Question of chapter : Ch. 7: Biodiversity of Life

1. Mammals _____.
   - are divided into two groups: monotremes, and marsupials
   - in most of them, scales protects and insulates the warm body
   - are named for the milk-producing mammary glands
   - are divided into two groups: monotremes, and placentals

2. Amphibians possess many features such as: _____.
   - Lungs are powerful developed.
   - They live in land
   - They straddle the boundary between aquatic and terrestrial existence.
   - They have a four-chambered heart.

3. Chordates have many features of these are _____.
   - adults emerge from the pupa
   - have an exoskeleton
   - the notochord
   - reproduce by budding

4. Arthropods include _____.
   - Sponges.
   - Reptiles.
   - Crustaceans.
   - Birds.

5. Sponges _____.
   - have sexual Reproduction only.
   - have a simple body plan.
   - are colonies of multi-celled organisms.
   - have tissues.

6. Animals have many characteres as they _____.
   - are multicellular.
   - have cells with cell wall.
   - do not react to external stimuli
   - reproduce asexually.

7. Fungi affect humans and other organisms as they play a role in____.
   - Fungi do not cause plant diseases
   - photosynthesis

- Fungi do not digest both lignin and cellulose
- recycle nutrients and minerals

8. Fungi have distinctive adaptations such as _____.
   - The mycelium is made up of little numbers of filaments called rhizoid
   - A typical fungus has fruits
   - A typical fungus is a mushroom
   - Fungi do not digest both lignin and cellulose
9. Nonvascular plant _____.
   - requires swimming sperm and water for reproduction
   - has conducting vessels that also provide support.
   - includes seedless plants.
   - lack conducting structures
10. Plants have _____.
    - roots or root-like structures
    - no waxy cuticle
    - a waxy cuticle that covers the surface of roots and flowers.
    - asexual reproduction
11. _____ are examples of Protists
    - Archaea
    - Bacteria
    - Green algae
    - Prokaryotes
12. Protists are _____.
    - large
    - non parasitic
    - belongs to Domain Prokarya
    - incredibly diverse in their modes of reproduction
13. Protists are _____.
    - eukaryotes that are not fungi
    - eukaryotes that are animals
    - eukaryotes that are plants
    - eukaryotes that are fungi
14. Domain Eukarya includes _____.

- Archaea
- Prokaryotes
- Fungi
- Bacteria

15. Some bacteria are dangerous to human as _____.
    - can digest cellulose
    - consume nutrients
    - Clostridium tetani that causes tetanus
    - produce vitamins

16. Many Prokaryotes play important roles in animal nutrition _____.
    - can digest protein
    - can synthesize DNA in human intestine
    - can be used in food production
    - can synthesize RNA in human intestine

17. endospore _____ .
    - are very active
    - forms within the fungi
    - allows some bacteria to withstand adverse conditions
    - are not protective

18. Bacteria and Archaea differ in _____
    - size of cell
    - Earth predominant form of life
    - the structure and composition of the plasma membrane
    - prokaryotes

19. Prokaryotes _____
    - include fungi
    - are kingdoms among the Eukarya
    - are Earths predominant form of life
    - include Plants

20. _____ are kingdoms among the Eukarya.
    - Viruses
    - Archaea
    - Bacteria
    - fungi

21. Which of the following is a domain of life?
    - human
    - animal
    - Archaea
    - fungi

22. The correct scientific name of humans is _____
    - *homo sapiens*
    - Homo Sapiens
    - *homo Sapiens*
    - *Homo sapiens*

23. The scientific name of an organism is formed of _____
    - the genus and the species
    - the family and the genus
    - the genus and the phylum
    - the species only.

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	Mammals _____.	are named for the milk-producing mammary glands
2	Amphibians possess many features such as: _____.	They straddle the boundary between aquatic and terrestrial existence.
3	Chordates have many features of these are _____.	the notochord
4	Arthropods include _____.	Crustaceans.
5	Sponges _____.	have a simple body plan.
6	Animals have many characteres as they _____.	are multicellular.
7	Fungi affect humans and other organisms as they play a role in _____.	recycle nutrients and minerals
8	Fungi have distinctive adaptations such as _____.	A typical fungus is a mushroom

