

1 This is the main supporting skeletal structure of the body, including the bones of the skull, vertebrae, ribs, and sternum.

- A** Structural Skeleton **B** Appendicular Skeleton
C Axial Skeleton **D** Bronchiole Skeleton

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

2 This is the acronym for adenosine triphosphate, the energy "currency" of a cell.

- A** AP **B** ATP
C AT **D** ADTP

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

3 The part of a stamen that produces pollen grains is called the:

- A** Anther **B** Anterior
C Antigen **D** Aorta

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

4 This type of involuntary muscle is only found in the heart.

- A** Pulmonary Muscle **B** Systemic Muscle
C Cardiac Muscle **D** Aortic Muscle

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

5 Cilia and flagella can be found in many eukaryotic cells where they assist in:

- A** Plasmolysis **B** Diffusion
C Protein synthesis **D** Movement

Source:

6 The rigid outer boundary of a plant cell that lies outside the cell membrane is the:

- A** Chloroplasts **B** Cell Wall
C Nucleus **D** Cytoplasm

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 103

7 The cell theory states all but which of the following:

- A** Cells come from existing cells **B** Cells are formed by spontaneous generation
C Living things are composed of one or more **D** Cells are the basic unit of structure and function

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 101

9 The uptake of nutrients from the digestive tract into the blood or lymph vessels of the villi is called:

- A** Abcission **B** Absorption
C Acquisition **D** Adaptation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

11 Oxygen combines with hydrogen to form water at the end of what process?

- A** Calvin cycle **B** Citric acid cycle
C Electron transport chain **D** Glycolysis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

8 This feature of an organism helps it survive in its environment.

- A** Acquisition **B** Adaptation
C Activation **D** Allenation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

10 In arthropods, the body region behind the thorax is the:

- A** Esophagus **B** Lungs
C Abdomen **D** Rectum

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

12 This type of organism does not use oxygen in the process of respiration.

- A** Anaerobic **B** Aerobic
C Anemic **D** Anaerobe

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

13 *The main artery of the systemic circulation which carries oxygenated blood from the left ventricle is the:*

- A Pulmonary B Aorta
C Superior Vena Cava D Subclavian

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

15 *This is the process that results in the survival of those organisms best suited for their environment.*

- A Virtual Selection B Natural Selection
C Natural Adaptation D Virtual Adaptation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 238

17 *The process in which two gametes of the opposite sex unite is called:*

- A Fermentation B Fertilization
C Chromozation D Dihybridization

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 170

14 *As compared to unsaturated fatty acids, saturated fatty acids have:*

- A Double bonds between carbons B More oxygen atoms
C Two carboxyl units D The maximum number of hydrogen atoms

Source:

16 *The primitive atmosphere of planet earth was:*

- A Very similar to today's atmosphere B Composed only of oxygen
C Composed of ammonia, hydrogen gas, methane D Composed only of carbon dioxide

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 215

18 *The retention of fecal material in the colon with accompanying drying of the fecal material by absorption of some water from it is termed:*

- A Diarrhea B Synthesis
C Hydration D Constipation

Source: Biology, Villee, W>B>Saunders Co., 1967, p.342

19 *The process by which a new species arises from pre-existing forms is called:*

- A Isolation
- B Premating
- C Speciation
- D Habitation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 250

21 *Who was the scientist who developed the theory of Natural Selection to explain the diversity of life on earth?*

- A Lamarck
- B DeVries
- C Darwin
- D Mendel

Source: Wiley publishing, Biology: Exploring Life, 1994, pg.721

23 *Many vitamins work along with enzymes to help them function and are called:*

- A Dienzymes
- B Helperenzymes
- C Coenzymes
- D Bienzymes

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 120

20 *The first cells were probably:*

- A Eukaryotes
- B Autotrophs
- C Heterotrophs
- D Aerobic

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 249

22 *The process of converting food to usable energy (ATP) is called:*

- A Anaerobic Respiration
- B Fermentation
- C Cellular Respiration
- D Glycolsis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 123

24 *Substances which speed up the rate of a reaction without being used up in it are called:*

- A Catalysts
- B Inhibitors
- C Energy
- D Ribosomes

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 119

25 Most of the energy is produced at which stage of respiration?

- A Fermentation
- B Citric Acid Cycle
- C Glycolysis
- D Electron Transport Chain

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 131

27 This refers to the appearance of an organism with respect to a given trait, or the expression of that trait.

- A Genotype
- B Allele
- C Phenotype
- D Test Cross

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 164

29 What is the structure inside cells that holds the information which directs their functions?

- A Cell wall
- B Nucleus
- C Cytoplasm
- D Ribosome

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcell1htm>

26 The type of cell division which produces cells with half the number of chromosomes as the original cell is called:

- A Mitosis
- B Genotype
- C Meiosis
- D Fission

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 167

28 The duplication of a nucleus in such a way that each new cell receives exactly the same number and kind of chromosomes is called:

- A Meiosis
- B Replication
- C Nucleation
- D Mitosis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 149

30 The phylum whose members are radially symmetrical, have only two tissue layers, have a single opening to their digestive cavity which is surrounded by tentacles, and inhabit fresh or salt water environments, would be:

- A Annelida
- B Cnidaria
- C Porifera
- D Mollusca

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.696

31 *When an embryo develops to the point that it takes on its own species' characteristics, it is called a:*

- A Blastula
- B Gastrula
- C Fetus
- D Blastophore

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/banintro.htm>

33 *The study of life is the science of:*

- A Chemistry
- B Physics
- C Biology
- D Geology

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.5

35 *Which type of drug is known to speed up nerve actions, increase heart rate, and increase blood pressure?*

- A Depressants
- B Stimulants
- C Narcotics
- D Hallucinogens

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdrugs.htm>

32 *Which of the following is a phylum of animals that usually paralyze their food before taking it into their mouth?*

- A Porifera
- B Cnidaria
- C Reptilia
- D Arthropoda

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.697

34 *The communities of organisms interacting with one another along with the chemical and physical factors in their environment is termed the:*

- A Boundary
- B Ecosystem
- C Spectrum
- D Territory

Source: <http://www.cnie.org/nle/biodv-6.html>

36 *Which of the following is not a renewable resource?*

- A Wildlife
- B Soil
- C Fossil Fuels
- D Forests

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bpolut.htm>

37 Which of the following structures does not have an endocrine function?

- A Tonsil
- B Adrenal
- C Thyroid
- D Gonad

Source: Biosphere, The Realm of Life, Wallace, King, and Sanders, HarperCollins, 1984, p.573

39 What is the scientific term for the “windpipe”?

- A Pharynx
- B Bronchi
- C Trachea
- D Alveoli

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcirc.htm>

41 What is the process by which green plants use light energy to produce food?

- A Respiration
- B Photosynthesis
- C Mutation
- D Protein Synthesis

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bphoto.htm>

38 Which of the following best describes the process by which living things change over a period of time?

- A Speciation
- B Evolution
- C Morphology
- D Convergence

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bevolve.htm>

40 When genes are located only on the X chromosome, they are frequently referred to as:

- A Genomes
- B Polygenic traits
- C Sex-linked traits
- D Complementary traits

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bktype.htm>

42 What are the organs one would expect to find in the thoracic cavity?

- A Brain and spinal cord
- B Heart and Lungs
- C Stomach and intestines
- D Liver and pancreas

Source: Modern Biology

43 *The hollow, sac-like organ connected to the esophagus on one end and the small intestine on the other and consists of layers of muscles which continues the breakdown of food that began in the mouth is the:*

- A The kidney
- B The liver
- C The stomach
- D The large intestine

Source: www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html

45 *This is an active storage organ in the body which receives bile and delivers it to the duodenum when fat is present.*

- A The stomach
- B The liver
- C The esophagus
- D The gallbladder

Source: www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html

47 *The known function of blood platelets is to:*

- A Engulf bacteria
- B Secrete antibodies
- C Initiate clotting
- D Carry carbon dioxide

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.941

44 *In the female reproductive system the fertilized egg implants itself and develops until birth in the:*

- A Fallopian tubes
- B Uterus
- C Ovary
- D Ovarian ligament

Source: www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html

46 *The total world of living organisms lying within the earth's life-supporting layer of air, soil, and water is referred to as the:*

- A Biome
- B Bronchiole
- C Biosphere
- D Binomial

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

48 *This is the study of plants.*

- A Botany
- B Basidia
- C Crustacea
- D Allography

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

49 *The fluid that transports substances to and from the cells of the body is the:*

- A Cytoplasm
- B Blood
- C Water
- D Urine

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

51 *The science of inheritance is also known as:*

- A Agriculture
- B Botany
- C Genetics
- D Hybridization

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 157

53 *Name the phylum which has the following characteristics: radial symmetry, poorly-developed nervous system which lacks a brain, exclusively marine, and is closely related to the phylum Chordata.*

