

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) What is a localized group of organisms that belong to the same species called? 1) _____
A) community
B) ecosystem
C) biosystem
D) population
E) family
- 2) Organisms interact with their environments, exchanging matter and energy. For example, what do plant chloroplasts convert the energy of sunlight into? 2) _____
A) the energy of motion
B) carbon dioxide and water
C) kinetic energy
D) oxygen
E) the potential energy of chemical bonds
- 3) What does the main source of energy for producers in an ecosystem come from? 3) _____
A) plants
B) solar energy
C) the atmosphere
D) water
E) other animals as a food source
- 4) Which of the following types of cells utilize deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) as their genetic material but do *not* have their DNA encased within a nucleus? 4) _____
A) fungi B) protists C) plant D) animal E) archaea
- 5) To understand the chemical basis of inheritance, we must understand the molecular structure of DNA. This is an example of the application of which concept to the study of biology? 5) _____
A) emergent properties
B) evolution
C) feedback regulation
D) the cell theory
E) reductionism
- 6) Once labour begins in childbirth, contractions increase in intensity and frequency until delivery. The increasing labour contractions of childbirth are an example of which type of regulation? 6) _____
A) a bioinformatic system
B) enzymatic catalysis
C) feedback inhibition
D) negative feedback
E) positive feedback

- 7) When the body's blood glucose level rises, the pancreas secretes insulin and, as a result, the blood glucose level declines. When the blood glucose level is low, the pancreas secretes glucagon and, as a result, the blood glucose level rises. What is this regulation of the blood glucose level the result of? 7) _____
- A) positive feedback
 - B) catalytic feedback
 - C) bioinformatic regulation
 - D) protein-protein interactions
 - E) negative feedback
- 8) Which branch of biology is concerned with the naming and classifying of organisms? 8) _____
- A) evolution
 - B) informatics
 - C) genomics
 - D) taxonomy
 - E) schematic biology
- 9) Prokaryotes are classified as belonging to two different domains. What are the domains? 9) _____
- A) Bacteria and Eukarya
 - B) Archaea and Monera
 - C) Bacteria and Archaea
 - D) Eukarya and Monera
 - E) Bacteria and Protista
- 10) Global warming, as demonstrated by observations such as melting of glaciers, increasing CO₂ levels, and increasing average ambient temperatures, has already had many effects on living organisms. Which of the following might best offer a solution to this problem? 10) _____
- A) Increase the abilities of animals to migrate to more suitable habitats.
 - B) Limit the burning of fossil fuels and regulate our loss of forested areas.
 - C) Continue to measure these and other parameters of the problem.
 - D) Do nothing; nature will attain its own balance.
 - E) Recycle as much as possible.
- 11) A water sample from a hot thermal vent contained a single-celled organism that had a cell wall but lacked a nucleus. What is its most likely classification? 11) _____
- A) Protista B) Animalia C) Fungi D) Eukarya E) Archaea
- 12) A filamentous organism has been isolated from decomposing organic matter. This organism has organelles and a cell wall but no chloroplasts. How would you classify this organism? 12) _____
- A) domain Eukarya, kingdom Plantae
 - B) domain Archaea, kingdom Bacteria
 - C) domain Eukarya, kingdom Fungi
 - D) domain Bacteria, kingdom Prokaryota
 - E) domain Eukarya, kingdom Protista
- 13) Which of these provides evidence of the common ancestry of all life? 13) _____
- A) structure of the nucleus
 - B) structure of chloroplasts
 - C) near universality of the genetic code
 - D) ubiquitous use of catalysts by living systems
 - E) structure of cilia

