



Topic 1 - Biological Diversity and Survival

- The number and variety of species and ecosystems on the Earth and the ecological processes of they are a part of refers to ...
 - genetics
 - variability
 - biological diversity**
 - ecosystem speciation
- The most successful life form seems to be the insect. It is a **species** - a particular group of organisms that have the same structure and can...
 - have the same predators
 - consume the same food supply
 - live in the same area
 - reproduce with each other**
- There are many different species that can potentially help other species, like  the Pacific Yew tree, by producing cancer treatment medicine which is extracted from its bark, called ...
 - Taxol**
 - Aspirin
 - Tylenol
 - Motrin
- The main components of biodiversity occurring within organisms at a cellular level, as it describes the variety of life producing material carrying the variation information in all living things is called ...
 - Ecosystem diversity
 - Community diversity
 - Species diversity
 - Genetic diversity**
- Every organism needs to adapt in order to survive in its environment. There are two types of adaptations -structural and behavioral. Which of the following is a structural adaptation?
 - feathers**
 - predation
 - migration
 - hibernation
- Foresters might decide to burn one part of a forest because...
 - disease is likely to kill off all the trees in the forest, so they give nature a helping hand
 - sacrificing one part of the ecosystem to save the main parts is also necessary sometimes**
 - habitat is increasing to such an extent that some forest species have to be displaced
 - interspecies reproduction might destroy the natural forest ecosystem balance
- This compares kinds of species in a certain area with the total number of organisms in that same area, or ecosystem. It is primarily used to check on the health of an ecosystem – a healthy ecosystem has a
 - low diversity index
 - high diversity index**
 - high variation level
 - low variation level

Topic 2 - Habitat and Lifestyle

1. What it eats, its habitat, nesting site, range and habits, what effect it has on the other populations and what effect it has on the environment is the role that an organism has within a particular ecosystem called a ...
 - A. **niche**
 - B. **species**
 - C. **variation**
 - D. **adaptation**
2. Adaptations play an important role when competition occurs, because the species that is best suited to survive will. Competition occurs between different species when this is not plentiful ...
 - A. **habitat diversity**
 - B. **basic need resources**
 - C. **species interactions**
 - D. **adequate protection**
3. Some bird species, like warblers, share resources by accessing these resources in different ways. They avoid direct competition for the same resource, by practicing a technique called ...
 - A. **food supply sharing**
 - B. **nutrient cooperation**
 - C. **resource partitioning**
 - D. **interspecies sharing**
4. Canada supports large populations, with little diversity is the extreme environment and seasonal variations. The reason this restricts species' diversity is because of the limited ...
 - A. **habitats**
 - B. **diseases**
 - C. **competition**
 - D. **food supply**
5. Specialists in the tropics efficiently survive in their environment, because they have relatively narrow niches with adaptations directed toward competing for ...
 - A. **more than one food supply or niche they can occupy.**
 - B. **one dependable food source, type of soil or level of light.**
 - C. **alternate habitats with speciation and resource partitioning**
 - D. **multiple food sources and fewer competitors for resources**
6. Different types of ongoing relationships between and among all the organisms, within a particular environment, are represented by ...
 - A. **food chains and food webs**
 - B. **niches and speciation**
 - C. **competition and predation**
 - D. **adaptation and habitation**
7. A different type of interdependence is an association, within a certain population, between members of different species happens when two or more species need the same resource. This type of relationship which helps to limit the size of populations, of the competing species is called
 - A. **mutualism**
 - B. **parasitism**
 - C. **commensalism**
 - D. **interspecies competition**
8. Living in an extreme environment is rare, but possible because of adaptations organisms have to live in these extremes. Antarctic springtail  live in extreme cold, by producing in their tissues, a kind of...
 - A. **blood thinner**
 - B. **antibiotic**
 - C. **antifreeze**
 - D. **blocking agent**

Topic 3 - Passing It On

1. Characteristics are passed on from generation to generation through the reproductive process. Some characteristics, or traits, are inherited through ...
- A. waste matter
 - B. genetic material
 - C. cellular respiration
 - D. learned behavior
2. There are different types of asexual reproduction: When the cell duplicates its contents, including its nucleus and other organelles and then splits into two cells with each one being identical (bacteria, amoeba, algae)

