

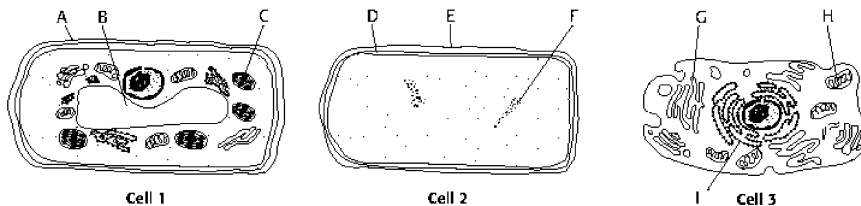
**Week #27 Qwest****Multiple Choice**

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The word *pseudopodia* means  
a. "jellylike." c. "whips."  
b. "false feet." d. "propellers."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When particles are moved through a membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration, the process is called  
a. diffusion. c. active transport.  
b. passive transport. d. fermentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The first protists probably gave rise to  
a. plants. c. animals.  
b. fungi. d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Why is an elephant larger than a human?  
a. It has larger cells than a person does.  
b. It has a larger surface-to-volume ratio of its cells than a person does.  
c. It has more cells than a person does.  
d. None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A contractile vacuole  
a. is a food passageway.  
b. pumps out excess water.  
c. is the location of food digestion.  
d. can be found in any animal-like protist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bacteria?  
a. They are prokaryotes.  
b. Their DNA is one long, circular molecule.  
c. They have an endoplasmic reticulum.  
d. They have a cell membrane.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The scientific name for the European white water lily is *Nymphaea alba*. What is the genus to which this plant belongs?  
a. *Nymphaea* c. water lily  
b. *alba* d. alba lily
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The bean-shaped organelle that is surrounded by two membranes is the  
a. ribosome. c. mitochondria.  
b. endoplasmic reticulum. d. vacuole.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A euglenoid has  
a. a micronucleus. c. a flagella.  
b. pseudopodia. d. cilia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ line the central cavity of most sponges.  
a. Collar cells c. Spicules  
b. Food particles d. Pore cells
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ are the group of animals that have stinging cells.  
a. Arthropods c. Mollusks  
b. Cnidarians d. Annelid worms

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following statements does NOT apply to both green algae and plants?
- They have the same kind of chlorophyll.
  - They have similar cell walls.
  - Their cells are surrounded by a cuticle.
  - They both store energy in the form of starch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Roots
- absorb water and minerals.
  - store surplus food.
  - anchor the plant.
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The sperm cells of a flowering plant are contained in
- the ovary.
  - ovules.
  - the stigma.
  - pollen grains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Animals are different from fungi, plants, and most protists in that animal cells lack
- organelles.
  - nuclei.
  - cell walls.
  - cell membranes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. One group of sponges has spicules made of \_\_\_\_\_, the same material that makes up the shells of oysters and other shellfish.
- osculum
  - spongin
  - silicate
  - calcium carbonate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. When growth conditions are unfavorable, a slime mold develops stalklike structures with rounded knobs at the top that contain
- chloroplasts.
  - extra water.
  - extra food.
  - spores.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. When a Venus flytrap catches an insect, it is reacting to the stimulus of
- sound.
  - light.
  - touch.
  - scent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following best describes organelles?
- Only certain kinds of cells have organelles.
  - There is only one kind of organelle.
  - All organelles are surrounded by membranes.
  - Organelles enable a cell to live, grow, and reproduce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The equation:  $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{light energy} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$  is the equation for which of the following processes?
- photosynthesis
  - cellular respiration
  - fermentation
  - exocytosis

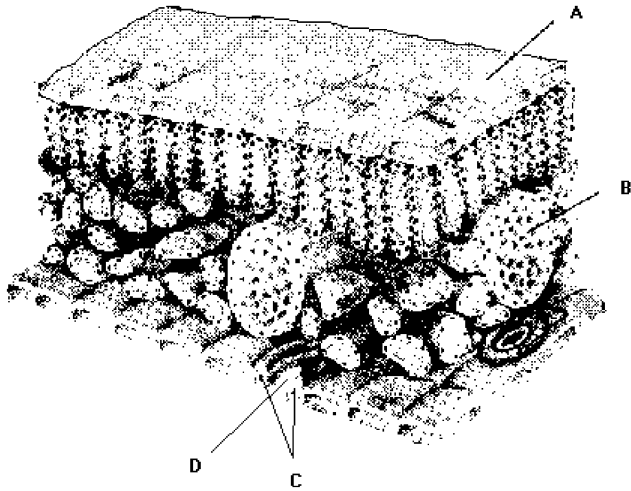
Examine the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following is the structure labeled G?
- DNA
  - endoplasmic reticulum
  - cell wall
  - mitochondria

- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following is the structure labeled **B**?
- a. cell wall
  - b. vacuole
  - c. chloroplast
  - d. nucleus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the cells in the diagram above is an animal cell?
- a. **Cell 1**
  - b. **Cell 2**
  - c. **Cell 3**
  - d. None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which of the following is the structure labeled **C**?
- a. DNA
  - b. vacuole
  - c. chloroplast
  - d. cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which one of the following does NOT perform mitosis?
- a. a prokaryotic cell
  - b. a human body cell
  - c. a eukaryotic cell
  - d. a plant cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Two groups into which all plants are divided are
- a. water and land plants.
  - b. flowering and nonflowering plants.
  - c. vascular and nonvascular plants.
  - d. gymnosperms and angiosperms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Bread dough rises as a result of
- a. yeast cells growing in size.
  - b. yeast cells multiplying exponentially.
  - c. yeast producing alcohol as a waste product.
  - d. yeast producing carbon dioxide as a waste product.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Funguslike protists
- a. are consumers or decomposers.
  - b. are made of chains of cells called hyphae.
  - c. are divided into four major groups.
  - d. are always parasites.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ are fungal filaments that are similar to plant roots.
- a. Mycelia
  - b. Hyphae
  - c. Cilia
  - d. Flagella
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Cellular respiration takes place in a eukaryotic cell's
- a. nucleus.
  - b. mitochondria.
  - c. endoplasmic reticulum.
  - d. Golgi complex.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Algae are \_\_\_ protists.
- a. animal-like
  - b. plant-like
  - c. fungus-like
  - d. bacteria-like
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Yeast is an example of a(n)
- a. threadlike fungus.
  - b. sac fungus.
  - c. club fungus.
  - d. imperfect fungus.

Examine the diagram of a leaf below, and answer the questions that follow.

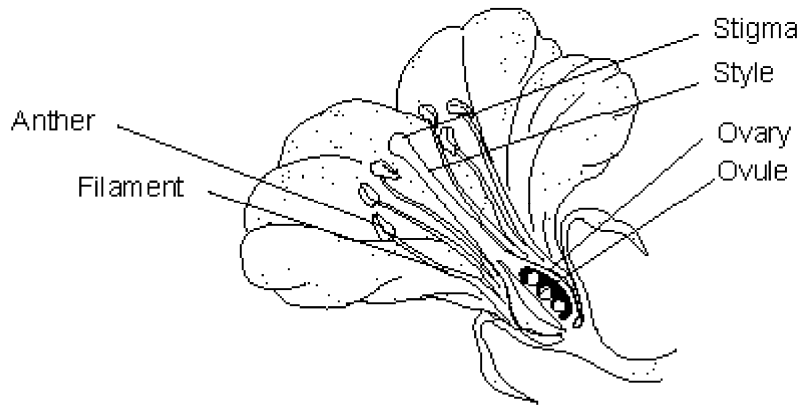


- \_\_\_ 33. Which structure opens and closes the stoma?  
 a. **A** c. **C**  
 b. **B** d. **D**
- \_\_\_ 34. Which structure allows carbon dioxide to enter?  
 a. **A** c. **C**  
 b. **B** d. **D**
- \_\_\_ 35. Which structure transports water?  
 a. **A** c. **C**  
 b. **B** d. **D**
- \_\_\_ 36. Fungus is an example of a  
 a. producer. c. decomposer.  
 b. consumer. d. scavenger.
- \_\_\_ 37. The exchange of materials between a cell and its environment takes place across cell  
 a. mitochondria. c. nucleus.  
 b. membranes. d. nucleolus.
- \_\_\_ 38. Amoebas move with  
 a. pseudopodia. c. contractile vacuoles.  
 b. flagella. d. cilia.
- \_\_\_ 39. Both tapeworms and leeches are  
 a. annelid worms. c. flatworms.  
 b. parasites. d. predators.
- \_\_\_ 40. The \_\_\_ looks like flattened sacks stacked side by side or a cloth folded back and forth.  
 a. ribosome c. nucleus  
 b. endoplasmic reticulum d. cell membrane
- \_\_\_ 41. What are the four basic necessities of life?  
 a. air, water, food, and living space c. water, air, food, and clothing  
 b. sunlight, air, water, and food d. sunlight, water, food, and clothing

- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. Sac fungi reproduce sexually by first forming a(n)  
a. sporangium. c. basidium.  
b. ascus. d. gill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. Water enters a sponge through  
a. the osculum. c. ostia  
b. collar cells. d. spicules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic that all living things share?  
a. All living things reproduce.  
b. All living things sense and respond to change.  
c. All living things obtain water by drinking.  
d. All living things use energy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. When a duck dives under water, its inner eyelids automatically raise to cover the duck's eyes. In this case, water acts as  
a. homeostasis. c. a reaction.  
b. a stimulus. d. an enzyme.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. Plants that have specialized tissues for carrying minerals, water, or food are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ plants.  
a. seed-bearing c. nonvascular  
b. vascular d. photosynthetic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. Which of the following is a true statement about all living things?  
a. They cannot sense changes in their external environment.  
b. They have one or more cells.  
c. They do not need to use energy.  
d. They reproduce asexually.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Food molecules are broken down to release energy by the  
a. ribosomes. c. mitochondria.  
b. endoplasmic reticulum. d. chloroplasts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. Which statement best describes how consumers get the food they need to survive?  
a. They use energy from the sun to make food from water and carbon dioxide.  
b. They obtain energy and food from the chemicals in their environment.  
c. They eat other organisms.  
d. They break down the nutrients in dead organisms or animal wastes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Which of the following contains enzymes that can break down particles in vesicles?  
a. mitochondria c. lysosomes  
b. endoplasmic reticulum d. None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Flagella are used by some algae to  
a. carry out photosynthesis. c. obtain oxygen.  
b. move through water. d. capture food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. Humans obtain water  
a. from the fluids they drink. c. by osmosis.  
b. from the food they eat. d. Both (a) and (b)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Plantae, Animalia, and Protista are all names of  
a. kingdoms. c. classes.  
b. phyla. d. genera.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Prokaryotic cells do NOT have  
a. DNA. c. a cell membrane.  
b. a nucleus. d. ribosomes.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. The desert-dwelling kangaroo rats obtain water
- a. from the fluids they drink.
  - b. from the food they eat.
  - c. by osmosis.
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. Which of the following is NOT a parasite?
- a. planarian
  - b. fluke
  - c. tapeworm
  - d. hookworm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Euglenoids cannot see, but they have \_\_\_\_\_ that respond to light.
- a. micronuclei
  - b. flagella
  - c. contractile vacuoles
  - d. eyespots
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. During a plant's life cycle, a sporophyte releases
- a. spores.
  - b. sex cells.
  - c. a fertilized egg.
  - d. seeds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Which statement does NOT correctly describe plants?
- a. Plants make their own food.
  - b. Plants have a cuticle.
  - c. Plant cells do not have cell walls.
  - d. Plants reproduce with spores and sex cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. What is produced by mitosis?
- a. cell walls
  - b. two nuclei
  - c. chloroplasts
  - d. two different cells
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. If you want crispy lettuce for a salad, you need to fill up the lettuce's \_\_\_\_\_ with water.
- a. ER
  - b. vacuoles
  - c. lysosomes
  - d. ribosomes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. A sponge has no head and no gut, but it is classified as an animal because
- a. it has a nervous system.
  - b. it has a digestive tract.
  - c. it eats other organisms.
  - d. it has no symmetry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. A product of photosynthesis is
- a. oxygen.
  - b. lactic acid.
  - c. carbon dioxide.
  - d. light energy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. The seven levels of classification, from general to specific, are:
- a. kingdom, class, order, phylum, family, genus, species.
  - b. kingdom, phylum, class, family, order, genus, species.
  - c. kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.
  - d. kingdom, class, phylum, order, family, genus, species.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. When scientists classify organisms, they
- a. arrange them in orderly groups.
  - b. give them many common names.
  - c. decide whether they are useful.
  - d. ignore evolutionary relationships.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Food particles move through proteins in the cell membrane without using energy in a process called
- a. osmosis.
  - b. passive transport.
  - c. active transport.
  - d. endocytosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Complex invertebrates have a special place in their body for the gut which is known as
- a. the head.
  - b. the coelom.
  - c. the nerve cord.
  - d. the ganglion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. A change in an organism's environment that affects the organism's activities is a
- a. response.
  - b. stimulus.
  - c. metabolism.
  - d. producer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Phytoplankton are  
a. single-celled algae. c. amoebas.  
b. water molds. d. flagellates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. A medusa has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the center of its nerve net.  
a. osculum c. spicule  
b. nerve ring d. sucker
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Two organisms that are in the same order will also be in the same  
a. class. c. family.  
