



Name: With Answers - With Labeling -Study This one!!

Score: 0 / 171 points (0%)

**Biology - Semester 2 Exam Practice (Good one)**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **1** Bacteria often have small extra loops of DNA called
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a nucleoids. | c plasmids. |
| b pili.      | d prions.   |


**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **2** Bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli* transfer pieces of genetic material in a process called
- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a binary fission. | c conjugation.         |
| b mitosis.        | d sexual reproduction. |


**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **3** The capsid of a virus is the
- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a protective outer coat. | c nucleus.                        |
| b cell membrane.         | d cell wall and membrane complex. |


**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **4** The cycle of viral infection, replication, and cell destruction is called the virus's
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a lysogenic cycle. | c lytic cycle.    |
| b metabolic cycle. | d provirus cycle. |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **5** Bacteria cause disease by
- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a forming endospores. | c forming toxins.      |
| b transduction.       | d bursting host cells. |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **6** Pseudopodia are used for
- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a <i>Paramecium</i> conjugation. | c <i>Euglena</i> reproduction. |
| b movement by amoebas.           | d <i>Paramecium</i> mitosis.   |

**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1




-  \_\_\_\_\_ **13** a sporophyte. c parental generation.  
b gametophyte. d alternate generation.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **14** The haploid form in a plant's life cycle is called the  
a sporophyte. c parental generation.  
b gametophyte. d alternate generation.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **15** Fiddleheads are produced by  
a whisk ferns. c ferns.  
b club mosses. d horsetails.


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **16** The tallest trees in the world are a species of  
a conifers. c liverworts.  
b dicots. d angiosperms.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **17** Flowering plants are classified as monocots or dicots according to the number of their  
a leaves. c meristems.  
b flowers. d cotyledons.


**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **18** Pollen is produced in a structure called the  
a anther. c ovary.  
b stigma. d pistil.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **19** The root cap  
a protects a growing root tip. c absorbs water.  
b stores food in the form of starch. d contains vascular tissue.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **20** Leaves connect to the stems of plants at the  
 a lateral buds. c nodes.  
 b pith. d internodes.


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **21** Garden-pea tendrils are specialized leaves for  
 a photosynthesis. c respiration.  
 b climbing. d absorption.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **22** The first sign of germination is the emergence of the embryo's  
 a shoot. c stem.  
 b root. d flowers.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **23** Plants grow in regions of active cell division called  
 a meristems. c phloem.  
 b xylem. d dermal tissue.

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **24** The loss of water vapor through the leaves of a plant is called  
 a translocation. c active transport.  
 b osmosis. d transpiration.

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **25** The stomata are responsible for  
 a translocation. c regulating water loss.  
 b leaf growth. d the transport of minerals.

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**


**REF:**

-  — **26** The transport of food from the leaves to the rest of the plant is called
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a translocation. | c active transport. |
| b osmosis.       | d transpiration.    |


**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  — **27** All of the following generally cause tropisms in plants *except*
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| a light.   | c touch. |
| b gravity. | d heat.  |


**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  — **28** When vines grow, they often wrap tendrils around objects for support. The tendrils wrap because of
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a thigmotropism. | c phototropism. |
| b gravitropism.  | d chance.       |


**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  — **29** In some animals, ganglia at the anterior end of the animal serve as a primitive
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a eye.   | c ear.   |
| b brain. | d mouth. |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  — **30** The animals to first appear with jointed appendages are the
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a corals.    | c arthropods. |
| b lancelets. | d mollusks.   |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  — **31** At some point in their development, all chordates have a supportive rod along their backs called the
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a femur    | c notochord. |
| b pharynx. | d vertebrae. |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  — **32** Adult sponges
- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a have body walls with many pores. | c are active swimmers. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|

b possess true tissues.


d use stinging cells to capture prey.

**ANSWER:** A

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **33** In sponges, currents that draw water through the organism are created by
- a amoebocytes. c spongin.  
b choanocytes. d spicules.

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **34** Skeletal support in sponges may be provided by
- a spicules of calcium carbonate. c cartilage.  
b spicules of spongin. d bone.

**ANSWER:** A

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **35** Ascarid eggs develop into larvae while in a human's
- a muscle. c intestine.  
b blood. d liver.

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **36** A type of roundworm that does not live a parasitic life is a(n)
- a ascarid. c hookworm.  
b pinworm. d free-living roundworm.

**ANSWER:** D

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **37** Which of the following is *not* a member of the phylum Mollusca?
- a gastropod c cephalopod  
b echinoderm d bivalve

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1


**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **38** All of the following are classes of mollusks *except*
- a bivalves. c gastropods.  
b cephalopods. d pseudopods.

**ANSWER:** D


**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **39** Jet propulsion is the usual means of locomotion in water for
- |   |              |   |              |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| a | arthropods.  | c | cephalopods. |
| b | echinoderms. | d | annelids.    |


**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **40** All of the following are arthropods *except*
- |   |             |   |             |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| a | spiders.    | c | crabs.      |
| b | sea lilies. | d | centipedes. |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **41** Spiders typically have
- |   |                                   |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| a | three body segments and six legs. | c | two body segments and eight legs. |
| b | two body segments and four legs.  | d | one body segment and eight legs.  |


**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **42** The structures used by spiders to produce silk are called
- |   |             |   |               |
|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| a | chelicerae. | c | spinnerets.   |
| b | pedipalps.  | d | silk nozzles. |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **43** Lyme disease is transmitted through the bite of a
- |   |            |   |                     |
|---|------------|---|---------------------|
| a | dust mite. | c | black widow spider. |
| b | deer tick. | d | scorpion.           |

**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **44** Most insects
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a | have two pairs of wings and two pairs of legs.   |
| b | have one set of wings and six pairs of legs.     |
| c | cannot fly.                                      |
| d | have two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. |

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

45 Millipedes are most closely related to

- a centipedes.
- b insects.
- c crustaceans.
- d spiders.