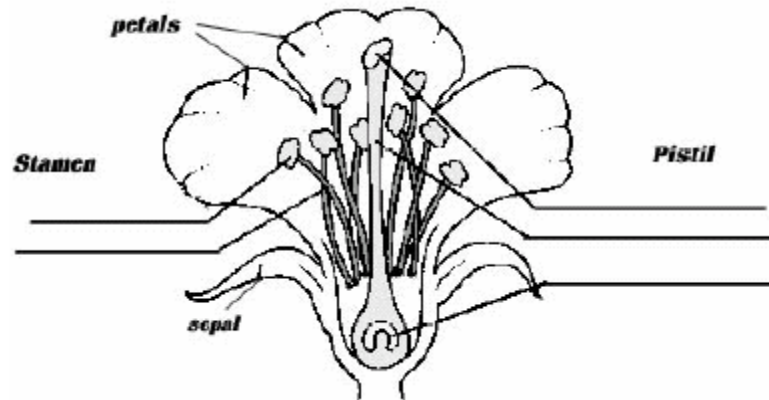


- only single-celled organisms reproduce in this way – it is

called ...

- A. budding
 - B. tuber formation
 - C. binary fission
 - D. spore production
3. Spores are similar to seeds, but are produced by the division of cells on the parent, not by the union of two cells. Many spores are produced to ensure that at least some of the individual organisms will survive. Some fungi and green algae can also produce types of spores that move using tail-like flagella and are called ...
- A. paramecium
 - B. flagella spores
 - C. pseudopods
 - D. zoospores
4. Plants continue to grow throughout their lives. The rapidly growing tips of roots and stems contain specialized cells called meristems that function in the process of ...
- A. reproduction
 - B. transportation
 - C. photosynthesis
 - D. respiration
5. Coral reproduces (a smaller version of itself), a self-sufficient individual - identical to the parent, but do not detach themselves in the same way as other organisms do. This asexual reproductive process is called ...
- A. cuttings
 - B. tubers
 - C. budding
 - D. grafting
6. Many organisms are capable of both sexual and asexual reproduction, like some moulds, such as *Rhizopus*, which produce spores. To reproduce sexually as well, they can also produce ...
- A. angiosperms
 - B. zoospores
 - C. zygo spores
 - D. gametes
7. A primitive form of sexual reproduction in which bacteria are able to transfer genetic material directly from one cell to another is called bacterial conjugation. Because there is no increase in the number of cells, it does result in genetic...
- A. redistribution
 - B. recombination
 - C. reconstitution
 - D. recovery

Sexual reproduction in plants involves male gametes and female gametes joining, during fertilization, to produce a zygote and then an embryo.



8. The stamen part of the flower is the ...
 - A. **male gamete**
 - B. female gamete
 - C. zygote
 - D. embryo

9. Plants which are not identical to either parent are produced as a result of ...
 - A. **zygote growth**
 - B. **cross-fertilization**
 - C. embryo development
 - D. self-pollination

10. The pistil is composed of the following flower parts ...
 - A. **ovary, filament, stigma**
 - B. **stamen, stigma, ovary**
 - C. **anther, ovary, stigma**
 - D. **stigma, style, ovary**

11. Most plants that produce seeds can also reproduce asexually. Mosses produce egg and sperm cells in the later part of the life cycle and in the early part of the same life cycle produce asexual
 - A. **gametes**
 - B. **cuttings**
 - C. **spores**
 - D. **buds**

12. During mating, the male gamete cell and the female gamete cell unite to form a fertilized combination of cells which are the first of many cells of a new individual called a ...
 - A. **zygote**
 - B. **embryo**
 - C. **sperm**
 - D. **egg**

Topic 4 - Wearing Your Genes

1. The branch of science that deals with the study of heredity is called ...
 - A. Biodiversity
 - B. Genetics
 - C. Variation
 - D. Speciation

2. Inherited (heritable) characteristics are those traits that are passed on to offspring directly from their parents. Heritable traits include, structural and distinguishing characteristics. All of the following are heritable traits, except ...
 - A. earlobes
 - B. skin color
 - C. eye color
 - D. artistic ability

3. Continuous variations are differences in characteristics that have a range of possible variations. Discrete variations are differences in characteristics that have a definite form, with a limited number of possibilities. The only discrete variation included here is ...
 - A. hair color
 - B. blood groups
 - C. earlobe attachment
 - D. tongue rolling ability

