Wildlife Exam

Natural Resource Science

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Anatomical features of the animals determine this level.

1. Family
2. Kingdom
3. Order
4. Species

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This level is composed of very similar animals, but they do not breed together.

1. Class
2. Family
3. Genus
4. Phylum

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The second level of scientific classification.

1. Class
2. Kingdom
3. Order
4. Phylum

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This level is based on the eating habits.

1. Family
2. Kingdom
3. Order
4. Species

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This animal has a spinal cord.

1. Family
2. Invertebrate
3. Species
4. Vertebrate

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This is the most specific level.

1. Class
2. Genus
3. Kingdom
4. Species

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The broadest level of scientific classification.

1. Class
2. Kingdom
3. Order
4. Phylum

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This animal does not have a spinal cord.

1. Family
2. Invertebrate
3. Species
4. Vertebrate

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mammalia is an example of this level.

1. Class
2. Genus
3. Kingdom
4. Species

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. These nutrients regulate body functions.

1. Minerals
2. Vitamins
3. Water
4. Proteins

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. These nutrients are provided by meat, nuts, or young, tender vegetation.

1. Energy nutrients
2. Minerals
3. Proteins
4. Water

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. These nutrients are provided by carbohydrates and fats.

1. Energy nutrients
2. Minerals
3. Proteins
4. Water

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. This nutrient makes up over 40 percent of an animal’s body.

1. Minerals
2. Vitamins
3. Water
4. Proteins

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. This nutrient is important for bones, teeth, and horns.

1. Minerals
2. Vitamins
3. Water
4. Proteins

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Low growing broadleaf plants.

1. Annual
2. Cover
3. Forbs
4. Shrubs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Medium height plants that consist of many woody stems.

1. Annual
2. Cover
3. Forbs
4. Shrubs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. A plant that completes its life cycle in one year.

1. Annual
2. Cover
3. Forbs
4. Shrubs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. The vegetation in the habitat that provides shelter and protection to the animals.

1. Climax stage
2. Cover
3. Habitat succession
4. Mixed habitat

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Consists of many different stages of succession that jointly form a habitat.

1. Climax stage
2. Cover
3. Habitat succession
4. Mixed habitat

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20. The heights of the plants in the community.

1. Annual
2. Desert
3. Layers
4. Structure

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. The last stage of plant succession.

1. Climax stage
2. Cover
3. Habitat succession
4. Mixed habitat

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. An area with very little or no rainfall.

1. Annual
2. Desert
3. Layers
4. Structure

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. When a habitat progresses from a stage where there is just bare ground to a stage

where there are mature trees.

1. Climax stage
2. Cover
3. Habitat succession
4. Mixed habitat

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Consists of the topography, plant species, and fallen dead trees.

1. Annual
2. Desert
3. Layers
4. Structure

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas are around the equator characterized by warm temperatures year

round.

26. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where animals live and grow.

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the green vegetative portion of a plant utilized by ruminants.

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are seeds covered by a hard outer shell.

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the reproductive part of the plant and contain the nectar.

30. “Gray Wolf” is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a vertebrate animal that is covered in fur or hair.

32. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a vertebrate animal that can live in the water or on land.

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are small soft bodied invertebrates. They are either gastropods or bivalves.

1. Identify three environmental factors that can affect the natural food supply.

2. Identify three ways that humans can supplement the natural food supply.