

20 Multiple choice questions

1. the initial cell formed as a result of fertilisation
 - a. mitosis
 - b. monotreme
 - c. zygote
 - d. species

2. an ecosystem dominated by dense canopy trees, including vines and epiphytes, with little undergrowth in dense shade, often supported by high humidity and rainfall
 - a. mitosis
 - b. species
 - c. monotreme
 - d. rainforest

3. a form of asexual reproduction in females in which fertilisation is not necessary; some lizards, aphids and rotifers do this
 - a. palaeontology
 - b. native species
 - c. mitosis
 - d. parthenogenesis

4. the study of fossils and associated life forms existing in earlier geological periods
 - a. rainforest
 - b. technology
 - c. palaeontology
 - d. pollination

5. pollination resulting from wind blowing pollen, often onto a large or feathery stigma
 - a. mid-ocean ridge
 - b. wind pollination
 - c. pollination
 - d. primitive

6. living or growing on land, as opposed to aquatic
 - a. timeline
 - b. primitive
 - c. mitosis
 - d. terrestrial

7. a special feature, behaviour, or function that assists reproduction
 - a. radiometric dating
 - b. sexual reproduction
 - c. pollination
 - d. reproductive adaptation

8. cell division that results in two identical daughter cells; is important for growth, repair and asexual reproduction
 - a. mitosis
 - b. species
 - c. zygote
 - d. timeline

9. reproduction that results from the fertilisation of a male and female gamete and results in genetically varied offspring
 - a. nectar feeder
 - b. wind pollination
 - c. sexual reproduction
 - d. pollination

10. a diagram representing a sequence of events linked by time
 - a. primitive
 - b. mitosis
 - c. timeline
 - d. species

11. an undersea mountain range that runs down the Pacific and Atlantic oceans (and others) and at which the upwelling of lava produces spreading zones during continental drift
 - a. mitosis
 - b. mid-ocean ridge
 - c. timeline
 - d. monotreme

12. species that occur naturally in particular locations or countries as opposed to feral species
 - a. nectar feeder
 - b. timeline
 - c. species
 - d. native species

13. a mammal that reproduces by eggs, eg. platypus and echidna
 - a. rainforest
 - b. monotreme
 - c. zygote
 - d. mitosis

14. the regions where the continental plates are formed and spread out
 - a. rainforest
 - b. spreading zones
 - c. pollination
 - d. species

15. the use of the rate of radioactive decay to determine the approximate date when rocks were formed
 - a. primitive
 - b. pollination
 - c. radiometric dating
 - d. mid-ocean ridge

16. the early history of life or the world
 - a. pollination
 - b. zygote
 - c. primitive
 - d. timeline

17. the transfer of pollen (male gamete of a flower) from the anther to the stigma
 - a. monotreme
 - b. wind pollination
 - c. pollination
 - d. primitive

18. the level of greatest similarity in classification; a group of organisms that share a common gene pool through interbreeding and produces fertile offspring
 - a. species
 - b. mitosis
 - c. timeline
 - d. zygote

19. applied science and engineering or its practice
 - a. technology
 - b. palaeontology
 - c. terrestrial
 - d. timeline

20. an animal that relies mainly on nectar for food and often carries out pollination for the flowers it visits
 - a. native species
 - b. nectar feeder
 - c. terrestrial
 - d. monotreme