Practice Qwest for Week 12

Multiple Choice

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

1. 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. Food supplies cells with cytoplasm

2. A fire alarm that goes off during the school day is a
   a. Response
   b. Stimulus
   c. Metabolism
   d. Produce

3. The nose primarily responds to which of the following stimuli?
   a. Sound
   b. Light
   c. Scent
   d. Touch

4. Most single-celled organisms
   a. Never split into two cells
   b. Never reproduce
   c. Have no cells
   d. Never wear shoes

5. Organisms use energy to
   a. Move materials into and out of cells
   b. Build cells
   c. Make or break down food
   d. All of the above

6. What are the four bare necessities of life?
   a. Air, water, living space and food
   b. Sunlight, air and water, ice cream
   c. Air, food, water and clothing
   d. Water, food, and clothing

7. Which statement best describes how consumers get the food they need to survive?
   a. They make it from the sun using photosynthesis
   b. They buy it
   c. They eat other organisms
   d. They break down the dead organisms

8. Fish that live in the ice-cold waters off Antarctica make 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

9. Which of the following is a characteristic that all living things share?
   a. All living things respond to change

b. All living things are consumers
c. All living things obtain water by drinking
d. All living things make their own food

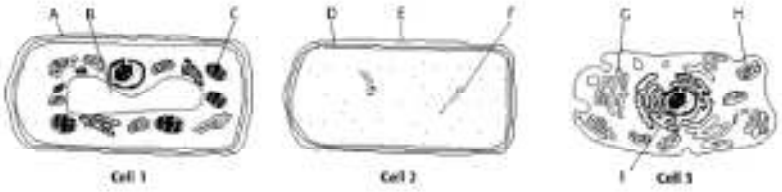
10. Which of the following is true about bacteria?
    a. They are all prokaryotic
    b. They have chloroplasts
    c. They have a Nucleus
    d. They don't have DNA

11. Which of the following describes cells?
    a. All cells are able to make food
    b. All cells are able to survive on their own
    c. All cells come from other cells
    d. All cells contain a nucleus

12. A cell without a nucleus is a
    a. Coconut
    b. Prokaryotic cell
    c. Eukaryotic cell
    d. Plant cell

13. Most of the ATP (energy) produced by a cell is made in the
    a. Ribosomes
    b. Endoplasmic reticulum
    c. Mitochondria
    d. Chloroplasts

14. If an animal cell did not have mitochondria, it would NOT be able to
    a. Make proteins
    b. Make food using sunlight
    c. Digest wastes and breakdown food
    d. Make energy



15. Which of the cells in the diagram above is a prokaryotic cell?
    a. Cell 1
    b. Cell 2
    c. Cell 3
    d. None of the above

16. 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

17. What is produced by mitosis?
    a. Two identical cells
    b. Two nuclei in the same cell
    c. Chloroplasts
    d. Two mitochondria

18. 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

19. When **Low** concentration tries **to** go to **High** concentration what is this process called?
    a. Osmosis
    b. Active transport
    c. Passive transport
    d. The sugar will not go from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration

20. When the endoplasmic reticulum carry particles to the cell membrane for release(exit), this is called
    a. Osmosis
    b. Active transport
    c. Endocytosis
    d. Exocytosis

21. Respiration means
    a. "within the cell"
    b. "outside the cell"
    c. "made by light"
    d. "breathing"

22. The equation: Carbon Dioxide + Water + Sunlight →Glucose + Oxygen is the equation for which of the following processes?
    a. Photosynthesis
    b. Cellular respiration
    c. Fermentation
    d. Exocytosis

23. Across which structure does osmosis occur?
    a. Endoplasmic Reticulum
    b. Mitochondria
    c. Lysosome
    d. Cell membrane

24. Cells are
    a. The structures that contain all of the materials necessary for life
    b. Found in all organisms
    c. Sometimes specialized for particular functions
    d. All of the above

25. 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
    b. A stimulus
    c. A reaction
    d. An enzyme

26. Maintaining a body temperature of 98.6 Degrees and a stable amount of sugar in your blood are both examples of
    a. Homeostasis
    b. Metabolism
    c. Photosynthesis
    d. Respiration

27. Most plants are
    a. Producers
    b. Consumers

c. Decomposers
d. Carnivore

28. Which statement best describes how producers get the food they need to survive?
    a. They break down dead organisms or animal wastes
    b. They use energy from the sun to make food
    c. They absorb it through their feet
    d. They eat other organisms

29. A Human is an example of a
    a. Producer
    b. Consumer
    c. Decomposer
    d. Photosynthesis

30. Which of the following are characteristics that all organisms share?
    a. All living things are producers
    b. All living things grow and develop
    c. All living things are multicellular
    d. All living thing make food

31. Different _____ work together in an tissues
    a. Organ systems
    b. cells
    c. Organisms
    d. Prokaryotes

32. Which of the following statements is part of the cell theory?
    a. The most basic component of anything is an atom
    b. All cells come from other cells
    c. All cells have a nucleus and a cell membrane
    d. All living things are producers

33. 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
    b. Does not need organs
    c. Is multicellular
    d. Is unicellular

34. 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

35. _____ is what makes chloroplasts green.
    a. A chromatid
    b. Chlorophyll
    c. Cholesterol
    d. A chromosome

36. When particles are moved through a membrane from a region of **High** concentration **to** a region of **low** concentration, the process is called
    a. Diffusion
    b. Passive transport