9	Plants have _____.	roots or root-like structures
10	_____ are examples of Protists	Green algae
11	Protists are _____.	incredibly diverse in their modes of reproduction
12	Protists are _____.	eukaryotes that are not fungi
13	Domain Eukarya includes _____.	Fungi
14	Some bacteria are dangerous to human as _____.	Clostridium tetani that causes tetanus
15	Many Prokaryotes play important roles in animal nutrition _____.	can be used in food production
16	endospore _____ .	allows some bacteria to withstand adverse conditions
17	Bacteria and Archaea differ in _____	the structure and composition of the plasma membrane
18	Prokaryotes _____	are Earths predominant form of life
19	_____ are kingdoms among the Eukarya.	fungi
20	Which of the following is a domain of life?	Archaea
21	The correct scientific name of humans is _____	*Homo sapiens*
22	The scientific name of an organism is formed of _____	the genus and the species

Question of chapter : Ch. 7: Biodiversity of Life

1. Mammals _____.
   - ○ are divided into three groups: monotremes, and placentals and marsupials
   - ○ in most of them, scales protects and insulates the warm body
   - ○ are divided into two groups: monotremes, and marsupials

2. Amphibians possess many features such as: _____.

- Lungs are powerful developed.
- They have a four-chambered heart.
- They have a three-chambered heart.

3. Chordates have many features of these are _____.
   - the nerve cord
   - have an exoskeleton
   - reproduce by budding
   - adults emerge from the pupa
4. Arthropods include _____.
   - Birds.
   - Crustaceans.- insects
   - Mammals.
   - Reptiles.
5. Sponges _____.
   - have a complicated body plan.
   - have sexual Reproduction only.
   - have tissues.
   - are colonies of single-celled organisms.
6. Animals have many characteres as they _____.
   - do not react to external stimuli
   - reproduce asexually.
   - have cells with cell wall.
   - react rapidly to external stimuli
7. Fungi affect humans and other organisms as they play a role in _____.
   - photosynthesis
   - Fungi do not cause plant diseases
   - Fungi do not digest both lignin and cellulose
   - production of antibiotics
8. Fungi have distinctive adaptations such as _____.
   - The mycelium is made up of extensive numbers of filaments called hyphae
   - The mycelium is made up of little numbers of filaments called rhizoid
   - A typical fungus has fruits
   - Fungi do not digest both lignin and cellulose

9. Vascular plant _____.
   - has limited Body size
   - includes the seed plants.
   - have rhizoids that anchor the plant and bring water
   - include hornworts

10. Plants have _____.
   - a waxy cuticle that covers the surface of leaves and stems
   - a waxy cuticle that covers the surface of roots and flowers.
   - asexual reproduction
   - no waxy cuticle

11. _____ are examples of Protists
   - Bacteria
   - Green algae
   - Prokaryotes
   - Archaea

12. Protists are _____.
   - large
   - incredibly diverse in their modes of reproduction
   - non parasitic
   - belongs to Domain Prokarya

13. Protists are _____.
   - eukaryotes that are animals
   - eukaryotes that are not fungi
   - eukaryotes that are plants
   - eukaryotes that are fungi

14. Domain Eukarya includes _____.
   - Prokaryotes
   - Archaea
   - Animals
   - Bacteria

15. Some bacteria are dangerous to human as _____.
   - Clostridium tetani that causes tetanus
   - produce vitamins

- consume nutrients
- can digest cellulose

16. Many Prokaryotes play important roles in animal nutrition _____.
    - can synthesize nutrients in human intestine
    - can synthesize DNA in human intestine
    - can digest protein
    - can synthesize RNA in human intestine
17. endospore _____ .
    - are not protective
    - are very active
    - contains a few enzymes encased in a thick protective coat
18. Bacteria and Archaea differ in _____
    - the structure and composition of the RNA polymerases
    - prokaryotes
    - Earth predominant form of life
    - size of cell
19. Prokaryotes _____
    - are specialized for specific habitats
    - have organelles
    - are multi-celled organism
    - have neucles
20. _____ are kingdoms among the Eukarya.
    - plants
    - Bacteria
    - Archaea
    - Viruses
21. Which of the following is a domain of life?
    - animal
    - Eukarya
    - human
    - fungi
22. The correct scientific name of humans is _____

- *Homo sapiens*
- *homo Sapiens*
- Homo Sapiens
- *homo sapiens*

23. The scientific name of an organism is formed of _____
    - the family and the genus
    - the genus only.
    - the genus and the species
    - the genus and the phylum