4. Two different types of traits are passed on from parents to offspring during sexual reproduction. When these trait types are mixed, the one that will show up in the offspring is the ...
 - A. continuous trait
 - B. recessive trait
 - C. dominant trait
 - D. discrete trait

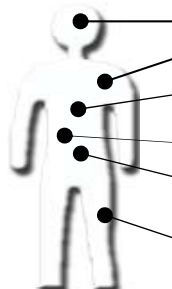
5. Having six fingers on one hand is relatively rare in the general population. The following is the only true statement about this unique trait, "It is an inherited trait that is ..."
 - A. recessive with a low frequency
 - B. recessive with a high frequency
 - C. dominant with a low frequency
 - D. dominant with a high frequency

6. Non-inherited characteristics are acquired and not necessarily passed on from generation to generation. Some variations may be influenced by interactions with the...
 - A. parents
 - B. scientists
 - C. engineers
 - D. environment

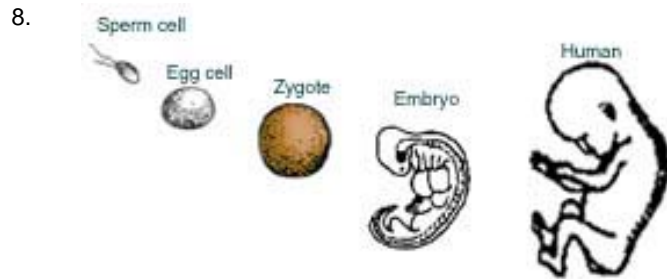
7. Mutations can cause changes in the structure of organisms, including people. Mutagens, cause mutations to occur – some that have little visible effects and some that have dramatic effects. The mutagen that would have the most dramatic effect in a person would likely be ...
 - A. x-rays
 - B. gamma rays
 - C. microwaves
 - D. ultraviolet rays

Topic 5 - When Plans Change

- The chemical blueprint passed on from the parents to the offspring is found in a molecule of the cell nuclei. This molecule is the inherited material responsible for variation. The chemical name for DNA is ...
 - dinitrogen oxide
 - double helix model
 - deoxyribonucleic acid
 - dual nitric acetone
- The DNA molecule is like a ladder twisted into a spiral. The sides of the ladder are the same in all DNA molecules, but the rungs are what make the variations. Each rung pairs up two of the following chemicals: guanine (G), cytosine (C), adenine (A) and thiamine (T). The arrangement of these four chemicals creates the code that the cells are able to interpret. This code is called the ...
 - Genetic code
 - M utagen code
 - Variation code
 - Chromosome code
- A section of the DNA molecule for a specific protein that makes up much of the structure of cells and tissues in plants and animals is called ...
 - an atom
 - a gene
 - a nucleus
 - a code
- 46 tightly coiled strands of DNA in humans represent the full compliment of ...
 - gametes
 - sperm cells
 - egg cells
 - chromosomes
- Genes are located in the chromosomes and come in pairs. Each chromosome has numerous gene locations. Both genes in a pair carry DNA instructions for the same thing. Specific characteristic genes occupy matching locations on the two chromosomes. DNA code may not be exactly the same in both locations. Offspring inherit genes from both parents. The genes exist in an array of possible forms that differ as to their exact DNA sequence. These variations in forms are called ...
 - mutations
 - genetics
 - alleles
 - alternates
- Different human cells (*somatic cells*) have different life spans.

	Brain cells	30-50 years	
	Red blood cells	120 days	
	Stomach lining cells	2 days	
	Liver cells	200 days	
	Intestine lining cells	3 days	Replication of the contents of each cell occurs when the cell reproduces.
	Skin cells	20 days	

- When a cell divides, each cell ends up with a complete set of chromosomes, identical to each other and identical to the original cell. This process of Mitosis occurs most frequently in ...
- skin cells
 - liver cells
 - intestine lining cells
 - stomach lining cells
- The process of forming gametes occurs in the same way as somatic cells and is called ...
 - Mitosis
 - Meiosis
 - Fertilization
 - Conjugation



