

LET Reviewers for Biology Part 7

1. As green plants make food, they are
 - a. first – order consumers
 - b. second – order consumers
 - c. decomposers
 - d. producers
2. The producers in a pond are usually
 - a. tadpoles
 - b. algae
 - c. bacteria
 - d. small fish
3. A series in which each organism serves as food for the next organism is a
 - a. food chain
 - b. population
 - c. community
 - d. niche
4. Substances from dead plants and animals are returned to the water by
 - a. producers
 - b. consumers
 - c. decomposers
 - d. top consumers
5. The special role of each organism in a food pyramid is its
 - a. system
 - b. niche
 - c. physical environment
 - d. community
6. The consumers in a food chain in a pond are the
 - a. algae
 - b. plants
 - c. bacteria
 - d. animals
7. If you study how a fish is fitted for life in a quiet water, you are studying its
 - a. food pyramid
 - b. adaptation
 - c. interdependence
 - d. population
8. All the plants and animals in a pond form
 - a. an environment
 - b. a community
 - c. a population
 - d. an ecosystem
9. Many interdependent food chains in a forest make up a
 - a. food pyramid
 - b. pyramid of biomass
 - c. food web
 - d. habitat
10. The second – order consumers in a food pyramid get their food directly from
 - a. carnivores
 - b. decomposers
 - c. producers
 - d. herbivores
11. All the plants and animals on earth
 - a. create new matter
 - b. recycle the same matter
 - c. create new energy
 - d. recycle the same energy
12. An animal's heartbeat and breathing are slowed down when it
 - a. enters a habitat
 - b. hunts for food
 - c. occupies a niche
 - d. hibernates
13. If you catch a fish and eat it, you may be
 - a. a first – order consumer
 - b. a second – order consumer
 - c. a decomposer
 - d. a scavenger
14. The part of sunlight absorbed most rapidly by water is
 - a. red light
 - b. blue light
 - c. violet light
 - d. green light
15. The increased effect of a pesticide on organisms that feed on each other in a lake is called
 - a. biological conservation
 - b. biological magnification
 - c. eutrophication
 - d. nitrification
16. Plants and animals in the same ecosystem usually have similar
 - a. shapes
 - b. sizes
 - c. ways of obtaining food
 - d. environmental needs

17. Which of the following refers to a secondary carnivore?

- a. eats only plants
- b. gets energy directly from the sun
- a. gets energy through photosynthesis
- b. has less food energy available to it than consumers at lower tropic levels

18. Which of the following statements is true regarding a food chain?

- a. there are more herbivores than carnivores
- b. each higher trophic level has more energy available to it
- c. the number of organism at each trophic level is not related to energy
- d. the biomass of third – order consumers is greater than the biomass of second – order consumers

19. Which of the following is the result of biological magnification?

- a. energy is lost at each trophic level of the food chain
- b. the greenhouse effect will be most significant at the poles
- c. top – level predators may be most harmed by toxic environmental chemicals
- d. DDT has spread throughout the ecosystem and is found in almost every organism

20. Why are green plants considered autotrophs?

- a. They have many pigments that capture light.
- b. They can build simple inorganic substances into complex organic substance.
- c. They can build any kind of substances.
- d. They depend on other sources for their food.

21. In what trophic level of the food pyramid are consumers greatest in number?

- a. first trophic
- b. second trophic
- c. third trophic
- d. fourth trophic

22. In a pond or desert, light, warmth, water, minerals, carbon dioxide, and oxygen make up the

- a. ecosystem
- b. community
- c. population
- d. physical environment

23. Why do most plants look green?

- a. The chlorophyll in plants captures green light for photosynthesis.

b. The chlorophyll in plants reflects wavelengths of green light.

c. The chloroplasts in plants are surrounded by two green membranes.

d. The chloroplasts in plants make green sugar during photosynthesis.