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	Mammals _____.	in most of them, fur protects and insulates the warm body
2	Amphibians possess many features such as: _.	They have a three-chambered heart.
3	Chordates have many features of these are _.	the nerve cord
4	Arthropods include _____.	Crustaceans.
5	Sponges _____.	are colonies of single-celled organisms.
6	Animals have many characteres as they _____.	react rapidly to external stimuli
7	Fungi affect humans and other organisms as they play a role in _____.	production of antibiotics
8	Fungi have distinctive adaptations such as _____.	The mycelium is made up of extensive numbers of filaments called hyphae
9	Vascular plant _____.	includes the seed plants.
10	Plants have _____.	a waxy cuticle that covers the surface of leaves and stems
11	_____ are examples of Protists	Green algae
12	Protists are _____.	incredibly diverse in their modes of reproduction
13	Protists are _____.	eukaryotes that are not fungi
14	Domain Eukarya includes _____.	Animals
15	Some bacteria are dangerous to human as _____.	Clostridium tetani that causes tetanus
16	Many Prokaryotes play important roles in animal nutrition _____.	can synthesize nutrients in human intestine

17	endospore _____ .	contains a few enzymes encased in a thick protective coat
18	Bacteria and Archaea differ in _____	the structure and composition of the RNA polymerases
19	Prokaryotes _____	are specialized for specific habitats
20	_____ are kingdoms among the Eukarya.	plants
21	Which of the following is a domain of life?	Eukarya
22	The correct scientific name of humans is _____	*Homo sapiens*
23	The scientific name of an organism is formed of _____	the genus and the species

Question of chapter : Ch. 9: Gas Exchange

1. The lungs are the major site of gas exchange in _____
   - arthropods
   - jellies
   - fish
   - tetrapods that live on land

2. The major site of gas exchange in _____is skin
   - jellies
   - arthropods
   - birds
   - reptiles

3. Gills _____
   - absorb carbon dioxide
   - decrease the surface to volume ratio
   - absorb oxygen
   - release oxygen

4. Birds and mammals use _____ as the respiratory surface
   - their body surfaces
   - more complex lungs
   - simple lungs
   - small lungs

5. In the human respiratory system, air passes from larynx to the ___
   - nasal cavity
   - alveoli

- bronchi
- trachea

6. The actual site of gas exchange in human is _____
   - alveolai
   - vocal cord
   - nasal cavity
   - pharynx
7. Alveoli are _____
   - having small surface area
   - the site where O2 diffuses out of the blood
   - the site where CO2 diffuses out of the blood
   - the site where CO2 diffuses into the blood
8. Inhalation occurs when _____
   - the rib cage contracts
   - the diaphragm moves upward
   - the volume of the chest cavity increases, lowering the air pressure around lungs.
   - the pressure around the lungs increases
9. Smoking _____
   - increases the harmful types of cholesterol
   - decreases the harmful types of cholesterol
   - decreases the risk of heart attacks and strokes
10. In the body tissues, blood _____
    - picks up O_2
    - drops off O_2
    - drops off CO_2
    - drops off waste products
11. During the transport of gases between blood and tissues _____
    - CO_2 moves from the tissues into the blood
    - gases in the alveoli have more O_2 and less CO_2 than gases the blood
    - CO_2 moves from the blood into the alveoli of the lungs
    - O_2 moves from the alveoli of the lungs into the blood
12. The iron-containing pigment (hemoglobin) _____

- is found only in birds
- is found in Arthropods
- is found in many invertebrates
- is found in Mollusca

13. The heart _____
    - pumps blood through body
    - carries oxygen through body
    - is network of hollow tubes

14. In the four-chambered hearts _____
    - there are two atria and two ventricles
    - the right side of the heart pumps blood from body to lungs
    - there are two atria and two ventricles AND the right side of the heart pumps blood from body to lungs

15. Capillaries _____
    - increases surface area for gas and fluid exchange
    - have one-way valves that restrict backward flow
    - force blood back to right heart atrium
    - have thicker walls

16. The heart valves _____
    - is a defect in one or more heart valves
    - define as the number of beats/minute
    - is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit
    - prevent the backflow of blood

17. The AV node _____
    - generates electrical signals in atria
    - sets the rate of heart contractions
    - is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit
    - relays electrical signals to the ventricles

