

FBQ1: Genetic diversity refers to the variation of genes within _____

Answer: *Species*

FBQ2: The pool of genetic variation present in a(an) _____ population is shaped by selection.

Answer: *Interbreeding*

FBQ3: Species diversity refers to variety of _____

Answer: *Species*

FBQ4: Other factors which are generally believed to influence diversity on land are rainfall patterns and _____ levels.

Answer: *Nutrient*

FBQ5: In the natural state, ecological processes such as energy flows and water cycles are _____

Answer: *Conserved*

FBQ6: The direction of fixed-length transect lines should usually be _____ allocated

Answer: *Randomly*

FBQ7: To maximise the benefits of stratification, the site should be subdivided in such a way that, it _____ the within-stratum variability in the attribute being measured.

Answer: *Minimizes*

FBQ8: Multistage sampling is also known as multi-level sampling or _____

Answer: *sub-sampling*

FBQ9: In order to determine the optimum number of major and minor units to sample, some _____ of the two variances and of the relative cost of sampling at the two stages in required

Answer: *Knowledge*

FBQ10: Adaptive sampling involves selecting an initial random or _____ sample

Answer: *Systematic*

FBQ11: Knowledge of the history of biodiversity is derives from two primary sources.

The first is analysis of data from fossil record, and the second is analysis of _____

Answer: *molecular data*

FBQ12: Wetlands and forests acts as water purifying systems, while mangroves trap silt, reducing impacts on marine _____

Answer: *Ecosystems*

FBQ13: The soil's nutrient status is replenished by dead or waste matter which is transformed by _____

Answer: *Microorganisms*

FBQ14: Wetlands have qualities that are particularly well suited to breaking down and

absorbing _____

Answer: *Pollutants*

FBQ15: Australia has 15 of the world's 16 species of wild _____

Answer: *soya bean*

FBQ16: Antibiotics are derived from _____

Answer: *Microorganisms*

FBQ17: Prostaglandin E2 which could be important in the treatment of gastric ulcers was originally discovered in the two species of gastric brooding _____

Answer: *Frogs*

FBQ18: Biological diversity conservation can be grouped into ecosystem services, biological resources and _____

Answer: *social benefits*

FBQ19: Biological diversity conservation can contribute to the conservation of Aboriginal _____ identity

Answer: *Cultural*

FBQ20: Most extinction over the past several hundred years are mainly due to over-harvesting for food, fashion and _____

Answer: *Profit*

FBQ21: The more for bidding, tropical humid forests came under attack mainly in _____ century

Answer: *Twentieth*

FBQ22: Domino effects occur when the removal of one species or addition of one species affects the entire _____ system

Answer: *Biological*

FBQ23: Pollution from chemical contaminants certainly poses a further threat to species and _____

Answer: *Ecosystems*

FBQ24: Green plants and photosynthesis bacteria need light to manufacture their _____

Answer: *Food*

FBQ25: Light intensity and quality affects photosynthesis, flowering and _____ of plants

Answer: *Germination*

FBQ26: A photographic light meter is used to measure _____

Answer: *light intensity*

FBQ27: Temperature variations influence the distribution of organisms more in terrestrial habitats than _____ habitats

Answer: *Aquatic*

FBQ28: On the surface of the earth, atmospheric pressure varies with _____
Answer: *Altitude*

FBQ29: Rainfall occurs due to interchange of water between earth's surface and the _____
Answer: *Atmosphere*

FBQ30: In hydrologic cycle, the two important things are precipitation and _____
Answer: *Evapotranspiration*

FBQ31: Different regions of the earth receive different quantity of rain-fall depending upon the geographical features and the availability of moisture land _____
Answer: *Winds*

FBQ32: Humidity is the amount of _____ in the atmosphere
Answer: *water vapour*

FBQ33: Salinity can be determined by calculating percentage of salts on water or by _____ method.
Answer: *acid-base titration*

FBQ34: The burning of hydrocarbons and coal due to human activity has led to a massive increase in _____ concentrations
Answer: *Greenhouse gas*

FBQ35: Diversity in land ecosystems generally _____ with increasing altitude
Answer: *Decreases*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: Measures of species diversity that simplify information on species richness and relative abundance into a single index are in _____ use
Answer: intensive

MCQ2: _____ is generally regarded to be the most appropriate to consider the diversity between organisms
Answer: evolutionary mechanisms

MCQ3: Species per unit area are found more in _____ regions
Answer: polar

MCQ4: _____ of all fossil species are marine animals
Answer: 100%

MCQ5: Comparison of molecular data for different organisms enables the generation of branching trees representing hypotheses of their pattern of _____ relatedness
Answer: phylogenetic

MCQ6: Molecular data suggest that primates diverged from other _____ mammals

Answer: evolutionary

MCQ7: The accuracy of first appearances estimated from molecular evidence rests on the interpretation of the _____ data

Answer: molecular convergence

MCQ8: Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon' can be used for _____

Answer: prostaglandin E2

MCQ9: Social benefits of biological diversity conservation exclude _____

Answer: Recreation

MCQ10: The seeds of pigweed commonly eaten by Aboriginal peoples contain _____ protein

Answer: 20%

MCQ11: An example of factors affecting the extinction of biodiversity is _____

Answer: Cultural extinction

MCQ12: Habitat damage especially the conversion of forested land to agriculture began in china about _____ years ago

Answer: 400

MCQ13: The original extent of tropical rain forests was _____ square km

Answer: 15 million

MCQ14: The most important factor in the projected extinction crisis is _____

Answer: Over-hunting

MCQ15: A keystone species is one whose influence is _____ great.

Answer: proportionately

MCQ16: Factors that affect the extension of biodiversity are _____ except

Answer: pollution

MCQ17: The distribution of species is largely determined by _____

Answer: pollution

MCQ18: _____ is not an environmental factor that influences the distribution and abundance of biodiversity

Answer: Light

MCQ19: Light affects living things in terms of intensity, quality and _____

Answer: quantities

MCQ20: Light intensity and quality affect migration, hibernation and _____ of animals

Answer: reproduction

MCQ21: A seechi disc is use to measure _____ in water

Answer: light intensity

MCQ22: Hydrologic cycle is _____

Answer: water degeneration

MCQ23: A wind vane is used to _____

Answer: measure the speed of wind

MCQ24: Salinity refers to _____

Answer: sanctification of water

MCQ25: pH is the measure of _____

Answer: physical health of animals

MCQ26: The greater the biodiversity, the _____ the biomass

Answer: lesser

MCQ27: Sustainability of an ecosystem is the _____

Answer: ability of that ecosystem to maintain its structure and function over time

MCQ28: In-situ conservation means _____

Answer: the conservation of species in an artificial habitats

MCQ29: _____ is not a method of biodiversity conservation.

Answer: Wild life sanctuary

MCQ30: Conservation of "wild nature"™ for posterity and as a symbol for national pride is a characteristic of _____

Answer: wildlife sanctuary

MCQ31: A natural area reserved by a governmental or private agency for the protection of particular species is referred to as _____

Answer: Wildlife sanctuary

MCQ32: Seed banking is a valuable conservation tool that enables the long-term storage of _____ diversity of a large number of plant species

Answer: bio

MCQ33: Steps in seed banking include: collecting, drying, cleaning, testing viability and _____

Answer: burning

MCQ34: Living organisms must develop necessary physiological and _____ adaptations to cope with extremes of temperatures.

Answer: behavioural

MCQ35: We find evergreen forests in tropical regions due to heavy _____ throughout the year

Answer: sunshine