

Endangered Species Quiz

1. An endangered species will soon become (vulnerable/threatened/extinct/rescued) if nothing is done to stop its decline. The most harmful threat to endangered species is the destruction of the (environment/deserts/wolves/zoos). Saving (oceans/trees/whales/habitats) is the cornerstone of protecting endangered species.

2. Which note card best summarizes the important points in the article?

- a.
 - An endangered species is one that is in immediate danger of extinction.
 - Human activities pose the greatest threat to endangered species.
 - Important measures that save endangered species are habitat conservation, protective legislation, and captive-breeding programs.
- b.
 - The most harmful threat to endangered species is their captivity in zoos and wildlife parks.
 - Captive-breeding programs allow zoos to sell animals to circuses and other entertainment venues.
 - Circus programs help preserve endangered-animal populations.
- c.
 - Two billion passenger pigeons once flew over North America.
 - Hunters killed them for sport and for food.
 - The last passenger pigeon died in a zoo in 1914.

Which is right? Note Card 1

Note Card 2

Note Card 3

3. How many animal and plant species have become extinct in North America since 1600?

- dozens
- hundreds
- thousands
- tens of thousands

4. Which animal, thought to be extinct 70 million years ago, was "rediscovered" in 1938?

- leatherback turtle
- coelacanth
- Apollo butterfly
- whooping crane

5. Which of the choices below would likely be the LEAST reliable source for information about endangered plant species?

- a lecture by a botanist who specializes in highly vulnerable plants
- a newspaper column written by a gardening hobbyist
- the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plants Database Web site
- an online plant journal from a well-known arboretum

6. The _____ has established several categories of extinction risk.

- National Park Service
- Red Data Book*
- U.S. Congress
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

7. Which statement characterizes the relationship between habitat destruction and animal and plant species?

- Habitat destruction poses a direct long-term threat to animals and plants.
- Animals and plants usually adapt well to changes in their environment.
- Habitat destruction has no impact on the survival of animals and plants.
- Endangered animals and plants generally bounce back after their habitat is destroyed.

8. Which of the following has had the greatest impact on the recovery of elephant populations?

- the confiscation of horns and tusks by customs officials
- DNA analysis of seized elephant tusks
- a 1989 ban on international ivory sales
- increased enforcement efforts at train stations

9. Which of the following is a main idea to include in a summary of invasive species?

- Invasive species include all types of organisms, from microbes to mammals.
- "Alien species" is another name for invasive species.
- Human travel and trade have helped control the problem of invasive species.
- The invasive fishhook water flea lives in the Great Lakes.

10. Which note card best summarizes the important points in the article?

- a. Bears and wolves need large land areas to sustain their **populations**. They often roam for miles to find food and mates. Controlled fires create habitats for some animals and plants. The Kirtland's warbler, for example, nests only in recently burned trees.
- b. Endangered species are best protected through habitat conservation, laws that limit overhunting and overharvesting,

and sustainable development. The creation of wildlife preserves helps to conserve animal habitats. Governments can enact laws that counter the problem of overhunting. Sustainable development calls on people to live in ways that maintain their environment.

- c. Protective measures have resulted in the loss of more plant and animal species. The Convention on Trade in Endangered Species is an agreement that allows the importation of protected species or products made from them. When loggers strip forests of trees, the land becomes a better renewable resource.

Which is right? Note Card 1
 Note Card 2
 Note Card 3

11. For which species of animal would the effectiveness of a captive-breeding program be readily verifiable?

- Hawaiian crow
- silver shark
- dune butterfly
- Siberian tiger

12. Organize the following items in outline form for a report titled "A Bald Eagle Chronology." *Number the items in the correct position at left to organize the items in the proper sequence.*

New U.S. National Symbol

Endangered No More

DDT Banned

Weakened Eggshells

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