- This type of sexual reproduction within a species increases ...
- A. **variation**
 - B. mutations
 - C. vulnerability
 - D. specialization
9. Moving pieces of one strand of DNA to other cells is a relatively new technique that has emerged. In the science of genetics, this technique has enabled scientists to create individuals within a species with desirable traits and is called ...
- A. biodiversity
 - B. biomagnification
 - C. genetic diversity
 - D. **genetic engineering**
10. One of the first uses of modern biotechnology was to move a human gene into bacteria. By doing this, bacteria were able to produce as a waste product, large quantities of a drug, used by diabetes patients, called ...
- A. Aspirin
 - B. **Insulin**
 - C. Tylenol
 - D. Quinine
11. Aquaculture is becoming an increasingly important method of mass production fish farming, however, if these 'special' fish make it out into the open ocean, what organisms be negatively affected?
- A. fishermen and biologists
 - B. predator populations
 - C. **natural fish population**
 - D. large mammal population
12. To produce purebred organisms, a breeder would choose purebred parents, those parents whose ancestors have produced only the desired characteristic. If a breeder chooses two different 'true-breeds', then the offspring produced would be a ...
- A. domestic
 - B. mutant
 - C. gamete
 - D. **hybrid**

Topic 6 - The Best Selection

- Long before the science of **genetics** started, people tried to reproduce organisms with only the most preferred traits, by allowing only those organisms with the desirable traits to reproduce. This method was not always successful, but it provided scientists with information to help them determine which alleles were responsible for specific traits through ...
 - organization
 - trial and error**
 - scientific research
 - opinion and thought
- The process of intervention to produce more desirable organisms takes a long time to see results - usually many generations. Speeding up the artificial selection process by using cells to make new cells is called ...
 - cloning**
 - in vitro fertilization
 - genetic engineering
 - artificial insemination
- Agricultural selective breeding programs bring positive characteristics of two different varieties together to create a new variety that has more desirable characteristics, such as the type created to produce flour that is good for making pasta, called ...
 - Canada Prairie Spring Wheat
 - Hard White Spring Wheat
 - Canadian Western Amber Durum**
 - Western Red Spring Wheat
- The specimens and observations made by Charles Darwin about the diversity of life on the Galapagos Islands is detailed in his most famous book, *Origin of the Species*. Darwin was the first scientist to explain that selection process occurred ...
 - automatically
 - instinctively
 - artificially
 - naturally**

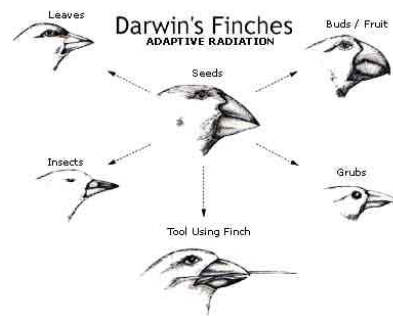
- The **Galapagos finches** provide the best example of this theory – how the fittest, or best-adapted, organisms for a specific environment survive.

The diversity of life in the Galapagos Islands helped Darwin explain his theory.

His theory includes all of the following statements, **Except**

- ...
- There is incredible variation within each species.
 - All organisms produce more offspring than can possibly survive.
 - Some of the variations increase the chances of an organism surviving to reproduce.
 - Eventually, over time, variations stop being passed on through offspring.**

