

1.What is the lecture mainly about?

- a. Differences between tundra and grassland ecosystems
- b. Reasons seabirds prosper in an island ecosystem
- c. Why introduced species have difficulty adapting to a new ecosystem
- d. How introduced species can affect ecosystems

2.What initially caused the ecosystem of some of the Aleutian Islands to change?

- a. Traders brought a new species of mammal to some of the islands
- b. Scientists introduced a new species of grass on some of the islands
- c. The temperature of the soil suddenly decreased on some of the islands
- d. The population of nest-building seabirds increased on some of the islands

3.The professor mentions that some of the Aleutian Islands were deprived of ocean-derived nutrients. What was the direct result of the deprivation?

- a. A rise in the fox population
- b. An absence of seabirds
- c. A change in the vegetation
- d. The exposure of volcanic rock

4.What does the professor imply when she points out that most seabirds have only one offspring per year?

- a. It will take many years for the Aleutian ecosystem to be restored
- b. Many species of seabirds are in danger of becoming extinct
- c. Scientists should have been able to predict the foxes' impact
- d. The seabirds would have become endangered even without the foxes

5.What is the professor's opinion regarding the introduction of nonnative species into an ecosystem?

- a. It is almost always disastrous for the species native to that habitat
- b. Its risks can be minimized if it is done with sufficient forethought
- c. Its consequences are impossible to predict
- d. Its scientific usefulness is questionable

6.What does the professor imply when she says this:

- a. She is excited by the implications of the student's idea
- b. She wants the student to explain better what he means
- c. The student's theory does not fit the facts
- d. The student's explanation is probably correct