b. genus. d. species.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. When an amoeba surrounds a bacteria or small protist, it forms a  
a. contractile vacuole. c. water vacuole.  
b. food vacuole. d. lipid vacuole.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. An organism with chloroplasts is a  
a. consumer. c. producer.  
b. prokaryote. d. centromere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Oxygen is used to break down food molecules and release energy in a process called  
a. photosynthesis. c. cellular respiration.  
b. cytokinesis. d. fermentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Families can be further broken down into  
a. classes. c. phyla.  
b. genera. d. orders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_\_\_ is what makes chloroplasts green.  
a. A chromatid c. Cholesterol  
b. Chlorophyll d. A chromosome
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. Fungi obtain nutrients by  
a. performing photosynthesis.  
b. eating food.  
c. absorbing them from their surroundings.  
d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. Slime molds are \_\_\_\_\_ protists.  
a. animal-like c. fungus-like  
b. plant-like d. bacteria-like
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. The heredity material in a cell is  
a. DNA. c. ATP.  
b. ER. d. cytoplasm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. A person has about 200 different kinds of cells, each specialized to do a particular job. This means that the person  
a. does not need tissues. c. is multicellular.  
b. does not need organs. d. is unicellular.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Most of the ATP produced by a cell is made in the  
a. ribosomes. c. mitochondria.  
b. endoplasmic reticulum. d. chloroplasts.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Fertilization occurs when sperm cells within pollen grains fertilize the eggs in a(n)  
 a. anther. c. stigma.  
 b. ovary. d. ovule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. A good measure of air quality in an area is the presence or absence of  
 a. molds. c. fungi.  
 b. algae. d. lichens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. When a cell membrane surrounds a particle, encloses it in a vesicle, and brings the particle into the cell, this is called  
 a. osmosis. c. endocytosis.  
 b. active transportation. d. exocytosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Molds and mushrooms are organisms in the kingdom  
 a. Protista. c. Fungi.  
 b. Plantae. d. Animalia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Yeasts use \_\_\_\_\_ as food.  
 a. carbon dioxide c. sugar  
 b. alcohol d. the sun's energy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Organisms that have cells with a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles are  
 a. prokaryotes. c. eubacteria.  
 b. archaebacteria. d. eukaryotes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. The umbrella-shaped mushrooms that suddenly appear on your lawn are an example of  
 a. threadlike fungi. c. club fungi.  
 b. sac fungi. d. imperfect fungi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. A sponge does NOT have  
 a. a gut. c. collar cells.  
 b. pore cells. d. an osculum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Which of the following can occur if a sponge's body is broken apart?  
 a. The separate cells can come back together and re-form the same sponge.  
 b. The sponge regenerates.  
 c. The sponge re-forms using pieces broken off from another sponge.  
 d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. The smallest and most abundant organelle is the  
 a. ribosome. c. endoplasmic reticulum.  
 b. nucleus. d. vacuole.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. The pupils of your eyes respond to which of the following stimuli?  
a. sound  
b. light  
c. scent  
d. touch
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Black bread mold is an example of a(n)  
a. threadlike fungus.  
b. sac fungus.  
c. club fungus.  
d. imperfect fungus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Bath sponges have a skeleton made of a special protein called  
a. osculum.  
b. spongin.  
c. silicate.  
d. calcium carbonate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Where would you most likely find a slime mold?  
a. dry, warm places  
b. cool, shady, moist places  
c. sunny, hot places  
d. cold, dark places
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. A flatworm has two \_\_\_\_\_ on each side of its head that are used to detect food.  
a. eyes  
b. ears  
c. nostrils  
d. sensory lobes (eyespot)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an organelle that is found only in plants and algae.  
a. ribosome  
b. endoplasmic reticulum  
c. mitochondria  
d. chloroplast
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Organisms must have food because  
a. food is a source of energy.  
b. food supplies cells with oxygen.  
c. organisms never make their own food.  
d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. Fish that live in the ice-cold waters off Antarctica make a natural antifreeze that keeps them from freezing. This is the fish's way of maintaining a stable environment known as  
a. photosynthesis.  
b. homeostasis.  
c. metabolism.  
d. respiration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. The purpose of the cuticle on a plant is to  
a. absorb the sun's light energy.  
b. allow the plant to breathe.  
c. keep the plant from drying out.  
d. protect the plant from insects.

**Week #27 Qwest  
Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. D
15. C
16. D
17. D
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. A
26. C
27. D
28. A
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. B
33. C
34. D
35. B
36. C
37. B
38. A
39. B

- 40. B
- 41. A
- 42. B
- 43. C
- 44. C
- 45. B
- 46. B
- 47. B
- 48. C
- 49. C
- 50. C
- 51. B
- 52. D
- 53. A
- 54. B
- 55. B
- 56. A
- 57. D
- 58. A
- 59. C
- 60. B
- 61. B
- 62. C
- 63. A
- 64. C
- 65. A
- 66. B
- 67. B
- 68. B
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. A
- 72. B
- 73. C
- 74. C
- 75. B
- 76. B
- 77. C
- 78. C
- 79. A
- 80. C
- 81. C
- 82. D
- 83. D
- 84. C

- 85. C
- 86. C
- 87. D
- 88. C
- 89. A
- 90. D
- 91. A
- 92. B
- 93. A
- 94. B
- 95. B
- 96. D
- 97. D
- 98. A
- 99. B
- 100. C