Name: _____ **Class:** _____ **Date:** _____ **ID: A**

Week 36 Qwest

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

____ 1. Plantlike protists include
a. euglenoids and ciliates.
b. lichens and flagellates.
c. spore-forming protists and smuts.
d. algae

____ 2. 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.

____ 3. A euglena has
a. a micronucleus.
b. pseudopodia.
c. flagella.
d. cilia.

____ 4. Fungi
a. are producers.
b. cannot eat or engulf food.
c. are found only in the soil.
d. are primarily single-celled.

____ 5. A lichen
a. is a parasite.
b. is made up of an algae and a fungus that live intertwined together.
c. can live only where there is plenty of water.
d. is a consumer.

____ 6. Animal-like protists
a. are also known as protozoa.
b. include amoebas and Paramecium.
c. may be either free-living or parasitic.
d. All of the above

____ 7. 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.

____ 8. Which of the following is NOT a plantlike protist?
a. a paramecium
b. a diatom
c. algae
d. a euglena

____ 9. ____ can be found in water, in melting snow, on tree trunks, and inside living organisms.
a. Green algae
b. Red algae
c. Brown algae
d. Diatoms

____ 10. Euglenas and ciliates have a special structure called a ____ that collects and removes excess water from the cell.
a. chloroplast
b. flagella
c. contractile vacuole
d. nucleus

____ 11. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about fungi?
a. Fungi are consumers.
b. All fungi are multicellular.
c. All fungi are made up of eukaryotic cells.
d. Many fungi are decomposers.

____ 12. All protists are
a. eukaryotic.
b. single-celled organisms.
c. producers.
d. consumers.

____ 13. 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

____ 14. When growth conditions are unfavorable, a slime mold develops stalklike structures with rounded knobs at the top that contain
a. chloroplasts.
b. extra water.
c. extra food.
d. spores.

____ 15. You are walking in the woods and come across a log that looks as if it has scrambled eggs all over it. The "scrambled eggs" are actually a
a. slime mold.
b. water mold.
c. green alga.
d. dinoflagellate.

____ 16. Almost all algae live
a. in dry, warm places.
b. in cool, shady places.
c. in water.
d. inside living organisms.

____ 17. Algae obtain their food by
a. invading another organism's body.
b. eating dead organic matter.
c. eating plants.
d. making their own food through photosynthesis.

____ 18. Most of the world's oxygen is produced by
a. protozoa.
b. fungi.
c. lichens.
d. phytoplankton.

____ 19. A red tide can occur when ____ multiply rapidly.
a. red algae
b. diatoms
c. dinoflagellates
d. euglenoids

____ 20. Shellfish that feed on algae in a red tide
a. concentrate poison in their body.
b. become toxic to humans and other vertebrates who eat them.
c. turn red.
d. Both (a) and (b)

____ 21. Flagella are used by some algae to
a. carry out photosynthesis.
b. move through water.
c. obtain oxygen.
d. capture food.

____ 22. Euglenas cannot see, but they have ____ that respond to light.
a. micronuclei
b. flagella
c. contractile vacuoles
d. eyespots

____ 23. Amoebas move with
a. pseudopodia.
b. flagella.
c. contractile vacuoles.
d. cilia.

____ 24. The shape of an amoeba is
a. spherical.
b. spiral.
c. cylindrical.
d. changing constantly.

____ 25. The word *pseudopodia* means
a. "jellylike."
b. "false feet."
c. "whips."
d. "propellers."

____ 26. Amoebas capture their food by surrounding it with their
a. pseudopodia.
b. flagella.
c. contractile vacuoles.
d. cilia.

____ 27. When an amoeba surrounds a bacteria or small protist, it forms a
a. contractile vacuole.
b. food vacuole.
c. water vacuole.
d. lipid vacuole.

____ 28. ____ are fungal filaments that are similar to plant roots.
a. Roots
b. Mycelium
c. Cilia
d. Flagella

____ 29. The mycelium is often found
a. growing on the fungal stalk.
b. growing in knobs on the top of the fungus.
c. underground.
d. within the cytoplasm of the cells.

____ 30. Black bread mold is an example of a(n)
a. threadlike fungus.
b. sac fungus.
c. club fungus.
d. imperfect fungus.

____ 31. Yeast is an example of a(n)
a. threadlike fungus.
b. sac fungus.
c. club fungus.
d. imperfect fungus.

____ 32. The umbrella-shaped mushrooms that suddenly appear on your lawn are an example of
a. threadlike fungi.
b. sac fungi.
c. club fungi.
d. imperfect fungi.

____ 33. Yeasts use ____ as food.
a. carbon dioxide
b. alcohol
c. sugar
d. the sun's energy

____ 34. Which of the following plants is nonvascular?
a. fern
b. moss
c. conifer
d. monocot

____ 35. Roots
a. absorb water and minerals.
b. store surplus food.
c. anchor the plant.
d. All of the above

____ 36. The veins of a leaf contain
a. xylem and phloem.
b. stomata.
c. epidermis and cuticle.
d. xylem only.

____ 37. In a flower, petals function to
a. produce ovules.
b. attract pollinators.
c. protect the flower bud.
d. produce pollen.

____ 38. Flowering plants, such as apple trees and daisies,
a. use osmosis for nutrient transport.
b. are classified as angiosperms.
c. have independent gametophyte forms.
d. need water for delivery of sperm to eggs.

____ 39. Plants that have specialized tissues for carrying minerals, water, or food are classified as ____ plants.
a. seed-bearing
b. vascular
c. nonvascular
d. photosynthetic

____ 40. Which of the following is NOT a leaf structure?
a. a stigma
b. a guard cell
c. a stoma
d. a cuticle

____ 41. 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.

____ 42. Chloroplasts are ____ that contain chlorophyll.
a. nuclei
b. organelles
c. ribosomes
d. mitochondria

____ 43. 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.

____ 44. Scientists believe that plants originated from
a. red algae.
b. green algae.
c. brown algae.
d. None of the above

____ 45. 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.

____ 46. Nonvascular plants move needed materials from one part of the plant to another by
a. diffusion.
b. osmosis.
c. vascular tissues.
d. Both (a) and (b)

____ 47. Each moss plant has slender, hairlike threads of cells called ____ that help hold the plant in place.
a. rhizoids
b. spikes
c. filaments
d. anthers

____ 48. When a seed germinates, it
a. dies.
b. reproduces a copy of itself.
c. remains dormant during cold months.
d. begins to grow.

____ 49. Which plant is an example of an angiosperm?
a. a pine tree
b. Sunflower
c. a gingko tree
d. all of the above

____ 50. All angiosperms produce which of the following structures?
a. seeds in cones
b. flowers and fruits
c. rhizoids and rhizomes
d. none of the above

Week 36 Qwest
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

40. A
41. C
42. B
43. C
44. B
45. C
46. D
47. A
48. D
49. B
50. B