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- 1. Which of the following sequences represents the hierarchy of biological organization from the least to the most complex level?
 - A. organelle, tissue, biosphere, ecosystem, population, organism
 - B. cell, community, population, organ system, molecule, organelle
 - C. organism, community, biosphere, molecule, tissue, organ
 - D. molecule, cell, organ system, population, ecosystem, biosphere
- 2. The main source of energy for producers in an ecosystem is
 - A. light energy
 - B. kinetic energy
 - C. chemical energy
 - D. ATP
- 3. Which of the following ionizes completely in solution and is considered to be a strong acid?
 - A. NaOH
 - B. HCl
 - C. NH3
 - D. H2CO3
- 4. Which of the following polymers contain nitrogen?
 - A. starch
 - B. glycogen
 - C. cellulose
 - D. chitin
- 5. Which structure is the site of the synthesis of proteins that may be exported from the cell?
 - A. rough ER
 - B. lysosomes
 - C. plasmodesmata
 - D. Golgi vesicles
- 6. Which of the following is true of integral membrane proteins?
 - A. They lack tertiary structure
 - B. They are loosely bound to the surface of the bilayer
 - C. They are usually transmembrane proteins
 - D. They are not mobile within the bilayer
- 7. An animal cell lacking oligosaccharides on the external surface of its plasma membrane would likely be impaired in which function?
 - A. transporting ions against an electrochemical gradient
 - B. cell-cell recognition
 - C. maintaining fluidity of the phospholipid bilayer
 - D. attaching to the cytoskeleton
- 8. Which of the following is most similar in structure to ATP?
 - A. an anabolic steroid
 - B. a DNA helix
 - C. an RNA nucleotide
 - D. an amino acid with three phosphate groups attached

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- 9. What are the end products of glycolysis?
 - A. CO₂ and H₂O
 - B. CO₂ and pyruvate
 - C. NADH and pyruvate
 - D. CO₂ and NADH
- 10. How does pyruvate enter the mitochondrion?
 - A. active transport
 - B. diffusion
 - C. facilitated diffusion
 - D. through a channel
- 11. Muscle cells, when an individual is exercising heavily and when the muscle becomes oxygen deprived, convert pyruvate to lactate. What happens to the lactate in skeletal muscle cells?
 - A. It is converted to NAD+
 - B. It produces CO₂ and water
 - C. It is taken to the liver and converted back to pyruvate
 - D. It is converted to alcohol
- 12. Synaptic signaling between adjacent neurons is like hormone signaling in which of the following ways?
 - A. It sends its signal molecules through the blood
 - B. It sends its signal molecules quite a distance
 - C. It requires calcium ions
 - D. It requires binding of a signaling molecule to a receptor
- 13. If a pharmaceutical company wished to design a drug to maintain low blood sugar levels, one approach might be to
 - A. design a compound that mimics epinephrine and can bind to the epinephrine receptor
 - B. design a compound that stimulates cAMP production in liver cells
 - C. design a compound to stimulate G protein activity in liver cells
 - D. design a compound that increases phosphodiesterase activity
- 14. Caffeine is an inhibitor of phosphodiesterase. Therefore, the cells of a person who has recently consumed coffee would have increased levels of
 - A. phosphorylated proteins
 - B. GTP
 - C. cAMP
 - D. adenylyl cyclase
- 15. What is a chromatid?
 - A. a chromosome in G₁ of the cell cycle
 - B. a replicate chromosome
 - C. a chromosome found outside the nucleus
 - D. a special region that holds two centromeres together
- 16. Starting with a fertilized egg (zygote), a series of five cell divisions would produce an early embryo with how many cells?
 - A. 4
 - B. 8
 - C. 16
 - D. 32

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- 17. If there are 20 chromatids in a cell at metaphase, how many chromosomes are there in each daughter cell following cytokinesis?
 - A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 30
 - D. 40
- 18. Which of the following occurs in meiosis but not in mitosis?
 - A. Chromosome replication
 - B. Synapsis of chromosomes
 - C. Production of daughter cells
 - D. Alignment of chromosomes at the equator
- 19. Homologous chromosomes synapse and crossing over occurs
 - A. The statement is true for mitosis only
 - B. The statement is true for meiosis I only
 - C. The statement is true for meiosis II only
 - D. The statement is true for mitosis and meiosis I
- 20. Which of the following happens at the conclusion of meiosis I?
 - A. Homologous chromosomes are separated
 - B. The chromosome number per cell is conserved
 - C. Sister chromatids are separated
 - D. Four daughter cells are formed
- 21. In certain plants, tall is dominant to short. If a heterozygous plant is crossed with a homozygous tall plant, what is the probability that the offspring will be short?
 - A. 1
 - B. 1/2
 - C. 1/4
 - D. 1/6
- 22. In a cross $AaBbCc \times AaBbCc$, what is the probability of producing the genotype AABBCC?
 - A. 1/8
 - B. 1/16
 - C. 1/32
 - D. 1/64
- 23. Mendel was able to draw his ideas of segregation and independent assortment because of the influence of which of the following?
 - A. The understanding of particulate inheritance he learned from renowned scientists of his time
 - B. His discussions of heredity with his colleagues at major universities
 - C. His reading of the scientific literature current in the field
 - D. His experiments with the breeding of plants such as peas
- 24. Skin color in a certain species of fish is inherited via a single gene with four different alleles. How many different types of gametes would be possible in this system?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 4
 - D. 8