24. Green plants make glucose from

- a. water and carbon dioxide
- b. chlorophyll and sunlight
- c. water and oxygen
- d. oxygen and carbon dioxide

25. A male structure in the flowering plant is the

- a. ovary
- b. ovule
- c. pistil
- d. stamen

26. Transfer of pollen from the stamen of one flower to the pistil of another is

- a. fertilization
- b. cross – pollination
- c. self – pollination
- d. reproduction

27. Cuttings and graftings are examples of

- a. adaptation
- b. fertilization
- c. vegetative propagation
- d. seed dispersal

28. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms

- a. produce flowers
- b. produce seeds
- c. have needle – like leaves
- d. lose all their leaves in the fall

29. Water and minerals are carried upward in plant stems in the

- a. phloem
- b. xylem
- c. guard cells
- d. stomata

30. Vegetative reproduction is a form of

- a. pollination
- b. seed dispersal
- c. sexual reproduction
- d. asexual reproduction

31. Corn and other monocots have each of the following structures except

- a. parallel veins
- b. seeds

- c. a layer of cambium
 - d. xylem and phloem
32. Green plants store the energy of sunlight by the process of
- a. cellular respiration
 - b. photosynthesis
 - c. oxidation
 - d. reproduction
33. In plants, food is usually made in the
- a. roots
 - b. stems
 - c. leaves
 - d. rootlets
34. One function of roots is to
- a. take in carbon dioxide
 - b. give off oxygen
 - c. anchor plant to the soil
 - d. produce food
35. Multicellular plants have many specialized structures. What function does xylem perform in multicellular vascular plants?
- a. The xylem transports water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
 - b. The xylem is the place where photosynthesis takes place in a plant.
 - c. The xylem breaks down sugar into a form that plant cells can use.
 - d. The xylem is a woody tissue that fills the stem of a plant.
36. Which is not a primary function of the stem?
- a. absorption
 - b. conduction
 - c. support
 - d. storage
37. Ginger is a _____.
- a. bulb
 - b. corm
 - c. rhizome
 - d. tuber
38. The primary functions of the root are ____.
- a. conduction and storage
 - b. storage and anchorage
 - c. anchorage and absorption
 - d. absorption and conduction
39. Carbon dioxide used in photosynthesis enters the leaves through the
- a. root system
 - b. stomata
 - c. phloem
 - d. fibrovascular bundles
40. All of the following reduce loss of water from plants except
- a. bark
 - b. waxy layers on leaves
 - c. closing of stomata
 - d. opening of stomata
41. The primary functions of leaves are ____.
- a. photosynthesis and transpiration
 - b. transpiration and respiration
 - c. respiration and digestion
 - d. respiration and photosynthesis
42. Which of the following is not a correctly stated difference between monocots and dicots?
- a. parallel veins in monocots; branching, netlike venation in dicot leaves
 - b. vascular bundles scattered in monocot stems; central vascular stele in dicot stems
 - c. flower parts in threes in monocots; flower parts in multiples of four or five in dicots
 - d. usually only primary growth in monocots; secondary growth in many dicots
43. How are the processes of photosynthesis and cellular respiration connected?
- a. both processes begin with oxygen
 - b. both processes require sunlight
 - c. each processes takes place only in plant cells
 - d. each process makes the material needed in the other process
44. Why do cells need oxygen?
- a. Oxygen is used during the process of fermentation.
 - b. Oxygen is used during the process of cell division.
 - c. Oxygen is used during the process of cellular respiration.
 - d. Oxygen is used during the process of meiosis.
45. What is the result of cellular respiration?
- a. Energy is produced from radiant sunlight and carbon dioxide.
 - b. Energy is produced from sugar molecules and oxygen.
 - c. Sunlight is converted into sugar molecules and oxygen.
 - d. Sunlight is converted into water molecules.

46. Which of these describes a reproduction method of sexual organism?
- a. forming a tuber
 - b. fusing of sex cells from two parents
 - c. producing runners
 - d. division through binary fission
47. The diaphragm is used in breathing by each of the following animals except the
- a. kangaroo
 - b. baboon
 - c. frog
 - d. human
48. Each of the following vertebrates is cold – blooded except
- a. fish
 - b. amphibians
 - c. birds
 - d. reptiles
49. The embryo develops within the mother in most
- a. mammals
 - b. reptiles
 - c. amphibians
 - d. fish
50. A feature that relates the platypus to the reptiles is
- a. egg – laying
 - b. cold – bloodedness
 - c. scales
 - d. a diaphragm

Biology Part 7 Answer Keys

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