





## 0173-511 MARCH 2018 Level 3 Technicals in Land and Wildlife

Level 3 Land and Wildlife Management – Theory Exam (2)

If provided, stick your can barcode label here.	didate Thursday 13:30 – 15:	15 March 2018 :30
Candidate name (first, last)		
First		
Last		
Candidate enrolment number	Date of birth (DDMMYYYY)	Gender (M/F)
Assessment date (DDMMYYYY)	Centre number	Candidate signature and declaration*
<ul> <li>Please ensure that you staple booklet, clearly labelling ther and qualification number in B</li> <li>All candidates need to use a</li> <li>If provided with source docur and will be shredded. Do not all declare that I had no price</li> </ul>	es are used, enter the additional readditional answer sheets to the with your full name, enrolment LOCK CAPITALS.  black/blue pen. Do not use a penents, these documents will not write on the source documents or knowledge of the question or any person any information	ne <b>back</b> of this answer number, centre number  pencil or gel pen.  t be returned to City & Guilds, s.  s.  is in this assessment

## You should have the following for this examination

- a pen with blue or black ink
- calculator

## **General instructions**

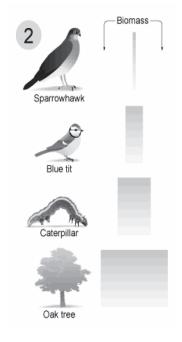
- Use black or blue ball-point pen.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- This examination contains 11 questions. Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will **not** be marked.
- Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

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1 a)	Give <b>one</b> example for intrusive igneous rock.	(1 mark)
b)	Name the <b>three</b> different sized mineral particles in soils.	(3 marks)
c)	State <b>two</b> ways how erosion affects soil composition.	(2 marks)

2 Explain the pyramid of biomass, with reference to Figure 1.

(6 marks)



Source: http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science

Figure 1

List <b>two</b> signs of occurrence of pests and predators locally.	(2 marks)
2.55 2.15 2.5 5.15 2.5 5.15 2.15 2.15 2.	(2 11141113)

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sion and visual deterrents are two non-lethal methods of pest and predator control.  Name <b>two</b> other non-lethal methods of pest and predator control.	(2 m
Define the process of exclusion with <b>one</b> example.	(2 m
Describe <b>three</b> advantages <b>and three</b> disadvantages of visual deterrents as used in pest and predator control.	(6 m

5 a) Name the parts of the shotgun labelled A and B in Figure 2.

(2 marks)

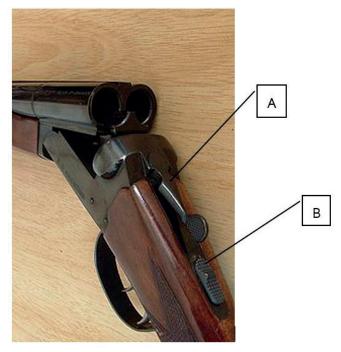


Figure 2

b)	Explain how chokes in a shotgun affect the pattern of shot <b>and</b> therefore the effective killing range of a shotgun.	(4 marks)
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		_
		_

b)

(1 mark)

a)	Explain the dimensions 6.5 x 55 as used when describing a rifle calibre.	(3 marks)
b)	The adjustments on a rifle scope change the point of aim by 1 cm for each click at 100 m. If a rifle is shooting low by 2 cm at 25 m, calculate how many clicks up are required to zero the rifle. You must show your working.	(3 marks)
Nar	me <b>two</b> species of geese found in the UK.	(2 marks)
a)	State the month in which grey partridges would normally start to pair-up.	(1 mark)
	b)	b) The adjustments on a rifle scope change the point of aim by 1 cm for each click at 100 m. If a rifle is shooting low by 2 cm at 25 m, calculate how many clicks up are required to zero the rifle. You must show your working.  Name <b>two</b> species of geese found in the UK.

State what population data is obtained from a summer brood count.

9	Explain how the breeding strategy of the pheasant differs from that of the red grouse.	(4 marks)
10	For a named gamebird species, explain a habitat management technique that can increase the number of breeding territories.	(4 marks

Eı	iscuss how this impacts on land-use and gamebird management in the nglish uplands.	(12 ma
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