- A Arthropoda
- B Cnidaria
- C Echinodermata
- D Nematoda

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.781

50 *A group of organisms similar in appearance that have the ability to freely interbreed and produce viable offspring is called a:*

- A Species
- B Fix
- C Mechanism
- D Specification

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 247

52 *This is the section of the skeleton that encases and protects the brain.*

- A The Skull
- B The Humerus
- C The Sternum
- D The Capitulum

Source: www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html

54 *This low pH form of precipitation is caused by pollutants in the air.*

- A Glow Snow
- B Acid Rain
- C Hydro Water
- D Electro Hail

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

55 *The condition in which two alleles are both expressed in a heterozygote by being blended is called:*

- A Codominance
- B Incomplete Dominance
- C Gene Pools
- D Subservient Dominance

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 178

57 *This is the expression of two different alleles at the same time in one individual without being blended.*

- A Incomplete Dominance
- B Subservient Dominance
- C Codominance
- D Allele Dominance

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 179

59 *This is an exchange of chromosome parts that creates new combinations of genes:*

- A Deletion
- B Translocation
- C Duplication
- D Crossing Over

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 191

56 *What base found in DNA is replaced by Uracil in RNA?*

- A Adenine
- B Guanine
- C Thymine
- D Cytosine

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdna.htm>

58 *The genetic condition in which the blood is unable to clot normally following an injury is:*

- A Down's Syndrome
- B Hemophilia
- C Color Blindness
- D PKU

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 188

60 *The process by which cancer spreads from one place to many places in the body is called:*

- A Metastasis
- B Meiosis
- C Mitosis
- D Metabolus

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 152

61 Which vertebrae are found in the neck?

- A Lumbar
- B Coccyx
- C Thoracic
- D Cervical

Source: Modern Biology

63 What is the (on average) 28 day cycle that controls human reproduction?

- A Calvin Cycle
- B Citric Acid Cycle
- C Menstrual cycle
- D Solar Cycle

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/brepro.htm>

65 This chart is used to establish the probabilities of the results of a genetic cross.

- A Punnett Square
- B Monohybrid Cross
- C Dihybrid Cross
- D F1 Generation

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bgene.htm>

62 What is the name for the type of involuntary muscles found in the stomach, intestine, and blood vessels?

- A Cardiac
- B Smooth
- C Skeletal
- D Sartorius

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bbones.htm>

64 Bone, cartilage, tendons, fat, blood, and lymph are all considered:

- A Epithelial tissue
- B Muscle tissue
- C Connective tissue
- D Nervous tissue

Source: Modern Biology

66 The loss of water as water vapor through the stomates is known as:

- A Respiration
- B Expiration
- C Translocation
- D Transpiration

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.421

67 *This type of selection occurs when organisms that represent extreme departures from the normal are at a disadvantage for reproduction.*

- A Directional Selection B Disruptive Selection
C Stabilizing Selection D Reproductive Selection

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 248

69 *What is the molecule that most organisms use for storing and releasing energy immediately to do cell work?*

- A Fructose B Adenosine Triphosphate
C Glycerin D Adrenalin

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcresp.htm>

71 *Members of one population may be prevented from mating with those from another population by factors called:*

- A Premating Factors B Speciation Mechanisms
C Isolating Mechanisms D Postzygotic Selection

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 250

68 *Fossils are often found in layers of what kind of rock?*

- A Igneous B Sedimentary
C Metamorphic D Plasmic

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 248

70 *What is the straw-colored liquid part of blood that makes up about 55% of blood volume?*

- A Red blood cells B Plasma
C Leukocytes D Platelets

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcirc.htm>

72 *These are composed of long chains of amino acids and are the major structural materials for cell growth and repair.*

- A Fats B Carbohydrates
C Proteins D Vitamins

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdigest.htm>

73 What is the coiled, double rod-shaped form of condensed DNA that forms prior to cell division called?

- A Allele
- B Chromatoid
- C Chromosome
- D Haploid

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdna.htm>

75 Maintaining several alleles for a given trait resulting in a variety of phenotypes within the population, even if some of them are less advantageous than others, would be an example of:

- A Unbalanced Polymorphism
- B Balanced Morphism
- C Balanced Polymorphism
- D Unbalanced Morphism

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 210

77 Photosynthesis is carried out mainly in what layer of the leaf?

- A Epidermis
- B Palisade layer
- C Vascular bundles
- D Stomates

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.616

74 What is the name of the stage of mitosis in which the chromosomes are lined up along the equator of the cell?

- A Metaphase
- B Prophase
- C Anaphase
- D Interphase

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcell2htm>

76 The failure of chromosomes to separate during the meiotic process resulting in two of the same chromosomes in one cell is called:

- A Polypoidy
- B Non-disjunction
- C Abberation
- D Crossing Over

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 193

78 Many years ago, people started breeding large dogs to fight wolves in Ireland. This example of the purposeful changing of the genetic structure of a population by humans would best be considered:

- A Unnatural Selection
- B Darwinian Selection
- C Abnormal Selection
- D Artificial Selection

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 242

79 *What is the tissue that produces red blood cells and certain types of white blood cells?*

- A Red bone marrow B yellow bone marrow
C Heart epithelium D Lymph tissue

Source: Modern Biology

81 *The point at which muscle attaches to the moving bone is called the:*

- A Origin B Insertion
C Flexor D Extensor

Source: Modern Biology

83 *This type of organism makes organic compounds from inorganic substances in the environment.*

- A Phototroph B Autotroph
C Heterotroph D Diotroph

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

80 *The biochemical pathway that changes one glucose molecule into two pyruvic acid molecules is called:*

- A Fermentation B Cellular Respiration
C Glycolsis D Alermentation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 125

82 *What are the thick walled vessels that carry blood under high pressure away from the heart?*

- A Valves B Veins
C Arteries D Capillaries

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcirc.htm>

84 *What does the following equation represent:*
 $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$

- A Photosynthesis B Aerobic Respiration
C Fermentation D Glycolsis

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcresp.htm>

85 *The phenomenon in which living things give off light is called:*

- A Luminescence
- B Bioluminescence
- C Autotrophic Luminescence
- D Alluminescence

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 766

87 *This condition indicates a lack of red blood cells or functional hemoglobin.*

- A Anaphase
- B Anemia
- C Amnion
- D Amino acidosis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

89 *Traits that are controlled by two or more genes are called:*

- A Sex-linked traits
- B Complementary traits
- C Polygenic traits
- D Hereditary traits

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bktype.htm>

86 *Which of the following words refers to a multitude of cellular problems that develop as water levels in the body begin to get too low?*

- A Hydration
- B Secretion
- C Reabsorption
- D Dehydration

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdigest.htm>

88 *This is the term for simple sugars such as glucose that can be absorbed directly into the bloodstream.*

- A Disaccharides
- B Monosaccharides
- C Polysaccharides
- D Bisaccharides

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdigest.htm>

90 *What is the complex molecule found in all living things that is responsible for their traits and characteristics?*

- A mRNA
- B tRNA
- C DNA
- D RNA

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdna.htm>

91 *This is the part of the skeleton that includes all the bones of the arms and legs.*

- A Arachnoid Skeleton B Structural Skeleton
C Appendicular Skeleton D Axial Skeleton

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

93 *What is the process of forming a mRNA strand from a DNA strand called?*

- A Transfer B Translation
C Transcription D Translocation

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdna.htm>

95 *The diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane is termed:*

- A Active Transport B Phagocytosis
C Pinocytosis D Osmosis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 113

92 *A cell that contains both chromosomes of each homologous pair would be called:*

- A Haploid B Chromatid
C Diseased D Diploid

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bdna.htm>

94 *Cutaneous respiration is best thought of as:*

- A Gas exchange in the lungs B Gas exchange between the skin and air
C Break down of skin inside the body D Breathing under water

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bamphib.htm>

96 *This term refers to the movement of ions and small molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration.*

- A Osmosis B Symosis
C Diffusion D Pinocytosis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 112

97 Anaerobic respiration that releases alcohol, carbon dioxide, and ATP is called:

- A Cellular Respiration B Fermentation
- C Glycolysis D Andodermentation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 124

99 What is the name for the group of plants that produce seeds enclosed in a fruit?

- A Gymnosperm B Monocot
- C Angiosperm D Dicot

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bplants.htm>

101 Prokaryotes are cells which:

- A Contain extra ribosomes B Lack chromosomes
- C Are not commonly found D Lack distinct nuclei