- 14) Which of the following is (are) *true* of natural selection? 14) _____
- A) It requires genetic variation, results in descent with modification, and involves differential reproductive success.
 - B) It requires genetic variation.
 - C) It results in descent with modification.
 - D) It involves differential reproductive success.
 - E) It results in descent with modification and involves differential reproductive success.
- 15) Charles Darwin proposed a mechanism for descent with modification that stated that organisms of a particular species are adapted to their environment when they possess which of the following? 15) _____
- A) inheritable traits that enhance their survival and reproductive success in the local environment
 - B) inheritable traits that decrease their survival and reproductive success in the local environment
 - C) non-inheritable traits that enhance their survival in the local environment
 - D) non-inheritable traits that enhance their survival and reproductive success in the local environment
 - E) non-inheritable traits that enhance their reproductive success in the local environment
- 16) Which of these individuals is likely to be most successful in an evolutionary sense? 16) _____
- A) an organism that lives 100 years and leaves two offspring, both of whom survive to reproduce
 - B) an organism that dies after five days of life but leaves 10 offspring, all of whom survive to reproduce
 - C) a male who mates with 20 females and fathers one offspring
 - D) a reproductively sterile individual who never falls ill
 - E) a female who mates with 20 males and produces one offspring that lives to reproduce
- 17) In a hypothetical world, every 50 years people over 6 feet tall are eliminated from the population before they reproduce. Based on your knowledge of natural selection, what would you predict about how the average height of the human population will change over time? 17) _____
- A) Average height will rapidly increase.
 - B) Average height will remain unchanged.
 - C) Average height will gradually decline.
 - D) Average height will gradually increase.
 - E) Average height will rapidly decline.
- 18) Through time, the lineage that led to modern whales shows a change from four-limbed land animals to aquatic animals with two limbs that function as flippers. Which of the following explains this change? 18) _____
- A) the hierarchy of the biological organization of life
 - B) natural philosophy
 - C) natural selection
 - D) feedback inhibition
 - E) creationism

- 19) Which of the following statements is *true*? 19) _____
A) A kingdom can include several subgroups known as domains.
B) All eukarya belong to one domain.
C) The importance of fungi has led scientists to make them the whole of one domain.
D) Only organisms that produce their own food belong to one of the domains.
E) All prokaryotes belong to one domain.
- 20) Which of the following best describes what occurred after the publication of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*? 20) _____
A) The book received little attention except from a small scientific community.
B) The book was banned from schools.
C) The book's authorship was disputed.
D) The book was discredited by most scientists.
E) The book was widely discussed and disseminated.
- 21) Why is Darwin considered original in his thinking? 21) _____
A) He described the relationship between genes and evolution.
B) He observed that organisms produce large numbers of offspring.
C) He demonstrated that evolution is continuing to occur now.
D) He proposed the mechanism that explained how evolution takes place.
E) He provided examples of organisms that had evolved over time.
- 22) Darwin's finches, collected from the Galápagos Islands, illustrate which of the following? 22) _____
A) vestigial anatomic structures
B) the accuracy of the fossil record
C) ancestors from different regions
D) adaptive radiation
E) mutation frequency
- 23) Which of the following categories of organisms is least likely to be revised? 23) _____
A) species B) order C) kingdom D) phylum E) class
- 24) According to Darwinian theory, which of the following exhibits the greatest fitness for evolutionary success? 24) _____
A) the organism that produces its own nutrients most efficiently
B) the phylum with members that occupy the greatest number of habitats
C) the community of organisms that is capable of living in the most nutrient-poor biome
D) the species with the longest life
E) the individuals within a population that have the greatest reproductive success
- 25) Which of the following do humans and roses have in common? 25) _____
A) Both lack a membrane-bound nucleus inside their cells.
B) Both are multicellular.
C) Humans and roses have nothing in common.
D) Both are prokaryotic.

