Life Science and Nature of Science PracticeTEST
Use outline to complete

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

1. Where in the cell does protein synthesis take place?
   A. in the nucleus in the center of the cell.
   B. in mitochondria that look like little beans.
   C. in the chloroplasts with stacks of thylakoids.
   D. at the ribosomes that look like litle dots on the endoplasmic reticulum.

2. What forms the barrier outside of the cytoplasm of all cells?
   A. cell wall
   B. nuclear membrane
   C. cell membrane
   D. tympanic membrane

3. Where is the only place that cellular respiration takes place?
   A. in the mitochondria
   B. at the alveoli in the lungs
   C. in the choroplasts in the stroma
   D. in the red blood cellls

4. Where does photosynthesis take place?
   A. in all plant cells
   B. only in plant cells with chloroplasts
   C. only in plant cells with chloroform
   D. only in plant cells with mitochondria

5. Identify two organelles found in plant cells but not in animal cellls.
   A. centriole and cell wall.
   B. chromoplasts and cell wall.
   C. vacuole and ribosomes.
   D. cell wall and chloroplasts.

6. One can tell a plant cell from an animal cell because plant cells:
   A. are round.
   B. are square.
   C. are always green.
   D. have a cell wall.

7. Body cells:
   A. are also called germ cells.
   B. are haploid.
   C. are also called somatic cells.
   D. can pass on mutations.

8. Osmosis is:
   A. a type of active transport.
   B. a type of passive transport.
   C. how glucose gets into a cell.
   D. a process that takes energy.

9. Active transport:
   A. goes from a higher to a lower concentration.
   B. takes energy..
   C. moves material only into cellls.
   D. involves osmosis.

10. Put the four levels of organization in an organism into their correct order.
    A. organ, system, cell, tissue.
    B. cell, organ, tissue, system.
    C. cell, organ, system, tissue.
    D. cell, tissue, organ, system.

11. Different tissues which work together to perform one function are called:
    A. cells.
    B. organs.
    C. organ systems.
    D. organisms.

12. The respiratory system:
    A. carries oxygen to the cells from the heart.
    B. is made up of the heart, lungs, and vessels.
    C. carries only oxygen to and from the lungs.
    D. carries air to and from the alvioli.

13. The circulatory system:
    A. only carries oxygen to the cells and takes away carbon dioxide.
    B. is closely associated with the repiratory system.
    C. has nothing to do with the respiratory system.
    D. is made up of the lung, heart, brains, and blood.

14. The muscular system is:
    A. totally dependent upon the brain.
    B. totally useless without the skeletal system.
    C. made up of five types of muscles.
    D. only envolved with movement.

15. In addition to the physical and chemical breaking down of food the digestive system is also envolved in:
    A. absorption.
    B. eliminating wastes.
    C. buring calories.
    D. building proteins.

16. The nervous system:
    A. perceives and reacts to internal and external stimuli.
    B. is made up entirely of the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem.
    C. is more developed in smarter people.
    D. is only used during proficience tests.

17. Eliminating wastes from the body is the job of which system?
    A. excreatory
    B. digestive
    C. circulatory
    D. skeletal

18. Cardiac muscles are:
    A. voluntary.
    B. smooth.
    C. in the lower chamber of the heart.
    D. are arrested when one has a stroke.

19. Infectious diseases are tramitted by:
    A. infected genes.
    B. contact with an infected organism.
    C. being affected by something in your environment.
    D. the effects of your DNA.

20. Antibiotics work againt:
    A. bacterial infectious diseases.
    B. viral infectious diseases.
    C. genetic diseases.
    D. environmental diseases.

21. The common cold is an exampe of a:
    A. bacterial infectious disease.
    B. viral infectious disease.
    C. genetic disease.
    D. environmental disease.

22. Lung, throat, and/or mouth cancers caused by smoking are examples of:
    A. bacterial infectious diseases.
    B. viral infectious diseases.
    C. genetic diseases.
    D. environmental diseases.

23. One can be considered to be healthy if:
    A. one’s body is in homeostatasis.
    B. one’s body is in heterostatasis.
    C. only one body system is affected by a disease.
    D. two or more system are affected but you still feel well.

24. DNA is located in the cell inside of the:
    A. ribosomes.
    B. mitochondria.
    C. chromosomes.
    D. nucleolus.

25. The DNA molecules is shaped like:
    A. railroad tracks across a straight valley.
    B. a twisted ladder.
    C. a stair case.
    D. building blocks.

