

Helping Questions for 2nd Periodical Exam

- 1) The potential energy of the concentration gradient drives _____
A) passive transport. B) active transport. C) exocytosis.
D) pinocytosis. E) phagocytosis.
- 2) If an animal cell is immersed in a (an) _____ solution, the cell's volume remains as is
A) basic B) equilibrium C) hypertonic
D) hypotonic E) isotonic
- 3) The diffusion of water into and out of the cell is known as _____
A) facilitated diffusion B) aquaporins C) active transport
D) osmosis E) selective impermeability
- 4) Each enzyme has a particular target molecule called the _____
A) product B) coenzyme C) substrate
D) initiator E) cofactor
- 5) _____ is an endergonic process.
A) Cellular respiration B) Photosynthesis C) Exergonic
D) Exogenic E) Endogenic
- 6) During phagocytosis, a cell engulfs a particle by wrapping pseudopodia around it and packaging it within a sac called a _____.
A) membrane B) vesicle C) peroxisome
D) vacuole E) lysosome
- 7) Because cell membranes allow some substances to cross or be transported more easily than others they _____
A) exhibit different charges. B) exhibit selective permeability.
C) exhibit non selective permeability. D) exhibit non permeability.
E) None of the above are correct.
- 8) Potential energy is the energy that an object possesses as a result of its _____
A) location B) motion C) weight
D) mass E) gravity
- 9) Non competitive inhibitors _____
A) change the enzyme's shape, thus the substrate will no longer fit the active site
B) lower enzyme activation energy.
C) bind to the enzyme proposed substrate.
D) denature the enzyme proposed substrate.
E) has a shape similar to the substrate
- 10) In phosphorylation,
A) energy is released
B) ADP reacts with a phosphate group to produce ATP
C) a phosphate group detach from the transport protein
D) the solute reacts with a phosphate group detached from the protein
E) the solute reacts with a phosphate group detached from the ATP

- 11) A sugar sinks are in a plant organ that _____ starch.
 A) uses B) stores C) changes
 D) transports E) hauls
- 12) Cofactors are often micronutrients and may include _____
 A) NAD B) iron C) manganese
 D) vitamins E) B and C choices are correct
- 13) Plants can only absorb nitrogen as ammonium or nitrates from the soil, they cannot absorb it from _____
 A) solutes B) mixture C) air
 D) concentrate E) water
- 14) During nighttime, stomata will be _____ due to less K⁺ inside guard cells which results in the elongation of guarded cells.
 A) open B) closed C) slightly closed
 D) permeable E) partially open
- 15) Carnivorous plants absorb inorganic elements from _____ and they are abundant in nutrient-poor environment.
 A) arthropod B) host C) preys
 D) parasite E) a and c are correct choices
- 16) Plants use cellular _____ to break down sugars they make to obtain energy from them in a process that consumes oxygen.
 A) conversion B) division C) respiration
 D) power E) information
- 17) In intracellular route, water and solutes are transported from cell to cell through _____
 A) Cell wall B) plasma membrane C) Central vacuole
 D) Chloroplast E) Plasmodesmata
- 18) Animals that eat both plants and animals are _____
 A) herbivores B) decomposers C) carnivores
 D) omnivores E) a + b are correct choices
- 19) Pancreatic amylase digests _____ to disaccharides which are further digested into monosaccharides.
 A) cellulose B) glycogen C) starch
 D) chitin E) polymers
- 20) During _____, stomata will be open due to more K⁺ inside guard cells that result in bowing of the guard cells.
 A) humidity B) daytime C) rains
 D) nighttime E) winds
- 21) The taxonomic order of living things consists of the following categories, which of the followings is the correct order upward
 A) species, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, domain
 B) kingdom, class, phylum, order, family, genus, species, domain
 C) family, genus, kingdom, phylum, class, order, species, domain

D) phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, domain, kingdom

E) species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, kingdom, domain

22) Fungi and bacteria return nutrients and minerals to the environment so they are _____

A) consumers

B) producers

C) recyclers

D) photosynthesizers

E) parasites

23) Which of the following are fungi?

A) chytrids.

B) zygomycetes.

C) glomeromycetes.

D) ascomycetes.

E) all of the above.

24) *Canis latrans*, *Canis lupus*, and *Canis aureus* are all in the same _____

A) genus and family

B) genus and species

C) species only

D) genus only

E) family only

25) Which of the following groups include all the others _____

A) Ferns

B) angiosperms

C) gymnosperms

D) seed plants

E) Vascular plants

26) All the following characters of the nonvascular plants are true EXCEPT _____

A) they lack conducting structures.

B) they have rhizoids that anchor the plant.

C) they lack true roots.

D) they have leaves.

E) they lack stems.

27) The three main domains in life are _____

A) Bacteria, algae, and fungi

B) green plants, Archaea, and Eukarya

C) Bacteria, Archaea, and Eukarya

D) Bacteria, lichens, and Eukarya

E) Bacteria, Archaea, and protists

28) A genus is defined as _____

A) a group of closely related genera that can interbreed

B) a group of closely related species that can interbreed

C) a group of different species that cannot interbreed

D) a group of related families that can interbreed

E) a group of different genera that can interbreed

29) Biodiversity means _____

A) all of the different kinds of organisms that exist in the world.

B) all of the different kinds of animals that exist in the world.

C) all of the different kinds of plants that exist in the world.

D) all of the different kinds of birds that exist in the world.

E) all of the different kinds of fish that exist in the world.

30) Some free-living species of dinoflagellates are photosynthetic and move with the use of their _____

A) two whiplike flagella

B) one whip like flagella

C) one Rotary flagella

D) three Rotary flagella

E) three whiplike flagella