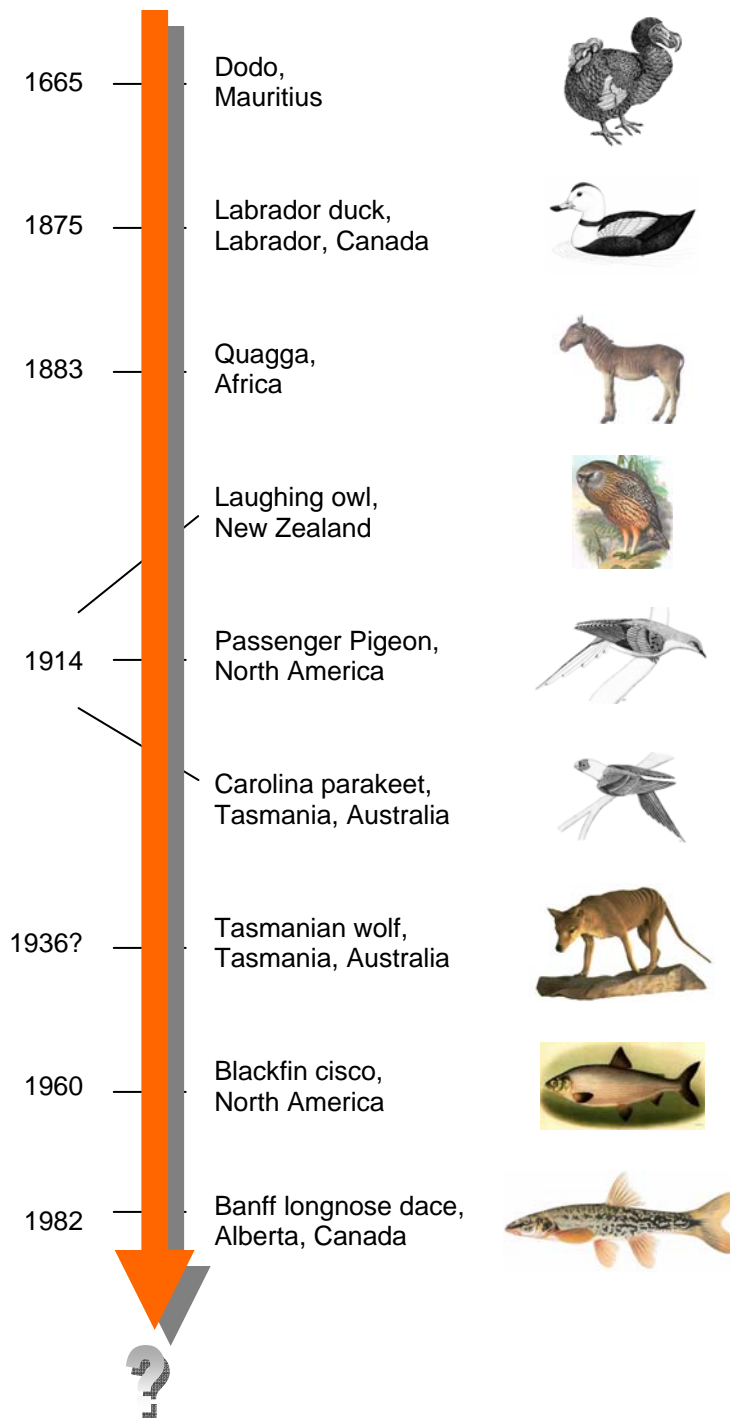
- Other examples that can be explained using Darwin's theory include what happened to this insect in industrialized England. The change in coloration enabled this species of moth to survive. The species is known as the ...
 - Salted Moth
 - Sugared Moth
 - Peppered Moth**
 - Black and White Moth



Topic 7 - The Sixth Extinction

1. The rate of extinction is thought to be 1 species per day over the age of life on the planet. Natural extinction can occur as a result of all of the following, **Except** ...
 - A. disease
 - B. pollution
 - C. volcanoes
 - D. earthquakes
2. Diseases and natural events occur all the time and when they do, the loss of an entire species, within a particular area, causes that species to be ...
 - A. extinct
 - B. extirpated
 - C. threatened
 - D. Endangered
3. Scientists estimate that 99% of all species that have ever existed on the Earth are now ...
 - A. extinct
 - B. extirpated
 - C. threatened
 - D. Endangered
4. The stresses of urbanization and habitat intrusion, by farming and industry, have resulted in extinction, population decreases and degradation of ecosystems, all of which reduce ...
 - A. variation
 - B. genetic selection
 - C. biological diversity
 - D. ecological renewal
5. The Grizzly Bear helps us to determine the human impact on an ecosystem. This large carnivore's ability to survive or disappear is historically a sign that human interference in an ecosystem is occurring or not. Grizzly Bears are considered to be ...
 - A. Bioaccumulated species
 - B. Biomagnified species
 - C. Biodiverse species
 - D. Bioindicator species
6. Tropical rainforests are being clear-cut to make way for farmland, cattle ranches, pineapple and coffee plantations, and fuel. Loss of rainforests, mean the extinction of specialized organisms depending on the forests for food and protection. The impact of population is not shared equally around the globe. The hardest hit, where diversity is most threatened, are in ...
 - A. developing regions
 - B. undeveloped territory
 - C. remote regions
 - D.
7. The major cause of the decline and eventual extirpation of the plains Bison, as well as the extinction of the passenger pigeon and the black-tailed prairie dogs was ...
 - A. disease
 - B. loss of habitat
 - C. over-hunting
 - D. loss of food supply
8. Using the chart on the next page, identify which extinct group of species is represented the most ...
 - A. fish
 - B. birds
 - C. carnivores
 - D. herbivores

