

VOLUME III

ZOOLOGY APEX QUIZ

Volume III — Solved Answer Key

100 QUESTIONS

3 DIFFICULTY LEVELS

ANSWERS HIGHLIGHTED

Arachnology | Cetology | Carcinology | Apiology | Evol. Biology | Marine Life | Genetics | Physiology | Ecology

✓ Green row = Correct Answer

● Easy

● Medium

● Hard

EASY

Questions 1 – 35

Q001

EASY

Taxonomy

What is the study of spiders specifically called?

- A Entomology
- B Arachnology**
- C Myrmecology
- D Carcinology

Q002

EASY

Classification

Which type of animal spends part of its life in water and part on land?

- A Reptile
- B Mammal
- C Amphibian**
- D Arthropod

Q003

EASY

Behavior

What is the term for animals that are most active at dawn and dusk?

- A Nocturnal
- B Diurnal
- C Crepuscular**
- D Estival

Q004

EASY

Entomology

How do most spiders catch their prey?

- A Venom injection while running
- B Webs and ambush**
- C Echolocation
- D Bioluminescence

Q005

EASY

Anatomy

What is the outer skeleton of crustaceans and insects called?

- A Endoskeleton
- B Notochord
- C Exoskeleton**
- D Hydroskeleton

Q006

EASY

Marine Life

Which ocean is the deepest?

- A Atlantic
- B Arctic
- C Indian
- D Pacific**

Q007

EASY

Reproduction

What do we call an animal born from an egg?

- A Viviparous
- B Oviparous**
- C Ovoviviparous
- D Marsupial

Q008

EASY

Apiology

Which insect is the most important commercial pollinator?

- A Butterfly
- B Moth
- C Honey bee**
- D Dragonfly

Q009

EASY

Herpetology

What is the name of the protective shell of a turtle?

- A Carapace
- B Plastron
- C Both carapace and plastron**
- D Scale

Q010

EASY

Mammalogy

Which of these is a marsupial?

- A Mole
- B Hedgehog
- C Wombat**
- D Platypus

Q011

EASY

Taxonomy

What do we call the study of crocodilians?

- A Herpetology**
- B Crocodilology
- C Lepidopterology
- D Malacology

Q012

EASY

Ichthyology

Which fish can walk on land using its fins?

- A Mudskipper**
- B Clownfish
- C Archerfish
- D Pufferfish

Q013

EASY

Marine Life

What is the largest invertebrate in the world?

- A Giant Squid**
- B Giant Clam
- C Coconut Crab
- D Japanese Spider Crab

Q014

EASY

Carcinology

How many pairs of legs do crustaceans have at minimum?

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5**
- D 6

Q015

EASY

Entomology

What is the name for the process of shedding an exoskeleton?

- A Metamorphosis
- B Moulting (ecdysis)**
- C Autotomy
- D Hibernation

Q016

EASY

Mammalogy

Which mammal lays eggs?

- A Koala
- B Echidna**
- C Wombat
- D Tasmanian Devil

Q017

EASY

Cetology

What is a group of whales called?

- A Flock
- B Pod**
- C Colony
- D School

Q018

EASY

Ecology

What does a carnivorous plant eat?

- A Only sunlight
- B Soil minerals
- C Insects and small animals**
- D Fungi

Q019

EASY

Herpetology

Which is the only continent with no native snake species?

- A Greenland
- B Australia
- C Antarctica**
- D Iceland

Q020

EASY

Apiology

What is the study of bees called?

- A Lepidopterology
- B Apiology**
- C Myrmecology
- D Entomology

Q021

EASY

Ornithology

Which vertebrate class has feathers?

- A Mammalia
- B Reptilia
- C Aves**
- D Amphibia

Q022

EASY

Ornithology

What is the collective name for a group of flamingos?

A Colony

B Flock

C Flamboyance

D Gaggle

Q023

EASY

Marine Life

How does a starfish move?

A Swimming with fins

B Using tube feet powered by water vascular system

C Crawling on tentacles

D Jet propulsion

Q024

EASY

Taxonomy

What is the correct scientific order of biological classification?

A Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

B Kingdom, Class, Phylum, Order, Family, Genus, Species

C Phylum, Kingdom, Class, Order, Genus, Family, Species

D Kingdom, Phylum, Order, Class, Family, Genus, Species

Q025

EASY

Mammalogy

Which animal has the strongest bite force relative to its size?