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 101

98 What is the name of the outer layer of embryonic cells which become the body covering?

- A Mesoderm B Endoderm
- C Ectoderm D Layers

Source: <http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/banintro.htm>

100 Cells that have a definite nucleus enclosed by a membrane are known as:

- A Prokaryotes B Eukaryotes
- C Dicaryotes D Monokaryotes

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 101

102 The network of long protein strands found in many cells made of microfilaments and microtubules is the:

- A Chromosome B Cytoskeleton
- C Cell Membrane D Endoplasmic Reticulum

Source:

103 *This is a system of interconnected membranous tubules and sacs extending throughout the cell, serving primarily as an intracellular highway.*

- A Ribosomes B Golgi Apparatus
C Endoplasmic Reticulum D Endomembrane system

Source: Biolnquiry, John Wiley & Sons, 2000, p. 108

105 *What do humidity, light intensity, and temperature have in common?*

- A They are all unimportant to the environment B They are all abiotic factors
C They all deal with water D They are all biotic factors

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 765

107 *This refers to two or more different species developing in such a way that they become more alike in structure or other features.*

- A Adaptation B Convergent evolution
C Population D Hybridization

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 254

104 *These are the respiration centers of a cell.*

- A Lysosomes B Mitochondria
C Vacuoles D Plastids

Source: [http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcell1htm`](http://pc65.frontier.osrhe.edu/hs/science/bcell1htm)

106 *When members of a single population undergo evolutionary changes that make them very different, but suited to new environments, it is called:*

- A Adaptive Radiation B Convergent Evolution
C Myopic Radiation D Premature Radiation

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 254

108 *Organs that are similar in structure but not always similar in function are called:*

- A Homozygous Structures B Homologous Structures
C Analogous Structures D Heterotrophic Structures

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 259

109 *A virus that attacks a bacterial cell is known as a/an:*

- A** Antivirus **B** Anticodon
C Bacteriophage **D** Macrophage

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 310

111 *This is a substance that causes the body to produce antibodies without causing the given illness.*

- A** Infection **B** Bacteriophage
C Vaccine **D** Adapter

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 312

113 *Plant-like protists that produce their own food are called:*

- A** Zooplankton **B** Positivities
C Phytoplankton **D** Luminescents

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 338

110 *Fungi such as molds and mushrooms reproduce mainly by the production of:*

- A** Spores **B** Eggs and sperm
C Gametes **D** Endospores

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 310

112 *A virus that exists in cells but remains inactive is said to be:*

- A** Important **B** Vital
C Latent **D** Visceral

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 314

114 *Extensions from the main cell mass of the amoeba are called:*

- A** Endoplasm **B** Ectoplasm
C Pseudopods **D** Paramecium

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 340

115 *These are animals that feed on dead organisms or the wastes of organisms.*

- A Scavengers B Rascals
C Symbiotes D Variables

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 345

117 *The body of a fungus is composed of a tangled mass of hyphae called:*

- A Mitochondria B Spores
C Mycelium D Viscerones

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 354

119 *The transfer of pollen to the female cone is called:*

- A Conization B Continuity
C Pollination D Diversification

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 395

116 *Which of the following is NOT one of the major protist groups?*

- A Euglenoids B Dinoflagellates
C Diodes D Protozoans

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 351

118 *That part of the spinal cord that contains mainly axons rather than cell bodies is called the:*

- A Black matter B White matter
C Yellow matter D Gray matter

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1008

120 *A highly modified stem whose leaves and parts are specialized for sexual reproduction would best be called a/an:*

- A Whorl B Anther
C Flower D Filament

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 409

121 *This usually lies at the center of a flower and is composed of an ovary, a style, and a stigma.*

- A Stamen
- B Pistil
- C Petal
- D Calyx

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 409

123 *The firmness in cells due to water held in them by osmotic pressure is called:*

- A Tensity
- B Tension
- C Turgor
- D Vapor pressure

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 417

125 *The very tip of the root is made out of dead cells that protect the growing root as it moves downward through the soil. This specialized tissue is called the:*

- A Root Hair
- B Root Cap
- C Root Tension
- D Secondary Root

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 422

122 *The fact that certain plants require a particular number of hours of sunlight before they flower is called:*

- A Phototropism
- B Photosynthesis
- C Photoperiodism
- D Photodependence

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 411

124 *Food is stored in what region of the root?*

- A Cambium
- B Cortex
- C Xylem
- D Phloem

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 419

126 *Extra roots that are formed by meristematic tissue in the stems or leaves of plants are often called:*

- A Adventile Roots
- B Harlific Roots
- C Adventitious Roots
- D Herrnistic Roots

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 423

127 *Water moves up a thin tube (like cells within the stem) because of the attraction of water molecules to each other and to the side of the tube. When this happens it is called:*

- A** Transpiration Pull **B** Capillary Action
C Guttation **D** Root Pressure

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 428

129 *The attraction of water molecules to each other is called:*

- A** Transpiration Pull **B** Capillary Action
C Guttation **D** Cohesion

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 428

131 *The pores through which water enters a sponge are called:*

- A** Incuoles **B** Ectodermic Pores
C Mesoglea Pores **D** Incurrent Pores

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 450

128 *What is the name of the waxy protective covering on a leaf that helps to prevent water loss?*

- A** Stomata **B** Cuticle
C Palisade layer **D** Epidermis

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 428

130 *This refers to the similarity of form or arrangement around a point, around a line, or on either side of a flat plane.*

- A** Spherical **B** Symmetry
C Closeness **D** Radius

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 449

132 *Which of the following terms best describes the skeleton of an Arthropod?*

- A** Diskeleton **B** Externoskeleton
C Exoskeleton **D** Mesoskeleton

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 489

133 *The study of insects is called:*

- A** Botany **B** Agriculture
C Etymology **D** Entomology

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 492

135 *Crabs, lobsters, crayfish, and shrimp all belong to the phylum:*

- A** Mollusca **B** Arthropoda
C Echinodermata **D** Annelida

Source:

137 *The chemical breakdown of food begins in the:*

- A** Esophagus **B** Stomach
C Duodenum **D** Mouth Cavity

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 590

134 *This type of animal relies on its environment to regulate body temperature.*

- A** Endothermic **B** Insotherm
C Ectothermic **D** Entoderm

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 544

136 *In reproduction, this refers to the number of survivors among the total eggs produced.*

- A** Oviduct Ability **B** Reproductive Efficiency
C Continual Fertility **D** Absolute Response

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 565

138 *In digestion, this muscle helps mix both food and saliva together in the mouth.*

- A** Esophagus **B** Tongue
C Uvula **D** Soft Palate

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 590

139 *The heart is supplied with blood via the:*

- A** Atria
- B** Pulmonaries
- C** Coronaries
- D** Subclavian

Source: Modern Biology

140 *Normal blood pressure for males is approximately:*

- A** 140/80
- B** 130/90
- C** 120/80
- D** 130/80

Source: Modern Biology

141 *This refers to the process of removing the waste products of metabolism from the body.*

- A** Elimination
- B** Digestion
- C** Respiration
- D** Excretion

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 628

142 *Bones are held together at joints by:*

- A** Muscle
- B** Other bones
- C** Ligaments
- D** Tendons

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 663

143 *This refers to the number of one kind of organism per unit area.*

- A** Geometric Population Growth
- B** Population
- C** Population Density
- D** Population Growth

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 737

144 *The embryonic root of the plant is known as the:*

- A** Radicle
- B** Cotyledon
- C** Hypocotyl
- D** Epicotyl

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.636

145 *This is the system of growing a different crop in a given field every few years.*

- A** Crop Rotation
- B** Crop Symmetry
- C** Crop Association
- D** Crop Systems

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 752

147 *When a major hypothesis continues to survive extensive testing, generate successful predictions, and explain certain observations, it is regarded as a:*

- A** Truth
- B** Theory
- C** Proof
- D** Conclusion

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 42

149 *A group of tissues of various kinds that work together to carry out a set of functions is called a/an:*

- A** Muscle
- B** Cell Organelle
- C** Organ
- D** Cell

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg.

146 *This term refers to that part of an experiment that can be changed and then be graphed to show trends.*

- A** Constant
- B** Control
- C** Variable
- D** Sample

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 41

148 *This type of compound contains several atoms of carbon linked together in chains or circles.*

- A** Inorganic Compound
- B** Elemental Compound
- C** Organic Compound
- D** Oleic Compound

Source: Macmillan Publishing Company; Biology, 1985. pg. 51

150 *The tympanic membrane is used to:*

- A** Pick up vibrations in the ear
- B** Separate the salt ions in the kidney
- C** Help bring food down the stem of a plant
- D** Hold the intestines in place

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.508.

