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Q1: Explain the term sustainable food production.

A= A source of food that can be maintained

(1 mark)

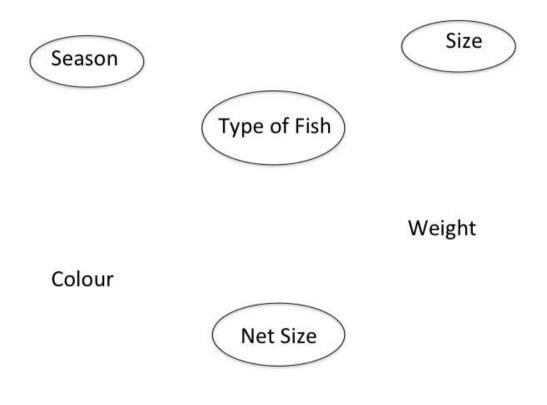
Q2: Give an example of a fish species, which has been over fished.

A= Accept any of the following:

- Cod
- Salmon
- Tuna

(1 mark)

Q3: Circle the quota measures used to aid fish stocks.



A= 1 mark for each correctly circled answer

(4 marks)

Q4: Quotas help fish stocks. Give one way fisherman try to by-pass the fishing quotas.

A= Throw back dead fish or fish over/outside of the fishing quota

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Q5: Discuss the differences between the small-scale fishing and trawler fishing effects on the environment.

A= Accept any 3 for small-scale fishing and accept any 3 for trawler fishing.

Trawler:

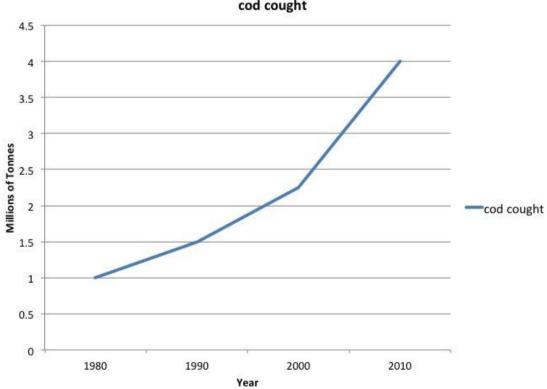
- Damage sea bed •
- Affect non fished species
- High yield
- Quicker
- Cheaper

Small-Scale:

- Limited impact •
- Smaller Yield •
- Slow -
- Expensive •
- Can fish more specifically e.g. specific species •

(6 marks)

Q6: The graph below shows the number of cod caught from 1980 to 2010





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i) Using the graph above how many tonnes of cod were caught in 2000?
A= 2.25 million Tonnes
Units must be included

(1 mark)

- ii) Discuss the fishing trend shown in figure 1.A= Accept any 2 of the following:
 - Low Fishing in 1980's
 - Increased rate 1990's
 - Rapid increase since 2000

(2 marks) Given the information shown in figure 1. What effect would be seen in the fish stocks if the rate of fishing continues at its current rate?

A= 1 mark for each point:

- Over Fishing
- Critical species level

(2 marks)

Q7: Some fish species such as salmon can be farmed. Explain how farming salmon can help wild stock to recover from overfishing.

A= Accept any 2 of the following:

- Reduces wild fishing
- Quicker growth
- Larger yield

iii)

(2 marks)