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

46 Generally, fishes obtain oxygen through their

- a skin.
- b lungs.
- c gills.
- d mantles.

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

47 The gills of bony fishes

- a give them buoyancy.
- b function well in or out of water.
- c are composed of scales.
- d are composed of gill filaments.

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

48 The release of eggs and sperm near each other into the water occurs during

- a growth.
- b development.
- c metamorphosis.
- d spawning.

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

49 In the yellow perch,

- a internal fertilization takes place.
- b external fertilization takes place.
- c internal development takes place.
- d reproduction may be asexual.

**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

50 Skates and rays are


- a lobe-finned fishes.
- b jawless fishes.
- c bony fishes.
- d cartilaginous fishes.

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:**


**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **51** In amphibians, gases are exchanged through lung breathing and through the
- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a heart.       | c lateral line system. |
| b air bladder. | d skin.                |


**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **52** Reptiles respire through
- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| a gills. | c their skin. |
| b lungs. | d spiracles.  |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **53** Which of the following is a reptilian adaptation to living on land?
- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a external fertilization             | c respiration through gills |
| b endothermic temperature regulation | d the amniotic egg          |

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **54** Some reptiles are oviparous. This means their young
- |   |
|---|
| a are nourished by a placenta.                            |
| b are born from eggs that hatch within the mother's body. |
| c hatch from eggs laid outside the mother's body.         |
| d continue to develop in the mother's pouch.              |


**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **55** The fangs of a rattlesnake are used for
- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a reproduction.    | c tearing flesh from prey. |
| b injecting venom. | d chewing.                 |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **56** A bird's heart has
- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a one chamber.  | c three chambers. |
| b two chambers. | d four chambers.  |


**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **57** The sheet of muscle at the bottom of a mammal's rib cage is called the  
 a secondary palate. c diaphragm.  
 b metabolic sheet. d placenta.


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **58** The period of time between fertilization and birth is called  
 a the gestation period. c oviparity.  
 b reproduction. d the placental period.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **59** Mammals whose offspring remain inside the mother until development is complete are called  
 a placental mammals. c marsupials.  
 b monotremes. d echidnas.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **60** Mammals that lay eggs are  
 a placental mammals. c monotremes.  
 b pouched mammals. d all extinct.


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **61** The duckbill platypus and echidna are  
 a monotremes. c placental mammals.  
 b marsupials. d reptiles.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **62** Kangaroos and opossums are  
 a marsupials. c lagomorphs.  
 b monotremes. d placentals.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **63** Whales and dolphins belong to the order  
 a Cetacea. c Proboscidea.  
 b Sirenia. d Insectivora.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **64** A dog is a member of the order  
a Rodentia. c Carnivora.  
b Insectivora. d Cetacea.


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **65** Behavior in which animals locate, obtain, and consume food is called  
a foraging behavior. c migratory behavior.  
b territorial behavior. d circadian rhythm.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **66** Cells in the body that can divide repeatedly and become other types of cells are called  
a stem cells. c connective cells.  
b embryo cells. d reproductive cells.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **67** Blood, bone, and cartilage are examples of  
a three different tissue types found in the body.  
b connective tissue.  
c epithelial tissue.  
d organs of the body.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **68** Organs that work together form  
a connective tissues. c organ systems.  
b tissue systems. d tissues.


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **69** The heart and the blood vessels are separate organs that form the  
a skeletal system. c reproductive system.  
b circulatory system. d digestive system.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **70** The loss of bone density that may occur in the later years of life is called  
 a menopause. c arthritis.  
 b bone deterioration. d osteoporosis.


**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **71** The point where two or more bones meet is called a  
 a sprain. c point of intersection.  
 b joint. d growth region.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **72** Smooth muscles can be found  
 a attached to the skeleton. c at the knee joint.  
 b in the wrist bones. d in internal organs.


**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **73** Tendons are bands of tissue that connect  
 a muscles to bones. c muscles to other muscles.  
 b bones to other bones. d cartilage to bones.

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **74** The thin outer layer of the skin is  
 a the dermis. c the fatty layer.  
 b the epidermis. d connective tissue.

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**


-  \_\_\_\_\_ **75** Which of the following is the main function of sweat glands?  
 a fighting disease c storing excess blood cells  
 b regulating body temperature d preventing skin damage

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**


**REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **76** Which of the following is a skin disorder that results from the blockage of oil glands?
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| a acne      | c osteoporosis |
| b carcinoma | d psoriasis    |


**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **77** The most dangerous skin cancers are called
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a malignant keratomas. | c third-degree sunburn. |
| b malignant melanomas. | d acne.                 |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **78** The smallest and most numerous blood vessels in the body are the
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a venules. | c arteries.    |
| b veins.   | d capillaries. |


**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **79** Vessels that carry blood away from the heart are called
- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| a veins.       | c arteries. |
| b capillaries. | d venules.  |


**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **80** The iron-containing molecule in red blood cells is called
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a plasma.       | c hemoglobin.    |
| b ferric oxide. | d carbonic acid. |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **81** The fluid between cells is transported to the bloodstream by the
- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a renal circulation.     | c respiratory system. |
| b cardiovascular system. | d lymphatic system.   |

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **82** Hypertension is another name for
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a arteriosclerosis. | c high blood pressure. |
|---------------------|------------------------|

b stroke.

d heart murmur.