151 *The gland in your neck that produces a hormone which regulates your body's rate of metabolism is called the:*

- A Parathyroid B Thymus
C Thyroid D Adrenal medulla

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.529

153 *When the cell is going to divide in meiosis, the chromosomes pair up and physically move next to each other in Prophase I. When this happens, how many chromatids are together, and what is it called?*

- A Two - diploid B Three - triploid
C Four - tetrad D Two - doublet

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.216

155 *The phase of mitosis where the chromatids have already moved away from each other and are unwinding back into chromatin is referred to as:*

- A Prophase B Metaphase
C Anaphase D Telophase

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.206

152 *Thylakoid disks are found in some cells as part of the:*

- A Chloroplast B Mitochondria
C Nucleus D Endoplasmic reticulum

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.156

154 *The male organ that produces gametes is called the:*

- A Penis B Scrotum
C Testes D Prostate

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.532

156 *Suppose we measured the amount of water lost to the air from the soil in a room. Then we planted several small seedlings in the soil. After a while, we measured the amount of water lost from the soil again. The amount of water lost would:*

- A Increase B Decrease
C Stay the same D Not enough information is given to answer this

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.206

157 *What brings an amino acid to the mRNA during translation?*

- A** mRNA
- B** DNA
- C** tRNA
- D** rRNA

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.279

159 *What does a tendon do?*

- A** It connects two bones at a joint
- B** It hurts when the bone is broken
- C** It attaches a muscle to a bone
- D** It surrounds the bone and protects it

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.552

161 *What is the space in between two neurons called?*

- A** Dendrite space
- B** Axonal tree
- C** Synapse
- D** Neurolemma opening

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.478

158 *Which of the following land biomes would have the longest winters and shortest summers?*

- A** Tundra
- B** Deciduous forest
- C** Taiga
- D** Grassland

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.920

160 *The cambium of a plant functions in:*

- A** Protection
- B** Support
- C** Food storage
- D** producing new cells

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.602

162 *The openings at the bottom of the leaf where gases can enter and leave the leaf are called the:*

- A** Stoma
- B** Stroma
- C** Guard cell opening
- D** Outer epidermal pore

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.166

163 *What part of the reproductive system of an Angiosperm produces the male gametophyte plant?*

- A Pistil
- B Petal
- C Pericycle
- D Stamen

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.403

165 *Annelid worms have several parts to their digestive system. The part most analogous to a human stomach would be the:*

- A Gizzard
- B Intestine
- C Esophagus
- D Crop

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.875

167 *The moment after fertilization of the egg by the sperm, the cell would be called a/an:*

- A Embryo
- B Fetus
- C Baby
- D Zygote

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.214

164 *Which of the following is a member of the phylum Platyhelminthes?*

- A Planaria worm
- B Tapeworm
- C Ribbon flat worm
- D All of these

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.869

166 *The inner core of the carrot is sometimes too tough to eat in bigger and older roots. This is because this part of the root is composed of thick walled:*

- A Xylem cells
- B Cambium cells
- C Cortex cells
- D Pith

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.370

168 *Name the opening to the throat that enables you to equalize pressure on both sides of your tympanic membrane when you experience a sudden change in atmospheric pressure.*

- A Eustachian tube
- B Auditory canal
- C Epiglottis
- D Esophagus tube

Source: Modern Biology

169 *These small finger-like projections in the small intestine help increase the surface area for absorption.*

- A Houstia
- B Projectiles
- C Villi
- D Embolisms

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.574

171 *What is in your larynx that allows you to make sounds which can then be converted into words?*

- A Rings of cartilage
- B Vocal cords
- C Epiglottis
- D Glottis

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.624

173 *The chambers in the heart that pump blood out to the lungs or body are called:*

- A Ventricles
- B Atria
- C Septa
- D Tricuspid

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.594

170 *The symbiotic relationship between a fungus and a photosynthetic partner such as a green algae is represented by a:*

- A Lichen
- B Slime mold
- C Yeast
- D Truffle

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.800

172 *A structure that is present in an organism which does not seem to have any function, but rather is a remnant of the past, is called:*

- A Fossilized
- B Vestigial
- C Analogous
- D All of these

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.706

174 *Which of the following have valves along their length to assure the blood flows in the correct direction toward the heart?*

- A Arterioles
- B Veins
- C Arteries
- D Capillaries

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.593

175 All but one of the following are biological fruits. Which one of them would be considered a biological vegetable?

- A** Tomato **B** Cucumber
C Celery **D** Green pepper

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.412

177 The developing fetus will be nourished by tissues connected to the mother called the:

- A** Uterus **B** Placenta
C Fallopian tube **D** Vas deferens

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.673

179 Which of the following is true about the human umbilical cord?

- A** Fetal blood travels through the cord to the placenta **B** The mother's blood flows through the cord to the fetus
C The cord is the last thing to develop in the fetus **D** The cord contains a mixture of mother's and fetal blood

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.102

176 What is the name of the tube that brings sperm up from the epididymis and connects to the urethra?

- A** Ureter **B** Uterine horn
C Prostate **D** Vas deferens

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.670

178 A membrane-surrounded bubble within the cell that stores waste or food is called:

- A** Mitochondria **B** Chloroplast
C Vacuole **D** Ribosome

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.102

180 Which of the following is found in both DNA and RNA?

- A** Uracil **B** Thymine
C Guanine **D** Deoxyribose sugar

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.102

181 *In which part of the human digestive system does the greatest amount of chemical digestion occur?*

- A Large intestine
- B Small intestine
- C Stomach
- D Esophagus

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.572

183 *What type of neuron brings an impulse from the finger toward the spinal cord?*

- A Sensory
- B Motor
- C Associative
- D Connecting

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.470

185 *What part of the human nervous system is involved in helping you maintain your balance and is also involved in motion sickness?*

- A Tympanic membrane
- B Semicircular canals
- C Eustachian tubules
- D Auditory canal

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.508

182 *What type of muscle tissue moves your arm up and down?*

- A Skeletal
- B Smooth
- C Cardiac
- D Any of these

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.552

184 *Which of the following is where the sperm cells are made in the male gonad?*

- A Epididymis
- B Interstitial cells
- C Seminiferous tubules
- D Seminal vesicle

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.669

186 *In some seeds there are two areas of stored food that will feed the developing embryo, while others only have one of these. What are these areas called?*

- A Seed coats
- B Epicotyls
- C Hypocotyls
- D Cotyledons

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.411

187 *What is the advantage of testes being held in the scrotum outside of the internal body cavity of a male?*

- A Sensitivity
- B Temperature control
- C Hormone production
- D None of these

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.669

189 *The male gamete is termed a/an:*

- A Sperm
- B Egg
- C Ova
- D Gametophyte

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 669

191 *These are cellular extensions that increase the surface area and allow for an increase in the absorption of water in a plant.*

- A Pericycle
- B Cortex
- C Phloem
- D Root hairs

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 373

188 *What are the threads called that attach to the chromatids during mitosis and meiosis?*

- A DNA
- B Cowper's threads
- C Spindle fibers
- D Centromeres

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 204

190 *If a house plant is watered with distilled water, it will:*

- A Become quite turgid and rigid
- B Die within a day
- C Wilt
- D Lose its green color

Source:

192 *What type of sugar is found in both messenger RNA and transfer RNA?*

- A Deoxyribose
- B Ribulose biphosphate
- C Ribose
- D Glucose

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 306

193 *What is category of viruses that has RNA instead of DNA in its inner core?*

- A** Bacteriophages **B** Retroviruses
C Lysogenic viruses **D** Bulbourethral viruses

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 643

195 *In the process of photosynthesis, the least amount of light is utilized from which one of the following bands of the solar spectrum?*

- A** Red **B** Green
C Medium blue **D** Violet

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.113

197 *What are the glands in the mouth that secrete an enzyme?*

- A** Thymus glands **B** Uvula
C Salivary glands **D** Taste papillae

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 568

194 *What type of chemical cuts DNA at a specific point and is used in DNA fingerprinting?*

- A** Restriction enzyme **B** Helicase enzyme
C Ligase enzyme **D** Reverse transcriptase enzyme

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 321

196 *A sarcomere is:*

- A** The contractual unit of a skeletal muscle **B** A type of vacuole in a plant cell
C The membrane around a long bone **D** A rare plant

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 553

198 *What class within the phylum Chordata has scales, claws, and a three chambered heart?*

- A** Reptilia **B** Amphibia
C Aves **D** Chondrichthyes

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 889

199 Some diseases are inherited and governed by a single dominant allele. One example of this is:

- A** Tay-Sachs disease **B** Huntington's disease
C Duchenne's muscular dystrophy **D** Hemophilia

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p. 275

201 Which of the following is mainly responsible for carrying oxygen to the body?

- A** White blood cells **B** Red blood cells
C Platelets **D** Lymphocytes

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.627

203 A polysaccharide is made up of:

- A** Several amino acids **B** Many sugars in a long chain
C Two simple sugars **D** Three fatty acids