18. Atherosclerosis _____
    - is the force blood exerts on vessel walls
    - reduces the blood flow
    - is measured as systolic pressure
    - is measured as diastolic pressure

19. Plasma contains fibrinogen, which is converted into fibrin that help ___

- in blood clotting
- in defense
- in osmotic balance
- as pH buffering

20. The platelets _____
    - fight infections
    - promote clotting
    - fight cancer
    - transport CO_2

21. Some athletes artificially increase their red blood cell production by injecting _____
    - fibrinogen
    - erythropoietin
    - immunoglobulins
    - sodium ions

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	The lungs are the major site of gas exchange in _____	tetrapods that live on land
2	The major site of gas exchange in _____is skin	jellies
3	Gills _____	absorb oxygen
4	Birds and mammals use _____ as the respiratory surface	more complex lungs
5	In the human respiratory system, air passes from larynx to the _____	trachea
6	The actual site of gas exchange in human is _____	alveolai
7	Alveoli are _____	the site where CO2 diffuses out of the blood
8	Inhalation occurs when _____	the volume of the chest cavity increases, lowering the air pressure around lungs.
9	Smoking _____	increases the harmful types of cholesterol
10	In the body tissues, blood ____	drops off O_2

11	During the transport of gases between blood and tissues ___	CO_2 moves from the tissues into the blood
12	The iron-containing pigment (hemoglobin) _	is found in many invertebrates
13	The heart _____	pumps blood through body
14	In the four-chambered hearts _____	there are two atria and two ventricles AND the right side of the heart pumps blood from body to lungs
15	Capillaries _____	increases surface area for gas and fluid exchange
16	The heart valves _____	prevent the backflow of blood
17	The AV node _____	relays electrical signals to the ventricles
18	Atherosclerosis _____	reduces the blood flow
19	Plasma contains fibrinogen, which is converted into fibrin that help __	in blood clotting
20	The platelets _____	promote clotting
21	Some athletes artificially increase their red blood cell production by injecting _____	erythropoietin

Question of chapter : Ch. 9: Gas Exchange

1. The tracheal systems are the major site of gas exchange in _____
   - tetrapods that live on land
   - arthropods
   - flatworms
   - reptiles

2. The major site of gas exchange in _____is skin
   - sponges
   - arthropods
   - birds
   - mammals

3. Gills _____
   - release oxygen
   - increase the surface area for gas exchange

- absorb carbon dioxide
- decrease the surface to volume ratio

4. Nonbird reptiles use _____ as the respiratory surface
   - lungs
   - more complex lungs
   - their body surfaces
   - small lungs
5. In the human respiratory system, air passes from bronchioles to the _____
   - alveoli
   - trachea
   - bronchi
   - nasal cavity
6. The actual site of gas exchange in human is _____
   - nasal cavity
   - larynx
   - alveolai
   - pharynx
7. Alveoli are _____
   - having small surface area
   - the site where O2 diffuses out of the blood
   - the site where O2 diffuses into the blood
   - the site where CO2 diffuses into the blood
8. Inhalation occurs when _____
   - the diaphragm moves upward
   - the diaphragm moves downward
   - the rib cage contracts
   - the pressure around the lungs increases
9. Smoking _____
   - decreases the harmful types of cholesterol
   - reduces blood pressure
   - decreases the risk of heart attacks and strokes
   - raises blood pressure
10. In the lungs, blood _____

- picks up CO_2
- picks up O_2
- drops off O_2
- drops off urine

11. During the transport of gases between blood and tissues _____
    - O_2 moves from the alveoli of the lungs into the blood
    - CO_2 moves from the blood into the alveoli of the lungs
    - the tissues have more CO_2 and less O_2 than in the blood
    - gases in the alveoli have more O_2 and less CO_2 than gases the blood
12. The iron-containing pigment (hemoglobin) _____
    - is found only in birds
    - is found in Arthropods
    - is found in almost all vertebrates
    - is found in Mollusca
13. The heart _____
    - carries waste
    - transports blood throughout the entire body
    - carries oxygen through body
    - pumps blood through body
14. In the four-chambered hearts _____
    - there is no answer
    - heart pumps blood through open-ended vessels
    - blood stays confined to vessels
    - oxygen rich blood is completely separated from oxygen poor blood
15. Arteries _____
    - have thicker walls
    - increases surface area for gas and fluid exchange
    - have one-way valves that restrict backward flow
    - composed of a single layer of epithelial cells
16. The heart rate _____
    - prevent the backflow of blood
    - is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit

