

CHAPTER-6 | The Making of a Scientist

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Which book changed Richard Ebright's life by introducing him to butterfly migration?
- The Butterfly Collector's Guide
 - The Travels of Monarch X
 - Butterflies of the World
 - The Secret Life of Butterflies (B)

Explanation: The book The Travels of Monarch X inspired Ebright to study butterfly migration and join Dr. Urquhart's research.

2. Who invited young readers to help study butterfly migration?
- Charles Darwin
 - Dr. Frederick A. Urquhart
 - Louis Pasteur
 - Gregor Mendel (B)

Explanation: Dr. Urquhart from the University of Toronto encouraged readers to tag monarch butterflies for migration research.

3. How did Richard Ebright participate in the butterfly migration study?
- By catching and dissecting butterflies
 - By attaching adhesive tags to butterfly wings
 - By photographing butterflies
 - By drawing butterfly sketches (B)

Explanation: He tagged monarch butterflies with light adhesive tags and released them for tracking.

4. What was Ebright's first science fair project in seventh grade?
- A study of butterfly migration
 - Slides of frog tissues under a microscope
 - An experiment on beetles and caterpillars
 - A mimicry study of viceroy butterflies (B)

Explanation: His first project was displaying slides of frog tissues, but he lost because it was not a real experiment.

5. What important lesson did Ebright learn from losing his first science fair?
- Judges only prefer butterfly projects
 - Experiments are more valuable than neat displays
 - Only group projects win prizes
 - Science is not worth pursuing (B)

Explanation: He realized that science fairs rewarded real experiments rather than simple displays.

6. What was Ebright's eighth-grade project focused on?
- The effect of gold spots on butterfly pupae
 - The migration routes of monarchs
 - The cause of a viral disease affecting monarch caterpillars
 - The mimicry behavior of viceroy butterflies (C)

Explanation: He studied whether beetles carried the viral disease that killed monarch caterpillars.

7. What was the result of Ebright's experiment on monarch caterpillars and beetles?
- He discovered the exact cause of the disease
 - He failed to find real results but still won a prize
 - He was disqualified from the fair
 - His project was ignored completely (B)

Explanation: Although his experiment gave no conclusive results, he was rewarded for attempting real research.

8. Which theory did Ebright test the following year?
- That butterflies migrate due to weather
 - That viceroy butterflies mimic monarchs for protection
 - That gold spots on pupae are for breathing
 - That beetles help monarchs reproduce (B)

Explanation: He tested the theory that viceroy butterflies mimic monarchs to avoid being eaten by birds.

9. What competitive trait of Ebright is shown in this part of the story?
- Laziness and carelessness
 - A desire to be popular
 - Determination to succeed after failure
 - Interest in money-making (C)

Explanation: His loss in seventh grade sparked a competitive spirit that pushed him to improve.

10. What is the key learning outcome from this part of the story?
- Failure is an essential step toward success
 - Displays are more important than experiments
 - Science fairs are not useful
 - Books cannot inspire real change (A)

Explanation: The section shows that failure taught Ebright valuable lessons and guided him toward real scientific work.