

16 Multiple choice questions

1. the hollow part of a shape formed by the burial of a fossil
 - a. mutation
 - b. species
 - c. strata
 - d. mould

2. the differences between members of the same species of plants, animals, etc.
 - a. species
 - b. variation
 - c. mutation
 - d. strata

3. sedimentary rocks that are formed in layers
 - a. variation
 - b. mould
 - c. species
 - d. strata

4. layered structures formed in certain limestones due to the activity of cyanobacteria in warm ocean waters
 - a. stromatolite
 - b. thrombolite
 - c. stratosphere
 - d. strata

5. factors that influence the direction of natural selection
 - a. selective pressure
 - b. species
 - c. stratosphere
 - d. relative dating

6. a change in physical properties of the reservoir layer itself which can trap oil and gas
 - a. stratosphere
 - b. radioactivity
 - c. strata
 - d. stratigraphic trap

7. any form of reproduction where a sperm fertilises an ovum, and the resulting cell develops into a new organism
 - a. sexual reproduction
 - b. natural selection
 - c. relative dating
 - d. variation

8. the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring; the theory of its action was first fully expounded by Charles Darwin, and it is now regarded as be the main process that brings about evolution
 - a. sexual reproduction
 - b. variation
 - c. natural selection
 - d. mutation

9. the property possessed by some elements (e.g. uranium) of giving off minute particles from their atomic nuclei
 - a. stromatolite
 - b. radioactivity
 - c. radiometric dating
 - d. variation

10. the smallest commonly used scientific unit of classification; a group of living things that can breed with each other to produce fertile offspring
 - a. species
 - b. mould
 - c. mutation
 - d. strata

11. the part of the Earth's atmosphere which extends from about 11 kilometres above the surface to 50 kilometres in which clouds rarely form
 - a. stromatolite
 - b. stratosphere
 - c. photolysis
 - d. strata

12. a sudden change in the features of an organism which may be transmitted to offspring if it takes place in a sex cell
 - a. species
 - b. mutation
 - c. variation
 - d. strata

13. the determination of the age of rocks, minerals and once living material by measuring the levels of certain radioactive elements
 - a. radioactivity
 - b. radiometric dating
 - c. variation
 - d. relative dating

14. the use of radiant energy such as visible or ultraviolet light to produce chemical changes
 - a. thrombolite
 - b. photolysis
 - c. mould
 - d. species

15. determining the age compared to other rocks based on the fossils present, the law of superposition or other method
 - a. variation
 - b. radioactivity
 - c. radiometric dating
 - d. relative dating

16. non-layered mounds produced by cyanobacteria; similar to stromatolites
 - a. thrombolite
 - b. stromatolite
 - c. strata
 - d. photolysis