- defined as the number of beats/minute
- is a defect in one or more heart valves

17. The pacemaker (SA node) _____
    - relays electrical signals to the ventricles
    - is the amount of blood/minute pumped into systemic circuit
    - is the development of plaques inside walls of blood vessels
    - generates electrical signals in atria
18. The blood pressure _____
    - is measured as systolic and diastolic pressure
    - is the death of brain tissue from blocked arteries in the head
    - is the damage to cardiac muscle
    - is the block of coronary artery
19. Plasma contains fibrinogen, which is converted into fibrin that help _____
    - in blood clotting
    - in defense
    - in osmotic balance
    - as pH buffering
20. The red blood cells (erythrocytes) _____
    - transport O_2 bound to hemoglobin
    - promote clotting
    - fight infections
    - fight cancer
21. Some athletes artificially increase their red blood cell production by injecting _____
    - fibrinogen
    - erythropoietin
    - immunoglobulins
    - sodium ions

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	The tracheal systems are the major site of gas exchange in _____	arthropods

2	The major site of gas exchange in _____is skin	sponges
3	Gills _____	increase the surface area for gas exchange
4	Nonbird reptiles use _____ as the respiratory surface	lungs
5	In the human respiratory system, air passes from bronchioles to the ____	alveoli
6	The actual site of gas exchange in human is _____	alveolai
7	Alveoli are _____	the site where O2 diffuses into the blood
8	Inhalation occurs when _____	the diaphragm moves downward
9	Smoking _____	raises blood pressure
10	In the lungs, blood _____	picks up O_2
11	During the transport of gases between blood and tissues _____	the tissues have more CO_2 and less O_2 than in the blood
12	The iron-containing pigment (hemoglobin) _____	is found in almost all vertebrates
13	The heart _____	pumps blood through body
14	In the four-chambered hearts _____	oxygen rich blood is completely separated from oxygen poor blood
15	Arteries _____	have thicker walls
16	The heart rate _____	defined as the number of beats/minute
17	The pacemaker (SA node) _____	generates electrical signals in atria
18	The blood pressure _____	is measured as systolic and diastolic pressure
19	Plasma contains fibrinogen, which is converted into fibrin that help _____	in blood clotting
20	The red blood cells (erythrocytes) _____	transport O_2 bound to hemoglobin

21	Some athletes artificially increase their red blood cell production by injecting _____	erythropoietin

Question of chapter : Ch. 10: Excretion

1. The maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits is called _
   - Osmoregulation
   - there is no answer
   - Homeostasis
   - Excretion
2. Animals that absorb heat from their surroundings are called _____
   - Endothermic
   - Ectothermic
   - All other answers are correct
   - Herbivorous
3. Ectothermic animals _____
   - absorb heat from their surroundings
   - All other answers are correct
   - derive body heat mainly from their metabolism
   - use water and atmospheric CO_2 to produce sugar
4. Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____
   - Pollination
   - All other answers are correct
   - Conduction
   - Photosynthesis
5. The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include_
   - All other answers are correct
   - Convection
   - Evaporative cooling
   - Radiation
6. The freshwater fish _____
   - Uptake salt across their gills
   - Gain water by osmosis
   - Pump out excess salt
   - Gain water by osmosis AND Uptake salt across their gills
7. The land animals conserve water using _____

- Kidneys AND Behavior adaptations
- Kidneys
- Behavior adaptations
- Stomach

8. In vertebrates the excretion is primarily carried out by _____
   - Stomach
   - Lungs AND Stomach
   - Lungs
   - Skin
9. In mammals, the urine is expelled through _____
   - Aorta AND Inferior vena cava
   - urethra
   - Aorta
   - Inferior vena cava
10. The key excretory processes of the urinary system include _____
    - Convection
    - Convection AND Radiation
    - Excretion
    - Radiation
11. The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____
    - Inorganic compounds
    - Nucleic acids
    - Carbohydrates
    - All other answers are correct
12. The animals dispose off nitrogenous wastes in the form of _____
    - Sugar
    - there is no answer
    - Hydrochloric acid
    - Nitrate
13. Urea Is _____
    - Less toxic AND Easier to store
    - Less toxic
    - Easily disposed of by aquatic animals
    - Easier to store