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 83 The dome-shaped muscle below the chest cavity is called the
- a larynx. c diaphragm.  
b trachea. d pharynx.

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 84 Which of the following occurs as air rushes into the lungs from the environment to equalize air pressure?
- a inhalation c exhalation  
b contraction d speech

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 85 A respiratory disease in which airways in the lungs become narrow because of sensitivity to certain stimuli is called
- a asthma. c emphysema.  
b bronchitis. d alveolar reduction.

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 86 The nutritional guide that lists the number of servings needed by your body daily from each food group is in the shape of a
- a football. c square.  
b circle. d pyramid.

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 87 The first portion of the small intestine is the
- a colon. c duodenum.  
b esophagus. d rectum.

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 88 The wavelike contractions of muscle that move food through the digestive system are called
- a peristalsis. c mechanical digestion.

b voluntary contractions.


d involuntary digestion.

**ANSWER:** A

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **89** Bile, which emulsifies fat globules, is produced by the

a pancreas.

c liver.

b gallbladder.


d duodenum.

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **90** The basic functional unit of the kidney is the

a villus.

c ureter.

b nephron.


d urethra.

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **91** Urine leaves the body through the

a ureter.

c bladder.

b urethra.


d intestine.

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **92** Kidney dialysis simulates the filtering action of the

a urethra.

c liver.

b pancreas.

d Kidney

**ANSWER:** D

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **93** A kidney dialysis machine

a reduces blood volume.

c removes wastes from the blood.

b increases the volume of the blood.


d oxygenates the patient's blood.

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

 \_\_\_\_\_ **94** A disease-causing agent is called a(n)

a interferon.


c infection.

b pathogen.


d fungus.

**ANSWER:** B


**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **95** The first line of defense against infection includes
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a mucous membranes. | c killer T cells. |
| b neutrophils.      | d antibodies.     |


**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **96** All of the following possess mucous membranes *except* the
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a digestive tract.     | c nasal passages.     |
| b surface of the skin. | d reproductive tract. |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **97** Vaccines are produced from killed or weakened
- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a phagocytes. | c helper T cells. |
| b pathogens.  | d B cells.        |


**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **98** HIV causes AIDS by attacking and destroying
- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a helper T cells. | c neutrophils. |
| b B cells.        | d antibodies.  |

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **99** The central nervous system consists of
- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a the brain and spinal cord. | c the spinal cord only. |
| b spinal nerves only.        | d the brain only.       |

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

-  \_\_\_\_\_ **100** The layer of photoreceptors and neurons at the back of the eye is called the
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a retina.  | c iris.        |
| b cochlea. | d optic nerve. |

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 101 Dim-light vision is detected by the
- |   |        |   |         |
|---|--------|---|---------|
| a | cones. | c | cornea. |
| b | lens.  | d | rods.   |

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 102 Specialized receptors that enable hearing are found in the
- |   |                      |   |             |
|---|----------------------|---|-------------|
| a | cornea.              | c | cochlea.    |
| b | semicircular canals. | d | cerebellum. |

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 103 Chemoreceptors that detect odors are called \_\_\_\_\_ receptors.
- |   |           |   |         |
|---|-----------|---|---------|
| a | auditory  | c | cone    |
| b | olfactory | d | cochlea |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 104 The body's normal metabolic rate is regulated by
- |   |                   |   |              |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------|
| a | thyroid hormones. | c | metaboloxin. |
| b | epinephrine.      | d | prolactin.   |

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 105 Low levels of thyroid hormones cause the disease known as
- |   |                              |   |                  |
|---|------------------------------|---|------------------|
| a | hypothyroidism.              | c | hyperthyroidism. |
| b | seasonal affective disorder. | d | gigantism.       |


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 106 An increase in which hormone raises the blood sugar level?
- |   |          |   |             |
|---|----------|---|-------------|
| a | glucagon | c | oxytocin    |
| b | insulin  | d | vasopressin |


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 107 The body's daily sleep cycle is regulated by
- |   |                      |   |           |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------|
| a | melatonin.           | c | oxytocin. |
| b | parathyroid hormone. | d | glucagon. |


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_ **108** The testes produce  
 a sperm. c eggs.  
 b female hormones. d follicles.


**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_ **109** The process by which sperm leave a male's body is called  
 a secretion. c diffusion.  
 b ejaculation. d locomotion.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_ **110** A female gamete is called a(n)  
 a sperm. c fallopian.  
 b ovum. d follicle.


**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_ **111** Eggs are produced in the  
 a ovaries. c uterus.  
 b fallopian tubes. d vagina.

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_ **112** The entrance to the uterus is called the  
 a cervix. c uterus.  
 b diaphragm. d vagina.

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

-  \_\_\_ **113** Menopause is the time at which  
 a adult sex characteristics first appear. c menstruation begins.  
 b eggs are produced. d females cease to release eggs.