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.70

200 What is the typical order of neurons fired in a simple reflex arc?

- A** Sensory -- motor -- connecting **B** Connecting -- motor -- sensory
C Motor -- connecting -- sensory **D** Sensory -- connecting -- motor

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.479

202 Many genes have 2 different alleles for a given trait, one of which is expressed even when the other one is also present. The allele that is not expressed is termed:

- A** Recessive **B** Heterozygous
C Dominant **D** Homozygous

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.237

204 A small circular piece of DNA that is used to inject a spliced gene into another cell is termed a:

- A** Restriction fragment **B** Restriction enzyme
C Triplet codon **D** Plasmid

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.70

205 Which of the following is tissue that brings nutrients, like sugars made in the leaf, down the stem?

- A Xylem
- B Cortex
- C Phloem
- D Endocycle

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.372

207 When glucose is broken down in glycolysis, the first few steps require energy to be put into the system. This energized 6 carbon compound next splits into two three carbon compounds called:

- A PGAL
- B PGA
- C NADPH₂
- D ADP

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.164

209 The wavelike muscle action that brings food through the digestive system is termed:

- A Sarcolemmal action
- B Peristalsis
- C Peritoneum
- D None of these

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.569

206 Many insects give off a chemical that can effect the behavior of other insects. This type of chemical is best called a:

- A Hormone
- B Attractant
- C Inhibitor protein
- D Phermone

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.1021

208 According to recent predictions by the United Nations, in the year 2050 the world's population will be between:

- A 4 and 6 billion
- B 7.8 and 12.5 billion
- C 5 and 8 billion
- D 12.5 and 20 billion

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.922

210 What is it called when a flower has both male and female organs in the same flower?

- A Imperfect
- B Perfect
- C Staminate
- D Pistilate

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.407

211 *The 2-ring bases in a nucleic acid are classified as:*

- A Pyrimidines B Guanines
C Purines D Cytosines

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.269

213 *What type of bond holds two amino acids together in a protein?*

- A Hydrogen bond B Polar covalent bond
C Peptide bond D Ionic bond

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.80

215 *What hormone maintains the endometrium of the uterus after it has been built up?*

- A Estrogen B Progesterone
C FSH D LH

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.677

212 *Which is the theory that attempts to explain why fossils seem to change rapidly followed by a long term of no change followed by rapid change, rather than showing gradual change over time?*

- A Punctuated equilibrium B Gradualism
C Acquired characteristics D Darwinian selection

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.737

214 *Semen is made up of sperm and secretions from three glands. Which of the following would be included in those glands?*

- A Scrotum B Prostate
C Pancreas D Gallbladder

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.672

216 *What is the relationship in which one organism hunts, kills, and eats another organism for food?*

- A Parasitism B Commensalism
C Mutualism D Predation

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.966

217 *What is the enzyme made in the stomach that helps us digest protein?*

- A Trypsin
- B Amylase
- C Pepsin
- D Lipase

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.570

219 *Where does the protein-digesting enzyme, trypsin, become activated?*

- A Colon
- B Parathyroid
- C Stomach
- D Duodenum

Source: Biology, Benjamin/Cummings Publishing, 1996, p.806

221 *Species that have narrow niches, such as the koala which feeds only on the leaves from a few species of eucalyptus trees, are called:*

- A Herbivores
- B Specialists
- C Mimics
- D Generalists

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.971

218 *Which of the following endocrine glands is found inside another endocrine gland?*

- A Thyroid
- B Parathyroid
- C Thymus
- D Pituitary

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.531

220 *What do the following share? clam, oyster, snail, octopus*

- A They are all plants
- B They are all Mollusks
- C They are all filter feeders
- D They share nothing

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.874

222 *What word is best used to describe two organisms that are both benefited by their relationship?*

- A Commensalism
- B Predation
- C Mutualism
- D Mimicry

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.978

223 *There are three major groups of mammals. Which one lays eggs?*

- A Placentals
- B Monotremes
- C Marsupials
- D Chondrichthes

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.892

225 *What are the fibers called inside the sarcomere of a muscle?*

- A Actin and Myosin
- B Myelin
- C Microfilaments
- D Sarcolemma

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.555

227 *What is the term that describes the changing of nitrogen gas into ammonia in the soil?*

- A Nitrogen fixation
- B Denitrification
- C Ammonification
- D Nitrification

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.390

224 *Which of these helps speed up the impulse along a neuron?*

- A Myelin
- B Dendrite sheath
- C Sodium pump
- D Mitochondria

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.470

226 *Nucleic acids are made out of units called:*

- A Saccharides
- B Nucleotides
- C Fatty acids
- D Pyrimidines

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.82

228 *What are the chemicals released from the endplates of a neuron?*

- A Enzymes
- B Electric ion exchange transporters
- C Neurotransmitters
- D Nitrites

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.474

229 *All Chordates have, at some point in their development, a dorsal nerve cord, gill slits, and:*

- A A back bone
- B A notochord
- C Fur
- D Scales

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.884

231 *All of the nerves outside of the central nervous system together can be grouped as the:*

- A Peripheral system
- B Systemic system
- C Autonomic system
- D Motor/sensory system

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.479

233 *The working unit of the kidney is called the:*

- A Neuron
- B Alveolus
- C Nephron
- D Villus

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.607

230 *The role that an organism plays within its community and environment (like being a producer or a predator) would best be described as its:*

- A Mesotrophism
- B Habitat
- C Ecosystem
- D Niche

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.939

232 *A neuron is best described as a:*

- A Single nerve fiber
- B One nerve bundle
- C Single nerve cell
- D Small system of nerve cells

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.468

234 *Just before Cromagnon man appeared on Earth, there existed a humanoid with large brow ridges and a very muscular body. They probably competed with Cromagnon or mated with them, and were called the:*

- A Australopithecus
- B Lucy
- C Neanderthal
- D Homo erectus

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.742

235 What part of the ovary makes ova?

- A Uterus
- B Fallopian tube
- C Tubules
- D Follicle

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.532

237 Fish with skeletons made out of bone are termed:

- A Chondrichthyes
- B Agnatha
- C Molluska
- D Osteichthyes

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.888

239 Which of the following is the most physically addicting?

- A Cocaine
- B Crack
- C Opiates
- D Caffeine

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.487

236 An organism that eats both plants and animals and is not specialized for either one is usually termed a/an:

- A Omnivore
- B Herbivore
- C Carnivore
- D Scavenger

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.966

238 A very young lake with few nutrients and lots of dissolved oxygen would best be categorized as:

- A Mesotrophic
- B Oligotrophic
- C Eutrophic
- D Bog

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.916

240 What is the protein that actually carries oxygen in the erythrocytes?

- A Actin
- B Myosin
- C Neurolemma
- D Hemoglobin

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.627

241 *An animal that is designed to eat plant material and not animal material is best described as a:*

- A** Producer **B** Herbivore
C Primary consumer **D** Carnivore

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.966

243 *The regulatory mechanism that maintains an organism's internal environment within tolerable limits is called:*

- A** Homeothermic **B** Heterozygous
C Homeostasis **D** Poikiothermic

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.450

245 *Which of the following is given off by the developing placenta and helps maintain the corpus luteum during the early part of the pregnancy?*

- A** Estrogen **B** Progesterone
C Human chorionic gonadotropin **D** FSH

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.677

242 *This type of joint is found in the knee.*

- A** Ball and socket **B** Immovable
C Pivot **D** Hinge

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.550

244 *If an animal cell is placed within a solution that contains a concentration of more salt and less water than there is within the cell, what will happen to the cell?*

- A** It will shrink **B** It will instantly die
C It will swell and burst **D** Any of these

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.140

246 *The cells producing insulin in the pancreas are called the:*

- A** Islets of Langerhans **B** I-cells
C Secretin cells **D** Glycemic cells

Source: Modern Biology

247 *What is the chemical given to people with type I diabetes that helps them bring down their blood glucose level?*

- A HCG B Insulin
C PTH D Hydrocorticoids

Source: Wiley Publishing, Biology - Exploring Life - 1994, p.531

249 *There are three small bones in the middle ear that transfer sound from the ear drum to the cochlea. The first of these bones is attached to the ear drum. What is it called?*

- A Hammer B Anvil
C Stirrup D Eustachian

Source: Biology, Harcourt Brace Janovich, 1986 p.711

251 *The prime benefit of internal fertilization is:*

- A Shorter life cycles B Greater number of offspring
C Protection and nourishment for D Sexual reproduction

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.806

248 *Plants respond to several different types of stimuli. What is it called when a plant stem grows away from the pull of gravity?*

- A Positive phototropism B Negative phototropism
C Positive geotropism D Negative geotropism

