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Multiple choice questions.

Its fruits, the hips, are of bright red and are available in winter:

- a.** Blackthorn
- b.** Wild privet
- c.** Dog rose

Herbaceous plant with violet flowers, very resistant to low temperatures, up to -20°C:

- a.** Dame's violet
- b.** Common dandelion
- c.** Mullein

Aromatic shrub that can reach 2 mt, with leathery leaves, which produces flowers almost all year:

- a.** Thymus
- b.** Mint
- c.** Rosemary

Answer to the following questions. Choose between TRUE or FALSE.

The ladybug is an insect belonging to lepidoptera, greedy for aphids	T	F
Mason bee uses cavities as nests, where it lays several eggs	T	F
The earwig does not like light, and chooses the shelter in humid and shaded places	T	F
The word lacewing means silver-eyed	T	F
The hoverflies are good pollinators and their larvae are hungry predators of aphids	T	F
The black and yellow mud dauber, belongs to Hymenoptera and is not at all useful	T	F
Only the male earwig has the caudal forcep-like cerci	T	F
Both the larva and the adult ladybug feed on plant lice	T	F
The mason bee is a solitary insect	T	F
The hoverfly utilizes a defensive mimicry, so as to look like a wasp	T	F

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Multiple choice questions.**They are nocturnal raptors:**

- a. Great spotted woodpecker and peregrine falcon
- b. Little owl and western barn owl
- c. Eurasian collared dove and golden eagle

The mud-dwelling aquatic birds, feed on:

- a. Fish
- b. Aquatic vegetation
- c. Invertebrates found in the dregs

The most developed sense in nocturnal raptors is:

- a. Hearing
- b. Sight
- c. Smell

The Eurasian blue tit has:

- a. A dull plumage, between brown and grey
- b. Black and red head, white cheeks and black wings streaked with yellow
- c. An exceptionally lively plumage, with shades of blue, sulphur yellow, white and black

The nocturnal raptors:

- a. Could never hang around your wild garden
- b. Could hang around your wild garden, but would never occupy a nest box
- c. The species more linked to the environments colonized by the man, can find shelter in the wild garden and also use the nest boxes

The sight in the nocturnal raptors, unlike the diurnal ones:

- a. Allows a clear view of the prey
- b. Allows powerful vision in the dark, but does not allow to determine the details of prey
- c. Does not allow the animal to move easily in the darkness, risking to hit natural obstacles

The magpie:

- a. Uses nest boxes supplied by the man
- b. Does not nidifies in nest boxes
- c. Only nidifies in open nest boxes

In all raptors, the beak is:

- a. Thin and long
- b. Hooked, with sharp edges
- c. Strong and stocky

The plumage of nocturnal raptors:

- a. Allows them to fly silently and to "blend" perfectly in their habitat
- b. Only allows them to fly silently
- c. Has particularly bright colours, so it's impossible to "blend" in their habitat

Answer to the following questions. Choose between TRUE or FALSE. Then discuss false ones in classroom, correcting them.

The only finger free from the patagia is the thumb, used by bats to climb	T	F
They are not blind, the sight is very developed, but having to move in the darkness, they use another sense to do it	T	F
Bats are not mammals, do not give birth and do not suckle their young	T	F
The bat detector is a trap to catch bats	T	F
The term Chiroptera means winged hand	T	F
All species of bats use the same shelter both for winter and summer	T	F
Bats use wing only to fly	T	F
To move in the darkness, bats emit ultrasound that going to collide with the surfaces, bounce and return in the form of echo	T	F
The patagia is the nose of the bat	T	F
The observer of the bats is called chiropterologist	T	F
Anthropophilic bats find shelter in basements, garrets, roofs, etc; practically, they use some quiet and peaceful spaces of our homes	T	F
The bat box is the equipment used to detect the ultrasound emitted by the bat	T	F
The species of bats living in Europe are insectivorous, that is, they feed on insects	T	F
Mating between male and female, takes place in spring, just after hibernation	T	F
Troglophile bats find shelter in tree cavities	T	F
In winter they go into hibernation, a condition of extended torpor, in which they minimize their energy expenditure	T	F
In Europe there are very few species of bats, about 10	T	F
Ultrasounds are used exclusively to find their way and not bump against obstacles	T	F

Multiple choice questions.

Which are the cold-blooded animals among them?

- a. Amphibians
- b. Birds
- c. Mammals

Which are the warm-blooded animals among them?

- a. Insects
- b. Reptiles
- c. Birds

What does the term *heterothermics* mean?

- a. The animal, once the cold has arrived, continues its activity but minimizes its energy expenditure
- b. The animal is able to raise or lower its body temperature
- c. That the animal is not able to change its body temperature, which rely only on that of the environment in which it lives

Xylophagous insects:

- a. Feed on wood
- b. Feed on other insects
- c. Feed on nectar

Dry stone walls:

- a. Are made of stones, simply placed on each other, without any binder
- b. Are a kind of construction that does not offer shelter to animals
- c. Are so called for the specific concrete used to make them

Which aquatic insect are we talking about? Choose, after reading each definition, the correct species in the right column.

<p>The larvae use debris, sticks, pebbles and pieces of algae of the aquatic environments where they live, to build a protective case, a sort of "mobile home"</p>	<p>a) Water scorpion</p> <p>b) Great diving beetle</p> <p>c) Common</p> <p>d) Caddisfly</p> <p>e) Mayfly</p>
<p>It's so called for the developed forelegs, used to grab the prey, and for the siphon, used to breathe the air.</p>	<p>a) Water scorpion</p> <p>b) Great diving beetle</p> <p>c) Common</p> <p>d) Caddisfly</p> <p>e) Mayfly</p>
<p>It swims upside down, "rowing" with the hind legs.</p>	<p>a) Water scorpion</p> <p>b) Great diving beetle</p> <p>c) Common</p> <p>d) Caddisfly</p> <p>e) Mayfly</p>
<p>The developing larva looks completely different from the adult: it has a slender and narrow body, rather than oval and flattened.</p>	<p>a) Water scorpion</p> <p>b) Great diving beetle</p> <p>c) Common</p> <p>d) Caddisfly</p> <p>e) Mayfly</p>
<p>The larva is aquatic, the adult is terrestrial, and has a particularly short life. The larvae have "wing bags" containing those that will become wings in the short adult phase.</p>	<p>a) Water scorpion</p> <p>b) Great diving beetle</p> <p>c) Common</p> <p>d) Caddisfly</p> <p>e) Mayfly</p>