

TLE 8 - 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER REVIEW

1. What is the scientific means of utilizing fish and other fishery aquati-products/resources?
  - a. Fish Cultivation
  - b. Fish Propagation
  - c. Fish Conservation
  - d. Fish Sanctuary
2. The rearing of fish under controlled or semi-controlled conditions seeks to produce as high a quantity as possible of graded fish (uniform size) or to produce the most weight.
  - a. Fish Cultivation
  - b. Fish Propagation
  - c. Fish Conservation
  - d. Fish Sanctuary
3. What is the process of increasing fish life either by natural or artificial means of reproduction? This means that fish may be allowed to mature and multiply by themselves.
  - a. Fish Cultivation
  - b. Fish Propagation
  - c. Fish Conservation
  - d. Fish Sanctuary
4. Which of the following fish species primarily inhabit rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams with low salinity levels?
  - a. Marine or Open Sea Fishes
  - b. Freshwater Fishes or Inland Fishes
  - c. Brackish Water Fishes or Estuarine Fish
  - d. Anadromous Fishes
5. Which of these primarily inhabit oceans and seas with high salinity levels?
  - a. Marine or Open Sea Fishes
  - b. Freshwater Fishes or Inland Fishes
  - c. Brackish Water Fishes or Estuarine Fish
  - d. Anadromous Fishes
6. Which of these establish and maintain a particular area in the water body as a permanent shelter for the protection of fish for natural propagation?
  - a. Fish Cultivation
  - b. Fish Propagation
  - c. Fish Conservation
  - d. Fish Sanctuary
7. What period during which the taking of specified fishery species by a specified fishing gear is prohibited in a specified area or areas in Philippine waters?
  - a. Fish Season
  - b. Open Season
  - c. Closed Sanctuary
  - d. Closed Season
8. What is a freshwater sardine found exclusively in the Philippines and is the only member of the genus Sardinella known to exist entirely in freshwater?

- a. *Sardinella tawilis*
- b. *Sardinella lemuru*
- c. *Sardinella amarus*
- d. *Sardinella lompezi*

9. Which of these live in the transition zone between freshwater and saltwater, such as estuaries and brackish water habitats? Examples include flounder, striped bass, and mullet.

- a. Marine or Open Sea Fishes
- b. Freshwater Fishes or Inland Fishes
- c. Brackish Water Fishes or Estuarine Fish
- d. Anadromous Fishes

10. Which type of houndshark from the family Triakidae is found only in the tropical waters of the Philippines between latitudes 20° N and 5° N?

- a. Great White Shark
- b. Whale Shark
- c. Whitefin Topeshark
- d. Tiger Shark

11. Who introduced the first fish ponds in the Philippines?

- a. Chinese
- b. Japanese
- c. Malay
- d. Americans

12. Where did the practice of fish culture begin?

- a. China
- b. Philippines
- c. Indonesia
- d. Thailand

13. An individual specializes in the practice of aquaculture, which involves the breeding, rearing, and harvesting of aquatic organisms such as fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.

- a. Fish Care taker
- b. Aqua Culturist
- c. Research Officer
- d. Fish Wharf Operator

14. Their role revolves around managing and overseeing the operations of a fish wharf, which is a facility where fishing vessels unload their catch, and where fish are sorted, processed, and distributed.

- a. Fish Care taker
- b. Aqua Culturist
- c. Research Officer
- d. Fish Wharf Operator

15. An individual or entity that owns and operates a fish farm or aquaculture facility.

- a. Fish Farm Owner
- b. Fish Handler
- c. Fish Distributor
- d. Fish Trader

16. What significant change in perception about fish culturing occurred due to population growth and illegal fishing practices?
- A) People began to believe the sea could not provide enough fish
  - B.) Fish culturing became illegal
  - C) Fish farming was abandoned
  - D) The sea was thought to be infinite in fish supply
17. Which two towns in the Philippines are considered pioneers in the fishpond industry?
- A) Navotas and Malabon
  - B.) Iloilo and Makati
  - C) Cebu and Davao
  - D) Manila and Quezon City
18. What was the focus of scientific fish farming experiments that began in the 1940s in the Philippines?
- A) Milkfish culture
  - B.) Tilapia farming
  - C) Oyster culture
  - D) Shrimp farming
19. What is the primary role of a Fish Farm Caretaker?
- A) To manage the operations of a fish farm
  - B.) To conduct research on fish species
  - C) To oversee fish processing at a wharf
  - D) To sell fish to consumers
20. Which institution is recognized as a leading aquaculture research center in the Philippines?
- A) Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
  - B.) Philippine National Bank
  - C) Department of Agriculture
  - D) University of the Philippines
21. What type of resources include all fishponds, fish pens, cages, and areas whether inland, coastal, or offshore?
- A. Marine
  - B. Aquatic
  - C. Oceanic
  - D. Agricultural
22. What kind of fishing activity does RA 10654 aim to prevent, deter, and eliminate?
- A. Unsustainable
  - B. Over
  - C. Illegal
  - D. Commercial
23. What is the term for lands used for businesses and activities related to fishery production?
- A. Agriculture
  - B. Aquaculture
  - C. Silviculture
  - D. Hydroponics
24. What is unlawful to import or export in violation of the Philippine Fisheries Code?
- A. Seaweed
  - B. Coral
  - C. Fish

D. Crustaceans

25. What type of waters include areas where the Philippines has sovereignty and jurisdiction?

A. Philippine

B. International

C. Coastal

D. Continental

26. Why was the Philippine Fisheries Code (RA 8550) created?

A. To increase commercial fishing

B. To promote sustainable use of resources

C. To privatize fishing areas

D. To remove fishery regulations

27. Under what government department does the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) operate?

A. Department of Science and Technology

B. Department of Agriculture

C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources

D. Department of Trade and Industry

28. Which fishing method is considered illegal under Philippine law?

A. Hook and line

B. Fish corral

C. Dynamite fishing

D. Net fishing

29. What Republic Act serves as the main law for managing and conserving fisheries in the Philippines?

A. RA 9003

B. RA 7160

C. RA 8550

D. RA 10654

30. Who are the main beneficiaries of the protection and rights guaranteed under RA 10654?

A. Large-scale commercial fishermen

B. Recreational fishermen

C. Municipal and small-scale fishermen

D. Foreign fishermen