Some Recent Extinctions



Topic 8 - Pains and Gains

1. Zoos didn't become public until the early 1800's – in London. They were not originally started to preserve diversity. They were ...
 - A. **exotic collections for private collectors**
 - B. **specialized keepsakes for royalty**
 - C. **black market species for criminals**
 - D. **formed to prevent species over-population**
2. Preserving global biological diversity is a challenge that is receiving much attention. Conservation of components of biodiversity, like zoos, outside of a natural habitat, are called ...
 - A. **In-situ**
 - B. **Ex-situ**
 - C. **Out-situ**
 - D. **Un-situ**
3. The preservation of biological diversity depends on local efforts and global efforts. The **Canadian Biodiversity Strategy** was created to preserve biodiversity in Canada in ...
 - A. **1850**
 - B. **1905**
 - C. **1950**
 - D. **1995**
4. The Calgary Zoo, besides being home to a diverse group of animals and plants, is an educational institution that runs school programs for K-12 students. It is also part of a worldwide network that is attempting to protect and preserve ...
 - A. **exotic species**
 - B. **native species**
 - C. **domestic species**
 - D. **endangered species**
5. Global Treaties: 1975 Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) is aimed at preventing endangered plants and animals from being imported or exported. It is...
 - A. **harmful to the health of participating individuals and their families**
 - B. **illegal to buy or sell animals or animal parts identified for protection**
 - C. **unethical to take advantage of animals that are endangered or threatened**
 - D. **Immoral to kill animals without the proper licenses or certificates**

Name

Class

Biological Diversity Unit Test

- The most successful life form seems to be the insect. It is a **species** - a particular group of organisms that have the same structure and can...
 - have the same predators
 - consume the same food supply
 - cive in the same area
 - reproduce with each other**
- The main components of biodiversity occurring within organisms at a cellular level, as it describes the variety of life producing material carrying the variation information in all living things is called ...
 - Ecosystem diversity**
 - Community diversity
 - Species diversity
 - Genetic diversity**
- Foresters might decide to burn one part of a forest because...
 - disease is likely to kill off all the trees in the forest, so they give nature a helping hand
 - sacrificing one part of the ecosystem to save the main parts is also necessary sometimes**
 - habitat is increasing to such an extent that some forest species have to be displaced
 - interspecies reproduction might destroy the natural forest ecosystem balance
- This compares kinds of species in a certain area with the total number of organisms in that same area, or ecosystem. It is primarily used to check on the health of an ecosystem – a healthy ecosystem has a
 - low diversity index
 - high diversity index**
 - high variation level
 - low variation level
- What it eats, its habitat, nesting site, range and habits, what effect it has on the other populations and what effect it has on the environment is the role that an organism has within a particular ecosystem called a ...
 - niche**
 - species
 - variation
 - adaptation
- Some bird species, like warblers, share resources by accessing these resources in different ways. They avoid direct competition for the same resource, by practicing a technique called ...
 - food supply sharing
 - nutrient cooperation
 - resource partitioning**
 - interspecies sharing
- Canada supports large populations, with little diversity is the extreme environment and seasonal variations. The reason this restricts species' diversity is because of the limited ...
 - habitats
 - diseases
 - competition
 - food supply**
- Different types of ongoing relationships between and among all the organisms, within a particular environment, are represented by ...
 - food chains and food webs**
 - niches and speciation
 - competition and predation
 - adaptation and habitation

8. A different type of interdependence is an association, within a certain population, between members of different species happens when two or more species need the same resource. This type of relationship which helps to limit the size of populations, of the competing species is called

A. mutualism
B. parasitism
C. commensalism
D. interspecies competition

9. There are different types of asexual reproduction: When the cell duplicates its contents, including its nucleus and other organelles and then splits into two cells with each one being identical (bacteria, amoeba, algae)



- only single-celled organisms reproduce in this way – it is called

...
A. budding
B. tuber formation
C. binary fission
D. spore production

10. Spores are similar to seeds, but are produced by the division of cells on the parent, not by the union of two cells. Some fungi and green algae can also produce types of spores that move using tail-like flagella and are called ...

A. paramecium
B. flagella spores
C. pseudopods
D. zoospores

11. Plants continue to grow throughout their lives. The rapidly growing tips of roots and stems contain specialized cells called meristems that function in the process of ...

A. reproduction
B. transportation
C. photosynthesis
D. respiration

12. A primitive form of sexual reproduction in which bacteria are able to transfer genetic material directly from one cell to another is called bacterial conjugation. Because there is no increase in the number of cells, it does result in genetic...

