

# Edexcel IAL Biology A-level

## 4.14-4.18 - Biodiversity

### Flashcards

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# Define classification



## Define classification

The process of naming and organising organisms into groups based on their phenotypic and genotypic characteristics and evolutionary history



# What is the species concept?



# What is the species concept?

The species concept is a way of defining a species as organisms which can interbreed to produce fertile offspring



# Can the classification of an organism change?



Can the classification of an organism change?

Yes, the classification of an organism may change as new information becomes available

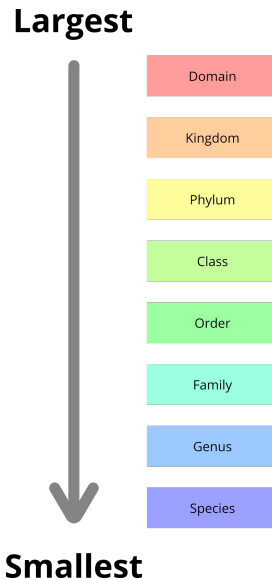


Name the seven groups in the hierarchy of taxons, from largest to smallest





Name the seven groups in the hierarchy of taxons,  
from largest to smallest



Name the three domains



Name the three domains

Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya



# How was the three domain system of classification developed?



# How was the three domain system of classification developed?

- By analysing molecular differences between organisms to determine their evolutionary relationships
- Evidence showed that the kingdom 'prokaryotae' could be divided into two groups. All other organisms are eukaryotes



# What is Bacteria?



# What is Bacteria?

- One of the three domains
- Consists of 'true' bacteria
- Also known as Eubacteria



# What is Archaea?





# What is Archaea?

- One of the three domains
- Made up of primitive bacteria existing in extreme environments, e.g. extremophile prokaryotes
- Also known as Archaeobacteria



# What is Eukarya?



# What is Eukarya?

- One of the three domains
- Consists of all eukaryotic organisms



# How are different types of evidence used in classification?



# How are different types of evidence used in classification?

- **Observations** (e.g. fossils) - organisms grouped based on similar physical characteristics.
- **Biochemical methods** (e.g. DNA genetic fingerprinting)



# What is the greenhouse effect?



# What is the greenhouse effect?

The increase of global temperatures caused by the trapping of solar heat by gases in the atmosphere



# How might global warming affect the natural world?





# How might global warming affect the natural world?

- Temperature, rainfall, light levels etc. all affect survival
- Habitats may be destroyed by deforestation or flooding
- Species may need to change their habitat, or face **extinction**



Give 3 ways that biodiversity is threatened by human activity



Give 3 ways that biodiversity is threatened by human activity

- Pollution
- Habitat destruction
- Poaching and hunting



# What is deforestation?



# What is deforestation?

The removal of trees from land which is subsequently used to grow crops or provide space for cattle



# Outline the consequences of deforestation



# Outline the consequences of deforestation.

- Loss of biodiversity
- Climate change
- Habitat loss
- Soil erosion
- Desertification
- Lowland flooding



# Define biodiversity





## Define biodiversity

The number and variety of living organisms in a given region. It is affected by environmental, genetic and human factors



# What is endemism?



# What is endemism?

A term which refers to a species that is unique to a specific geographic location



# What is the heterozygosity index?



# What is the heterozygosity index?

A measure of the proportion of a population which is heterozygotic.



# How is the heterozygosity index calculated?



# How is the heterozygosity index calculated?

$$H = \frac{\text{Number of heterozygotes}}{\text{Number of individuals in the population}}$$



What statistical technique is used to compare biodiversity in different habitats?





What statistical technique is used to compare biodiversity in different habitats?

Simpson's index of biodiversity (D)



How is the Simpson's index of biodiversity calculated?



# How is the Simpson's index of biodiversity calculated?

$$D = \frac{N(N - 1)}{\sum n(n - 1)}$$

N = Total number of organisms

n = Total number of organisms of the species of interest