A Lion

B Saltwater Crocodile

C Tasmanian Devil

D Hyena

Q026

EASY

Mammalogy

What is the largest land carnivore?

- A African Lion
- B Siberian Tiger
- C Polar Bear**
- D Brown Bear

Q027

EASY

Carcinology

What is the study of crabs and other crustaceans called?

- A Malacology
- B Carcinology**
- C Myrmecology
- D Cnidology

Q028

EASY

Herpetology

Which animal is famous for its ability to regenerate lost limbs?

- A Gecko
- B Axolotl**
- C Newt
- D Sea Star

Q029

EASY

Ecology

What name is given to animals that live in trees?

- A Fossorial
- B Cursorial
- C Arboreal**
- D Pelagic

Q030

EASY

Ichthyology

How do electric eels produce electricity?

- A Chemical reactions in their skin
- B Electrocytes - modified muscle cells**
- C Bacterial colonies
- D Magnetic field manipulation

Q031

EASY

Ichthyology

Which fish is known for inflating itself when threatened?

- A Stonefish
- B Lionfish
- C Pufferfish**
- D Frogfish

Q032

EASY

Ecology

What does 'herbivore' literally mean?

- A Meat eater
- B Plant eater**
- C All eater
- D Insect eater

Q033

EASY

Taxonomy

Which arthropod group includes scorpions?

- A Insecta
- B Crustacea
- C Myriapoda
- D Arachnida**

Q034

EASY

Entomology

What is the world's heaviest insect?

A Goliath Beetle

B Titan Beetle

C Giant Weta

D Acteon Beetle

Q035

EASY

Mammalogy

What characteristic defines mammals above all others?

A Having four legs

B Giving live birth

C Possessing mammary glands

D Being warm-blooded

MEDIUM

Questions 36 – 70

Q036

MEDIUM

Behavior

What is 'automimicry' in animals?

A Mimicking a different species

B One part of an animal mimics another dangerous part of the same animal

C Seasonal colour change

D Group deception behaviour

Q037

MEDIUM

Evol. Biology

What is the difference between allopatric and sympatric speciation?

- A Allopatric = same area; sympatric = different areas
- B Allopatric = geographic separation; sympatric = same area, different niches**
- C Both require geographic barriers
- D Neither involves reproductive isolation

Q038

MEDIUM

Entomology

Which component of insect cuticle provides flexibility?

- A Sclerotin
- B Resilin**
- C Chitin alone
- D Wax layer

Q039

MEDIUM

Physiology

What is 'torpor' in animals?

- A Deep year-round sleep
- B A short-term state of reduced metabolic activity**
- C Seasonal migration
- D Camouflage behaviour

Q040

MEDIUM

Mammalogy

Which sensory organ detects electric fields in platypuses?

- A Eyes
- B Electroreceptors in the bill**
- C Whiskers
- D Lateral line

Q041

MEDIUM

Behavior

What is the term for the benefit an animal receives from being part of a group that confuses a predator?

- A Dilution effect
- B Confusion effect**
- C Selfish herd
- D Group mimicry

Q042

MEDIUM

Marine Life

Which class of echinoderms includes sea cucumbers?

- A Asteroidea
- B Echinoidea
- C Holothuroidea**
- D Crinoidea

Q043

MEDIUM

Behavior

What is 'crypsis' in animal biology?

- A A form of warning coloration
- B The use of colour, pattern, or behaviour to avoid detection**
- C Bioluminescence for communication
- D A defensive toxin strategy

Q044

MEDIUM

Evol. Biology

Which vertebrate group was the first to evolve an amniotic egg?

- A Amphibians
- B Fishes
- C Reptiles**
- D Mammals

Q045

MEDIUM

Evol. Biology

What is 'island gigantism'?

- A Dwarfism of island species
- B The tendency for island species to evolve larger body sizes due to reduced predation**
- C Increased fertility in island species
- D Increased aggressiveness in island fauna

Q046

MEDIUM

Anatomy

Which organ produces bile in vertebrates?

- A Pancreas
- B Spleen
- C Gallbladder
- D Liver**

Q047

MEDIUM

Evol. Biology

What is 'neoteny' in zoological terms?

