

- 1) Which of the following is NOT part of the 5 characteristics of living things?
 - a. Growth and Development
 - b. Adjust to Surroundings
 - c. Reproduction
 - d. All of these are part of the 5 characteristics of living things

- 2) All living things are organized. What does this mean?
 - a. They keep things neat and clean
 - b. They are specially designed to perform different life functions
 - c. They produce new organisms that are similar to themselves
 - d. Any living thing

- 3) All organisms have the ability to reproduce. What does this mean?
 - a. Organisms produce new organisms that are similar to themselves
 - b. They are specially designed to perform different life functions
 - c. They produce products to help the economy
 - d. None of these

- 4) What happens if an organism does not get energy, water or minerals?
 - a. It reproduces itself
 - b. It grows and develops
 - c. It becomes organized
 - d. It dies

- 5) What type of instrument would you need to see a cell on your body?
 - a. A magnifying glass
 - b. A watermark
 - c. A microscope
 - d. None of these

- 6) The smallest unit of life which contains all of the materials necessary for life is a _____ .
 - a. Atom
 - b. Organ
 - c. Cell
 - d. None of these

- 7) Which word best matches the following definition? *A living thing*
 - a. Organism
 - b. Growth
 - c. Adjust
 - d. None of these

- 8) What is a multicellular organism?
- An organism with one cell
 - An organism with more than one cell
 - An organism without cells
 - None of these
- 9) All living things begin as how many cells?
- One
 - Two
 - Six
 - Ten or more
- 10) A very long list of instructions that gives each cell in your body its own shape and function is the _____.
- Nucleus
 - Organism
 - Cell
 - None of these
- 11) A cell divides into two separate cells using a process called what?
- Multicellular
 - Cell division
 - Cell growth
 - None of these
- 12) When a cell is dividing into two separate cells, what happens after the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell?
- The cell splits into two identical halves
 - The cell folds down the middle
 - The chromosomes split into two identical halves
 - The cell rotates its position
- (13) An instruction manual for building a body.
- Punnett Square
 - DNA
 - Hybrid
 - Zygote
- (14) Who was the Austrian monk that discovered the rules of heredity while working with pea plants?
- Rosalind Franklin
 - James Watson
 - Francis Crick
 - Gregor Mendel

- (15) What is the cell called that is created when a sperm cell joins an egg cell?
- Hybrid
 - Chromosome
 - Zygote
 - None of these
- (16) How many chromosomes do humans have?
- 46
 - 23
 - 45
 - None of these
- (17) Who showed that the patterns of heredity reflect the transmission of coded information from parents to offspring?
- Gregor Mendel
 - James Watson
 - Rosalind Franklin
 - Francis Crick
- (18) The passing of characteristics from one generation to the next.
- Heredity
 - DNA
 - Dominant Trait
 - Genome
- (19) A stronger trait that covers up or “hides” a recessive trait (i.e. weaker trait).
- Recessive
 - Dominant
 - Gene
 - Chromosome
- (20) What do you call an organism that possesses two dominant or two recessive genes for a single trait?
- Hybrid
 - Purebred
 - Twin
 - None of these
- (21) What do you call an organism that possesses one dominant and one recessive gene for a single trait?
- Hybrid
 - Purebred
 - Singleton
 - None of these

- (22) What are chromosomes made of?
- Genome
 - DNA
 - Punnett Squares
 - None of these
- (23) Who produced the first usable X-ray images of DNA ever taken?
- James Watson
 - Francis Crick
 - Rosalind Franklin
 - Gregor Mendel
- (24) What do you call the type of diagram that assists you in predicting the traits of offspring?
- DNA
 - Heredity
 - Punnett Square
 - None of these
- (25) A complete set of instructions for making a person.
- Chromosome
 - Heredity
 - Gene
 - None of these
- (26) What woman, along with Francis Crick, James Watson, and Maurice Wilkins, is credited with helping to discover the structure of DNA?
- Yosawii Hammtoi
 - Rosalind Franklin
 - Deborah Deakins
 - Shawna-Lynn Towie
- (27) Which term best matches the following definition?
Two species live together in a way that is usually beneficial to one, sometimes to both.
- Symbiotic relationship
 - Parasitic relationship
 - Partnership
 - None of these
- (28) True or False? A bumblebee pollinating an aster as it gathers nectar is an example of a symbiotic relationship.
- (29) Although species can adapt to changes in their environment, adaption usually _____.
- takes a short period of time
 - takes a long period of time
 - causes a species to go extinct
 - causes the environment to change back

- (30) When a whole species dies out, we say the species is _____.
- Symbiotic
 - Endangered
 - Extinct
 - None of these
- (31) What are the simplest behaviors an organism inherits?
- Instincts
 - Reflex
 - Conditioned Response
 - Learned Behaviors
- (32) Which of the following is a reflex?
- Blink in bright light
 - Close your eyes when a spray bottle is pointed at your face
 - Pulling away from the shower water when a toilet is flushed
 - All of the above are reflexes
- (33) Animals inherit genes for behavior more complex than reflexes. These behaviors are known as _____.
- Symbiotic
 - Parasitic
 - Instincts
 - Reflexes
- (34) What is one instinct that almost all animals inherit?
- A memory
 - Instinct to stay alive
 - Sense of taste
 - All of these are instincts that an organism inherits
- (35) To learn from experience, an organism must have a _____ to store information.
- Memory
 - Reflex
 - Instinct
 - All of these
- (36) Who was the Russian scientist that conducted the famous experiment on conditioning?
- Rosalind Franklin
 - James Watson
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - Francis Crick
- (37) Which term best matches the following definition?
Learned behaviors that are repeated so often they are performed without thinking.
- Reflex
 - Instinct
 - Habit
 - None of these

- (38) Besides instincts and conditioning, another way animals learn is through _____.
- Imitation
 - Reflexes
 - Conditioning
 - Symbiotic Relationships

Numbers 39-55, match the term on the right with the appropriate definition to the left.

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| (39) | A tough structure outside the cell membrane that supports and protects the cell (animal cells do not have these) | a. Cell Wall |
| (40) | Releases energy for the cell. | b. Cell |
| (41) | Helps to create protein | c. Membrane |
| (42) | Transports protein packages created by the golgi bodies. | d. Nucleus |
| (43) | A temporary storage place for the cell (like a suitcase) | e. Vacuole |
| (44) | Directs all the activities of the cell. It is like a manager of the cell. | f. Vesicle |
| (45) | Packages and moves proteins to the outside of the cell. | g. Ribosome |
| (46) | Surrounds the cell and only allows certain materials to move into and out of the cell. | h. Golgi Bodies |
| (47) | Digests wastes and worn-out cell parts. | i. Mitochondria |
| (48) | Takes in sunlight, water and carbon dioxide and converts it to food | j. Lysosomes |
| (49) | Gel-like material inside the cell membrane and outside the nucleus. | k. Cytoplasm |
| (50) | Moves material around the cell, like a system of conveyor belts. | L. Chloroplast |
| (51) | Cells that have a nucleus | M. Endoplasmic Reticulum |
| (52) | Cells that DO NOT have a nucleus | N. Eukaryote Cells |
| (53) | A group of like cells that work together | O. Prokaryote Cells |
| (54) | A structure (such as a heart, kidney, etc.) that is made of tissues and performs some specific function in an organism | P. Tissue |
| (55) | Organs working together for a specific function | Q. Organ |
| | | R. Organ System |