

20 Multiple choice questions

1. extinct but giant versions of many reptiles and mammals well known today
 - a. isotope
 - b. megafauna
 - c. eon
 - d. cast

2. the process of converting a carbon-containing material to carbon by removal of other components
 - a. evolution
 - b. cast
 - c. carbonisation
 - d. isotope

3. the five major groups into which living things are divided e.g. plants, animals, fungi, monera and protista
 - a. isotope
 - b. eon
 - c. cast
 - d. kingdom

4. an organism's physical and biological surroundings; the conditions under which an organism lives
 - a. kingdom
 - b. eon
 - c. environment
 - d. evolution

5. one of four divisions of the geological time scale: Phanerozoic, Proterozoic, Archaean and Hadean
 - a. fossil
 - b. evolution
 - c. cast
 - d. eon

6. the time it takes for half a sample of radioactive atoms to decay
 - a. isotope
 - b. cast
 - c. half-life
 - d. fossil

7. the process that produces organic compounds from inorganic compounds using chemical energy
 - a. fossil
 - b. cyanobacteria
 - c. lithosphere
 - d. chemosynthesis

8. a group of photosynthetic micro-organisms classified as either plants or bacteria because they possess characteristics of both plants and bacteria
 - a. chemosynthesis
 - b. lithosphere
 - c. cyanobacteria
 - d. cast

9. banded chemical sedimentary rocks consisting of alternating iron-rich and silica-rich layers; a major source of iron ore
 - a. carbonisation
 - b. banded iron formations (BIFs)
 - c. adaptive radiation
 - d. gene or point mutation

10. the biological changes that have taken place as life changed from simpler to more complex organisms
 - a. isotope
 - b. eon
 - c. fossil
 - d. evolution

11. determining the age in years for a rock or fossil e.g. by use of radiometric dating
 - a. carbonisation
 - b. absolute dating
 - c. adaptive radiation
 - d. evolution

12. a term that refers to a population of animals, plants, or other organisms that are separated from exchanging genetic material with other organisms of the same species
 - a. gene or point mutation
 - b. chromosomal mutation
 - c. adaptive radiation
 - d. geographical isolation

13. the idea that, in a sequence of sedimentary rocks or lava flows, each layer is younger than the one beneath it and older than the one above it
 - a. evolution
 - b. absolute dating
 - c. law of superposition
 - d. carbonisation

14. the remains of a once living thing, or direct evidence of its presence (e.g. tracks), as preserved in rocks
 - a. cast
 - b. eon
 - c. isotope
 - d. fossil

15. mutation involving a change in the chemical structure of the DNA which makes up the genes on the chromosome
 - a. geographical isolation
 - b. chromosomal mutation
 - c. carbonisation
 - d. gene or point mutation

16. to give a shape to a substance by pouring liquid or plastic into a mould and letting it harden without pressure
 - a. eon
 - b. isotope
 - c. cast
 - d. fossil

17. any two or more atoms of a chemical element with the same atomic number and nearly identical chemical behaviour but with differing atomic mass
 - a. kingdom
 - b. isotope
 - c. fossil
 - d. eon

18. the development of a number of new species from one ancestral species
 - a. carbonisation
 - b. evolution
 - c. adaptive radiation
 - d. absolute dating

19. solid mantle and crust of the Earth

- a. fossil
- b. lithosphere
- c. cast
- d. isotope

20. mutation involving changes in the number or structure of the chromosomes

- a. carbonisation
- b. evolution
- c. gene or point mutation
- d. chromosomal mutation