

“Biodiversity”



★ Answer the questions.

1. What is biodiversity? (More than 1 option)

- a) Variety of living species on Earth.
- b) It doesn't form the foundation of ecosystem.
- c) Includes plants, animals, bacteria and fungi.
- d) It is the variability among living organisms from all sources.
- e) It is made mostly of silver and oxygen.

2. What are vertebrates?

- a) Animals without backbone.
- b) Animals that have a backbone.
- c) Animals with soft body.
- d) All of them.

3. What are invertebrates?

- a) Animals without backbone.
- b) Animals that have a backbone.
- c) Animals with soft body.
- d) A and C are correct.
- e) All of them.

4. What are Endangered Animals?

- a) Types or organisms that are threatened by extinction.
- b) Animals that live in many places around the world.
- c) Animals with backbone.
- d) All of them.

★ Select True or False.

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|--|------|-------|
| 1. Kakapo, gharial and sea turtles are endangered animals. | True | False |
| 2. Lower plants represent oldest organisms on Earth. | True | False |
| 3. Endangered animals aren't threatened by extinction. | True | False |
| 4. Lower Plants collections contain lichens, fungi and algae. | True | False |
| 5. Gorillas, rhinos and amur leopards are endangered animals. | True | False |
| 6. Species become endangered because they lose their habitat. | True | False |
| 7. Dolphins, whales and saolas are endangered animals. | True | False |
| 8. Species become endangered because they have genetic variation | True | False |



★ Match the concepts.

Endangered Animals

Lower plants

Vertebrates

Invertebrates

Animals without backbone and soft body.

Animals that have a backbone inside their body.

They play important roles in ecosystems as primary producers and as nutrient and water recyclers.

Species that become endangered for two main reasons: loss of habitat and loss of genetic variation.