Source: Biology, Harcourt Brace Janovich, 1986 p.422

250 *The ciliate Paramecium caudatum digests its food in:*

- A Gullets B Oral Grooves
C Contractile vacuoles D Food vacuoles

Source: Biology, Harcourt Brace Janovich, 1986 p.91

252 *Chicken eggs have large amounts of yolk whereas most mammal eggs have practically none. Survival of most mammal embryos is made possible by the fact that they:*

- A Are milk-fed B Are smaller than chicken embryos
C Are nourished through placentas D Need less food than chicken embryos

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.884

253 **Hermaphroditic means:**

- A Sexual
- B Both gonad types are present in a single organism
- C Specialized
- D Male

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.676

255 **Which of the following is not a type of bacteria as considered by shape?**

- A Coccus
- B Boxus
- C Bacillus
- D Spirillum

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.470

257 **If white coat color is a recessive trait, what must be the genotype of a white mouse's gray parent?**

- A gg
- B Gg
- C GG
- D G

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.175

254 ***Euglena viridis* is a single-celled aquatic organism which possesses chlorophyll, moves by a single flagellum, but has no cell wall. It is placed with the:**

- A Protozoans
- B Algae
- C Fungi
- D Bacteria

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.533

256 **Bacteria that cause disease are called:**

- A Pathogenic
- B Photosynthetic
- C Anthropomorphic
- D Autotrophic

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.478

258 **Trisomy of chromosome #21 in humans is the cause of:**

- A Color blindness
- B Hemophilia
- C Down's Syndrome
- D Diabetes

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.231

259 If a gene is lethal, this means that it is:

- A Dominant
- B Sex-linked
- C Deadly
- D Incompletely dominant

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.224

261 What did Lamarck and Darwin have in common? Both:

- A are responsible for the origin of life
- B attempted to explain how evolution occurs
- C attempted to explain mutation
- D believed that organisms do not change

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.284

263 Which of these categories of classification contains organisms that are most closely related?

- A Family
- B Class
- C Order
- D Species

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.338

260 There is evidence that life first appeared on earth how many years ago?

- A 2 billion
- B 3.5 billion
- C 4.6 billion
- D 3 million

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.271

262 Which of the following would produce more new characteristics for natural selection to work on in a population?

- A Homologous structures
- B Barriers
- C Vestigial organs
- D Mutations

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.304

264 As we consider any kingdom from species to phylum, there is a/an:

- A Decrease in the size of the organism
- B Increase in diversity
- C Increase in the relationship among the
- D Decrease in different kinds of organisms

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.338

265 Which of the following would show the closest degree of relationship to one another?

- A** Two genera of the same family **B** Two orders of the same class
C Two classes of the same phylum **D** Two species from different families

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.338

267 Bacteria are classified in the kingdom:

- A** Plantae **B** Protista
C Fungi **D** None of these

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.347

269 A virus consists of DNA or RNA enclosed in:

- A** Cytoplasm **B** Nucleoplasm
C A protein coat **D** A cell membrane

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.488

266 *Acer rubrum* is an example of binomial nomenclature. These two words represent this organism's:

- A** Order and family **B** Genus and species
C Order and species **D** Phylum and species

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.339

268 The AIDS virus is deadly because it:

- A** It's a retrovirus **B** Enters the body through the bloodstream
C Infects and destroys helper T lymphocytes **D** Cannot be isolated

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.968

270 Identical twins have many similar characteristics mainly because they:

- A** Developed from two eggs **B** Had the same parents
C Were born at the same time **D** Developed from the same fertilized egg

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.684

271 *The number of chromosomes in humans is:*

- A** 8 **B** 23
C 46 **D** 92

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.147

273 *All plants classified as dicots have:*

- A** Two cotyledons **B** Parallel venation
C Flower parts in a multiple of three **D** All of these

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.636

275 *Long stamens hanging out of the flower which produce a large quantity of pollen are adaptations for pollination by:*

- A** Birds **B** Water
C Insects **D** Wind

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.632

272 *How many X chromosomes does a boy usually receive from his father?*

- A** None **B** One
C Two **D** Twenty-three

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.221

274 *The bulk of the corn seed is filled with:*

- A** Tests **B** Endosperm
C Cotyledons **D** Embryo

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.636

276 *Liquids are transported through the roots and stems through:*

- A** Epidermis **B** Cortex
C Vascular tissue **D** Pith

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.601

277 An annual ring of a woody stem consists of:

- A Cambium
- B Phloem
- C Pith
- D Xylem

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.611

279 Since a eggplant has seeds inside, it should be considered a/an:

- A Fruit
- B Vegetable
- C Embryo
- D Seed coat

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.635

281 Glycogen is stored mainly in:

- A Liver and muscle
- B Cartilage and bone
- C Fat tissue
- D Villi

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.920

278 A seed develops from the:

- A Ovary
- B Ovule
- C Fruit
- D Receptacle

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.633

280 The most important fat-splitting enzyme is secreted by the:

- A Salivary glands
- B Stomach
- C Liver
- D Pancreas

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.987

282 These organs play a vital role in maintaining the homeostasis of body fluids as well as being the main organs of the excretory system.

- A Lungs
- B Ureters
- C Kidneys
- D Testes

Source: Modern Biology

283 Which is the correct pathway followed by metabolic wastes as they leave the body in man?

- A** Blood, kidney, urethra, bladder, ureter **B** Blood, bladder, urethra, kidney, ureter
C Blood, kidney, ureter, bladder, urethra **D** Blood, bladder, ureter, kidney, urethra

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.995

285 Movement of fluids from arterial blood into Bowman's capsule in the kidney is achieved by:

- A** Absorption **B** Secretion
C Filtration **D** Osmosis

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.993

287 When a person's kidneys begin to fail, he may be connected to what kind of machine?

- A** Urinalysis **B** Iron lung
C Heart/lung **D** Dialysis

Source: Modern Biology

284 The liquid which collects in the cavity of Bowman's capsule in a kidney is:

- A** Urine in concentrated form **B** Freshly aerated blood
C Blood plasma minus the plasma proteins **D** Used but ready to be excreted

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.993

286 Conservation of heat by the body is aided by:

- A** Dilation of skin capillaries **B** Constriction of skin capillaries
C Increased sweat production **D** Increased respiratory activity

Source: Biosphere, The Realm of Life, Wallace, King, and Sanders, HarperCollins, 1984, p.579

288 Which one of the following blood transfusions must never be made?

- A** A donor to AB recipient **B** A donor to B recipient
C O donor to A recipient **D** B donor to AB recipient

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.942

289 *In some babies a connection between the right pulmonary artery and the aorta persists after birth. This would result in:*

- A** More efficient aeration of blood in the lungs
- B** High blood pressure
- C** Mixing of oxygenated and non-oxygenated blood
- D** Accumulation of fluid in the tissues

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.932

291 *Gases diffuse into and out of the blood when it is in the:*

- A** Arteries
- B** Veins
- C** Heart
- D** Capillaries

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.935

293 *Which blood type in the mother may produce problems during pregnancy and delivery?*

- A** A-
- B** B+
- C** A+
- D** AB+

Source: Modern Biology

290 *An artery that carries blood with a low concentration of oxygen is the:*

- A** Coronary artery
- B** Aorta
- C** Pulmonary artery
- D** Carotid artery

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.932

292 *In which of the following ways do the atria of the heart differ from the ventricles?*

- A** Atria are more muscular
- B** Atria have no valves in their exits
- C** Atria distribute oxygenated blood only
- D** Atria have thinner walls

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.932

294 *Human eggs and sperm are similar in which of the following respects:*

- A** Same number of chromosomes in nucleus
- B** Locomotion achieved with equal facility
- C** Same amount of cytoplasm
- D** Same number of each is produced

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1047,1050

295 Testosterone is produced by which cells of the testes?

- A** Seminiferous tubules **B** Epididymis
C Interstitial Cells **D** Vas Deferens

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1035

297 Ovulation is the:

- A** Production of eggs in the follicle **B** Surgical removal of a diseased ovary
C Implantation of fertilized egg in the ovary **D** Escape of a mature egg from the follicle

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1052

299 The principle reason why it is better that we have two eyes than one is that:

- A** It enables us to see in the dark **B** This allows for depth perception
C It allows us to distinguish colors **D** This gives us mosaic vision

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.893

296 Estrogen is produced by the :

- A** Egg **B** Uterus
C Corpus luteum **D** Follicle

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1035,1052

298 In the female FSH causes:

- A** Development of the follicles **B** Production of the corpus luteum
C Disintegration of the ovum **D** Menstruation

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1052

300 The part of the brain directly associated with the learning process is the:

- A** Cerebellum **B** Pons
C Cerebrum **D** Midbrain

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1005

301 *The vital part of the brain which regulates the heart rate and the breathing rate is the:*