26. A long strand of alternating phosphates and 5 carson sugars jointed together by pairs of nitrogenous base pairs describes the structure of:
    A. RNA.
    B. ATP.
    C. DNA.
    D. ADP.

27. The function of DNA is:
    A. cellular respiration.
    B. photosynthesis.
    C. control of the formation of lipids.
    D. control of the synthesis of proteins.

28. The genetic code in DNA is found in:
    A. the order of the base pairs.
    B. the order of the phosphates.
    C. the order of the deoxyribose sugars.
    D. the order of the ribose sugars.

29. During replication:
    A. the DNA bases are replicated into mRNA.
    B. the DNA bases are replicated into tRNA.
    C. the mRNA bases are replicated into a sequence of amino acids.
    D. the DNA bases are replicated in to another strand of DNA.

30. The correct base pairs in DNA are:
    A. adenine and cytosine.
    B. adenine and uracil.
    C. adenine and thymine.
    D. adenine and guamine.

31. During transcription:
    A. the order of bases on one section of both strands of DNA are transcribed onto two strands of mRNA.
    B. the order of bases on one strand of one section of DNA are transcribed to make up one mRNA.
    C. the order of bases on one strand of DNA are transcribed to make up a tRNA.
    D. the order of bases on the mRNA are transcribed into a sequence of amino acids making up a protein.

32. The function of tRNA is to transfer:
    A. sections of DNA from one chromosome to another.
    B. genetic information from DNA to mRNA.
    C. the correct amino acids to the ribsomes.
    D. genetic information from the chromosomes to the ribosomes.

33. The formation of non-identical haploid gametes is called:
    A. mitosis
    B. meiosis
    C. replication
    D. translation

34. The reason one does not look exactly like ones parents is because:
    A. the same sex parent's genes are more dominant.
    B. the opposite sex partent's genes are more dominant.
    C. one is a combination of both parent's genes.
    D. one is a combination of both parent's bloods lines.

35. Name the process by which organisms grow in size.
    A. differenciation
    B. meiosis
    C. mitosis
    D. specialization

36. Why is a Great Blue Whale larger than a human?
    A. It has larger cells.
    B. Its cells have gone through mitosis more often.
    C. It has more specialized cells.
    D. Its cells have gone through meiosis more often.

37. Give the phases of mitosis in order.
    A. anaphase, metaphase, prophase, telophase
    B. telophase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase
    C. prophase, anaphase, metaphase, telophase
    D. prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase

38. Why does each cell in the body have the same DNA?
    A. During mitosis the cell splits in half dividing the chomosomes so that each daughter cells gets the same number of a mixture of chromosomes.
    B. During mitosis the chromosome pairs are divided equally between the daughter cells.
    C. During mitosis the chromosome pairs are divided into sister chromatids of which each daughter cells gets one of each.
    D. They do not. Each cell only gets the DNA that it needs to develop and function for its particular purpose.

39. As an organism develops from a single zygote cell the cells in various parts of the body become specialized through the process of:
    A. differentiation
    B. mitosis
    C. meiosis
    D. evolution

40. What is a mutation?
    A. any change in the base sequence in the DNA
    B. any horrible mistake in the DNA
    C. any change in the phosphate sequence in the DNA
    D. any change in the deoxyribose sequence in the DNA

41. Which statement about muations is true?
    A. Mutations in somatic cells can effect you and your children.
    B. Mutations in somatic cells can only effect you.
    C. Mutations in somatic cells can only effect your children.
    D. Muations in gametes can only effect yourself.

42. Mutations can be caused by:
    A. only gamma radiation, specially from spiders.
    B. only radiation from outer space.
    C. all types of electromagnectic waves.
    D. mainly electromagnectic waves shorter than light.

43. Identify the one monohybrid cross which will produce a 3:1 phenotype ratio.
    A. homozygous dominant x homozygous dominant
    B. homozygous dominant x heteroyzgous
    C. heterozygous x heterozygous
    D. heterozygous x homozygous recessive

44. Identify the one monohybrid cross which will produce a 1:1 phenotype ratio.
    A. homozygous dominant x homozygous recessive
    B. homozygous dominant x heterozygous
    C. homozygous recessive x heterozygous
    D. heterozygous x hetrozygous

45. According to divergent evolution and adaptive radiation what do related species share?
    A. the same DNA
    B. the same morphology
    C. nothing
    D. a common ancester

46. The reason that the relationship between genetic variation and physical variation can result in reproductive advantages is"
    A. the traits that result in reproductive advantages are passed on.
    B. the traits that result in less reproductive advantage are passed on.
    C. the triats that result in reproductive advantage die out in that generation.
    D. that in truth there is no relationship.

