NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR BIOLOGY 2201 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Use the standard definition. Hydrolysis of ATP to ADP releases**

- A glucose only
- B oxygen only
- C energy for cell work
- D carbon dioxide only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Think about the definition. In classification, the level directly below class is**

- A kingdom
- B order
- C phylum
- D genus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Think about the definition. When blood sugar rises, insulin release is an example of**

A positive feedback

B negative feedback

C diffusion

D active transport

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Think about the definition. An organism that breaks down dead material is called a**

A producer

B decomposer

C herbivore

D carnivore

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Consider the meaning of the term. The products of aerobic cellular respiration are**

A carbon dioxide, water, and ATP

B glucose and oxygen

C lactic acid and ATP

D oxygen and glucose

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Consider the meaning of the term. A dichotomous key identifies organisms by**

A a series of paired choices

B counting all individuals

C measuring temperature

D testing soil pH only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Review the key idea. The functional unit of the kidney is the**

A alveolus

B nephron

C villus

D neuron

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Review the key idea. Mutualism is a relationship where**

A one benefits and one is harmed

B both species benefit

C one benefits and one is unaffected

D both are harmed

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Start from the definition. Diffusion moves particles from**

A lower concentration to higher concentration

B a cell to the nucleus only

C water to salt only

D higher concentration to lower concentration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Start from the definition. Which group includes both plants and animals?**

A Bacteria

B Archaea

C Prokarya

D Eukarya

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Remember how the term is defined. An axon carries a nerve impulse**

A away from the cell body

B toward the cell body

C only in the brain

D only to muscles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Remember how the term is defined. Carrying capacity is**

A the largest population an environment can support

B the smallest population that can survive

C the birth rate only

D the number of predators

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Think about the rule. Aerobic respiration of one glucose molecule yields about how many ATP?**

- A 2
- B 4
- C 36
- D 100

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A survey finds 25 different species in a plot. The species richness of the plot is**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Recall the rule. Villi in the small intestine increase**

A stomach acid

B heart rate

C lung volume

D surface area for absorption

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Recall the rule. Nitrogen fixing bacteria convert nitrogen gas into**

A oxygen gas

B carbon dioxide

C water vapour

D forms plants can use

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Check the definition first. An enzyme speeds a reaction by**

A raising activation energy

B being used up in the reaction

C lowering activation energy

D changing the products into reactants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Consider the rule in general. The most specific level of classification is**

A genus

B species

C family

D kingdom

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Think about the concept. When blood sugar rises, insulin release is an example of**

A positive feedback

B diffusion

C active transport

D negative feedback

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Think about the concept. An organism that breaks down dead material is called a**

A producer

B herbivore

C carnivore

D decomposer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Recall the concept. Hydrolysis of ATP to ADP releases**

A energy for cell work

B glucose only

C oxygen only

D carbon dioxide only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Recall the concept. A scientific name has two parts: the genus and the**

A species

B family

C kingdom

D order

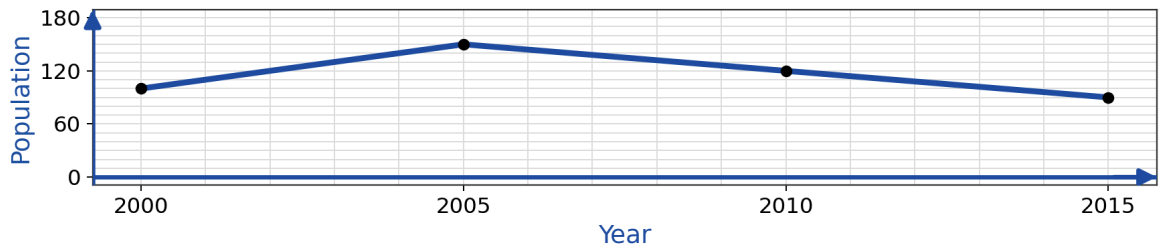
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Consider the concept in general. In the stomach, pepsin begins digestion of**

- **A** starch
- **B** fats
- **C** proteins
- **D** vitamins

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Consider the concept in general. The graph shows a population over time. The population in 2005 was**



