MARINE PLANTS
1. Which of the following is NOT true about seaweeds?
   a. they have no true roots, stems, or leaves
   b. sargassum weed is an example
   c. they are producers
   d. they produce flowers

2. Some seaweeds attach themselves to the ocean floor by
   a. a holdfast
   b. a stem
   c. a root
   d. using a special glue

3. Which mangrove can be identified by its prop-like roots?
   a. black mangrove
   b. red mangrove
   c. white mangrove
   d. buttonwood

4. Sea grasses are
   a. a type of algae that looks like a grass
   b. a type of flowering plant that provides food and hiding places for marine animals
   c. found on sand dunes along beaches
   d. found on mud flats

5. Name the floating seaweed found off Florida’s coast that provides a home to many sea animals.
   a. shaving brush algae
   b. codium
   c. sargassum weed
   d. Gracilaria

MARINE ANIMALS
6. Which of the following is NOT true about a sponge?
   a. they pump and filter water through their body
   b. they provide a home for many little animals
   c. they have a heart, gills, and appendages
   d. they grow on the sea floor

7. The part of a jellyfish that contains the cells that can sting you is/are the
   a. umbrella
   b. tentacles
   c. fin
   d. arms
8. A polyp refers to a  
   a. coral animal  
   b. jellyfish  
   c. young sponge  
   d. type of fish  

9. A sea anemone  
   a. is a cnidarian  
   b. has a mouth surrounded by tentacles  
   c. has stinging cells  
   d. all of the above  

10. Conchs, sea slugs, and clams are in the group of animals called  
   a. mollusks  
   b. arthropods  
   c. sponges  
   d. chordates  

11. Which of the following is NOT true of an octopus?  
    a. it is an arthropod  
    b. it can change color according to its mood or background  
    c. it is quite intelligent and can be trained to do tricks  
    d. it has tentacles with suction cups  

12. A starfish is a/an  
    a. annelid  
    b. mollusk  
    c. arthropod  
    d. echinoderm  

13. Which of the following is NOT true of echinoderms?  
    a. They have stinging cells  
    b. They have spiny skin  
    c. Most move by using little suction cup like feet  
    d. They include sand dollars and sea cucumbers  

14. Which of the following is NOT true of crabs?  
    a. They have jointed appendages (like legs)  
    b. They must shed their shell as they grow  
    c. They only eat plants  
    d. They have compound eyes  

15. Hermit crabs  
    a. have a soft abdomen and must protect it  
    b. use the shell of a mollusk to help protect themselves  
    c. must change shells as they grow  
    d. all of the above
16. Male fiddler crabs  
   a. are found around coral reefs  
   b. dig holes in shallow muddy areas of salt marshes  
   c. run around a sandy beach at night  
   d. climb into mangrove trees

17. One of the most commercially important crabs in Florida is the  
   a. fiddler crab  
   b. lobster  
   c. blue crab  
   d. giant spider crab

18. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the horseshoe crab?  
   a. It is more closely related to a spider  
   b. It can sting you with its tail  
   c. It can grow up to 5 feet long  
   d. It can swim like fish using its whip-like tail

19. When a crab molts ...  
   a. it sheds its old shell and grows a new one  
   b. its body/shell is soft afterwards  
   c. it must find a safe hiding place, away from predators  
   d. all of the above

20. Most barnacles are found  
   a. along the deep sea floor  
   b. around coral reefs  
   c. within the intertidal zone  
   d. up rivers in fresh water

21. Where do ghost crabs live?  
   a. on mud flats  
   b. on a coral reef  
   c. on a sandy beach  
   d. on sea walls

22. Sharks are different from other fish such as snappers and grunts because they have  
   a. a body made of cartilage instead of bone  
   b. smooth skin that lack scales  
   c. fins  
   d. a bony jaw

23. Which fish has poisonous spines in its fins?  
   a. great barracuda  
   b. catfish  
   c. flounder  
   d. tarpon
24. The tail of a fish is called the ________fin.
   a. anal fin
   b. pectoral
   c. pelvic
   d. caudal

25. The part of a fish that detects vibrations in the water is the
   a. lateral line
   b. scale
   c. ear
   d. air bladder

26. Most bony fish maintain their buoyancy because they
   a. have air pockets under their scales
   b. have a swim bladder
   c. hold air in their lungs
   d. have oxygen in their gills

27. Which of the following would be considered important inshore sport fish in Florida?
   a. tuna and swordfish
   b. halibut and salmon
   c. seatrout and redfish
   d. mullet and grouper

28. The largest grouper that can be found off the coast of Florida is the (up to 680 lbs!)
   a. red grouper
   b. goliath grouper
   c. yellowfin grouper
   d. gag grouper

29. As soon as baby sea turtles hatch, they
   a. are attracted to and can head toward bright street lights
   b. instinctively head toward the ocean
   c. can become prey for hungry birds and other beach animals
   d. all of the above

30. The most common nesting sea turtle in Florida is the
   a. loggerhead
   b. Kemp’s ridley
   c. leatherback
   d. green turtle