- 26) Why is the theme of evolution considered to be the core theme of biology by biologists? 26) _____
- A) Biologists do not subscribe to alternative models.
 - B) Since it cannot be proven, biologists will be able to study evolutionary possibilities for many years.
 - C) It is recognized as the core theme of biology by organizations such as the National Science Foundation.
 - D) It provides a framework within which all biological investigation makes sense.
 - E) Controversy about this theory provides a basis for a great deal of experimental research.
- 27) The method of scientific inquiry that draws conclusions from careful observation and the analysis of data is known as which of the following? 27) _____
- A) quantitative science
 - B) inductive reasoning
 - C) qualitative science
 - D) hypothesis-based science
 - E) deductive reasoning
- 28) When applying the process of science, which of these is specifically tested? 28) _____
- A) a hypothesis
 - B) a prediction
 - C) a result
 - D) an observation
 - E) a question
- 29) Which of the following describes a controlled experiment? 29) _____
- A) There is one group for which the scientist controls all variables.
 - B) The experiment is repeated many times to ensure that the results are accurate.
 - C) The experiment proceeds at a slow pace to guarantee that the scientist can carefully observe all reactions and process all experimental data.
 - D) There are at least two groups, one differing from the other by two or more variables.
 - E) There are at least two groups, one of which does not receive the experimental treatment.
- 30) Why is it important that an experiment include a control group? 30) _____
- A) Without a control group, there is no basis for knowing if a particular result is due to the variable being tested.
 - B) The control group provides a reserve of experimental subjects.
 - C) The control group is the group that the researcher is in control of, the group in which the researcher predetermines the results.
 - D) A control group is required for the development of an "If...then" statement.
 - E) A control group assures that an experiment will be repeatable.
- 31) Which of the following describes the application of scientific knowledge for some specific purpose? 31) _____
- A) inductive science
 - B) pure science
 - C) technology
 - D) deductive science
 - E) anthropologic science

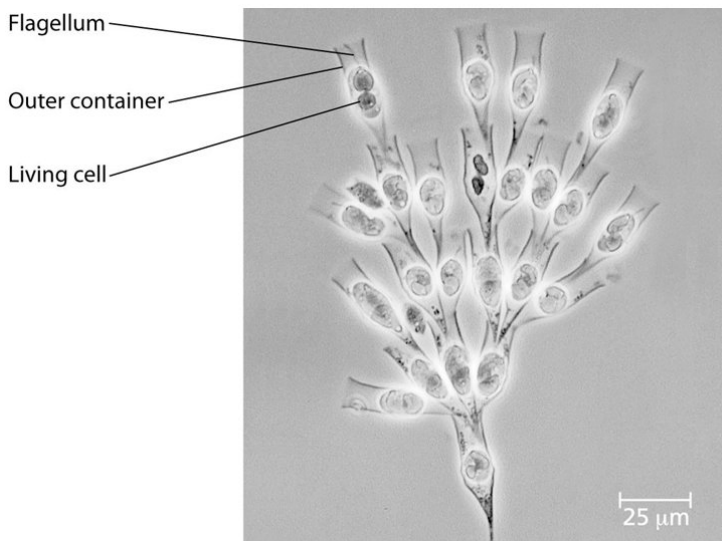
- 32) Which of the following are qualities of any good scientific hypothesis? 32) _____
- I. It is testable.
 - II. It is falsifiable.
 - III. It produces quantitative data.
 - IV. It produces results that can be replicated.
- A) I only B) II only C) III only D) I and II E) III and IV
- 33) When a hypothesis cannot be written in an "If...then" format, what does this mean? 33) _____
- A) It cannot be testable.
 - B) It does not represent deductive reasoning.
 - C) The hypothesizer does not have sufficient information.
 - D) It cannot be a scientific hypothesis.
 - E) The subject cannot be explored scientifically.
- 34) Which of the following is the best description of a control for an experiment? 34) _____
- A) The control is left alone by the experimenters.
 - B) The control group is exposed to only one variable rather than several.
 - C) Only the experimental group is tested or measured.
 - D) The control group is matched with the experimental group except for the one experimental variable.
 - E) The control group is kept in an unchanging environment.
- 35) Given the cooperativity of science, which of the following is most likely to result in an investigator being intellectually looked down upon by other scientists? 35) _____
- A) Making money as the result of studies in which a new medication is discovered.
 - B) Getting negative results from the same set of experiments.
 - C) Doing meticulous experiments that show data that contradict what has been previously reported by the scientific community.
 - D) Being found to have falsified or created data to better fit a hypothesis.
 - E) Spending most of a lifetime investigating a small and seemingly unimportant organism.
- 36) Which of these is an example of inductive reasoning? 36) _____
- A) If horses are always found grazing on grass, they can be only herbivores and not omnivores.
 - B) These organisms live in sunny parts of this area so they are able to photosynthesize.
 - C) If protists are all single-celled, then they are incapable of aggregating.
 - D) Hundreds of individuals of a species have been observed and all are photosynthetic; therefore, the species is photosynthetic.
 - E) If two species are members of the same genus, they are more alike than each of them could be to a different genus.
- 37) In a high school laboratory, which of the following constitutes an experiment? 37) _____
- I. learning to use a microscope by examining fixed specimens on slides
 - II. being able to examine swimming protists under a microscope
 - III. extracting pigments from plant leaves and separating the types of pigments for identification
 - IV. preparing root tips for examination by staining them
- A) I only
 B) II only
 C) III only
 D) II and III only
 E) II, III, and IV