- A Rapid sexual maturation
- B Retention of juvenile features in the adult form**
- C Loss of an ancestral trait
- D Evolution of new organs

Q048

MEDIUM

Physiology

Which gas is primarily responsible for the narcotic effect on deep-sea divers, also affecting marine mammals?

- A Oxygen
- B Carbon dioxide
- C Nitrogen**
- D Helium

Q049

MEDIUM

Ichthyology

What is the function of the swim bladder in bony fish?

- A Digestion of prey
- B Buoyancy regulation**
- C Sound production
- D Nitrogen excretion

Q050

MEDIUM

Behavior

Which type of mimicry involves two or more toxic species mimicking each other?

- A Batesian mimicry
- B Aggressive mimicry
- C Mullerian mimicry**
- D Automimicry

Q051

MEDIUM

Taxonomy

What is a 'holotype' in zoological nomenclature?

- A A group of similar species
- B The single specimen designated as the name-bearing type of a species**
- C A fossil specimen only
- D A hybrid individual

Q052

MEDIUM

Physiology

In which organ does digestion primarily begin in ruminants?

- A Omasum
- B Reticulum
- C Rumen**
- D Abomasum

Q053

MEDIUM

Physiology

What is the role of Leydig cells in the testes?

- A Sperm production
- B Blood-testis barrier maintenance
- C Testosterone production**
- D Sperm storage

Q054

MEDIUM

Physiology

Which respiratory pigment do many crustaceans use for oxygen transport?

- A Hemoglobin
- B Chlorocruorin
- C Hemocyanin**
- D Hemerythrin

Q055

MEDIUM

Behavior

What is 'appeasement behaviour' in animal communication?

- A Aggressive signals to deter rivals
- B Signals that reduce aggression from a dominant individual**
- C Warning calls to alert group members
- D Mating displays

Q056

MEDIUM

Ichthyology

Which type of fish skeleton is made of cartilage rather than bone?

- A Osteichthyes
- B Chondrichthyes**
- C Agnatha
- D Actinopterygii

Q057

MEDIUM

Reproduction

What is 'delayed implantation' in mammalian reproduction?

- A Premature birth requiring a pouch
- B A pause in embryo development before implantation in the uterus**
- C Fertilisation outside the body
- D Eggs developing within the oviduct

Q058

MEDIUM

Anatomy

Which structure in the kidney is responsible for initial ultrafiltration?

- A Loop of Henle
- B Proximal convoluted tubule
- C Bowman's capsule**
- D Collecting duct

Q059

MEDIUM

Taxonomy

What is the study of molluscs called?

- A Carcinology
- B Cnidology
- C Malacology**
- D Helminthology

Q060

MEDIUM

Ornithology

Which bird has the longest wingspan of any living bird?

- A California Condor
- B Wandering Albatross**
- C Dalmatian Pelican
- D Andean Condor

Q061

MEDIUM

Herpetology

What is 'kleptothermy' in reptiles?

- A Generating their own body heat
- B Stealing warmth from other animals by physical contact**
- C Thermoregulation through colour change
- D Seasonal temperature hibernation

Q062

MEDIUM

Anatomy

Which structure prevents backflow of blood in veins?

- A Sphincters
- B Valves**
- C Arterioles
- D Capillary walls

Q063

MEDIUM

Ecology

What is the term for the relationship between cleaner fish and their clients?

- A Parasitism
- B Predation
- C Mutualism**
- D Commensalism

Q064

MEDIUM

Taxonomy

Which group of invertebrates belongs to phylum Platyhelminthes?

- A Roundworms
- B Flatworms**
- C Segmented worms
- D Ribbon worms

Q065

MEDIUM

Marine Life

What is 'diel vertical migration' in marine organisms?

- A Seasonal horizontal movement
- B Daily up-and-down migration between depths in response to light**
- C Spawning migration to surface
- D Temperature-driven depth changes

Q066

MEDIUM

Marine Life

In which classification group does the common octopus belong?

- A Gastropoda
- B Bivalvia
- C Cephalopoda**
- D Polyplacophora

Q067

MEDIUM

Physiology

What is the function of chromatophores other than colour change?

- A Oxygen transport
- B Hormone secretion
- C Iridescence and light manipulation via iridophores and leucophores**
- D Electrosensory detection

Q068

MEDIUM

Ornithology

Which part of a bird's egg provides nutrition to the embryo?

