

20 Multiple choice questions

1. the great southern landmass that broke up around 100 million years ago to form Africa, Antarctica, South America, India and Australia
 - a. grazing
 - b. grassland
 - c. Gondwana
 - d. megafauna

2. the period of time covering the development of the Earth, often divided into ages, eras and periods
 - a. global warming
 - b. glossopteris
 - c. fertilisation
 - d. geological time

3. a collective group of plants, related to a given area or period
 - a. mammal
 - b. meiosis
 - c. flora
 - d. fossil

4. to feed on growing plants; eg. kangaroos are grazing animals
 - a. grazing
 - b. grassland
 - c. Gondwana
 - d. fossil

5. any remains, impression or trace of an organism
 - a. flora
 - b. fossil
 - c. mammal
 - d. meiosis

6. a type of cell division that results in four unique cells and contains half the normal number of chromosomes; this type of cell division is essential for gamete production and sexual reproduction
 - a. insect
 - b. fossil
 - c. mechanism
 - d. meiosis

7. an animal with an exoskeleton, three main body parts and three pairs of legs
 - a. fossil
 - b. flora
 - c. mammal
 - d. insect

8. the way something is done or works
 - a. mechanism
 - b. mammal
 - c. meiosis
 - d. megafauna

9. large possums, kangaroos, reptiles, wombats and others that once lived in Australia and became extinct up to 20 000 years ago
 - a. flora
 - b. marsupial
 - c. Gondwana
 - d. megafauna

10. a distinctive plant from the Permian age whose fossil remains have been found in Gondwana
 - a. fossil
 - b. grassland
 - c. global warming
 - d. glossopteris

11. changes in the climate of the whole Earth, eg. the ice age
 - a. global climate change
 - b. global warming
 - c. geological time
 - d. glossopteris

12. the class of vertebrates that have fur or hair and feed their young milk
 - a. mammal
 - b. fossil
 - c. marsupial
 - d. flora

13. a distinctive plant from the Permian age whose fossil remains have been found in Gondwana
 - a. flora
 - b. fossil
 - c. meiosis
 - d. gangamopteris

14. is the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma by insects, birds or mammals
 - a. insect/bird/mammal pollination
 - b. geological time
 - c. internal fertilisation
 - d. fertilisation

15. the union of sperm and ovum to form the first cell of a new organism
 - a. internal fertilisation
 - b. flora
 - c. fertilisation
 - d. meiosis

16. the union of sperm and ovum that occurs inside the female body
 - a. fertilisation
 - b. internal fertilisation
 - c. global warming
 - d. geological time

17. a mammal that produces immature young that complete their development attached to a nipple within a pouch eg. kangaroo, koala, possum
 - a. marsupial
 - b. fossil
 - c. mechanism
 - d. mammal

18. refers to the debate between supporters of Darwin's theory of evolution and creationists (supporters of Bishop Wilberforce)
 - a. insect
 - b. flora
 - c. Huxley-Wilberforce debate
 - d. global climate change

19. a region in which the main vegetation is long-living grasses rather than trees and shrubs; large areas of Australia were once eucalypt forests are now grassland due to hotter climates
- fossil
 - grazing
 - grassland
 - Gondwana
20. changes in the climate of the Earth that relate to an increase in average temperature; in the modern context, the rapid changes in climate occurring because of greenhouse gasses
- Gondwana
 - grazing
 - global warming
 - glossopteris