- 38) Which of the following best describes a model organism? 38) _____
- A) It has been chosen for study by the earliest biologists.
 - B) It is well studied, easy to grow, and results are widely applicable.
 - C) It is small, inexpensive to grow, and lives a long time.
 - D) It is often pictured in textbooks and easy for students to imagine.
 - E) It lends itself to many studies that are useful to beginning students.
- 39) Why is a scientific topic best discussed by people of varying points of view, a variety of subdisciplines, and diverse cultures? 39) _____
- A) They can rectify each other's approach to make it truly scientific.
 - B) This is another way of making science more reproducible.
 - C) Scientists need to exchange their ideas with other disciplines and cultures so that all groups are in consensus with the course of future research.
 - D) Robust and critical discussion between diverse groups improves scientific thinking.
 - E) Scientists can explain to others that they need to work in isolation to utilize the scientific method more productively.
- 40) What does the observation that a whale's front flippers have the same bone structure as all mammalian forelimbs suggest? 40) _____
- A) Whales show remarkable diversity.
 - B) There must have been land and aquatic ancestors that coevolved.
 - C) Whales once walked on land.
 - D) All mammals descended from a common ancestor.
 - E) Land mammals originally came from the sea.
- 41) Which of the following best describes the search for information and explanations of natural phenomena? 41) _____
- A) non-scientific interest
 - B) scientific inquiry
 - C) deduction
 - D) curiosity
 - E) hypothesis formation
- 42) When you conduct research at a community level, you are generally interested in which major biological theme? 42) _____
- A) New properties emerge at each level in the biological hierarchy.
 - B) Organisms interact with other organisms and the physical environment.
 - C) Life requires energy transfer and transformation.
 - D) Evolution accounts for the unity of diversity of life.
 - E) Structure and function are correlated at all levels of biological organization.
- 43) Which of the following theme(s) does research into evolutionary adaptation consider? 43) _____
- A) The continuity of life is based on heritable information in the form of DNA.
 - B) Structure and function are correlated at all levels of biological organization.
 - C) Organisms interact with other organisms and the physical environment.
 - D) All of the above are considered in this form of research.
 - E) None of the above apply to evolution.

- 44) In what sense does the comment "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts" apply to biology? 44) _____
- A) As we move up through biological levels, novel properties emerge that could not be identified at lower levels.
 - B) Cooperation and interdisciplinary research allows us to understand systems rather than just parts of the system.
 - C) This statement has nothing to do with biology.
 - D) The basic unit in biological systems is cells and they must be combined to make more complex organisms.
 - E) As we move up through biological levels, the systems become more complex.

Use the following information to answer the questions below.

Golden algae are a group of photosynthetic protists whose colour is due to carotenoid pigments: yellow and brown. A group of students was given a significant sample of golden algae (*Dinobryon*); this algae is colonial and has flagella. Their instructions for the project were to design two or more experiments that could be done with these organisms.



- 45) Since these organisms are protists, which of these characteristics could the students assume to be true? 45) _____
- A) They have membrane-bound organelles.
 - B) They are single-celled.
 - C) All of them are marine.
 - D) The organisms are photosynthetic.
 - E) Each has a single circular molecule of DNA.
- 46) The students decide that for one of their experiments, they want to see whether the organisms can photosynthesize. Which of the following is the best hypothesis? 46) _____
- A) If the *Dinobryon* are able to photosynthesize, the students should be able to extract photosynthetic pigments.
 - B) If the *Dinobryon* are kept in the dark, one-half will be expected to die in 5 days.
 - C) If the *Dinobryon* photosynthesize, they must need no other minerals or nutrients and will be able to live in distilled water and light alone.
 - D) If the *Dinobryon* can live > 5 days without added food, they must be able to photosynthesize.
 - E) If the *Dinobryon* can live without exposure to light for > 5 days, they must be able to photosynthesize.

