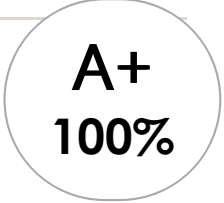


## 20 Multiple choice questions



**A+**  
**100%**

1. the initial cell formed as a result of fertilisation
  - a. mitosis
  - b. monotreme
  - c. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: parthenogenesis**
  
4. the study of fossils and associated life forms existing in earlier geological periods
  - a. rainforest
  - b. technology
  - c. **CORRECT: palaeontology**
  - d. pollination
  
5. pollination resulting from wind blowing pollen, often onto a large or feathery stigma
  - a. mid-ocean ridge
  - b. **CORRECT: wind pollination**
  - c. pollination
  - d. primitive

6. living or growing on land, as opposed to aquatic
  - a. timeline
  - b. primitive
  - c. mitosis
  - d. **CORRECT: terrestrial**
  
7. a special feature, behaviour, or function that assists reproduction
  - a. radiometric dating
  - b. sexual reproduction
  - c. pollination
  - d. **CORRECT: reproductive adaptation**
  
8. cell division that results in two identical daughter cells; is important for growth, repair and asexual reproduction
  - a. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: sexual reproduction**
  - d. pollination
  
10. a diagram representing a sequence of events linked by time
  - a. primitive
  - b. mitosis
  - c. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: native species**
  
13. a mammal that reproduces by eggs, eg. platypus and echidna
  - a. rainforest
  - b. **CORRECT: monotreme**
  - c. zygote
  - d. mitosis
  
14. the regions where the continental plates are formed and spread out
  - a. rainforest
  - b. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: radiometric dating**
  - d. mid-ocean ridge

16. the early history of life or the world
- pollination
  - zygote
  - CORRECT: primitive**
  - timeline
17. the transfer of pollen (male gamete of a flower) from the anther to the stigma
- monotreme
  - wind pollination
  - CORRECT: pollination**
  - 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
- CORRECT: species**
  - mitosis
  - timeline
  - zygote
19. applied science and engineering or its practice
- CORRECT: technology**
  - palaeontology
  - terrestrial
  - timeline
20. an animal that relies mainly on nectar for food and often carries out pollination for the flowers it visits
- native species
  - CORRECT: nectar feeder**
  - terrestrial
  - monotreme