- A Cerebrum
- B Cerebellum
- C Hypothalamus
- D Medulla oblongata

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1007

303 *In man's chest cavity, diffusion of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the air and the blood occurs primarily in the:*

- A Pharynx
- B Alveoli
- C Bronchi
- D Glottis

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.945

305 *The main breathing muscle is the:*

- A Pectoralis major
- B Abdominal
- C Diaphragm
- D Pleural membrane

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.947

302 *The trachea:*

- A Is in front of the esophagus
- B Leads to the stomach
- C Leads to the kidneys
- D Carries blood to the lungs

Source: Biosphere, The Realm of Life, Wallace, King, and Sanders, HarperCollins, 1984, p.593

304 *One reason food when swallowed normally does not enter the trachea is that:*

- A The trachea's peristaltic waves travel upwards
- B The vocal cords close off the opening
- C The esophagus has elastic walls
- D The larynx moves upward, repositioning the epiglottis

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.945

306 *A build-up of what substance causes muscle fatigue?*

- A ATP
- B Lactic acid
- C Sulfuric acid
- D Oxygen

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.920

307 Humans are members of which order?

- A Carnivores B Mammals
C Marsupials D Primates

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.320,893

309 In humans, where in the skull is the foramen magnum located?

- A At the back B At the bottom
C In the front D At the top

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.326

311 Scientists who study fossil evidence of human evolution are best called:

- A Botanists B Comparative anatomists
C Evolutionists D Paleoanthropologists

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.319

308 Which of the following primates is not considered to be bipedal?

- A Gorilla B Australopithecus africanus
C "Lucy" D Homo erectus

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.321

310 The term for the information, ways of living, and rituals built up by a group of humans is:

- A Bipedalism B Education
C Culture D Technology

Source: The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Dell, 1972, p.174

312 The scientific name of all modern humans is:

- A Homo erectus B Homo habilis
C Homo sapiens D Australopithecus africanus

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.329

313 One bone that is useful to analyze in order to determine if an animal was bipedal or not is the:

- A Pelvis
- B Rib
- C Upper arm bone
- D Jaw

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.321

315 All hominids:

- A Are bipedal
- B Have very large brains
- C Get married
- D Use fire

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.321

317 The similarity of human and chimpanzee DNA suggests that the two species:

- A Are identical
- B Shared a relatively recent ancestor
- C Are not related
- D Have stopped evolving

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.320

314 Fossils of the earliest hominids are found in:

- A Australia
- B Europe
- C Africa
- D Greece

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.325

316 The species name Homo sapiens means:

- A Walks on two legs
- B Thinking human or wise man
- C Uses hands for work
- D Southern ape from Africa

Source: Biosphere, The Realm of Life, Wallace, King, and Sanders, HarperCollins, 1984, p.289

318 Homo habilis was so named because evidence indicates that this species:

- A Was bipedal
- B Used language
- C Made tools
- D Ate meat

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.327

319 An example of a parasite is a:

- A** Lion
- B** Tick
- C** Deer
- D** Snake

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.339

321 Primary succession occurs:

- A** On bare rock
- B** In a disrupted habitat
- C** After a forest fire
- D** Only on dry land

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.406

323 One reason trees are unusual in the tundra is that:

- A** Large herbivores eat them
- B** There is not enough rain to support them
- C** Permafrost prevents root growth
- D** Grass and shrubs crowd them out

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.425

320 Which of the following is true of a mimic?

- A** It is poisonous or distasteful
- B** It is identical to a poisonous species
- C** It closely resembles a poisonous species
- D** An example is the coral snake

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.398

322 Which of the following organisms from the African savanna would you expect to be the most abundant?

- A** Lion
- B** Grass
- C** Zebra
- D** Grasshopper

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.417

324 Ozone protects organisms from:

- A** Meteor impacts
- B** Harmful radiation
- C** Salt depletion
- D** Cool temperatures

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.443

325 *Since 1850, carbon dioxide levels have:*

- A** Decreased by 30%
- B** Remained the same
- C** Increased by 30%
- D** Not been measured accurately

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.444

327 *Benefits from biodiversity include:*

- A** Medicines
- B** Useful products
- C** Water purification
- D** All of the above

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.451

329 *A climax species is the one:*

- A** Whose members are largest in size
- B** Which first appears in the spring
- C** That assumes final prominence in a region
- D** To appear first in an uninhabited region

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.408

326 *Biologists estimate that most species on Earth are:*

- A** Insects
- B** Plants
- C** Mammals
- D** Fungi

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.449

328 *In a wooded meadow containing mice, insects, grasses, shrubs, hawks, and trees, the organism present in the smallest numbers are:*

- A** Insects
- B** Grasses
- C** Mice
- D** Hawks

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.417

330 *The process by which cartilage slowly hardens into bone as a result of the deposition of minerals is called:*

- A** Cartilization
- B** Ossification
- C** Bonified
- D** Fracture

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.912

331 *The surfaces of the joints that are subjected to a great deal of pressure are lined with tissue that secretes a lubricating substance called:*

- A Synovial Fluid B Periosteum
C Bone marrow D Melanin

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.913,914

333 *What carries visual information in the form of action potentials from the retina in the eye to the thalamus, the information ultimately being processed in the occipital lobe in the cerebrum?*

- A Olfactory nerve B Optic Nerve
C Organ of Corti D Cornea

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1021

335 *Which of the following organs does NOT contain endocrine glands?*

- A Stomach B Pancreas
C Liver D Small intestine

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1036

332 *The function of fibrin is to:*

- A Transport oxygen B Destroy invading microorganisms
C Stimulate the production of antibodies D Form a blood clot

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.941

334 *In a negative feedback system, the end product:*

- A Inhibits the first step B Inhibits the last step
C Stimulates the first step D Stimulates the last step

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1039

336 *Which of the following is both an exocrine gland and an endocrine gland?*

- A The thyroid gland B The pancreas
C The thymus gland D The pituitary gland

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1036

337 Fertilization usually takes place in the:

- A** Vagina **B** Cervix
C Uterus **D** Fallopian tube

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1054

339 By the end of the first trimester:

- A** The fetus can suck its thumb **B** The brain of the fetus is fully developed
C The fetus uses its lungs to breathe **D** All the organs of the fetus have begun to form

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1057

341 A very strong structural molecule in plants that is formed by hydrogen bonding between chains of glucose molecules is:

- A** Starch **B** Wax
C Cellulose **D** Glycogen

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.56

338 The placenta is the:

- A** Site of yolk development **B** Site where mother and fetus exchange nutrients and
C Structure protecting the fetus from injury **D** Tip of the uterus

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1056

340 Alcohol is a:

- A** Stimulant **B** Depressant
C Narcotic **D** Steroid

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.1075

342 The element that readily bonds to itself, forming long chains and rings, is:

- A** Hydrogen **B** Nitrogen
C Carbon **D** Oxygen

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.52

343 Lipids are distinguished from other organic molecules because they:

- A** Contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in a 1:2:1 ratio **B** Do not dissolve in water
C Dissolve easily in water **D** Have a carbon to hydrogen ratio of 1:2

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.58

345 The growth of cells is limited by the ratio between:

- A** Volume and surface area **B** Organelles and cytoplasm
C Organelles and surface area **D** Nucleus and cytoplasm area

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.70

347 The function of the Golgi apparatus is to:

- A** Synthesize proteins **B** Release energy
C Synthesize lipids **D** Modify proteins for export

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.78

344 Most enzymes are:

- A** Lipids **B** Phospholipids
C Proteins **D** Carbohydrates

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.57

346 The major components of the cell membrane are:

- A** Lipids **B** Proteins
C Lipids and proteins **D** Nucleic acids

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.73,74

348 Lysosomes function in cells to:

- A** Recycle cell parts **B** Destroy viruses and bacteria
C Shape developing body parts **D** All of the above parts

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.79

349 *During photosynthesis, the reactions of the Calvin cycle take place:*

- A** On the outer membrane of the chloroplast
- B** In the stroma
- C** In the cytosol
- D** On the thylakoid membrane

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.117

351 *Testing for phenylketonuria (PKU) enables physicians to:*

- A** Recognize abnormalities in chromosome number
- B** Prescribe a special diet
- C** Correct fetal defects before birth
- D** Determine the sex of a fetus

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.232

353 *A pattern of bands made up of specific fragments from an individual's DNA is called a:*

- A** DNA fingerprint
- B** Genome project
- C** DNA vector
- D** Sticky end

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.243

350 *A karyotype can reveal:*

- A** Chromosomal abnormalities
- B** Blood type
- C** Point mutations
- D** Carriers for recessive traits

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.232

352 *Segregation of alleles occurs during:*

- A** Mitosis
- B** Meiosis
- C** Fertilization
- D** Pollination

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.168

354 *Gel electrophoresis is used to:*

- A** Separate DNA fragments
- B** Produce DNA fragments with sticky ends
- C** Cut DNA into fragments
- D** Quickly make copies of DNA