A. redistribution
B. recombination
C. reconstitution
D. recovery

13. Plants which are not identical to either parent are produced as a result of ...

A. zygote growth
B. cross-fertilization
C. embryo development
D. self-pollination

14. The pistil is composed of the following flower parts ...

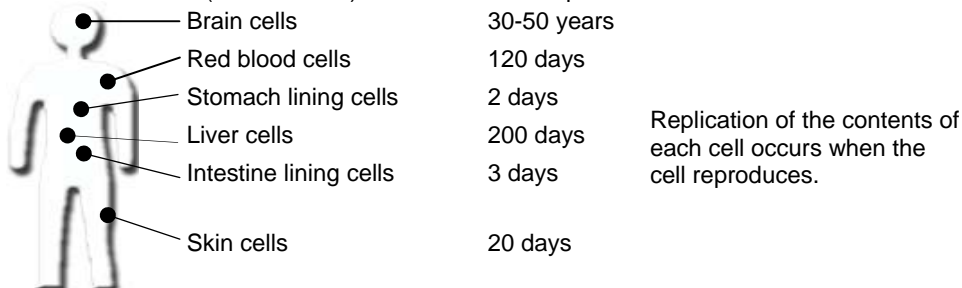
A. ovary, filament, stigma
B. stamen, stigma, ovary
C. anther, ovary, stigma
D. stigma, style, ovary

15. Inherited (heritable) characteristics are those traits that are passed on to offspring directly from their parents. Heritable traits include, structural and distinguishing characteristics. All of the following are heritable traits, except ...

A. earlobes
B. skin color
C. eye color
D. artistic ability

16. Continuous variations are differences in characteristics that have a range of possible variations. Discrete variations are differences in characteristics that have a definite form, with a limited number of possibilities. The only discrete variation included here is ...
- A. **hair color**
 - B. **blood groups**
 - C. **earlobe attachment**
 - D. **tongue rolling ability**
17. Having six fingers on one hand is relatively rare in the general population. The following is the only true statement about this unique trait, "It is an inherited trait that is ...
- A. **recessive with a low frequency**
 - B. **recessive with a high frequency**
 - C. **dominant with a low frequency**
 - D. **dominant with a high frequency**
18. Non-inherited characteristics are acquired and not necessarily passed on from generation to generation. Some variations may be influenced by interactions with the...
- A. **parents**
 - B. **scientists**
 - C. **engineers**
 - D. **environment**
19. Mutations can cause changes in the structure of organisms, including people. Mutagens, cause mutations to occur – some that have little visible effects and some that have dramatic effects. The mutagen that would have the most dramatic effect in a person would likely be ...
- A. **x-rays**
 - B. **gamma rays**
 - C. **microwaves**
 - D. **ultraviolet rays**
20. The DNA molecule is like a ladder twisted into a spiral. The sides of the ladder are the same in all DNA molecules, but the rungs are what make the variations. Each rung pairs up two of the following chemicals: guanine (**G**), cytosine (**C**), adenine (**A**) and thiamine (**T**). The arrangement of these four chemicals creates the code that the cells are able to interpret. This code is called the ...
- A. **Genetic code**
 - B. **M utagen code**
 - C. **Variation code**
 - D. **Chromosome code**
21. 46 tightly coiled strands of DNA in humans represent the full compliment of ...
- A. **gametes**
 - B. **sperm cells**
 - C. **egg cells**
 - D. **chromosomes**

22. Different human cells (*somatic cells*) have different life spans.



When a cell divides, each cell ends up with a complete set of chromosomes, identical to each other and identical to the original cell. This process of Mitosis occurs most frequently in ...

- A. **skin cells**
- B. **liver cells**
- C. **intestine lining cells**
- D. **stomach lining cells**

23.



This type of sexual reproduction within a species increases ...