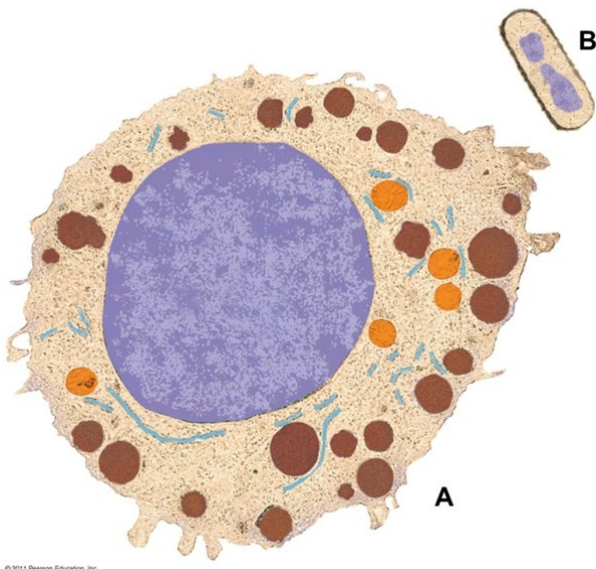
47) For their second experiment, the students want to know whether the *Dinobryon* have to live in colonies or can be free living. How might they proceed? 47) _____

A) Divide a sample into single cells and observe them.
 B) Divide a sample into single cells and see whether they come back together.
 C) Observe each day to see whether new organisms are ever reproduced as single cells.
 D) Divide a sample into single cells and measure the length of time they remain this way.
 E) Observe whether only specialized cells are able to divide to produce new colonies.

48) The students plan to gather data from the project. Which of the following would be the best way to present what they gather from experimental groups as opposed to controls? 48) _____

A) measuring the number of new colonies formed during every 12-hour period
 B) qualitatively, noting colour, size, and so on
 C) counting the number of new colonies after a week
 D) measuring the size of each new colony in millimetres (mm) of length
 E) measuring the dry weight of all new colonies in grams

Use the following information to answer the questions below.



49) What do the two cells pictured above have in common? 49) _____

A) cell walls
 B) The two cells are the smallest unit of a complex organism.
 C) organelles used in photosynthesis
 D) membranes surrounding their DNA
 E) membranes separating them from their surroundings

50) Figure B is which of the following? 50) _____

A) eukaryote
 B) prokaryote
 C) chloroplast
 D) mitochondrion
 E) protist

51) How do we know that Figure A is an eukaryote? 51) _____
A) It has no defined nucleus.
B) Internal membrane-bound structures are visible.
C) A membrane surrounds it completely.
D) It is larger than B.
E) It is not perfectly smooth.

52) Which of the following best describes all the living things in a particular area? 52) _____
A) community
B) biosphere
C) organisms
D) population
E) ecosystem

The following is a list of biology themes discussed in Chapter 1. Use them to answer the questions below.

- I. New properties emerge at each level in the biological hierarchy.
- II. Organisms interact with other organisms and the physical environment.
- III. Life requires energy transfer and transformation.
- IV. Structure and function are correlated at all levels of biological organization.
- V. Cells are an organism's basic units of structure and function.
- VI. The continuity of life is based on heritable information in the form of DNA.
- VII. Feedback mechanisms regulate biological systems.
- VIII. Evolution accounts for the unity and diversity of life.

53) Which theme(s) is/are best illustrated by an experiment in which a biologist seeks a medication that will inhibit pain responses in a cancer patient? 53) _____
A) VII B) II C) III and V D) VI and VII E) V and VIII

54) Which theme(s) is/are best illustrated by a group of investigators who are trying to classify and explain the ecology of the community living within a specific region of prairie grassland? 54) _____
A) II only B) VIII only C) I only D) IV and VI E) I and II

55) Which theme(s) is/are illustrated when a group of students is trying to establish which phase of cell division in root tips happens most quickly? 55) _____
A) V, VI, and VII
B) IV, V, and VI
C) V only
D) IV only
E) VII only

56) Which theme(s) is/are illustrated when a biology class is comparing the rates of photosynthesis between leaves of a flowering plant species (*Gerbera jamesonii*) and a species of fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*)? 56) _____
A) I and III
B) I only
C) I, III, and V
D) II only
E) I and VII

Use the following information to answer the questions below.