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.244

355 *Coacervates and microspheres cannot evolve because they have no:*

- A** Genetic information
- B** Cell membrane
- C** Complex organic molecules
- D** Fluid in their interior

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.268

357 *One flaw in Lamarck's explanation of evolution was:*

- A** An acquired trait could be inherited
- B** The importance of the environment
- C** Living species descended from extinct
- D** The relationship of fossils to living forms

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.287

359 *Variations in genotype arise by random fusion of gametes, mutation, and:*

- A** Translation
- B** Transcription
- C** Recombination
- D** Sorting by phenotype

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.300

356 *In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the hypothesis of spontaneous generation was used to explain:*

- A** How simple organic compounds formed
- B** How new life started
- C** How coacervates and microspheres formed
- D** How eukaryotes evolved

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.261

358 *Darwin's ideas about evolution came together on his voyage on the Beagle to the:*

- A** Solomon Islands
- B** Apostle Islands
- C** Galapagos Islands
- D** Virgin Islands

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.289

360 *The total genetic information in a population is called the:*

- A** Allele frequency
- B** Phenotype frequency
- C** Gene pool
- D** Distribution of traits

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.300

361 *The controlled experiment is essential to the testing of an hypothesis because it:*

- A** Tests many aspects of a problem
- B** Uses a trial-and-error method
- C** Is necessary in the experiment
- D** Insures that a single variable is tested at a time

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.17

363 *You can tell a cell has depth when focusing the microscope because:*

- A** The objects are bigger
- B** Different parts appear as you focus up and down
- C** It gets darker on high power
- D** The nuclei in different cells appear at once

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.21

365 *This part of the microscope allows the control of the intensity of light reaching the object being viewed:*

- A** Stage
- B** Diaphragm
- C** Objective
- D** Stage clips

Source: Investigating Living Systems, Kaskel et al, Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 1994, p.6

362 *The one differing factor between a control group and an experimental group is called the:*

- A** Response
- B** Variable
- C** Stimulus
- D** Application

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.18

364 *The lens on a compound microscope closest to the object being observed is the:*

- A** Condenser
- B** Objective
- C** Ocular
- D** Diaphragm

Source: Investigating Living Systems, Kaskel et al, Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 1994, p.6

366 *The power of the ocular is 10X and the objective is 45X. What is the total magnification when viewing through this objective?*

- A** 4.5X
- B** 45X
- C** 450X
- D** Can't be determined from the above information

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.22

367 *The most commonly used energy source for humans is:*

- A Water molecules
- B Minerals
- C Proteins
- D Carbohydrates

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.55

369 *Two proteins with the same number and kinds of amino acids can differ by their:*

- A R groups
- B Sequences of the amino acids
- C Amount of nitrogen
- D Arrangement of sulfur portions

Source: .Investigating Living Systems, Kaskel et al, Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 1994, p.28

371 *Which structure would NOT be found in a typical animal cell?*

- A Cell wall
- B Ribosome
- C Mitochondria
- D Plasma membrane

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.82

368 *All carbohydrates contain the elements carbon, hydrogen and:*

- A Phosphorus
- B Sulfur
- C Oxygen
- D Nitrogen

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.55

370 *The centers of protein synthesis in the cell are:*

- A Golgi apparatus
- B Mitochondria
- C Vacuoles
- D Ribosomes

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.77

372 *The presence of chloroplasts in cells allows for an organism to:*

- A Reproduce
- B Make its own food
- C Secrete hormones
- D Excrete nitrogen wastes

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.83

373 *The large central structure containing water and salts and found in the middle of a plant cell is the:*

- A Plasma
- B Vacuole
- C Mitochondria
- D Nucleus

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.82

375 *The movement of materials against diffusion pressure requiring cellular energy is:*

- A Diffusion
- B Osmosis
- C Active transport
- D Passive transport

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.101

377 *A biologist dilutes blood cells with water on a glass slide. As he watches under the microscope, the cells seem to fill up and burst. This is probably because he:*

- A Used distilled water
- B Used very salty water
- C Added the water too rapidly
- D Used dead cells

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.97

374 *The small structures inside the cell which each perform particular functions are called cell:*

- A Organs
- B Tissues
- C Systems
- D Organelles

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.75

376 *The collapse of the cell cytoplasm due to water loss is:*

- A Plasmolysis
- B Turgor
- C Pinocytosis
- D Endocytosis

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.98

378 *Most ATP molecules are produced in the:*

- A Vacuoles
- B Chloroplasts
- C Mitochondria
- D Cytoplasm

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.135

379 Which molecule contains more energy?

- A STP B AMP
- C ADP D ATP

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.54

381 The most important result of carbon fixation in photosynthesis is:

- A The release of oxygen B The release of carbon dioxide
- C The making of sugar D The making of water

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.117

383 One-half of a DNA spiral is arranged in the following order: Adenine-Guanine-Thymine-Cytosine. In what order (starting from the same point) is the other half of the DNA spiral arranged?

- A Adenine-Cytosine-Thymine-Guanine B Thymine-Cytosine-Adenine-Guanine
- C Cytosine-Thymine-Guanine-Adenine D Thymine-Cytosine-Uracil-Guanine

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.187

380 The process of respiration occurs in:

- A Plants cells only B Animal cells only
- C Both plant and animal cells D Neither plant nor animal cells

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.127

382 If a mutation occurs in a segment of DNA, it is reasonable to conclude that:

- A Enzyme synthesis is not affected B Protein synthesis is unchanged
- C The complementary RNA would also be affected D The enzyme produced will have normal activity

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.191

384 If the bases in the sense strand of DNA are: C-A-C-T-G-C, then the bases in the messenger RNA will be:

- A G-T-G-A-C-G B G-U-G-A-C-G
- C C-A-C-A-G-C D C-G-T-C-A-C

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.189,191

385 *The DNA code is carried in the:*

- A** Hydrogen bonds **B** Sequence of bases
- C** Phosphates **D** Proteins

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.190

387 *Which of the following is how a DNA molecule doubles itself, maintaining the same genetic code?*

- A** Transcription **B** Translation
- C** Replication **D** Protein Synthesis

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.188

389 *After a sperm cell fertilizes an egg, the resulting cell:*

- A** Divides by meiosis **B** Divides by mitosis
- C** Grows without dividing **D** Swells and bursts

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.148

386 *Genes which are found on the same chromosome tend to be inherited together are referred to as being:*

- A** Linked **B** Translocated
- C** Inverted **D** Deleted

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.191

388 *Meiosis is important because it:*

- A** Replaces dead cells in adult organisms **B** Produces a fertilized egg
- C** Prevents increases in chromosome number **D** Doubles the chromosome number

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.153

390 *In an animal of a particular species, the chromosome number should be exactly the same in:*

- A** A body cell and the egg **B** The zygote and the sperm
- C** A body cell and the zygote **D** The egg and the zygote

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.147

391 *What cell structures, which are very important to the cell, are only seen when the cell is dividing?*

- A Golgi bodies B Vacuoles
C Nucleoli D Chromosomes

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.144-152

393 *The number of possible combinations of alleles in the gametes following meiosis from the genotype AaBb would be:*

- A Two B Four
C Six D Eight

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.178

395 *Which of the following genotypes represents a carrier female for colorblindness?*

- A X^cY B X^cX
C XX D X^cX^c

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.229

392 *Mitosis is to growth, as meiosis is to:*

- A Energy production B Sexual reproduction
C Breathing D Movement

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.147

394 *Out of a sample of 100 people, 64 are found to show the dominant trait caused by the allele R. Which of the following genotypes do these 64 people have?*

- A RR B Rr
C Rr or RR D Rr or rr

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.168

396 *In the fruit fly, gray body (B) is dominant over black body (b). Two gray flies are mated and produce 158 gray flies and 49 black flies. The parents' genotypes are most likely:*

- A BB and bb B Bb and bb
C Bb and Bb D BB and Bb

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.175

397 How many sex chromosomes are there in a human gamete?

- A** Twenty-three
- B** Forty-six
- C** Two
- D** One

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.221

399 Recombinant DNA is a combination of DNA from:

- A** Bacteria
- B** Different organisms
- C** Different genes from the same organism
- D** Viral material

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.241

398 Which relationship is correct?

- A** Genes are segments of chromosomes
- B** Chromosomes are segments of genes
- C** Genes are the building blocks of DNA
- D** Chromosomes are building blocks of DNA

Source: Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999, p.169

400 The group of three bases forming the triplet code in the mRNA is called the:

- A** Procode
- B** DNA Code
- C** Codon
- D** Anticodon

Source: Modern Biology TE, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1999,