



SAVING OUR WORLD

QUIZ



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



MUSEUM OF
ZOOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



Supported using public funding by
**ARTS COUNCIL
ENGLAND**



QUIZ

1. What is the main cause of biodiversity loss worldwide?

- a) Conversion of natural habitats to agricultural farmland
- b) Invasive species eating native species
- c) Hunting to extinction by humans

2. What do we usually mean by the word biodiversity?

- a) A washing powder
- b) The number of different species in an area
- c) The total number of animals in an area

3. Which habitat type has almost completely disappeared from England?

- a) Fenland (wetlands)
- b) Farmland
- c) Rainforest

4. How far back can we go when studying local wildlife of the past?

- a) We can't. We can only study what is alive today
- b) As far back as the age of museum specimens. From a Victorian collector's insect collection to a fossilised giant ground sloth
- c) To 1865 when the Museum of Zoology opened

5. Why can't the 3196 rainforest species from Singapore live in the new farmland and urban habitat?

- a) The new environment has far fewer types of plants and animals within it
- b) These living things have evolved to live in rainforests, their adaptations do little to help them live in farmland

c) The use of pesticides to kill animals which eat crops can also kill other species. Humans visit farmland to maintain crops, meaning that the environment is disturbed frequently. This reduces the number of animals able to live in this environment

d) All of the above

6. How can insects be helpful for farmers?

- a) Big beetle species will scare trespassers away from their farmland
- b) They help farmers to grow more crops via pest control, pollination and improving soil fertility
- c) The insects eat the plant leaves which helps the farmer to find and collect the fruit more easily

7. How can we benefit directly from conserving our local wildlife?

- a) To control animal population sizes and stop them from growing out of control
- b) Experiencing nature and seeing wildlife on a regular basis can reduce stress and have mental health benefits
- c) Living close to humans will make wild animals tame

8. What can you do to help local wildlife in a changing world?

- a) Learn more about plants and animals that can be found in your local area
- b) Plant native wild flowers outside to help insect populations
- c) Get involved in real-life science by recording the species you see. Citizen science projects like the Big Butterfly Count can help you do this
- d) All of the above

Answers on
the next
page . . .



ANSWERS

1. What is the main cause of biodiversity loss worldwide?

a) Conversion of natural habitats to agricultural farmland

b) Invasive species eating native species

c) Hunting to extinction by humans

2. What do we usually mean by the word biodiversity?

a) A washing powder

b) The number of different species in an area

c) The total number of animals in an area

3. Which habitat type has almost completely disappeared from England?

a) Fenland (wetlands)

b) Farmland

c) Rainforest

4. How far back can we go when studying local wildlife of the past?

a) We can't. We can only study what is alive today

b) As far back as the age of museum specimens. From a Victorian collector's insect collection to a fossilised giant ground sloth

c) To 1865 when the Museum of Zoology opened

5. Why can't the 3196 rainforest species from Singapore live in the new farmland and urban habitat?

a) The new environment has far fewer types of plants and animals within it

b) These living things have evolved to live in rainforests, their adaptations do little to help them live in farmland

c) The use of pesticides to kill animals which eat crops can also kill other species. Humans visit farmland to maintain crops, meaning that the environment is disturbed frequently. This reduces the number of animals able to live in this environment

d) All of the above

6. How can insects be helpful for farmers?

a) Big beetle species will scare trespassers away from their farmland

b) They help farmers to grow more crops via pest control, pollination and improving soil fertility

c) The insects eat the plant leaves which helps the farmer to find and collect the fruit more easily

7. How can we benefit directly from conserving our local wildlife?

a) To control animal population sizes and stop them from growing out of control

b) Experiencing nature and seeing wildlife on a regular basis can reduce stress and have mental health benefits

c) Living close to humans will make wild animals tame

8. What can you do to help local wildlife in a changing world?

a) Learn more about plants and animals that can be found in your local area

b) Plant native wild flowers outside to help insect populations

c) Get involved in real-life science by recording the species you see. Citizen science projects like the Big Butterfly Count can help you do this

d) All of the above