- **A** 100
- **B** 120
- **C** 150
- **D** 90

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Think about the principle. An enzyme speeds a reaction by**

A lowering activation energy

B raising activation energy

C being used up in the reaction

D changing the products into reactants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Think about the principle. Members of the same species can usually**

A interbreed and produce fertile offspring

B never share a genus

C live in different kingdoms

D only eat the same food

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Recall the principle. Oxygen is carried in blood mainly by**

A plasma proteins only

B haemoglobin in red blood cells

C white blood cells

D platelets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Recall the principle. Competition occurs when organisms**

A live in different habitats

B use the same limited resource

C eat different foods only

D never meet

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **A cube shaped cell has side 4 units. Its surface area to volume ratio is**

ANSWER

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Consider the principle in general. The leading human caused threat to biodiversity is usually**

A increased rainfall only

B longer nights

C lower air pressure

D habitat loss

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Think about the idea. The functional unit of the kidney is the**

A nephron

B alveolus

C villus

D neuron

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32 **Think about the idea. Mutualism is a relationship where**

A both species benefit

B one benefits and one is harmed

C one benefits and one is unaffected

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33 **Recall the definition. The organelle where most ATP is produced in a eukaryotic cell is the**

A mitochondrion

B ribosome

C nucleus

D Golgi body

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34 **Recall the idea. Members of the same species can usually**

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36 **Consider the idea in general. Carrying capacity is**

A the smallest population that can survive

B the birth rate only

C the number of predators

D the largest population an environment can support

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37 **Review the idea. A cube shaped cell has side 4 units. Its surface area to volume ratio is**

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B carbon dioxide

C forms plants can use

D water vapour

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41 **Apply the property. Active transport differs from diffusion because it**

A never uses a membrane

B only moves water

C always moves down a gradient

D requires energy and can move against a gradient

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Apply the property. Viruses are not classified as living mainly because they**

A have no protein coat

B are too small to see

C never contain DNA or RNA

D cannot reproduce on their own

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43 **Think about the statement. When blood sugar rises, insulin release is an example of**

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B diffusion

C negative feedback

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44 **Think about the statement. An organism that breaks down dead material is called a**

A producer

B herbivore

C decomposer

D carnivore

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45 **Think about the statement. Photosynthesis in plants mainly takes place in the**

A mitochondrion

B vacuole

C chloroplast

D ribosome

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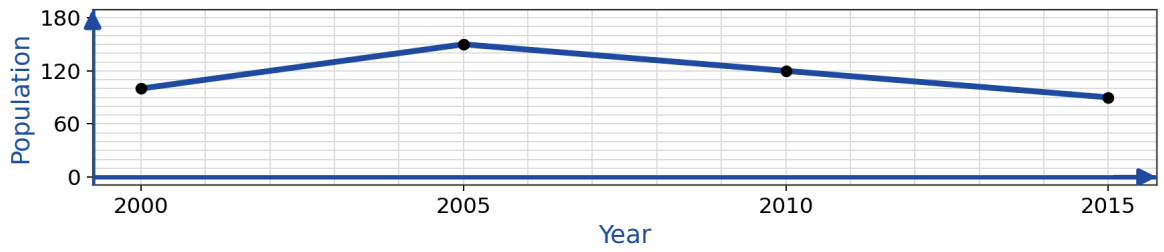

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ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	B	**35.**	D
2.	B	**19.**	D	**36.**	D
3.	B	**20.**	D	**37.**	1.5
4.	B	**21.**	A	**38.**	A
5.	A	**22.**	A	**39.**	C
6.	A	**23.**	C	**40.**	C
7.	B	**24.**	C	**41.**	D
8.	B	**25.**	A	**42.**	D
9.	D	**26.**	A	**43.**	C
10.	D	**27.**	B	**44.**	C
11.	A	**28.**	B	**45.**	C
12.	A	**29.**	1.5	**46.**	C
13.	C	**30.**	D	**47.**	B
14.	25	**31.**	A	**48.**	B
15.	D	**32.**	A	**49.**	B
16.	D	**33.**	A	**50.**	B
17.	C	**34.**	B		

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