Mining and afforestation
- D. Afforestation and palm oil plantation

Turn over