14. _____ is the nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians, sharks, and some bony fishes
    - Carbonate
    - Urea
    - Uric acid
    - Uric acid AND Carbonate

15. The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____
    - Maintaining the toxic compounds in the blood
    - Extracting a filtrate from the urine
    - Maintaining the toxic compounds in the blood AND Extracting a filtrate from the urine
    - Maintaining the solute concentration in the blood

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	The maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits is called _____	there is no answer
2	Animals that absorb heat from their surroundings are called _____	Ectothermic
3	Ectothermic animals _____	absorb heat from their surroundings
4	Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____	Conduction
5	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include _____	Evaporative cooling
6	The freshwater fish _____	Gain water by osmosis AND Uptake salt across their gills
7	The land animals conserve water using _____	Kidneys AND Behavior adaptations
8	In vertebrates the excretion is primarily carried out by _____	Skin
9	In mammals, the urine is expelled through _____	urethra
10	The key excretory processes of the urinary system include _____	Excretion

11	The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____	Nucleic acids
12	The animals dispose off nitrogenous wastes in the form of _____	there is no answer
13	Urea Is _____	Less toxic AND Easier to store
14	_____ is the nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians, sharks, and some bony fishes	Urea
15	The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____	Maintaining the solute concentration in the blood

Question of chapter : Ch. 10: Excretion

1. Thermoregulation means the _____
   - the disposal of nitrogen-containing wastes
   - maintenance of steady internal conditions despite fluctuations in the external environment
   - the control of the gain and loss of water and solutes
   - maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits

2. Animals that absorb heat from their surroundings are called _____
   - Endothermic
   - there is no answer
   - Herbivorous
   - Ectothermic

3. Ectothermic animals _____
   - there is no answer
   - absorb heat from their surroundings
   - derive body heat mainly from their metabolism
   - use water and atmospheric CO_2 to produce sugar

4. Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____
   - Pollination
   - Photosynthesis
   - Evaporation
   - Photosynthesis AND Pollination

5. The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include _____

- Evaporative cooling
- there is no answer
- Conduction
- Convection

6. The freshwater fish _____
   - Drink seawater AND Pump out excess salt
   - Drink seawater
   - Pump out excess salt
   - Uptake salt across their gills
7. The land animals conserve water using _____
   - Lungs
   - Stomach
   - Lungs AND Stomach
   - Waterproof Skin
8. In vertebrates the excretion is primarily carried out by _____
   - Stomach
   - there is no answer
   - Skin
   - Lungs
9. In mammals, the urine is expelled through _____
   - Inferior vena cava
   - urethra
   - there is no answer
   - Aorta
10. The key excretory processes of the urinary system include _____
    - Conduction
    - All other answers are correct
    - Convection
    - Filtration
11. The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____
    - Protein
    - there is no answer
    - Carbohydrates
    - Fats

12. The animals dispose off nitrogenous wastes in the form of _____
    - Urea
    - Nitrate
    - uric acid
    - Urea AND uric acid

13. Urea Is _____
    - Easier to store
    - All other answers are correct
    - Easily disposed of by aquatic animals
    - Soluble in water

14. The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians, sharks, and some bony fishes is
    - there is no answer
    - Carbonate
    - Urea
    - Uric acid

15. The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____
    - Extracting a filtrate from the urine
    - Removing wastes from the blood
    - Removing sugars from the blood
    - Removing sugars from the blood AND Extracting a filtrate from the urine

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	Thermoregulation means the ____	maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits
2	Animals that absorb heat from their surroundings are called _____	Ectothermic
3	Ectothermic animals _____	absorb heat from their surroundings
4	Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____	Evaporation
5	The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include	Evaporative cooling

	_____	
6	The freshwater fish _____	Uptake salt across their gills
7	The land animals conserve water using _____	Waterproof Skin
8	In vertebrates the excretion is primarily carried out by _____	Skin
9	In mammals, the urine is expelled through _____	urethra
10	The key excretory processes of the urinary system include _____	Filtration
11	The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____	Protein
12	The animals dispose off nitrogenous wastes in the form of _____	Urea AND uric acid
13	Urea Is _____	Easier to store
14	The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians, sharks, and some bony fishes is	Urea
15	The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____	Removing wastes from the blood