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 114 The burrowing of an embryo into the uterine wall is known as
- |   |               |   |                |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| a | implantation. | c | labor.         |
| b | development.  | d | fertilization. |

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

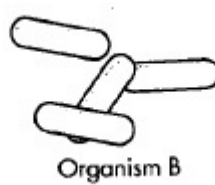
- 115 The structure that exchanges substances between mother and fetus is the
- |   |                 |   |                  |
|---|-----------------|---|------------------|
| a | yolk sac.       | c | placenta.        |
| b | fallopian tube. | d | mature follicle. |

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 116 Pregnancy is often divided into three 3-month periods known as
- |   |                    |   |                 |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| a | quarters.          | c | trimesters.     |
| b | fetal development. | d | ovarian cycles. |

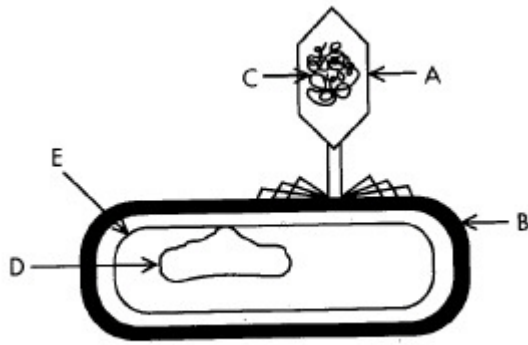
**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

- 117 AIDS is caused by
- |   |      |   |      |
|---|------|---|------|
| a | HPV. | c | HSV. |
| b | HIV. | d | CMV. |

**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

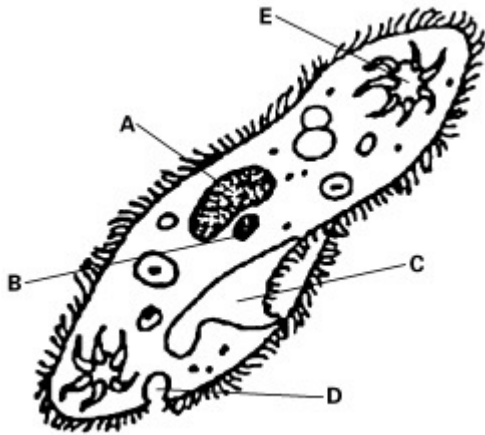
- 118 Refer to the illustration above. Organism B has a shape similar to that of
- |   |                      |   |                        |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| a | <i>Micrococcus</i> . | c | <i>Streptococcus</i> . |
| b | <i>Bacillus</i> .    | d | <i>Leptospira</i> .    |

**ANSWER:** B**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**



- 119 Refer to the illustration above. Which structure represents protein?
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a structure B | c structure D |
| b structure A | d structure E |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- 120 Refer to the illustration above. Excess water in the body of the *Paramecium* is forced back out by the structure labeled
- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| a A | c D |
| b C | d E |

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

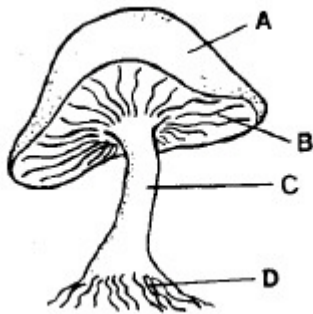
- 121 Refer to the illustration above. The structure that contains the cell's chromosomes is labeled
- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| a A | c C |
| b B | d E |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 122 Refer to the illustration above. Structure C is the
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a macronucleus. | c oral groove. |
|-----------------|----------------|

b contractile vacuole.

d micronucleus.

**ANSWER:** C**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

123 Refer to the illustration above. Which structure is responsible for meeting the food requirements of the organism shown?

a A

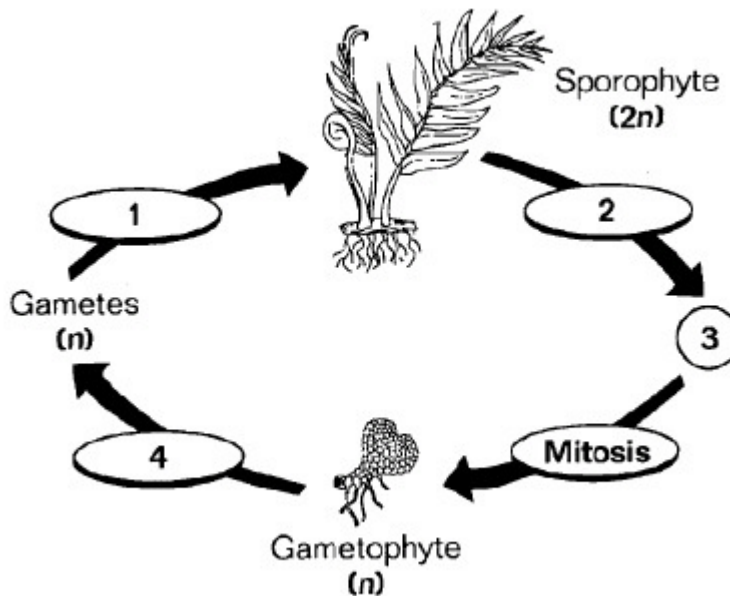
c C

b B

d D

**ANSWER:** D**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**

The diagram below shows the plant life cycle.



