

LET Reviewer Biology Part 1

1. Where do producers obtain their energy?

- A. From other producers
- B. From the consumers
- C. From the decomposers
- D. From the sun

2. Why do you experience not seeing things clearly for some seconds when you enter suddenly a well-lighted room after coming from a dark room, you?

- A. The pupils are not adapted to the dark
- B. The eyes are adapted to the light only
- C. The pupils are not dilated yet
- D. Light had caused temporary blindness

3. What term is used to describe the ability to maintain a constant internal environment?

- A. Metabolism
- B. Growth and development
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Thermoregulation

4. What is the most common cause of cardiovascular disease?

- A. Fatty deposits in the arteries
- B. Inadequate supply of red blood cells
- C. Lack of sodium in the diet
- D. Increased heartbeat

5. Which is the smallest unit of life that can survive and reproduce on its own?

- A. Cell
- B. Organ
- C. Tissues
- D. Population

6. Which region of a vertebrate forebrain is considered with the neural-endocrine control of visceral activities?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Thalamus
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Pituitary

7. Which of the following is the building block carbohydrate?

- A. Amino acid
- B. Nucleotide
- C. Fatty acid
- D. Monosaccharide

8. Why it is necessary men have more red blood cells per cubic millimeter of blood than women?

- A. Man does strenuous activities and need more energy
- B. They have bigger physique and need more blood
- C. Man waste more blood cells and need extra
- D. They are more prone to anemia disorders

9. Which of the following is the building block of protein?

- A. Amino acid
- B. Nucleotide
- C. Fatty acid
- D. Monosaccharide

10. Where does protein synthesis take place?

- A. Ribosomes
- B. Lysosomes
- C. Endoplasmic reticulum
- D. Golgi bodies

11. Why are our lips "redder" than our palm?

- A. There is increased blood flow in the lips
- B. Lips are heavily keratinized
- C. Lip epidermis is thinner
- D. Many blood vessels are located around the lips

12. Which of the following cannot be found in prokaryotes?

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Plasma membrane
- C. Membrane-bound nucleus
- D. DNA

13. What do we call mutation that is brought about by the earth natural radioactivity?

- A. Continuous
- B. Induced
- C. Lysosomes
- D. Chloroplast

14. Which of the following organelles produces turbo pressure against cell wall and mainly acts as water reservoir

- A. Plastids
- B. Vacuole
- C. Lysosomes
- D. Chloroplast

15. What is the branch of biology that is used in the creation of genetically modified organisms?

- A. *Pseudomonas vulgaris*
- B. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- C. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
- D. *Escherichia coli*

16. What is the branch of zoology that is devoted to the study of fish?

- A. Helminthology
- B. Ichthyology
- C. Chondrichthyes
- D. Ornithology

17. The process involved in the production of mRNA using DNA as template is termed _____?

- A. Transcription
- B. Replication
- C. Gene manipulation
- D. Reverse transcription

18. What is the most abundant inorganic compound in the protoplasm?

- A. Fluid
- B. Blood
- C. Plasma
- D. Water

19. Which is the richest type of tropical rain forest in the Philippines?

- A. Molave forest
- B. Dipterocarp forest
- C. Mangrove forest
- D. Pine forest

20. What muscle is described as involuntary, not striated, and have a single nucleus?

- A. Smooth
- B. Skeletal
- C. Cardiac
- D. Connective

21. We feel warmer just before it rains because _____.

- A. Heat is released by the evaporation of water
- B. The clouds prevent heat from escaping the earth
- C. There is an increased relative humidity
- D. Heat is released by the condensation of water vapor

22. Which of the following is not considered as a reproductive cell?

- A. Gamete
- B. Somatic cell
- C. Egg cell
- D. Sperm cell

23. The cell wall of plant is made of _____.

- A. Lipids
- B. Cellulose
- C. Protein
- D. Cell membrane

24. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the level of organization from lowest to highest?