Question of chapter : Ch. 11: Reproduction and Embryonic Development

1. Asexual reproduction _____
   - ○ Very slow reproduction AND unique offspring
   - ○ unique offspring
   - ○ Very slow reproduction
   - ○ Can proceed via Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation

2. Hermaphroditism _____
   - ○ One individual with male and female reproductive systems
   - ○ One parent produces genetically identical offspring
   - ○ All other answers are correct
   - ○ Two individuals with male and female reproductive systems

3. In Sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by___

- fragmentation
- Internal fertilization
- Insects
- All other answers are correct

4. Both sexes in humans have _____
   - Sepals
   - Carpels
   - Petals
   - Structures for copulation
5. Human Female Reproductive anatomy has _____
   - Epididymis stores sperm as they develop further AND several glands contribute to semen
   - several glands contribute to semen
   - Epididymis stores sperm as they develop further
   - An uterus opens into the vagina through the cervix
6. Which of the following statement is true _____
   - Oogenesis (the egg formation) Occurs in seminiferous tubules
   - Oogenesis (the egg formation) Occurs in Ovaries
   - there is no answer
   - Spermatogenesis (the sperm formation) Occurs in Ovaries
7. Menstrual Cycles Occur about every _____ days
   - 28
   - All other answers are correct
   - 21
   - 14
8. Fertilization is the union of _____
   - sperm and egg to form a diploid zygote
   - sperm and egg to form a haploid zygote
   - All other answers are correct
   - testis and ovary to form a sex organ
9. Sperm are adapted to reach and fertilize an egg via _____
   - Head contains a diploid nucleus
   - Many mitochondria provide ATP for tail movements

- All other answers are correct
- Less mitochondria provide ATP for tail movements

10. Cleavage _____
    - is a slow series of cell divisions
    - produces a ball of cells from the zygote
    - produces a ball of cells from the zygote called Gastrula
    - there is no answer

11. Gastrula produces _____
    - a three-layered embryo
    - All other answers are correct
    - a two-layered embryo
    - a four-layered embryo

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	Asexual reproduction _____	Can proceed via Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation
2	Hermaphroditism _____	One individual with male and female reproductive systems
3	In Sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by _____	Internal fertilization
4	Both sexes in humans have _____	Structures for copulation
5	Human Female Reproductive anatomy has _____	An uterus opens into the vagina through the cervix
6	Which of the following statement is true _____	Oogenesis (the egg formation) Occurs in Ovaries
7	Menstrual Cycles Occur about every _____ days	28
8	Fertilization is the union of _____	sperm and egg to form a diploid zygote
9	Sperm are adapted to reach and fertilize an egg via	Many mitochondria provide ATP for tail

	_____	movements
10	Cleavage _____	produces a ball of cells from the zygote
11	Gastrula produces	a three-layered embryo

Question of chapter : Ch. 11: Reproduction and Embryonic Development

1. Asexual reproduction _____
   - Can proceed via Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation
   - unique offspring
   - Very rapid reproduction AND Can proceed via Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation
   - Very rapid reproduction

2. Hermaphroditism _____
   - Two individuals with male and female reproductive systems
   - One parent produces genetically identical offspring
   - One individual with male reproductive system and the other with female reproductive systems
   - there is no answer

3. In Sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by _
   - Internal fertilization
   - External fertilization
   - External fertilization AND Internal fertilization
   - fragmentation

4. Both sexes in humans have _____
   - A set of gonads where gametes (sperms & ovum) are produced
   - Carpels
   - Petals
   - All other answers are correct

5. Human Male Reproductive anatomy has _____
   - Testes produce Sperm
   - Testes produce Sperm AND Seminal vesicles
   - Seminal vesicles
   - Oviducts convey eggs to the uterus where embryos develop

6. Which of the following statement is true _____
   - Oogenesis (the egg formation) Occurs in Ovaries
   - Spermatogenesis (the sperm formation) Occurs in Ovaries

- Oogenesis (the egg formation) Occurs in seminiferous tubules
- All other answers are correct

7. Menstrual Cycles Occur about every _____ days
   - 28
   - All other answers are correct
   - 21
   - 14

8. Fertilization is the union of _____
   - sperm and egg to form a diploid zygote
   - sperm and egg to form a haploid zygote
   - All other answers are correct
   - testis and ovary to form a sex organ