31. Sea turtles eggs feel like and are shaped like
   a. chicken eggs
   b. soft ping-pong balls
   c. fish eggs
   d. an ostrich egg
32. Which of the following birds have long bills and long legs for wading in the water?
   a. pelicans
   b. cormorants
   c. egrets
   d. sea gulls

33. Cormorants often sit and hold their wings out in order to
   a. dry their wings since they have no oil glands to waterproof their feathers
   b. warm the underside of their wings
   c. to appear larger so they can scare predators away
   d. attract a mate

34. Which species of bird is most threatened by discarded fishing line based on its habit of hanging around fishing docks and diving after fish?
   a. sea gull
   b. osprey
   c. heron
   d. pelican

35. Which bird uses its sharp talons to catch and hold its food?
   a. pelican
   b. sea gull
   c. osprey
   d. egret

36. What small whale is common off the Florida coast?
   a. killer whale
   b. blue whale
   c. dolphin
   d. manatee

37. Manatees are
   a. carnivores
   b. omnivores
   c. herbivores
   d. scavengers

MARINE HABITATS/ECOSYSTEMS
38. Which of the following is NOT true of plankton?
   a. They are floating plants and animals in the water
   b. All are too small and must be seen with the aid of a microscope
   c. Examples are diatoms and copepods
   d. They depend on ocean currents for their survival

39. Which is an example of phytoplankton?
   a. arrow worm
   b. diatom
   c. copepod
   d. zoea
40. Which is an example of zooplankton?
   a. jellyfish
   b. dinoflagellate
   c. diatom
   d. shark

41. Which animal is least likely to be found in an estuary?
   a. sailfish
   b. shrimp
   c. bonnethead shark
   d. Florida crown conch

42. Which of the following is most likely to be found in a salt marsh?
   a. cordgrass (Spartina)
   b. corals
   c. grouper
   d. tuna

43. Brackish water is
   a. saltwater and freshwater mixed together
   b. saltwater that is higher in salt than normal
   c. polluted saltwater
   d. polluted freshwater

44. Where could you find brackish water?
   a. in an estuary
   b. around mangroves
   c. in salt marshes
   d. all of the above

45. Decaying plant and animal matter that provides food for many animals in an estuary is called:
   a. detriment
   b. sand
   c. detritus
   d. peat

46. The shape or slope of a beach is dependent on
   a. wind direction and speed
   b. wave action
   c. the type of sand that is found there
   d. all of the above

47. Which of the following is NOT true about Florida’s sandy beaches?
   a. Most animals that live on a sandy beach must hide in the sand
   b. Beach erosion is a major problem on Florida’s beaches
   c. All of Florida’s beaches are made of the same material
   d. Humans have altered the way sand moves on the beach
48. Which of the following birds is LEAST likely to be found on Florida’s sandy beaches?
   a. pelican
   b. laughing gull
   c. wood duck
   d. plovers

49. Salt marshes
   a. provide a nursery for the young of many animals
   b. protect the land by absorbing the wave action and high water of major storms
   c. help to filter and clean the water that enters the ocean
   d. all of the above are true

50. Which type of mangrove is usually found closest to the water?
   a. red mangrove
   b. black mangrove
   c. white mangrove
   d. buttonwood

51. Mangroves provide
   a. hiding places for young fish
   b. nesting areas for egrets and herons
   c. a buffer for the land against high winds and waves
   d. all of the above are true

52. The dominant plant life in a salt marsh would be
   a. trees and shrubs
   b. grasses and rushes
   c. sea weed and sea grasses
   d. red algae

53. Which of the following is NOT a type of sea grass?
   a. manatee grass
   b. turtle grass
   c. St. Augustine grass
   d. shoal grass

54. Which of the following is the most appropriate food chain for a salt marsh?
   a. phytoplankton is eaten by oyster, oyster eaten by crab, crab eaten by egret
   b. zooplankton eats phytoplankton, phytoplankton eats fish, fish eats turtle
   c. grouper eats smaller fish, smaller fish eats lobster, lobster eats sea anemone
   d. pompano eat sand fleas, sand fleas eat zooplankton, zooplankton eat phytoplankton

55. A food chain always begins with a
   a. carnivore
   b. producer
   c. omnivore
   d. herbivore
56. A benthic animal is one that  
   a. swims near the surface  
   b. floats near the surface  
   c. lives on the bottom of the ocean  
   d. lives on a beach above high tide

57. Which of the following is an example of a nektonic animal?  
   a. white shark  
   b. crab  
   c. sponge  
   d. sea gull

58. An animal that would eat both plant and animals in its diet is called a/an  
   a. carnivore  
   b. herbivore  
   c. omnivore  
   d. producer

59. Florida’s Gulf Stream is a  
   a. warm surface current that travels south to north along the Atlantic Coast  
   b. very deep cold water current that moves south along our coast  
   c. cold surface current that moves from north to south along our coast  
   d. surface current that travels around the Gulf of Mexico

60. A whale uses ______________ to find other objects in the water  
   a. echolocation  
   b. its ears  
   c. its eyes  
   d. its lateral line