- A Albumen
- B Shell
- C Yolk (vitellus)**
- D Air cell

Q069

MEDIUM

Entomology

What is 'trophallaxis' in social insects?

- A Group hunting strategy
- B Food-sharing through mouth-to-mouth contact**
- C Trail pheromone communication
- D Queen suppression of workers

Q070

MEDIUM

Entomology

Which molecule is the main structural component of arthropod exoskeletons?

- A Cellulose
- B Collagen
- C Chitin**
- D Lignin

HARD

Questions 71 – 100

Q071

HARD

Evol. Biology

What is the 'molecular clock hypothesis' in evolutionary biology?

- A DNA replicates at a clock-like pace
- B Mutations accumulate at a roughly constant rate over time, allowing estimation of divergence times**
- C Protein folding follows a regular timed pattern
- D Gene expression follows circadian rhythms

Q072

HARD

Genetics

Which gene regulatory network controls the development of the eye across most bilaterians, despite diverse eye morphologies?

- A Hox gene cluster
- B Pax6 / eyeless gene network**
- C Wnt signalling alone
- D BMP signalling pathway

Q073

HARD

Genetics

What is 'reciprocal translocation' in genetics?

- A Gene duplication on one chromosome
- B Exchange of segments between two non-homologous chromosomes**
- C Inversion of a chromosome segment
- D Loss of a chromosomal segment

Q074

HARD

Marine Life

Which unique protein allows the mantis shrimp to see 16 types of colour receptors?

- A Opsin variants (multiple opsins)**
- B Rhodopsin only
- C Melanopsin
- D Cryptochrome

Q075

HARD

Physiology

What is 'somatic hypermutation' and where does it occur?

- A Random mutations in all body cells
- B High-rate targeted mutation in B-cell immunoglobulin genes to generate antibody diversity**
- C Mutation repair in stem cells
- D Directed evolution of T-cell receptors

Q076

HARD

Physiology

The 'major histocompatibility complex' (MHC) in vertebrates is primarily involved in:

- A Blood clotting cascade
- B Peptide antigen presentation to T lymphocytes**
- C Synthesis of immunoglobulins
- D Complement system activation

Q077

HARD

Evol. Biology

What is 'phenotypic accommodation' in evolutionary developmental biology (evo-devo)?

- A Natural selection shaping a fixed phenotype
- B Immediate, non-genetic phenotypic adjustment to a novel mutation that prevents its elimination**
- C Random genetic drift changing phenotype
- D Epigenetic silencing of new alleles

Q078

HARD

Ichthyology

Which mechanism allows arctic fish such as Antarctic icefish to survive without hemoglobin?

- A Extremely high myoglobin concentrations
- B Highly vascularised skin and large blood volume with thin blood**
- C Antifreeze glycoproteins replacing hemoglobin
- D Anaerobic metabolism only

Q079

HARD

Evol. Biology

What is 'niche conservatism' in macroevolutionary theory?

- A Rapid niche expansion after extinction events
- B The tendency of species to retain ancestral ecological traits and niche requirements over time**
- C Competitive exclusion preventing niche overlap
- D Character displacement between sister taxa

Q080

HARD

Physiology

The voltage-gated sodium channel Nav1.7 is significant in pain biology because:

- A It generates action potentials in cardiac muscle
- B Loss-of-function mutations cause congenital insensitivity to pain in humans and animals**
- C It mediates colour vision
- D Gain-of-function causes immune hyperactivation

Q081

HARD

Evol. Biology

What is 'cryptic speciation'?

- A Speciation driven by camouflage evolution
- B The existence of morphologically identical but genetically and reproductively distinct species**
- C Speciation occurring in underground habitats
- D Speciation via lateral gene transfer

Q082

HARD

Genetics

Which molecular pathway mediates programmed cell death (apoptosis) in animal development?

- A mTOR pathway
- B JAK-STAT signalling
- C Caspase cascade (intrinsic and extrinsic pathways)**
- D NF- κ B pathway alone

Q083

HARD

Genetics

What is the 'genome size paradox' (C-value paradox)?

- A Small genomes encode more genes than large genomes
- B There is no correlation between genome size and organismal complexity - simple organisms often have larger genomes than complex ones**
- C Polyploid species always have smaller phenotypes
- D Coding DNA always exceeds non-coding DNA

Q084

HARD

Marine Life

In deep-sea biology, 'piezophiles' are organisms that:

- A Tolerate extreme temperatures
- B Thrive under extremely high hydrostatic pressure**
- C Survive in zero-oxygen conditions
- D Metabolise sulfur compounds

Q085

HARD

Herpetology

Which biochemical adaptation prevents ice crystal formation in the tissues of freeze-tolerant frogs?