47. In terms of natural selection "fitness" has to do with:
    A. the measure of an organisms ability to survive and have offspring.
    B. an inherited trait that makes an organism better able to survive in its environment.
    C. how physically fit an organism is.
    D. how well an organism fits into its environment.

48. The rate of evolutionary change depends primarily on:
    A. the amount of biodiversity.
    B. the amount of habitat diversity.
    C. the rate of change in the physical environment.
    D. the rate of change in the ratio of plants to animal.

49. What is the reason that there are so many breeds and different sizes and shapes of dogs compared to cats?
    A. Dogs evolved from several different ancestors.
    B. Ancestoral dogs lived in many different environments.
    C. Dogs have been artificially breed.
    D. Dogs have wide varities in their genentic DNA.

50. What is the term for the sudden dissaperance of many species due to suddent changes in the Earth's physical environment?
    A. mass die-off
    B. mass disappearance
    C. mass extinction
    D. sudden death

51. The end of geological eras have been defined by:
    A. the sudden appearance of new species.
    B. large numbers of species being killed off by man.
    C. large scale habitat distruction due to man's actions.
    D. mass extinction due to natural causes.

52. The lower the taxa level:
    A. the more similar is the DNA amoung organisms.
    B. the more dissimilar is the DNA among organisms.
    C. the more dissimilar is the organisms' morphology.
    D. the more dissimilar is the orgaisms' physiology.

53. Which Eukaryotic Kingdom would fit the following description: multicellular, having incomplete cell walls, and is heterotrophic?
    A. Animals
    B. Fungus
    C. Plants
    D. Protists

54. Which Eukaryotic Kingdom would fit the following description: multicelluar, has complete cell walls, and is autotrophic?
    A. Animals
    B. Fungus
    C. Plants
    D. Protists

55. Which Eukaryotic Kingdom would fit the following description: unicellular, is both autotrophic and heterotrophic?
    A. Animals
    B. Fungus
    C. Plants
    D. Protists

56. Which is the correct combination of vertibrate class and representative species?
    A. Penquin-Birds, Horny Toad-Amphibians
    B. Bats-Birds, Salamander-Reptiles
    C. Penquins-Mammals, Salamander-Amphibians
    D. Horny Toad-Reptiles, Bat- Mammals

57. About what perentage of the energy at one trophic level is passed on to the next level?
    A. 80% - 90%
    B. 10% - 20%
    C. 90% - 00%
    D. 40% - 60%

58. If not all of the energy of one trophic level is passed on to the next, what happens to it?
    A. It is given off as heat during life processes.
    B. Nothing, all of it is passed on.
    C. It is stored as fat.
    D. It is passed on to the next generation.

59. Which is the major limiting factor which is different for Black Tailed Jack Rabbits in the three major biomes in Nevada: Great Basin sagebrush, Mohave Desert creosote bush, and montain coniferous forests?
    A. food
    B. temperature
    C. solar radiation.
    D. water.

60. Which process balances respiration in the oxygen-carbon dioxide cycle?
    A. photosynthesis
    B. combustion
    C. decomposition.
    D. denitrification

61. Why are nitrogen fixing bacteria important for soil fertility?
    A. They change carbon dioxide into oxygen.
    B. they change nitrogen gas into nitrates that plants can use to make proteins.
    C. The change oxygen gas into oxides plants can use to make carbohydrates.
    D. They fix broken nitrogens so that plants can use them to make lipids.

62. The correct sequence for the water cycle is:
    A. evaporation, precipitation, run-off, condensation.
    B. precipitation, condensation, run-off, evaporation.
    C. run-off, evaporation, precipitation, condensation.
    D. evaporation, condensation,precipitation, run-off.

63. Soil formation is a:
    A. slow process as rock from below weathers and organic matter above decays.
    B. fast process, after all it's just dirt.
    C. slow process because the soil has to be blown in from somewhere else.
    D. a fast process because leaves and stuff are always littering the ground.

64. Chose the correct statement regarding renewable and nonrenewable resources.
    A. Nonrenewable are gone forever once they are used up like solar will be once the sun buns up it will be gone forever.
    B. Plastics are renewable resources because they can be used again by burying them and waiting until they turn back into oil.
    C. Solar and wind power are nonrenewable because they don't work at night or on a calm day.
    D. Some wood is renewable because it can be regrown faster than it is used up, but others like old growth redwoods are nonrenewable.

