

# Conservation **Biology and** Restoration **Ecology**

#### **Practice Questions**

**Directions**: Provide the answer or letter corresponding to the correct answer to the following questions.

- 1. This concept describes our sense of connection with nature and other life forms.
  - a. Biophobia
  - b. Biophilia
  - c. Biology
  - d. Biography
- 2. Identify the term which encompasses species, their different ecosystems, and the variety that stem from the differences in their genetic makeup.
- 3. A fish, which was common in the area before, is no longer caught off the shore of one island. Yet in more distant waters, they were able to catch the fish. The status of the fish in the context of the island is considered?
  - a. Extinct
  - b. Absent
  - c. Extirpated
  - d. Irregular
- 4. When people clear natural areas for their own use, what aspect of biodiversity is directly and immediately affected?
- 5. Monoculture is a practice where only one species is planted in an area. Intensive farming that prioritizes food and crop production is more prone to devastation from a single pathogen. What aspect of biodiversity is affected by the practice?
  - a. Ecosystem Diversity
  - b. Species Diversity
  - c. Genetic Diversity
  - d. None of the above
- 6. The phenomenon which specifically refers to when global temperature is expected to increase is called?



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- a. Climate change
- b. Global warming
- c. Greenhouse effect
- d. Rapture
- 7. Tiny plastic particles that are now found in almost every environment on the surface of the Earth contribute to a form of pollution. These tiny plastic particles are called:
  - a. Plastic
  - b. Macroplastic
  - c. Microplastic
  - d. Phenotypic Plasticity
- 8. This layer in the atmosphere helps prevent extreme radioactive rays from space to be felt by organisms on Earth.
  - a. Oxygen Layer
  - b. Ozone Layer
  - c. Overhead Layer
  - d. Overlayer
- 9. The process where toxins and other harmful substances accumulate in higher trophic levels refer to?
  - a. Biological magnification
  - b. Biological identification
  - c. Biological examination
  - d. Biological classification
- 10. Climate change can cause alterations in the traits of species that are already experiencing the changes in their environment. What can explain why such traits become observable?
  - a. Phenotypic plasticity
  - b. Genotypic plasticity
  - c. Microplastics
  - d. Biological magnification





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- 11. What field of biology focuses on preserving the variety of different species and their environment?
  - a. Conservation Biology
  - b. Landscape Ecology
  - c. Microbiology
  - d. Molecular Biology
- 12. An area that allows species to cross into various patchy areas to meet their requirements is called?
  - a. Movement Halls
  - b. Movement Corridors
  - c. Movement Paths
  - d. Movement Doors
- 13. An area of Ecology that focuses on the dynamics of different arrays of ecosystems?
  - a. Population Ecology
  - b. Community Ecology
  - c. Landscape Ecology
  - d. None of the above
- 14. One program which is utilized for species with smaller population sizes and is employed on the Philippine Eagle is called?
  - a. Captive Breeding
  - b. Artificial Insemination
  - c. In-vitro Fertilization
  - d. Surrogacy
- 15. Some organisms require larger areas than others and because of this, a shrink in their habitat areas would be harmful. The term which refers to the division of an area into patchy little ones is called?
  - a. Ecological Distribution
  - b. Ecological Division
  - c. Ecological Fractions
  - d. Ecological Fragmentation



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| 16. RA 7586 establishes and classifies all the protected areas in the country. This law is also |
|---|
| known as the Act.   |
| a. NIPS   |
| b. NIP  |
| c. NIPAS  |
| d. NIPA   |

- 17. This area is known as the center of marine biodiversity, of which the Philippines is also a part.
  - a. Coral Triangle
  - b. Coral Circle
  - c. Coral Square
  - d. Coral Network
- 18. Species that are common to a specific area and found nowhere else are called?
  - a. Endemic Species
  - b. Native Species
  - c. Rare Species
  - d. Irregular Species
- 19. The use of organisms to help cleanse areas and restore them to relatively natural states refers to which method?
  - a. Biomediation
  - b. Bioremediation
  - c. Bioexploitation
  - d. Biorestoration
- 20. The aim to use resources in consideration of the needs of both present and future generations leans to which goal?
  - a. Restoration Ecology
  - b. Conservation Biology
  - c. Sustainable Development
  - d. SLOSS



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