- A Antifreeze proteins only
- B Accumulated urea
- C Massive glucose accumulation as cryoprotectant combined with controlled extracellular freezing**
- D Decreased water content in cells

Q086

HARD

Evol. Biology

What is 'assortative mating' and what are its evolutionary consequences?

- A Random mating increasing genetic diversity
- B Preferential mating with phenotypically similar individuals, which can promote population divergence and speciation**
- C Mating based on kinship only
- D Female choice based solely on male size

Q087

HARD

Entomology

Which protein family is responsible for the bright iridescent structural colour of butterfly wings (not pigment)?

- A Melanins
- B Ommochromes
- C Chitin nanostructures acting as photonic crystals**
- D Flavonoids

Q088

HARD

Cetology

What is the function of the 'retia mirabilia' found in diving mammals such as dolphins?

- A Oxygen storage in blood
- B A network that pre-cools blood going to the brain and manages intracranial pressure during diving**
- C Nitrogen elimination
- D Temperature regulation of flippers

Q089

HARD

Evol. Biology

The 'sensory bias hypothesis' in sexual selection proposes:

- A Females choose randomly but males compete
- B Female mate preferences evolve first as pre-existing sensory biases, and male traits then evolve to exploit these biases**
- C Males coerce females by overstimulating their senses
- D Sensory systems degrade under sexual selection pressure

Q090

HARD

Evol. Biology

Which evolutionary process describes the rapid diversification of a single lineage into many ecological niches after a mass extinction?

- A Vicariance
- B Anagenesis
- C Adaptive radiation**
- D Allopatric speciation

Q091

HARD

Evol. Biology

What is 'spandrel' in the context of evolutionary biology (as used by Gould and Lewontin)?

- A An adaptation with dual function
- B A by-product of selection on other traits, not itself an adaptation**
- C A vestigial organ
- D A selectively neutral mutation

Q092

HARD

Marine Life

Which mechanism allows the mantis shrimp to deliver blows with the force of a bullet at underwater speeds?

- A Elastic energy storage in a saddle-shaped spring structure released via a latch mechanism**
- B Pure muscle force
- C Hydraulic pressure from the water vascular system
- D Exoskeleton recoil

Q093

HARD

Physiology

What is 'metabolic water' in desert animals such as the kangaroo rat?

- A Water stored in the hump
- B Water produced internally by the oxidation of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins during cellular respiration**
- C Water obtained only from food
- D Water recycled by the kidneys

Q094

HARD

Marine Life

In cephalopod evolution, what is the significance of the 'gladius' (pen) in squid?

- A An external defensive shell
- B An internal vestigial shell remnant that provides structural support**
- C A modified tentacle for hunting
- D A respiratory organ

Q095

HARD

Genetics

Which concept in population genetics describes the minimum viable population size to avoid genetic drift-driven extinction?

- A Carrying capacity (K)
- B Effective population size (N_e)
- C Minimum viable population (MVP) with the 50/500 rule**
- D Allee threshold

Q096

HARD

Genetics

What is 'gene drive' technology and what makes it relevant to zoology and conservation?

- A A standard GMO process
- B A mechanism that biases inheritance of a gene above Mendelian ratios, potentially spreading traits through entire wild populations**
- C Selective breeding for captive populations
- D CRISPR-based gene knockout in lab animals only

Q097

HARD

Entomology

The evolution of sociality in eusocial insects is best explained by Hamilton's rule, which states altruism evolves when:

- A The cost to the actor is zero
- B $rb > c$ (relatedness x benefit to recipient > cost to actor)**
- C All colony members are genetically identical
- D Only queens reproduce

Q098

HARD

Genetics

What is 'epigenetic inheritance' in animals?

- A Inheritance of DNA sequence mutations
- B Transmission of phenotypic changes caused by gene expression modifications (e.g. methylation) without changes in DNA sequence**
- C Horizontal gene transfer between individuals
- D Mitochondrial DNA inheritance

Q099

HARD

Anatomy

Which structure in the vertebrate embryo gives rise to the peripheral nervous system and many other cell types?

