

Conservation Biology and the Age of Exploration

Conservation Biology · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which continent, rich in unique biodiversity, was extensively explored during the Age of Exploration, leading to early observations of its natural resources?

- A) North America
- B) Africa
- C) South America
- D) Asia

2. During the Age of Exploration, European explorers encountered vast rainforests on which continent, later recognized for their immense biological diversity?

- A) Europe
- B) Australia
- C) Asia
- D) South America

3. The dodo, an extinct flightless bird, was endemic to which island nation, a significant discovery point during early maritime exploration?

- A) Madagascar
- B) New Zealand
- C) Mauritius
- D) Hawaii

4. The introduction of invasive species, a key concern in conservation biology, was often facilitated by long sea voyages originating from which continent during the Age of Exploration?

- A) Asia
- B) Europe
- C) Africa
- D) North America

5. The exploitation of natural resources, such as timber and exotic animals, intensified with the discovery and colonization of which archipelago by Europeans?

- A) The Caribbean Islands
- B) The Galapagos Islands
- C) The Hawaiian Islands
- D) The Canary Islands

6. Which explorer is credited with the first circumnavigation of the Earth, indirectly contributing to the global understanding of species distribution relevant to conservation?

- A) Christopher Columbus
- B) Ferdinand Magellan
- C) Vasco da Gama
- D) James Cook

7. The extensive hunting of marine mammals, impacting populations significantly, was a common practice by explorers in the icy waters surrounding which polar region?

- A) Arctic
- B) Antarctic
- C) North Atlantic
- D) South Pacific

8. During the Age of Exploration, the spice trade led to increased maritime activity and the establishment of trading posts in regions like Indonesia, known for its diverse flora and fauna. Which continent does Indonesia primarily belong to?

- A) Africa
- B) South America
- C) Australia
- D) Asia

9. The discovery of the New World brought European colonists into contact with numerous indigenous plant and animal species. Which of these continents was the primary destination for many explorers seeking new trade routes and lands?

- A) Australia
- B) North America
- C) Antarctica
- D) Africa

10. The establishment of colonial botanical gardens, often by European powers, was an early form of collecting and studying plant diversity from overseas territories, contributing to later conservation efforts. Which empire was heavily involved in establishing such gardens in its colonies during this era?

- A) The Roman Empire
- B) The Ottoman Empire
- C) The British Empire
- D) The Mongol Empire

11. The trade of valuable resources like beaver pelts significantly impacted ecosystems in North America. Which European nation was a major player in this fur trade during the Age of Exploration and colonization?

- A) Spain
- B) Portugal
- C) France
- D) Italy

12. The exploration of the Pacific Ocean by navigators like James Cook led to the documentation of many unique island ecosystems. Which large island continent, with its distinct marsupial fauna, was extensively charted during this period?

- A) Greenland
- B) Madagascar
- C) Australia
- D) Borneo