You are studying photosynthesis and its overall function and purpose. You choose to use several aquatic plants of the same species and divide them into two tanks. One tank is under a low light regime and the other a high light regime. You grow them in these conditions for several weeks and make observations.

- 57) After several weeks you notice that the plants in high light are larger (grew more) and there are more air bubbles in the tank than in the low light tank. Which of the following is the most logical conclusion? 57) _____
- A) You didn't do the study properly and put larger plants in one tank.
 - B) More air in the tank has helped the plants to grow.
 - C) You need to do more research to fully understand what could be happening.
 - D) The difference in light must have an influence on growth.
 - E) Something in the low light tank must be stopping growth.
- 58) What is the logic above an example of? 58) _____
- A) collecting data
 - B) making a prediction
 - C) inductive reasoning
 - D) poor science
 - E) deductive reasoning
- 59) This conclusion from above can be considered which of the following? 59) _____
- A) mistake
 - B) hypothesis
 - C) prediction
 - D) theory
 - E) natural selection
- 60) The plant you chose has never been studied before. Perhaps you could have chosen a plant that many researchers are working on so that you could use and add to the body of knowledge about that organism. What is this type of species known as? 60) _____
- A) common research organism
 - B) modified organism
 - C) model organism
 - D) logical organism; competition
 - E) shared species
- 61) All the organisms on your campus make up which of the following? 61) _____
- A) a community
 - B) an experimental group
 - C) an ecosystem
 - D) a taxonomic domain
 - E) a population

- 62) Which of the following is a *correct* sequence of levels in life's hierarchy, proceeding downward from an individual animal? 62) _____
- A) organ system, tissue, molecule, cell
 - B) brain, organ system, nerve cell, nervous tissue
 - C) nervous system, brain, nervous tissue, nerve cell
 - D) organism, organ system, tissue, cell, organ
 - E) organ system, nervous tissue, brain
- 63) Which of the following is *not* an observation or inference on which Darwin's theory of natural selection is based? 63) _____
- A) Individuals whose inherited characteristics best fit them to the environment will generally produce more offspring.
 - B) Poorly adapted individuals never produce offspring.
 - C) There is heritable variation among individuals.
 - D) A population can become adapted to its environment over time.
 - E) Because of overproduction of offspring, there is competition for limited resources.
- 64) Which of the following is the main goal of systems biology? 64) _____
- A) Analyze genomes from different species.
 - B) Speed up the technological application of scientific knowledge.
 - C) Understand the behaviour of entire biological systems.
 - D) Build high-throughput machines for the rapid acquisition of biological data.
 - E) Simplify complex problems by reducing the system into smaller, less complex units.
- 65) Why are protists and bacteria grouped into different domains? 65) _____
- A) Because protists have a membrane-bounded nucleus, which bacterial cells lack.
 - B) Because protists are photosynthetic.
 - C) Because bacteria are not made of cells.
 - D) Because bacteria decompose protists.
 - E) Because protists eat bacteria.
- 66) Which of the following correctly describes a cell? 66) _____
- A) The cell is the fundamental unit of living organisms.
 - B) There are 5 different types of molecules within a cell.
 - C) A cell is not able to perform all the functions of life.
 - D) One example of a specialized tissue is a chloroplast.
 - E) Cells may group together to form tissues but are not able to perform a specialized function until higher levels of structure.
- 67) Which of the following is *true* for a controlled experiment? 67) _____
- A) It tests experimental and control groups in parallel.
 - B) It is repeated many times to make sure the results are accurate.
 - C) It keeps all variables constant.
 - D) It is supervised by an experienced scientist.
 - E) It proceeds slowly enough that a scientist can make careful records of the results.