124 Refer to the diagram above. At which point in the life cycle does fertilization take place?

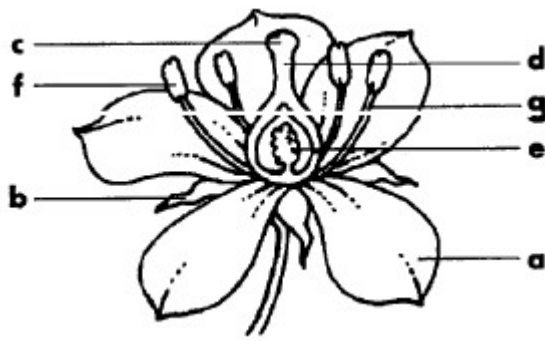
a 1

c 3

b 2

d 4

**ANSWER:** A**POINTS:** 0 / 1**FEEDBACK:****REF:**



- 125 Refer to the diagram above. The structure labeled *f*
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a supports the anther. | c supports the pistil.   |
| b produces pollen.     | d develops into a fruit. |

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

- 126 Refer to the diagram above. The structure labeled *c*
- |  |
|--|
| a produces pollen.                           |
| b contains sperm cells.                      |
| c is the area where pollen lands and sticks. |
| d contains meristematic tissue.              |

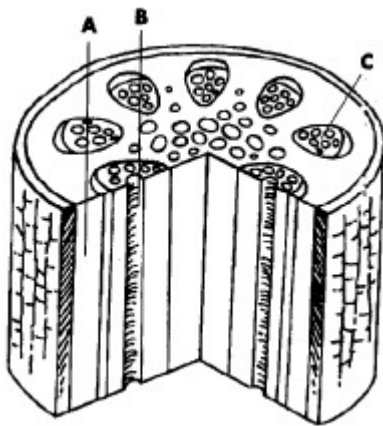
**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

The diagram below shows the stem of a coleus plant.



- 127 Refer to the illustration above. The structure labeled *C* is one of this herbaceous stem's
- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a petioles. | c vascular bundles. |
| b veins.    | d pith nodes.       |

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

- 128 Refer to the illustration above. The tissue labeled *B*, which conducts water and is made of elongated cells that connect end to end, is called

- a meristem.  
b xylem.

- c phloem.  
d ground tissue.

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

#### Four Different Kinds of Leaves



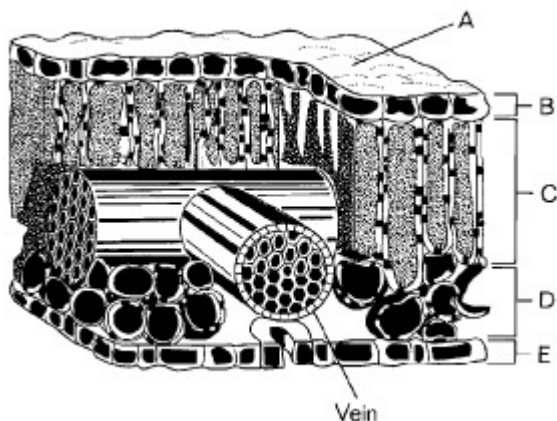
- 129 Refer to the illustration above. Which of the leaves is a compound leaf?  
a leaf *a* c leaf *c*  
b leaf *b* d leaf *d*

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 130 Refer to the illustration above. Which of the leaves is most likely to be a leaf from a monocot?  
a leaf *a* c leaf *c*  
b leaf *b* d leaf *d*

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

The diagram below shows a leaf cross section.

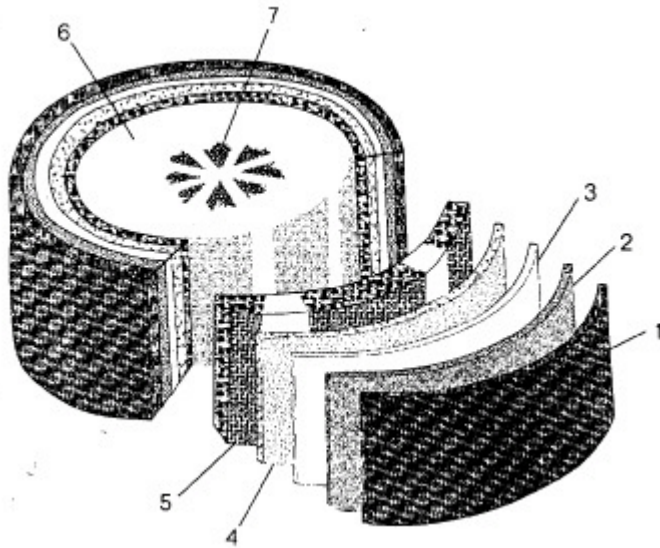


- 131 Refer to the illustration above. The vein illustrated is made up of  
a only xylem vessels. c both xylem and phloem vessels.  
b only phloem vessels. d neither xylem nor phloem vessels.

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- X** \_\_\_\_ **132** Refer to the illustration above. The spongy layer is indicated by the letter  
 a A. c C.  
 b B. d D.

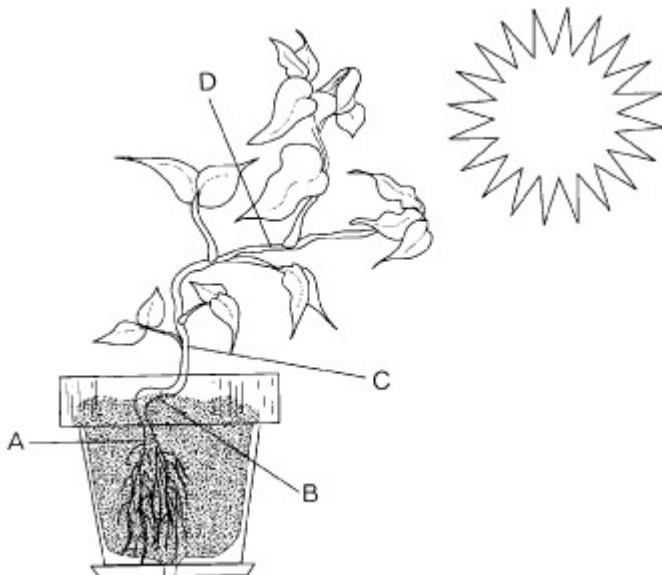
**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- X** \_\_\_\_ **133** Refer to the illustration above. Outer bark is produced by  
 a layer 2. c layer 5.  
 b layer 4. d layer 7.

