

Titan Learning Center  
Science ACT Prep  
Week 9

Biologists have been studying the population of reptiles and amphibians in Honduras. They have been looking at the populations for several decades and recently have seen decline. These biologists have quantified that decline in several different areas, giving each species a score. The higher the geographic score, the smaller area in which the animal lives. The ecological distribution score deals with the number of types of places in which the animal resides. The higher the ecological distribution score, the fewer the habitats a species lives in, and the more endangered the species is. The last score deals with the relative ease of reproduction. The higher the score, the more exact the circumstances have to be for the animal to reproduce. Reptiles have a human persecution score because they are more likely to come into contact with humans. Also, because of their size, they have been known to be used for food and hides. The higher the score, the more exposure to humans the reptiles have.

Amphibian Species	Geographic distribution	Ecological distribution	Reproduction mode	Total score
<i>Bolitoglossa mexicana</i>	1	4	4	9
<i>Bolitoglossa rufescens</i>	3	5	4	12
<i>Bolitoglossa carri</i>	5	8	4	17
<i>Bolitoglossa celaque</i>	4	8	4	16
<i>Bolitoglossa conanti</i>	3	7	4	14
<i>Bolitoglossa decora</i>	4	8	4	16
<i>Bolitoglossa diaphora</i>	4	8	4	16
<i>Bolitoglossa doffeini</i>	3	7	4	14
<i>Bolitoglossa dimmi</i>	3	7	4	14

8. What is the most profound impact on the amphibians and reptiles of Honduras?
- Ecological distribution
  - Geographic distribution
  - Human persecution
  - Reproduction mode

9. Which species is in the most danger?

- Bolitoglossa mexicana*
- Bolitoglossa carri*
- Bolitoglossa dimmi*
- Bolitoglossa conanti*

11. Why is *Bolitoglossa decora* one of the most endangered of all the species listed?
- It is not diverse in geographic locations or in habitats.
  - It is diverse in geographic locations and in habitats.
  - It is not diverse in geographic locations and not diverse reproduction mode.
  - It is diverse in geographic locations but not in habitats.

12. Why is *Bolitoglossa carri* more endangered than *Bolitoglossa conanti*?

- Bolitoglossa conanti* have more ease in reproduction than *Bolitoglossa carri*.
- Bolitoglossa carri* have more ease in reproduction than *Bolitoglossa conanti*.
- Bolitoglossa carri* is found in more habitats than *Bolitoglossa conanti*.
- Bolitoglossa carri* is found in fewer habitats than *Bolitoglossa conanti*.

10. Why is *Norops ocelloscaphularis* more endangered than *Norops petersii*?

- Norops ocelloscaphularis* is found in more places than *Norops petersii*.
- The scores for *Norops ocelloscaphularis* result in a combined score that is at a higher level.
- Norops petersii* is found in more places than *Norops ocelloscaphularis*.
- The scores for *Norops petersii* result in a combined score that is at a higher level.

Reptile type	Geographic distribution	Ecological distribution	Human persecution	Total
<i>Norops laeviventris</i>	1	5	3	9
<i>Norops leninius</i>	1	5	3	9
<i>Norops peitapriton</i>	1	7	3	11
<i>Norops petersii</i>	2	8	3	13
<i>Norops rodriguezii</i>	2	5	3	10
<i>Norops ocelloscaphularis</i>	5	7	3	15
<i>Norops pijolensis</i>	4	7	3	14
<i>Norops purpurularis</i>	4	8	3	15
<i>Norops rotamensis</i>	4	8	3	15

TLC Stamp