

# The Tasmanian Devil: Endangered and Resilient

Zoology · Practice Test · 29 Questions

---

## 1. What is the Tasmanian Devil the largest of?

- A) Carnivorous marsupial
- B) Land mammal
- C) Australian predator
- D) Oceanic creature

## 2. What percentage of its body weight can a Tasmanian Devil eat in 30 minutes?

- A) 10%
- B) 20%
- C) 40%
- D) 60%

## 3. What helps Tasmanian Devils feel their way in the dark?

- A) Their eyes
- B) Their ears
- C) Their whiskers
- D) Their tail

## 4. Why are Tasmanian Devils considered important in their habitat?

- A) They control insect populations
- B) They maintain healthy ecosystems
- C) They are a primary food source for larger predators
- D) They create burrows for other animals

## 5. What is the main reason for the decline in Tasmanian Devil numbers?

- A) Habitat loss
- B) Hunting by humans
- C) A devastating disease
- D) Competition with other species

## 6. When was Devil Facial Tumour Disease initially discovered?

- A) 1986
- B) 1996
- C) 2004
- D) 2010

**7. By 2004, in what percentage of the state was Devil Facial Tumour Disease recorded?**

- A) 15%
- B) 35%
- C) 65%
- D) 97%

**8. What are the initial symptoms of Devil Facial Tumour Disease?**

- A) Lumps and lesions around the mouth
- B) Difficulty breathing
- C) Loss of appetite
- D) Swollen limbs

**9. What prevents devils from feeding when they contract the disease?**

- A) Severe pain
- B) Large facial cancers
- C) Loss of smell
- D) Weakened jaws

**10. How long does it typically take for an infected devil to die of starvation after contracting the disease?**

- A) 1 month
- B) 6 months
- C) 1 year
- D) 2 years

**11. How is Devil Facial Tumour Disease primarily transferred between devils?**

- A) Through shared food
- B) Through mating
- C) Through biting
- D) Through airborne droplets

**12. Why do devils bite each other?**

- A) Only during mating
- B) When they are hungry
- C) As a common part of their behavior during mating or feeding
- D) To establish dominance

**13. Compared to other endangered species in Australia, how rapidly have Tasmanian Devil numbers dropped due to the disease?**

- A) More slowly
- B) At a similar rate
- C) More rapidly
- D) The text does not compare their decline rate

**14. Where do wild devils typically shelter during the day?**

- A) In caves
- B) Under cover
- C) In trees
- D) In water

**15. When do Tasmanian Devils typically emerge to feed?**

- A) At dawn
- B) During the day
- C) At night
- D) Whenever they are hungry

**16. Why are Tasmanian Devils sometimes active in the daytime?**

- A) They feel safe from predators
- B) They are nocturnal by nature
- C) They are attracted to sunlight
- D) They are looking for specific prey

**17. Which organization is mentioned as part of the Save the Tasmanian Devil program?**

- A) Zoos Victoria
- B) Zoos SA
- C) Tasmanian Wildlife Fund
- D) Australian Conservation Foundation

**18. What is the purpose of the captive breeding program at Monarto Safari Park?**

- A) To display devils to the public
- B) To create a pool of disease-free animals for release
- C) To study their behavior in captivity
- D) To increase their population for sale

**19. What is a collective focus of the conservation efforts?**

- A) Maximizing their diet
- B) Increasing their territorial range
- C) Maximizing genetic diversity
- D) Reducing their predator count

**20. What action can individuals take to help the Tasmanian Devil?**

- A) Donate money to zoos
- B) Volunteer at wildlife sanctuaries
- C) Tell friends and family about their plight
- D) Avoid roads in Tasmania

**21. How can individuals help keep wildlife safe on the roads?**

- A) Drive faster to get home quicker
- B) Be responsible on the roads
- C) Only drive during the day
- D) Avoid driving in rural areas

**22. What danger do devils face on the roadside?**

- A) Getting lost
- B) Encountering aggressive animals
- C) Scavenging dead animals and being hit by vehicles
- D) Finding poisonous plants

**23. What is unique about a devil's bite?**

- A) It is venomous
- B) It is more powerful than any other animal of a similar size
- C) It can break through metal
- D) It is used for defense only

**24. What is notable about the skin of a devil's ears?**

- A) It is very thick
- B) It has little hair and is thin
- C) It is covered in scales
- D) It is brightly colored for camouflage

**25. When do devil ears get redder?**

- A) When they are cold
- B) When they are excited or stressed
- C) When they are sleeping
- D) When they are eating

**26. What does it usually mean when devils yawn?**

- A) They are hungry
- B) They are feeling fearful or stressed
- C) They are about to attack
- D) They are tired

**27. What is the primary diet of the Tasmanian Devil?**

- A) Insects and fruits
- B) Small mammals and birds
- C) Dead animals
- D) Fish and crustaceans

**28. What is the scientific classification of the Tasmanian Devil mentioned in the text?**

- A) Mammal
- B) Reptile
- C) Carnivore
- D) Marsupial

**29. What is the current conservation status of the Tasmanian Devil?**

- A) Least Concern
- B) Vulnerable
- C) Endangered
- D) Critically Endangered