- A. Cells-system-organs-tissues
- B. System-organs-tissues-cells
- C. Cells-tissues-organs-system
- D. Tissues-systems-cells-organs

25. At metaphase of the meiotic division, the chromosomes are attached to the spindle fibers as _____.

- A. Double chromatids
- B. Non-homologous pairs
- C. Single chromatid strands
- D. A tetrad of four chromatids

26. Which of the following is an example of behavioral adaptation?

- A. Thick green stems of the cactus plant
- B. Thick fur of the bear
- C. Shedding leaves during summer
- D. Presence of cuticle on the upper surface of the leaves

27. The bipolar nature of the cell membrane is due to _____.

- A. Presence of carriers
- B. Presence of oxygen
- C. Phospholipids bilayer
- D. Integral proteins

28. Which of the following is made up of diploid number of cells?

- A. Zygote
- B. Sperm cell
- C. Egg cell
- D. Both B and C

29. Which plant has underground stem modified for reproduction?

- A. Ginger
- B. Camote
- C. Tubers
- D. Strawberry

30. Which of the following structures serve as a passageway of food and air?

- A. Epiglottis
- B. Trachea
- C. Pharynx
- D. Larynx

31. Which kind of relationship is exhibited by algae and fungi in lichen?

- A. Commensalism
- B. Parasitism
- C. Symbiosis
- D. Competition

32. What do you call the finger-like folds on the inner linings of the small intestine?

- A. Villi
- B. Appendix
- C. Rugae
- D. Cecum

33. Aside from ADP, what else is the end product of the dark-reaction phase of photosynthesis?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Sugar
- C. Carbon
- D. Starch

34. What is that flap-like structure that prevents the food from going the wrong way during swallowing?

- A. Epiglottis
- B. Larynx
- C. Esophagus
- D. Pharynx

35. Which pigment is dominant in red algae?

- A. Phycocyanin
- B. Fucoxanthin
- C. Chlorophyll
- D. Pharynx

36. What is the membrane that surrounds the lungs?

- A. Pleura
- B. Meninges
- C. Peritoneum
- D. Pericardium

37. What is that 3-carbon sugar formed during the dark reaction phase of the photosynthesis?

- A. ADP
- B. NADPH
- C. ATP
- D. PGAL

38. What is the product of carbohydrate digestion?

- A. Fatty acid
- B. Glucose
- C. Amino acid
- D. Nucleic acid

39. What process is responsible for the upward movement of the water in very tall trees?

- A. Osmosis
- B. Capillary action
- C. Turgor pressure
- D. Transpiration

40. What is the enzyme in the mouth that breaks starch to maltose?

- A. Peptidase
- B. Ptyalin
- C. Pepsin
- D. Maltase

41. What do you call the types of symmetry where the body parts are paired on either side of the body?

- A. Dorsal
- B. Bilateral
- C. Radial
- D. Ventral

42. Which is considered as the respiratory center of the brain?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Cerebrum
- D. Thalamus

43. Which stage of incomplete metamorphosis is undergone by grasshopper?

- A. Nymph, pupa, adult
- B. Egg, larva, pupa, adult

- C. Egg, nymph, adult
- D. Egg, pupa, adult

D. Sternum

44. Which of the following is NOT part of the thoracic cage?

- A. Clavicle
- B. Ribs
- C. Costal cartilages
- D. Sternum

45. Where does the toxin substance secreted by bees and ants through their sting originate?

- A. Silk glands
- B. Intestines
- C. Rectal glands
- D. Salivary glands

46. What is the longest bone in the body?

- A. Humerus
- B. Femur
- C. Tibia-fibula
- D. Clavicle

47. Which cause our bones to turn brittle and easily break?

- A. Turning into muscle tissues
- B. Increase in flexibility
- C. Turbidity decrease
- D. Removal of collagen

48. How many bones does an adult human body have?

- A. 201
- B. 200
- C. 217
- D. 206

49. What do you call automatic responses to an external stimulus?

- A. Reflex
- B. Instinct
- C. Impulse
- D. All of these

50. What structure provides flexible support and protection to the spinal cord?

- A. Skull
- B. Ribs
- C. Vertebral column

Biology Part 1 Answer Keys

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