- A. **variation**
 - B. **mutations**
 - C. **vulnerability**
 - D. **specialization**
24. Moving pieces of one strand of DNA to other cells is a relatively new technique that has emerged. In the science of genetics, this technique has enabled scientists to create individuals within a species with desirable traits and is called ...
- A. **biodiversity**
 - B. **biomagnification**
 - C. **genetic diversity**
 - D. **genetic engineering**
25. One of the first uses of modern biotechnology was to move a human gene into bacteria. By doing this, bacteria were able to produce as a waste product, large quantities of a drug, used by diabetes patients, called ...
- A. **Aspirin**
 - B. **Insulin**
 - C. **Tylenol**
 - D. **Quinine**
26. Aquaculture is becoming an increasingly important method of mass production fish farming, however, if these 'special' fish make it out into the open ocean, what organisms be negatively affected?
- A. **fishermen and biologists**
 - B. **predator populations**
 - C. **natural fish population**
 - D. **large mammal population**
27. To produce purebred organisms, a breeder would choose purebred parents, those parents whose ancestors have produced only the desired characteristic. If a breeder chooses two different 'true-breeds', then the offspring produced would be a ...
- A. **domestic**
 - B. **mutant**
 - C. **gamete**
 - D. **hybrid**
28. Long before the science of **genetics** started, people tried to reproduce organisms with only the most preferred traits, by allowing only those organisms with the desirable traits to reproduce. This method was not always successful, but it provided scientists with information to help them determine which alleles were responsible for specific traits through ...
- A. **organization**
 - B. **trial and error**
 - C. **scientific research**
 - D. **opinion and thought**
29. The process of intervention to produce more desirable organisms takes a long time to see results - usually many generations. Speeding up the artificial selection process by using cells to make new cells is called ...
- A. **cloning**
 - B. **in vitro fertilization**
 - C. **genetic engineering**
 - D. **artificial insemination**

30. The specimens and observations made by Charles Darwin about the diversity of life on the Galapagos Islands is detailed in his most famous book, *Origin of the Species*. Darwin was the first scientist to explain that selection process occurred ...
- A. automatically
 - B. instinctively
 - C. artificially
 - D. naturally
31. Other examples that can be explained using Darwin's theory include what happened to this insect in industrialized England. The change in coloration enabled this species of moth to survive. The species is known as the ...
- A. Salted Moth
 - B. Sugared Moth
 - C. Peppered Moth
 - D. Black and White Moth
32. Diseases and natural events occur all the time and when they do, the loss of an entire species, within a particular area, causes that species to be ...
- A. extinct
 - B. extirpated
 - C. threatened
 - D. Endangered
33. Scientists estimate that 99% of all species that have ever existed on the Earth are now ...
- A. extinct
 - B. extirpated
 - C. threatened
 - D. Endangered
34. The stresses of urbanization and habitat intrusion, by farming and industry, have resulted in extinction, population decreases and degradation of ecosystems, all of which reduce ...
- A. variation
 - B. genetic selection
 - C. biological diversity
 - D. ecological renewal
35. The Grizzly Bear helps us to determine the human impact on an ecosystem. This large carnivore's ability to survive or disappear is historically a sign that human interference in an ecosystem is occurring or not. Grizzly Bears are considered to be ...
- A. Bioaccumulated species
 - B. Biomagnified species
 - C. Biodiverse species
 - D. Bioindicator species
36. Tropical rainforest are being clear-cut to make way for farmland, cattle ranches, pineapple and coffee plantations, and fuel. Loss of rainforests, mean the extinction of specialized organisms depending on the forests for food and protection. The impact of population is not shared equally around the globe. The hardest hit, where diversity is most threatened, are in ...
- A. developing regions
 - B. undeveloped territory
 - C. remote regions
 - D.
37. The major cause of the decline and eventual extirpation of the plains Bison, as well as the extinction of the passenger pigeon and the black-tailed prairie dogs was ...
- A. disease
 - B. loss of habitat
 - C. over-hunting
 - D. loss of food supply

38. Zoos didn't become public until the early 1800's – in London. They were not originally started to preserve diversity. They were ...
- A. **exotic collections for private collectors**
 - B. **specialized keepsakes for royalty**
 - C. **black market species for criminals**
 - D. **formed to prevent species over-population**
39. The preservation of biological diversity depends on local efforts and global efforts. The **Canadian Biodiversity Strategy** was created to preserve biodiversity in Canada in ...
- A. **1850**
 - B. **1905**
 - C. **1950**
 - D. **1995**
40. Global Treaties: 1975 Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) is aimed at preventing endangered plants and animals from being imported or exported. It is...
- A. **harmful to the health of participating individuals and their families**
 - B. **illegal to buy or sell animals or animal parts identified for protection**
 - C. **unethical to take advantage of animals that are endangered or threatened**
 - D. **Immoral to kill animals without the proper licenses or certificates**