65. What is the main reason that recycling is important?
    A. It keeps trash out of the dumps.
    B. It gives employment to people who need jobs.
    C. It is less destructive to the environment than producing new materials.
    D. It makes renewable resources into non-renewable resources..

66. Give the two main processes used to obtain natural resources:
    A. mining and manufacturing.
    B. manufacturing and agriculture.
    C. fishing and food processing.
    D. mining and agriculture.

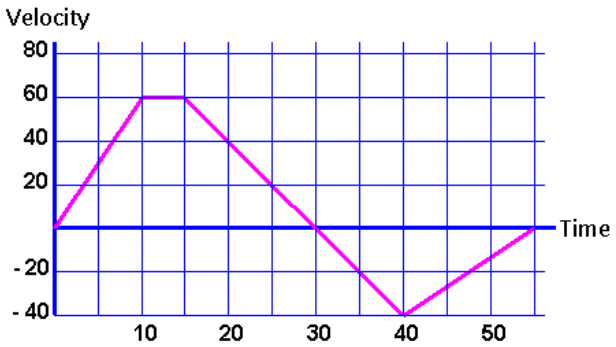
67. What is the relationship between biodiversity and ecological stability?
    A. They are directly proportional.
    B. They are indiretly proportional.
    C. There is no relationship.
    D. The smaller the biodiversity the more stable is the ecosystem.

68. A local example of primary succession is:
    A. improving the environment by developing it with houses, lawns, and parks.
    B. glacieral depressions filling in to make ponds that fill with plant material and sediments to make a marsh, and continuing to fill in to make a meadow.
    C. plants growning back from bare soil to grasses, then brush, then finally trees after the Waterfall Fire.
    D. When the Native Americans set fires to improve the graze for game animals they used for food.

69. Match Nevada's unique natural feature to its correct cause.
    A. We have the highest moutains due to plate tectonics.
    B. We have the highest temperstures due to our dry climate.
    C. We get the least precipitation due to the rain shadow caused by the Sierra Nevada.
    D. We have the coldest winters due to our high elevation.

70. What are the three major biotic regions in Nevada?`
    A. low hot desert, medium cool desert, and high cold desert.
    B. hot Mohave Desert, cool Great Basin Desert, cold mountain desert.
    C. very hot Mohave Desert, very dry Great Basin Desert, very cold mountain desert
    D. Mohave Desert with creosote brush and Joshua trees, Great Basin sage brush, and mountain coniferous forests

71. What type of graph is best for showing change over time?
    A. bar graph
    B. line graph
    C. pie graph
    D. circle graph

72. 

    Use the above graph to predict the velocity at 25 seconds.
    A. 20 m/sec
    B. 25 m/sec
    C. 30 m/sec
    D. 50 m/sec

73. What type of graph is best for comparing amounts of different subjects?
    A. bar graph
    B. line graph
    C. pie graph
    D. circle graph

74. What type of graph is best for comparing the percentage of the whole each subject makes up?
    A. bar graph
    B. line graph
    C. pie graph
    D. gir graph

75. To get the most accurate results the experimenter should:
    A. use a small number of samples once.
    B. use a small number of samples several times.
    C. use a large number of samples once.
    D. use a large number of samples several times.

76. The major purpose of the control in an experiment is:
    A. to compare the experimental results.
    B. to control the scientists.
    C. to control the independent variable.
    D. to control the experimental environment.

77. Scientific models are:
    A. put together by scientists in their spare time.
    B. used to visualize what can not be directly observed.
    C. used to help visualize what can be directly observed.
    D. used only by teachers to demonstrate scientific principles.

78. A good scientific model should have the following characteristics:
    A. be easy to put together, but hard enough to be a challenge.
    B. be a perfect representation and to scale of what is demonstrated.
    C. be thin, good looking, with good posture and grace when showing the latest in lab coats.
    D. be as close of a respresentation of the real thing as is possible considering the limitations.

79. Science, but not technology effects society by:
    A. developing products that improve communications.
    B. developing products that are so destructive that they will end wars.
    C. discovering the absolute Truths in the universe.
    D. discovering new information which societies can use to make predicitions about future events.

80. Society effects science by:
    A. demainding better science education in public schools.
    B. making moral and political constaints on what science should and should not be working on.
    C. producing products which can be used to farther scientific exploration.
    D. demanding the development of products which will make life easier.

81. Scientists who work for corporations:
    A. are only concerned with true findings.
    B. carry out totally controlled experiments regardless of the results.
    C. can be influenced by corporate pressure and by money.
    D. are like politicans, they also always give true answers to pointed questions.