- 68) Which of the following statements best distinguishes hypotheses from theories in science? 68) _____
- A) Hypotheses are guesses; theories are correct answers.
 - B) Hypotheses and theories are essentially the same thing.
 - C) Theories are hypotheses that have been proved.
 - D) Theories are proved true; hypotheses are often falsified.
 - E) Hypotheses usually are relatively narrow in scope; theories have broad explanatory power.
- 69) Which of the following is an example of qualitative data? 69) _____
- A) The plant's height is 25 centimetres (cm).
 - B) The contents of the stomach are mixed every 20 seconds.
 - C) The fish swam in a zigzag motion.
 - D) The temperature decreased from 20°C to 15°C.
 - E) The six pairs of robins hatched an average of three chicks.
- 70) Which of the following best describes the logic of scientific inquiry? 70) _____
- A) If I generate a testable hypothesis, tests and observations will support it.
 - B) If my experiments are set up correctly, they will lead to a testable hypothesis.
 - C) If my prediction is correct, it will lead to a testable hypothesis.
 - D) If my observations are accurate, they will support my hypothesis.
 - E) If my hypothesis is correct, I can expect certain test results.
- 71) In comparison to eukaryotes, prokaryotes are considered which of the following? 71) _____
- A) more structurally complex
 - B) do not have membranes
 - C) larger
 - D) are smaller
 - E) have more organelles
- 72) Which of the following is *true* about the diversity of life? 72) _____
- A) Estimates of the total number of species on Earth range from 8-10 million.
 - B) At least 500,000 fungi have been identified.
 - C) More vertebrate species have been identified than plant species.
 - D) Researchers identify thousands of additional species each year.
 - E) Biologists have identified and named about 5 million species of organisms.
- 73) Why are protists now placed in several groups rather than in one kingdom? 73) _____
- A) Because protists are the most abundant organisms on earth.
 - B) Because protists were discovered to be both eukaryotic and prokaryotic.
 - C) Because it was discovered that there were both single and multi-cellular protists.
 - D) Because some protists use DNA as their genetic molecule and other protists use RNA.
 - E) Because it was determined that some protists were more closely related to plants, animals and fungi than other protists.
- 74) An organism was discovered that is 50 μm in length and eukaryotic. Which of the following categories is the organism most likely to fall into? 74) _____
- A) Plantae B) Protist C) Animalia D) Archaea E) Bacteria

- 75) Why are cilia described as an example of unity underlying the diversity of life? 75) _____
- A) Humans and *Paramecium* both share the same architecture of their cilia.
 - B) Cilia have an elaborate system of tubules.
 - C) Imprints of cilia have been found in the fossilized remains of prokaryotes.
 - D) Cilia are cells that function in locomotion.
 - E) Cilia provide motility to all the cells on which they reside.
- 76) What does Darwin's proposed mechanism of natural selection require? 76) _____
- A) The environments must vary for natural selection to occur.
 - B) The environment increases the variation in a species.
 - C) Natural selection requires equal reproductive success of individuals with different traits.
 - D) The species' environments selects for certain traits.
 - E) Individuals with new traits always survive for a shorter period of time.
- 77) Which of the following correctly describes the properties and processes of life? 77) _____
- A) Inherited information controls the pattern of growth but not the development of an organism.
 - B) Life is disordered.
 - C) Organisms process energy during the course of their lives.
 - D) An organism's adaptations evolve over 2 or 3 generations.
 - E) Organisms are not able to regulate their internal environment.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) D
- 2) E
- 3) B
- 4) E
- 5) E
- 6) E
- 7) E
- 8) D
- 9) C
- 10) B
- 11) E
- 12) C
- 13) C
- 14) A
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) C
- 18) C
- 19) B
- 20) E
- 21) D
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) E
- 25) B
- 26) D
- 27) B
- 28) B
- 29) E
- 30) A
- 31) C
- 32) D
- 33) B
- 34) D
- 35) D
- 36) D
- 37) C
- 38) B
- 39) D
- 40) D
- 41) B
- 42) B
- 43) D
- 44) A
- 45) A
- 46) A
- 47) D
- 48) A
- 49) E
- 50) B

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 51) B
- 52) E
- 53) A
- 54) E
- 55) B
- 56) C
- 57) D
- 58) C
- 59) B
- 60) C
- 61) A
- 62) C
- 63) B
- 64) C
- 65) A
- 66) A
- 67) A
- 68) E
- 69) C
- 70) E
- 71) D
- 72) D
- 73) A
- 74) B
- 75) A
- 76) D
- 77) C