

## Biology Part 5

1. As green plants make food, they are
  - a. first – order consumers
  - b. second – order consumers
  - c. decomposers
  - d. producers
  
2. The producers in a pond are usually
  - a. tadpoles
  - b. algae
  - c. bacteria
  - d. small fish
  
3. A series in which each organism serves as food for the next organism is a
  - a. food chain
  - b. population
  - c. community
  - d. niche
  
4. Substances from dead plants and animals are returned to the water by
  - a. producers
  - b. consumers
  - c. decomposers
  - d. top consumers
  
5. The special role of each organism in a food pyramid is its
  - a. system
  - b. niche
  - c. physical environment
  - d. community

6. The consumers in a food chain in a pond are the
  - a. algae
  - b. plants
  - c. bacteria
  - d. animals
  
7. If you study how a fish is fitted for life in a quiet water, you are studying its
  - a. food pyramid
  - b. adaptation
  - c. interdependence
  
  - d. population
  
8. All the plants and animals in a pond form
  - a. an environment
  - b. a community
  - c. a population
  - d. an ecosystem
  
9. Many interdependent food chains in a forest make up a
  - a. food pyramid
  - b. pyramid of biomass
  - c. food web
  - d. habitat
  
10. The second – order consumers in a food pyramid get their food directly from
  - a. carnivores
  - b. decomposers
  - c. producers
  - d. herbivores
  
11. All the plants and animals on earth

- a. create new matter
- b. recycle the same matter
- c. create new energy
- d. recycle the same energy

12. An animal's heartbeat and breathing are slowed down when it

- a. enters a habitat
- b. hunts for food
- c. occupies a niche
- d. hibernates

13. If you catch a fish and eat it, you may be

- a. a first – order consumer
- b. a second – order consumer
- c. a decomposer
- d. a scavenger

14. The part of sunlight absorbed most rapidly by water is

- a. red light
- b. blue light
- c. violet light
- d. green light

15. The increased effect of a pesticide on organisms that feed on each other in a lake is called

- a. biological conservation
- b. biological magnification
- c. eutrophication
- d. nitrification

16. Plants and animals in the same ecosystem usually have similar

- a. shapes
- b. sizes
- c. ways of obtaining food
- d. environmental needs

17. Which of the following refers to a secondary carnivore?

- a. eats only plants
- b. gets energy directly from the sun
- a. gets energy through photosynthesis
- b. has less food energy available to it than consumers at lower trophic levels

18. Which of the following statements is true regarding a food chain?

- a. there are more herbivores than carnivores
- b. each higher trophic level has more energy available to it
- c. the number of organism at each trophic level is not related to energy
- d. the biomass of third – order consumers is greater than the biomass of second – order consumers

19. Which of the following is the result of biological magnification?

- a. energy is lost at each trophic level of the food chain
- b. the greenhouse effect will be most significant at the poles
- c. top – level predators may be most harmed by toxic environmental chemicals
- d. DDT has spread throughout the ecosystem and is found in almost every organism

20. Why are green plants considered autotrophs?

- a. They have many pigments that capture light.
- b. They can build simple inorganic substances into complex organic substance.
- c. They can build any kind of substances.
- d. They depend on other sources for their food.

21. In what trophic level of the food pyramid are consumers greatest in number?

- a. first trophic
- b. second trophic

- c. third trophic
- d. fourth trophic

22. In a pond or desert, light, warmth, water, minerals, carbon dioxide, and oxygen make up the
- a. ecosystem
  - b. community
  - c. population
  - d. physical environment

23. Why do most plants look green?
- a. The chlorophyll in plants captures green light for photosynthesis.
  - b. The chlorophyll in plants reflects wavelengths of green light.
  - c. The chloroplasts in plants are surrounded by two green membranes.
  - d. The chloroplasts in plants make green sugar during photosynthesis.