82. The theory of plate tectonics:
    A. was first developed in 1912 but was not accepted until the 1960's based on submarine data.
    B. was first developed in the 1912 and was accepted then based on the data they then had.
    C. was first instroduced in the 1960's based on new submarine data.
    D. is accepted as fact by all intelligent scientists world wide.

83. What is the future of science?
    A. It will be to find ways for people to live better.
    B. In a few years science will have the technology to be able to anwer all of the questions about what is going on in the Universe.
    C. The world will realize that there is no need for all the money that is spent on science and instead it will be spent on the technology to better everyone's lives.
    D. Each new discovery will just bring on new questions.

Life Science Test #2
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

41. ANS: B
42. ANS: D
43. ANS: C
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: D
46. ANS: A
47. ANS: A
48. ANS: B
49. ANS: D
50. ANS: C
51. ANS: D
52. ANS: A
53. ANS: B
54. ANS: C
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77. ANS: B
78. ANS: D
79. ANS: D
80. ANS: B
81. ANS: C
82. ANS: A
83. ANS: D

Life Science Test #2
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: A
4. ANS: B
5. ANS: D
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: C
8. ANS: B
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: D
11. ANS: B
12. ANS: D
13. ANS: B
14. ANS: D
15. ANS: A
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17. ANS: A
18. ANS: C
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20. ANS: A
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32. ANS: C
33. ANS: B
34. ANS: C
35. ANS: C
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78. ANS: D
79. ANS: D
80. ANS: B
81. ANS: C
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Life Science Test #2
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: A
4. ANS: B
5. ANS: D
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: C
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78. ANS: D
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80. ANS: B
81. ANS: C
82. ANS: A
83. ANS: D

Life Science Test #2
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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: A
4. ANS: B
5. ANS: D
6. ANS: D
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32. ANS: C
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34. ANS: C
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37. ANS: D
38. ANS: C
39. ANS: A
40. ANS: A

41. ANS: B
42. ANS: D
43. ANS: C
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: D
46. ANS: A
47. ANS: A
48. ANS: B
49. ANS: D
50. ANS: C
51. ANS: D
52. ANS: A
53. ANS: B
54. ANS: C
55. ANS: D
56. ANS: D
57. ANS: B
58. ANS: A
59. ANS: D
60. ANS: A
61. ANS: B
62. ANS: D
63. ANS: A
64. ANS: D
65. ANS: C
66. ANS: D
67. ANS: A
68. ANS: B
69. ANS: C
70. ANS: D
71. ANS: B
72. ANS: B
73. ANS: A
74. ANS: C
75. ANS: D
76. ANS: A
77. ANS: B
78. ANS: D
79. ANS: D
80. ANS: B
81. ANS: C
82. ANS: A
83. ANS: D

Life Science Test #2
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

41. ANS: B
42. ANS: D
43. ANS: C
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: D
46. ANS: A
47. ANS: A
48. ANS: B
49. ANS: D
50. ANS: C
51. ANS: D
52. ANS: A
53. ANS: B
54. ANS: C
55. ANS: D
56. ANS: D
57. ANS: B
58. ANS: A
59. ANS: D
60. ANS: A
61. ANS: B
62. ANS: D
63. ANS: A
64. ANS: D
65. ANS: C
66. ANS: D
67. ANS: A
68. ANS: B
69. ANS: C
70. ANS: D
71. ANS: B
72. ANS: B
73. ANS: A
74. ANS: C
75. ANS: D
76. ANS: A
77. ANS: B
78. ANS: D
79. ANS: D
80. ANS: B
81. ANS: C
82. ANS: A
83. ANS: D

Life Science Test #2
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

41. ANS: B
42. ANS: D
43. ANS: C
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: D
46. ANS: A
47. ANS: A
48. ANS: B
49. ANS: D
50. ANS: C
51. ANS: D
52. ANS: A
53. ANS: B
54. ANS: C
55. ANS: D
56. ANS: D
57. ANS: B
58. ANS: A
59. ANS: D
60. ANS: A
61. ANS: B
62. ANS: D
63. ANS: A
64. ANS: D
65. ANS: C
66. ANS: D
67. ANS: A
68. ANS: B
69. ANS: C
70. ANS: D
71. ANS: B
72. ANS: B
73. ANS: A
74. ANS: C
75. ANS: D
76. ANS: A
77. ANS: B
78. ANS: D
79. ANS: D
80. ANS: B
81. ANS: C
82. ANS: A
83. ANS: D