9. Sperm are adapted to reach and fertilize an egg via _____
   - Head contains an acrosome containing penetrating enzymes
   - Streamlined shape moves more easily through fluids AND Head contains an acrosome containing penetrating enzymes
   - Less mitochondria provide ATP for tail movements
   - Streamlined shape moves more easily through fluids

10. Cleavage _____
    - All other answers are correct
    - is a slow series of cell divisions
    - Embryo is getting larger
    - is a rapid series of cell divisions

11. Gastrula produces _____
    - a two-layered embryo AND a one-layered embryo
    - a one-layered embryo
    - a three-layered embryo
    - a two-layered embryo

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	Asexual reproduction _____	Very rapid reproduction AND Can proceed via Budding, Fission, and Fragmentation
2	Hermaphroditism _____	there is no answer
3	In Sexual reproduction, sperm may be transferred to the female by _____	External fertilization AND Internal fertilization
4	Both sexes in humans have _____	A set of gonads where gametes (sperms & ovum) are produced
5	Human Male Reproductive anatomy has _____	Testes produce Sperm AND Seminal vesicles
6	Which of the following statement is true _____	Oogenesis (the egg formation) Occurs in Ovaries
7	Menstrual Cycles Occur about every _____ days	28
8	Fertilization is the union of _____	sperm and egg to form a diploid zygote
9	Sperm are adapted to reach and fertilize an egg via _____	Streamlined shape moves more easily through fluids AND Head contains an acrosome containing penetrating enzymes
10	Cleavage _____	is a rapid series of cell divisions
11	Gastrula produces _____	a three-layered embryo

Question of chapter : Ch. 12: Genetics

1. Binary fission _____.
   - ○ produces two identical cells from one cell
   - ○ there is no answer
   - ○ produces two different cells from one cell
   - ○ Occurs in eukaryotic cells

2. Eukaryotic Cell Division includes _____
   - All other answers are correct
   - Binary fission
   - budding
   - mitosis

3. The Interphase of Eukaryotic Cell Cycle includes _____ phases
   - G2, S, and M
   - G1, M, and S
   - G1, S, and G2
   - G1, M, and S AND G2, S, and M

4. _____ is (are) DNA synthesis phase, duplication of chromosomes, each becomes two sister chromatids
   - there is no answer
   - S
   - G2
   - G1

5. The sequence of Mitotic phase of Eukaryotic Cell Cycle is _____
   - All other answers are correct
   - Prophase, Prometaphase, Anaphase, Metaphase, and Telophase
   - Prophase, Prometaphase, Metaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase
   - Metaphase, Prophase, Prometaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase

6. Duplicated chromosome is made of_____
   - two Sister chromatids AND two identical DNA molecules
   - two Sister chromatids
   - two Sister chromatin
   - two identical DNA molecules

7. Cytoplasmic division _____
   - there is no answer
   - overlaps with Metaphase
   - overlaps with Anaphase
   - overlaps with prophase

8. Meiosis _____
   - occurs in the liver
   - produces eggs

- occurs in the ovaries AND produces eggs
- occurs in the ovaries

9. Crossing over occurs during_____
   - metaphase of meiosis I
   - meiosis I
   - meiosis II
   - meiosis II AND metaphase of meiosis I
10. Which of the following is Heterozygous?
   - Two identical alleles
   - Aa
   - ab
   - there is no answer
11. Affected female in genetic pedigree is represented by _____
   - there is no answer
   - Filled square
   - Open circle
   - Open square
12. Which of the following is an exception to Mendels Laws?
   - there is no answer
   - Multiple alleles
   - recessiveness
   - dominance

Results of the Exam

No.	Question	The right Answer
1	Binary fission _____.	produces two identical cells from one cell
2	Eukaryotic Cell Division includes _____	mitosis
3	The Interphase of Eukaryotic Cell Cycle includes _____ phases	G1, S, and G2

4	_____ is (are) DNA synthesis phase, duplication of chromosomes,each becomes two sister chromatids	S
5	The sequence of Mitotic phase of Eukaryotic Cell Cycle is _____	Prophase, Prometaphase, Metaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase
6	Duplicated chromosome is made of_____	two Sister chromatids AND two identical DNA molecules
7	Cytoplasmic division _____	there is no answer
8	Meiosis _____	occurs in the ovaries AND produces eggs
9	Crossing over occurs during_____	meiosis I
10	Which of the following is Heterozygous?	Aa
11	Affected female in genetic pedigree is represented by _____	there is no answer