



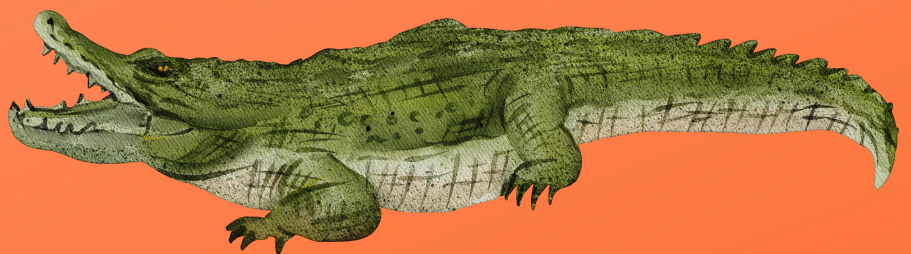
P.E.T.A.L. 

Copyright © 2024

110 Facts About Worldwide Wildlife Extinctions to Share with Your Students or Kids

How to Use this worksheet:

Wildlife extinction occurs when all members of a species of plant, animal, or other organism die no longer exist on Earth due to a number of factors including natural events or human activities. Use this worksheet to share 10 interesting facts through trivia questions about Worldwide Wildlife Extinctions with your students or kids. Use the questions for a fun knowledge test or as a didactic tool to teach kids about this important phenomenon. Answers to the trivia questions can be found on the Answer Sheet provided at the end of the worksheet.



10 Facts About Worldwide Wildlife Extinctions to Share with Your Students or Kids



1. **Scientists believe the Earth is entering its sixth mass extinction epoch. What is the single most important reason for wildlife extinction?**

- (a) Habitat Loss
- (b) Climate Change
- (c) Pollution
- (d) Invasive Species

2. **According to the WWF Living Planet Report 2020, there was an average 68% decline in global populations of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and birds between 1970 and 2016. One animal facing extinction is the polar bear. What color is a polar bear's tongue?**

- (a) Black
- (b) Red
- (c) Blue
- (d) Yellow

3. **A study published in ScienceDirect indicates that over 40% of the world's insect species will disappear within the coming decades. Habitat loss due to industrial agriculture is the main driver of this decline. Speaking of insects, how do common houseflies detect sugar?**

- (a) Through their wings
- (b) Through their feet
- (c) Through their tongue
- (d) Through their abdomen

14. What step did environmentalists take to prevent the extinction of the California condor?

- (a) Eliminated all predators in the area
- (b) Imported condors from South America and released them in the USA
- (c) Captured all remaining condors for a careful breeding program and reintroduced them to the wild

5. According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), about 100 million hectares (1 hectare = 107,639 square feet) of tropical forest were lost between 1980 and 2000. Which mammal is commonly found in tropical rainforests?

- (a) Lion
- (b) Bat
- (c) Polar bear

6. The story of passenger pigeons in America is a well-known and tragic example of modern mass extinction. These once-thriving birds were found in large numbers in the USA until they were hunted to extinction in the early 1900s.

Approximately how many passenger pigeons were alive in the USA during the 1800s?

- (a) 5 million
- (b) 25 million
- (c) 1 billion

7. The concept of "habitat fragmentation" is a major threat to wildlife conservation. What does habitat fragmentation refer to?

- (a) The breaking up of large natural areas into smaller, isolated patches
- (b) The degradation of habitat due to pollution
- (c) The loss of habitat due to urbanization and development

8. Climate change is becoming an increasingly significant threat to wildlife conservation. What factor is affecting wildlife adversely?

- (a) Shifting species ranges
- (b) Increased competition for resources
- (c) Reduced breeding success
- (d) All of the above

9. The "Bald Eagle," a symbol of American freedom, made a remarkable comeback from the brink of extinction. What was the primary cause of the bald eagle's decline in the mid-20th century?

- (a) Habitat loss
- (b) Hunting
- (c) Pollution
- (d) Disease

10. The "American Alligator," a large reptile inhabiting the southeastern United States, was once hunted nearly to extinction. What was the primary driver of the alligator's decline?

- (a) Habitat loss
- (b) Overhunting
- (c) Pollution
- (d) Climate change

Answer Sheet

1) a. Habitat loss due to urbanization, expanding agriculture, logging, and deforestation.

2) c. Blue

3) b. Through their feet. The receptors in their feet are 10 million times more sensitive than human tongues.

4) c. Captured all remaining condors for careful breeding program and reintroduced them in wild.

5) b. Bat

6) c. 1 Billion.

7) a. The breaking up of large natural areas into smaller, isolated patches.

8) d. All of the above.

9) c. Pollution, especially the spraying of toxic, man-made pesticide called DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane).

10) b. Overhunting