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

**Newly Germinated Seedling**



- X** \_\_\_\_ **134** Refer to the illustration above. Which part of the plant indicates positive phototropism?  
 a A c C

b B

d D

ANSWER: D

POINTS: 0 / 1

FEEDBACK:

REF:



135 Refer to the illustration above. Which part of the plant indicates positive gravitropism?

a A

c C

b B

d D

ANSWER: A

POINTS: 0 / 1

FEEDBACK:

REF:



A



B



136 Refer to the illustration above. The organism labeled B

a is asymmetrical.

c exhibits radial symmetry.

b is bilaterally symmetrical.

d has reverse symmetry.

ANSWER: C

POINTS: 0 / 1

FEEDBACK:

REF:



137 Refer to the illustration above. The organism labeled A

a has no symmetry.

c exhibits radial symmetry.

b is bilaterally symmetrical.

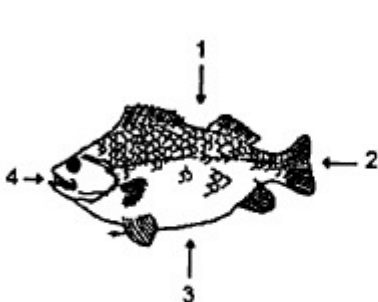
d has reverse symmetry.

ANSWER: B

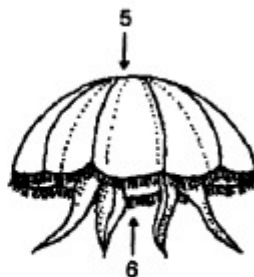
POINTS: 0 / 1

FEEDBACK:

REF:



Organism A



Organism B

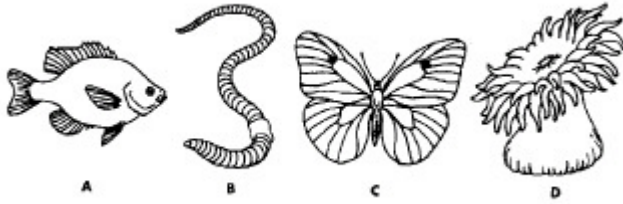
Refer to the illustration above. The position of which arrow can be referred to as anterior?

a 1  
b 4

c 5  
d 6

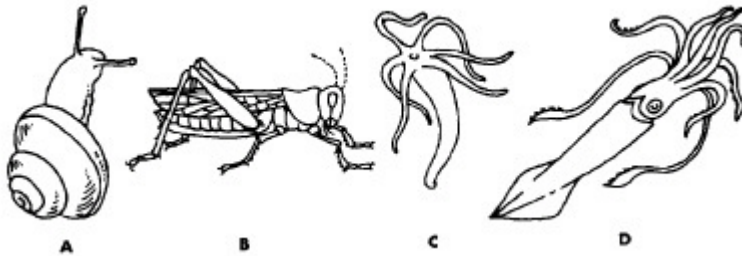
**X** 138

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



**X** 139 Refer to the illustration above. Which organism captures its prey using nematocysts?  
a organism A  
b organism B  
c organism C  
d organism D

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



**X** 140 Refer to the illustration above. Which organism is most closely related to a jellyfish?  
a organism A  
b organism B  
c organism C  
d organism D

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

**X** 141 Refer to the illustration above. Which two organisms possess mantles?  
a organisms A and C  
b organisms B and C  
c organisms A and D  
d organisms B and D

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

**X** 142 Refer to the illustration above. Which organism has a chitinous exoskeleton?  
a organism A  
b organism B  
c organism C  
d organism D

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

**X** \_\_\_\_ **143** An insect's caste is determined partly by

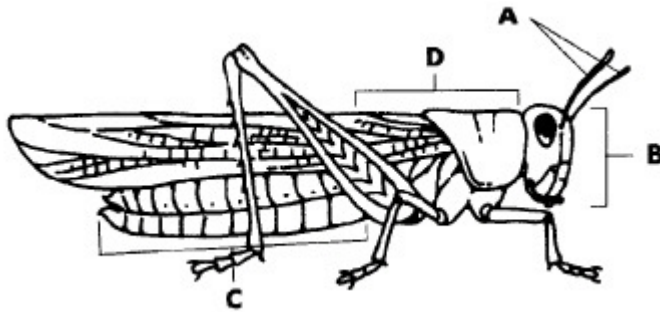
- a the number of wings it has.
- b how much it can eat in its lifetime.
- c its genes.
- d its size.

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**



**X** \_\_\_\_ **144** Refer to the illustration above. Mandibles are attached to the structure labeled

- a A.
- b B.
- c C.
- d D.

**ANSWER:** B

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

**REF:**

**X** \_\_\_\_ **145** Refer to the illustration above. The structure labeled *D* is called the

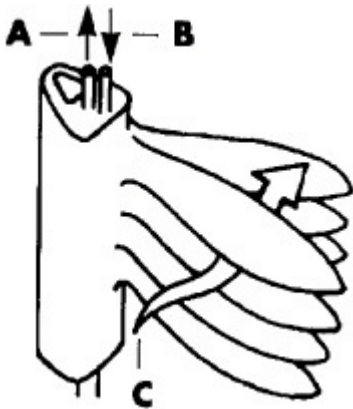
- a abdomen.
- b mandible.
- c thorax.
- d cuticle.