24. Green plants make glucose from
- a. water and carbon dioxide
  - b. chlorophyll and sunlight
  - c. water and oxygen
  - d. oxygen and carbon dioxide

25. A male structure in the flowering plant is the
- a. ovary
  - b. ovule
  - c. pistil
  - d. stamen

26. Transfer of pollen from the stamen of one flower to the pistil of another is
- a. fertilization
  - b. cross – pollination
  - c. self – pollination
  - d. reproduction

27. Cuttings and graftings are examples of
- adaptation
  - fertilization
  - vegetative propagation
  - seed dispersal
28. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms
- produce flowers
  - produce seeds
  - have needle – like leaves
  - lose all their leaves in the fall
29. Water and minerals are carried upward in plant stems in the
- phloem
  - xylem
  - guard cells
  - stomata
30. Vegetative reproduction is a form of
- pollination
  - seed dispersal
  - sexual reproduction
  - asexual reproduction
31. Corn and other monocots have each of the following structures except
- parallel veins
  - seeds
  - a layer of cambium
  - xylem and phloem

32. Green plants store the energy of sunlight by the process of
- cellular respiration
  - photosynthesis
  - oxidation
  - reproduction
33. In plants, food is usually made in the
- roots
  - stems
  - leaves
  - rootlets
34. One function of roots is to
- take in carbon dioxide
  - give off oxygen
  - anchor plant to the soil
  - produce food
35. Multicellular plants have many specialized structures. What function does xylem perform in multicellular vascular plants?
- The xylem transports water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
  - The xylem is the place where photosynthesis takes place in a plant.
  - The xylem breaks down sugar into a form that plant cells can use.
  - The xylem is a woody tissue that fills the stem of a plant.
36. Which is not a primary function of the stem?
- absorption
  - conduction
  - support
  - storage

37. Ginger is a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- bulb
  - corm
  - rhizome
  - tuber
38. The primary functions of the root are \_\_\_\_\_ .
- conduction and storage
  - storage and anchorage
  - anchorage and absorption
  - absorption and conduction
39. Carbon dioxide used in photosynthesis enters the leaves through the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- root system
  - stomata
  - phloem
  - fibrovascular bundles
40. All of the following reduce loss of water from plants except \_\_\_\_\_ .
- bark
  - waxy layers on leaves
  - closing of stomata
  - opening of stomata
41. The primary functions of leaves are \_\_\_\_\_ .
- photosynthesis and transpiration
  - transpiration and respiration
  - respiration and digestion
  - respiration and photosynthesis
42. Which of the following is not a correctly stated difference between monocots and dicots?
- parallel veins in monocots; branching, netlike venation in dicot leaves



- b. vascular bundles scattered in monocot stems; central vascular stele in dicot stems
- c. flower parts in threes in monocots; flower parts in multiples of four or five in dicots
- d. usually only primary growth in monocots; secondary growth in many dicots

43. How are the processes of photosynthesis and cellular respiration connected?

- a. both processes begin with oxygen
- b. both processes require sunlight
- c. each processes takes place only in plant cells
- d. each process makes the material needed in the other process

44. Why do cells need oxygen?

- a. Oxygen is used during the process of fermentation.
- b. Oxygen is used during the process of cell division.
- c. Oxygen is used during the process of cellular respiration.
- d. Oxygen is used during the process of meiosis.

45. What is the result of cellular respiration?

- a. Energy is produced from radiant sunlight and carbon dioxide.
- b. Energy is produced from sugar molecules and oxygen.
- c. Sunlight is converted into sugar molecules and oxygen.
- d. Sunlight is converted into water molecules.

46. Which of these describes a reproduction method of sexual organism?

- a. forming a tuber
- b. fusing of sex cells from two parents
- c. producing runners
- d. division through binary fission

47. The diaphragm is used in breathing by each of the following animals except the

- a. kangaroo
- b. baboon

- c. frog
  - d. human
48. Each of the following vertebrates is cold – blooded except
- a. fish
  - b. amphibians
  - c. birds
  - d. reptiles
49. The embryo develops within the mother in most
- a. mammals
  - b. reptiles
  - c. amphibians
  - d. fish
50. A feature that relates the platypus to the reptiles is
- a. egg – laying
  - b. cold – bloodedness
  - c. scales
  - d. a diaphragm

**Biology Part 5 Answer Keys:**

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|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 11. B | 21. D |
| 2. B  | 12. D | 22. D |
| 3. A  | 13. B | 23. B |
| 4. C  | 14. A | 24. C |
| 5. B  | 15. B | 25. D |
| 6. D  | 16. D | 26. B |
| 7. B  | 17. B | 27. C |
| 8. B  | 18. A | 28. D |
| 9. C  | 19. C | 29. B |
| 10. D | 20. B | 30. D |

- 31. C
- 32. B
- 33. C
- 34. C
- 35. A
- 36. A
- 37. C
- 38. C
- 39. B
- 40. D
- 41. A
- 42. B
- 43. D
- 44. C
- 45. B
- 46. B
- 47. C
- 48. C
- 49. A
- 50. A