- A Notochord
- B Neural tube
- C Neural crest cells**
- D Somites

Q100

HARD

Ecology

What is 'trophic downgrading' and why is it considered an ecological crisis?

- A Decrease in herbivore populations
- B The loss of apex predators causing cascading ecosystem changes that destabilise food webs and reduce biodiversity**
- C Depletion of primary producers
- D Competition between top predators reducing prey biomass

Answer Summary

All 100 correct answers — quick reference

Q001 B. Arachnology	Q002 C. Amphibian	Q003 C. Crepuscular	Q004 B. Webs and ambush
Q005 C. Exoskeleton	Q006 D. Pacific	Q007 B. Oviparous	Q008 C. Honey bee
Q009 C. Both carapace and plastron	Q010 C. Wombat	Q011 A. Herpetology	Q012 A. Mudskipper
Q013 A. Giant Squid	Q014 C. 5	Q015 B. Moulting (ecdysis)	Q016 B. Echidna
Q017 B. Pod	Q018 C. Insects and small animals	Q019 C. Antarctica	Q020 B. Apiology
Q021 C. Aves	Q022 C. Flamboyance	Q023 B. Using tube feet powered by ...	Q024 A. Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Ord...
Q025 B. Saltwater Crocodile	Q026 C. Polar Bear	Q027 B. Carcinology	Q028 B. Axolotl
Q029 C. Arboreal	Q030 B. Electrocytes - modified mus...	Q031 C. Pufferfish	Q032 B. Plant eater
Q033 D. Arachnida	Q034 A. Goliath Beetle	Q035 C. Possessing mammary glands	Q036 B. One part of an animal mimic...
Q037 B. Allopatric = geographic sep...	Q038 B. Resilin	Q039 B. A short-term state of reduc...	Q040 B. Electroreceptors in the bill
Q041 B. Confusion effect	Q042 C. Holothuroidea	Q043 B. The use of colour, pattern,...	Q044 C. Reptiles
Q045 B. The tendency for island spe...	Q046 D. Liver	Q047 B. Retention of juvenile featu...	Q048 C. Nitrogen
Q049 B. Buoyancy regulation	Q050 C. Mullerian mimicry	Q051 B. The single specimen designa...	Q052 C. Rumen
Q053 C. Testosterone production	Q054 C. Hemocyanin	Q055 B. Signals that reduce aggress...	Q056 B. Chondrichthyes
Q057 B. A pause in embryo developme...	Q058 C. Bowman's capsule	Q059 C. Malacology	Q060 B. Wandering Albatross
Q061 B. Stealing warmth from other ...	Q062 B. Valves	Q063 C. Mutualism	Q064 B. Flatworms
Q065 B. Daily up-and-down migration...	Q066 C. Cephalopoda	Q067 C. Iridescence and light manip...	Q068 C. Yolk (vitellus)
Q069 B. Food-sharing through mouth-...	Q070 C. Chitin	Q071 B. Mutations accumulate at a r...	Q072 B. Pax6 / eyeless gene network
Q073 B. Exchange of segments between...	Q074 A. Opsin variants (multiple op...	Q075 B. High-rate targeted mutation...	Q076 B. Peptide antigen presentatio...
Q077 B. Immediate, non-genetic phen...	Q078 B. Highly vascularised skin an...	Q079 B. The tendency of species to ...	Q080 B. Loss-of-function mutations ...
Q081 B. The existence of morphologi...	Q082 C. Caspase cascade (intrinsic ...	Q083 B. There is no correlation bet...	Q084 B. Thrive under extremely high...

Q085 C. Massive glucose accumulatio...	Q086 B. Preferential mating with ph...	Q087 C. Chitin nanostructures actin...	Q088 B. A network that pre-cools bl...
Q089 B. Female mate preferences evo...	Q090 C. Adaptive radiation	Q091 B. A by-product of selection o...	Q092 A. Elastic energy storage in a...
Q093 B. Water produced internally b...	Q094 B. An internal vestigial shell...	Q095 C. Minimum viable population (...)	Q096 B. A mechanism that biases inh...
Q097 B. $r_b > c$ (relatedness x benef...	Q098 B. Transmission of phenotypic ...	Q099 C. Neural crest cells	Q100 B. The loss of apex predators ...

Zoology Apex Quiz — Volume III • 100 Questions • Solved Edition ■