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 0 / 1

**FEEDBACK:**

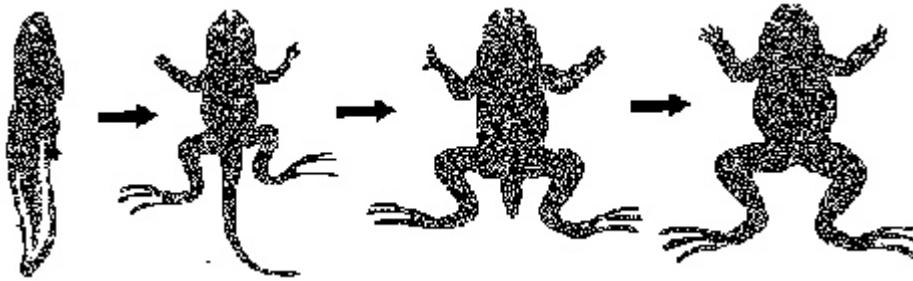
**REF:**



**X** \_\_\_\_ **146** Refer to the illustration above. The structure shown is a

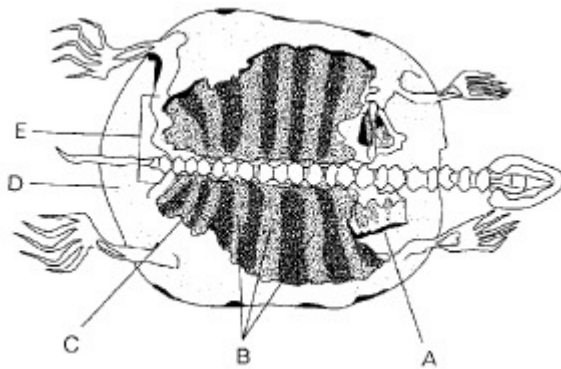
- a lung.
- b lateral line.
- c gill.
- d ventricle.

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



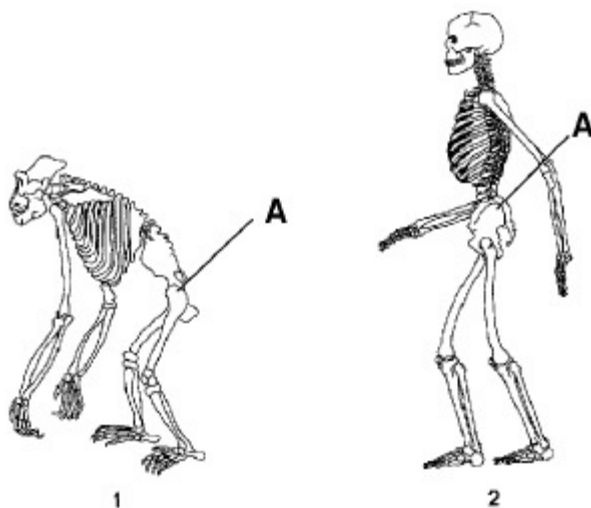
**X** \_\_\_\_ **147** Refer to the diagram above. The process illustrated is  
 a amniocentesis. c evolution.  
 b metamorphosis. d synapsis.

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



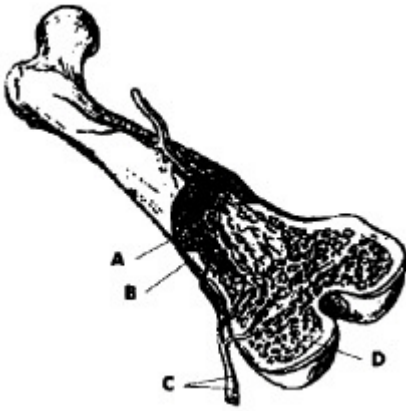
**X** \_\_\_\_ **148** Refer to the illustration above. The vertebral column is labeled  
 a A. c C.  
 b B. d D.

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



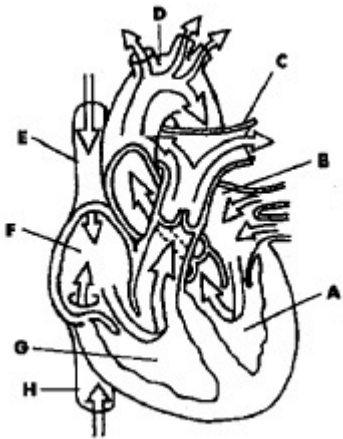
- 149 Refer to the illustration above. The bone labeled *A* on both primates is the
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a pelvis. | c fibula. |
| b femur.  | d spine.  |

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- 150 Refer to the illustration above. The structure labeled *C* is a
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a nerve.        | c muscle.   |
| b blood vessel. | d ligament. |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

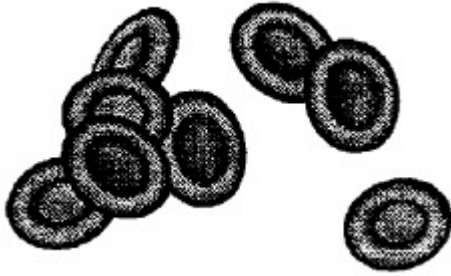


- 151 Refer to the illustration above. The chamber indicated by *F* is the
- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a right atrium. | c right ventricle. |
| b left atrium.  | d left ventricle.  |

