

STUDY GUIDE

● Zoos and Captive Breeding

Check the statements that agree with the textbook. Rewrite the other statements so that they agree.

- ___ 1. Twenty years ago, most zoos and aquariums were little more than animal warehouses.
- ___ 2. Today, most zoos strive to provide a natural habitat for each captive animal.
- ___ 3. Modern zoos show a strong commitment to public education and wildlife conservation.
- ___ 4. Captive breeding is the breeding of endangered species in the wild.
- ___ 5. Zoos use captive breeding to protect animals from illness.
- ___ 6. Due to a captive-breeding program at the San Diego Wild Animal Park, the population of wild California condors has decreased.
- ___ 7. Zoo directors have learned that captive-breeding programs should be started before a wild population is close to extinction.
- ___ 8. Captive-breeding programs should contain large enough numbers of male and female animals to prevent inbreeding.
- ___ 9. Inbreeding often leads to genetic problems.
- ___ 10. The California condor program used computer-based calculations to determine which male should mate with each female.
- ___ 11. Habitat destruction, legalized shooting, and poaching have caused an increase in elephant populations in Africa and Asia.
- ___ 12. Some zoos sell surplus animals to hunting camps where hunters pay to shoot exotic species.
- ___ 13. Captive-breeding programs can solve the problem of habitat destruction.
- ___ 14. Captive-breeding programs were established before the Carolina parakeet became extinct.
- ___ 15. Many species have survived because self-sustaining captive-breeding populations were established before the animals became extinct in the wild.