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

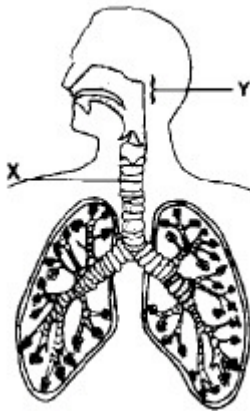
- 152 Refer to the illustration above. The aorta is indicated by
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a C. | c G. |
| b D. | d H. |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- \_\_\_\_ **153** Refer to the illustration above. The cells shown are
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a filled with plasma. | c red blood cells.   |
| b platelets.          | d white blood cells. |

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- \_\_\_\_ **154** Refer to the illustration above. The structure labeled X is the
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| a diaphragm. | c trachea. |
| b pharynx.   | d larynx.  |

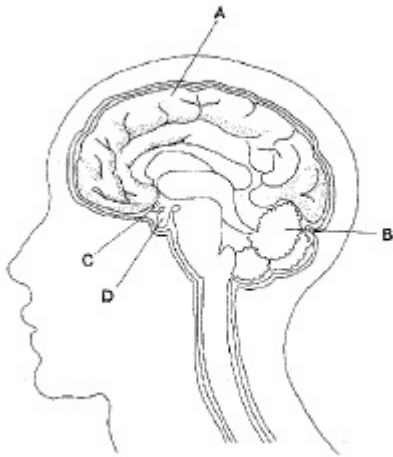
**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- \_\_\_\_ **155** The actual exchange of gases occurs at the site of the
- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| a trachea.          | c larynx.  |
| b nasal passageway. | d alveoli. |

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

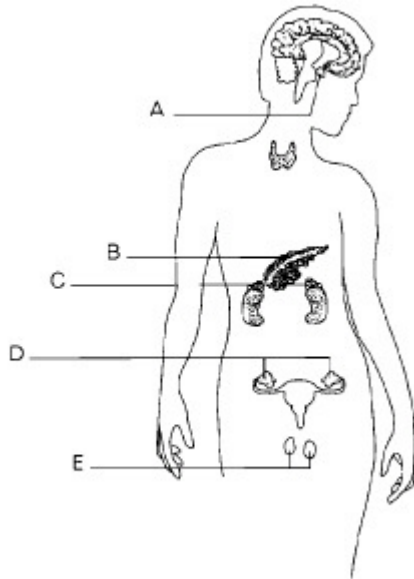


**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- 159 Refer to the illustration above. Structure B in the diagram is the  
 a spinal cord. c cerebellum.  
 b brain stem. d cerebrum.

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- 160 Refer to the diagram above. The pituitary gland is indicated by gland  
 a A. c C.  
 b B. d D.

**ANSWER:** A  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

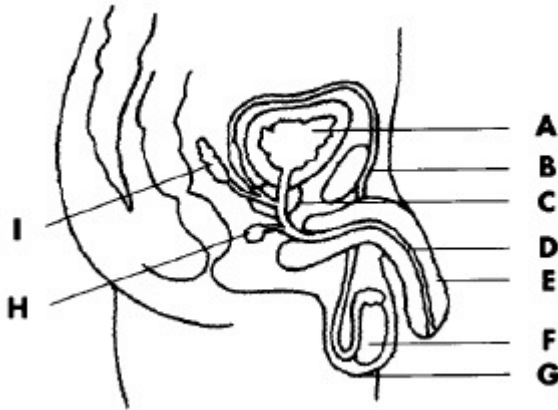
- 161 Refer to the diagram above. The gland that produces the hormone insulin is gland

- \_\_\_\_\_
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a A. | c C. |
| b B. | d D. |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **162** Refer to the diagram above. The gland that is stimulated during emergency situations, causing the “fight-or-flight” response, is gland
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a A. | c C. |
| b B. | d D. |

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**



- \_\_\_\_\_ **163** Refer to the illustration above. Sperm are produced in
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a A. | c F. |
| b E. | d H. |

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

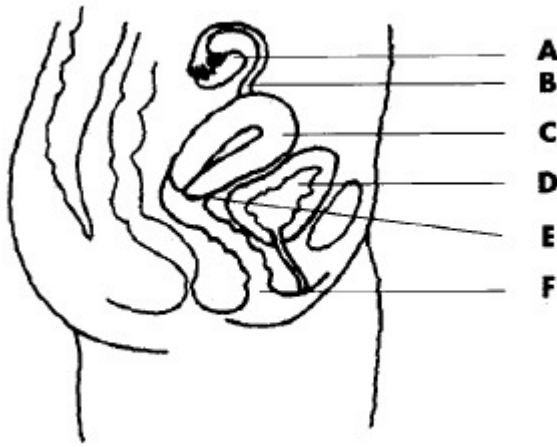
- \_\_\_\_\_ **164** Refer to the illustration above. The scrotum is indicated by label
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a E. | c H. |
| b G. | d I. |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **165** Refer to the illustration above. The prostate gland is indicated by label
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a A. | c D. |
| b C. | d H. |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1





- 169 Refer to the illustration above. The structure labeled C is
- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| a a fallopian tube. | c the uterus. |
| b the urethra.      | d a ureter.   |

**ANSWER:** C  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 170 Refer to the illustration above. Fertilization usually occurs in the structure labeled
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| a A. | c C. |
| b B. | d F. |

**ANSWER:** B  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**

- 171 The muscular structure in which the fetus develops is the
- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| a vagina.         | c cervix. |
| b fallopian tube. | d uterus. |

**ANSWER:** D  
**POINTS:** 0 / 1  
**FEEDBACK:**  
**REF:**