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- 25. Calico cats are female because
 - A. a male inherits only one of the two X-linked genes controlling hair color
 - B. the males die during embryonic development
 - C. the Y chromosome has a gene blocking orange coloration
 - D. only females can have Barr bodies
- 26. If a human interphase nucleus contains three Barr bodies, it can be assumed that the person
 - A. has hemophilia
 - B. is a male
 - C. has four X chromosomes
 - D. has Turner syndrome
- 27. A cell that has 2n + 1 chromosomes is
 - A. trisomic
 - B. monosomic
 - C. euploid
 - D. polyploid
- 28. In trying to determine whether DNA or protein is the genetic material, Hershey and Chase made use of which of the following facts?
 - A. DNA contains sulfur, whereas protein does not
 - B. DNA contains phosphorus, but protein does not
 - C. DNA contains nitrogen, whereas protein does not
 - D. DNA contains purines, whereas protein includes pyrimidines
- 29. Which enzyme catalyzes the elongation of a DNA strand in the $5' \rightarrow 3'$ direction?
 - A. primase
 - B. DNA ligase
 - C. DNA polymerase III
 - D. topoisomerase
- 30. Which component is *not* directly involved in translation?
 - A. mRNA
 - B. DNA
 - C. tRNA
 - D. ribosomes
- 31. Which of the following is *not* true of RNA processing?
 - A. Exons are cut out before mRNA leaves the nucleus
 - B. Nucleotides may be added at both ends of the RNA
 - C. Ribozymes may function in RNA splicing.
 - D. RNA splicing can be catalyzed by spliceosomes
- 32. Sickle-cell disease is probably the result of which kind of mutation?
 - A. point
 - B. frameshift
 - C. nonsense
 - D. nondisjunction

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- 33. What are polyribosomes?
 - A. groups of ribosomes reading a single mRNA simultaneously
 - B. ribosomes containing more than two subunits
 - C. multiple copies of ribosomes associated with giant chromosomes
 - D. aggregations of vesicles containing ribosomal RNA
- 34. The role of a metabolite that controls a repressible operon is to
 - A. bind to the promoter region and decrease the affinity of RNA polymerase for the promoter
 - B. bind to the promoter region and decrease the affinity of RNA polymerase for the promoter
 - C. increase the production of inactive repressor proteins
 - D. bind to the repressor protein and activate it
- 35. Genomic imprinting, DNA methylation, and histone acetylation are all examples of
 - A. genetic mutation
 - B. chromosomal rearrangements
 - C. karyotypes
 - D. epigenetic phenomena
- 36. In both eukaryotes and prokaryotes, gene expression is primarily regulated at the level of
 - A. transcription
 - B. translation
 - C. mRNA stability
 - D. mRNA splicing
- 37. The host range of a virus is determined by
 - A. the proteins on its surface and that of the host
 - B. whether its nucleic acid is DNA or RNA
 - C. the proteins in the host's cytoplasm
 - D. the enzymes produced by the virus before it infects the cell
- 38. What is the function of reverse transcriptase in retroviruses?
 - A. It hydrolyzes the host cell's DNA
 - B. It uses viral RNA as a template for DNA synthesis
 - C. It converts host cell RNA into viral DNA
 - D. It translates viral RNA into proteins
- 39. What are prions?
 - A. misfolded versions of normal brain protein
 - B. tiny molecules of RNA that infect plants
 - C. viral DNA that has had to attach itself to the host genome
 - D. viruses that invade bacteria
- 40. What is the name given to viruses that are single-stranded RNA that acts as a template for DNA synthesis?
 - A. retroviruses
 - B. proviruses
 - C. viroids
 - D. bacteriophages

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- 41. What is the enzymatic function of restriction enzymes?
 - A. to add new nucleotides to the growing strand of DNA
 - B. to join nucleotides during replication
 - C. to join nucleotides during transcription
 - D. to cleave nucleic acids at specific sites
- 42. Bacteria containing recombinant plasmids are often identified by which process?
 - A. examining the cells with an electron microscope
 - B. using radioactive tracers to locate the plasmids
 - C. exposing the bacteria to an antibiotic that kills cells lacking the resistant plasmid
 - D. removing the DNA of all cells in a culture to see which cells have plasmids
- 43. A gene that contains introns can be made shorter (but remain functional) for genetic engineering purposes by using
 - A. RNA polymerase to transcribe the gene
 - B. a restriction enzyme to cut the gene into shorter pieces
 - C. reverse transcriptase to reconstruct the gene from its mRNA
 - D. DNA polymerase to reconstruct the gene from its polypeptide product
- 44. The first cell whose entire genome was sequenced was which of the following?
 - A. H. influenzae in 1995
 - B. *H. sapiens* in 2001
 - C. rice in 1955
 - D. tobacco mosaic virus
- 45. Which of the following is a representation of gene density?
 - A. Humans have 2,900 Mb per genome
 - B. C. elegans has ~20,000 genes
 - C. Humans have ~25,000 genes in 2,900 Mb
 - D. Humans have 27,000 bp in introns
- 46. Why might the cricket genome have 11 times as many base pairs than that of *Drosophila melanogaster*?
 - A. The two insect species evolved at very different geologic eras
 - B. Crickets have higher gene density
 - C. Drosophila are more complex organisms
 - D. Crickets must have more non-coding DNA
- 47. Several of the different globin genes are expressed in humans, but at different times in development. What mechanism could allow for this?
 - A. exon shuffling
 - B. intron activation
 - C. pseudogene activation
 - D. differential gene regulation over time
- 48. In Darwin's thinking, the more closely related two different organisms are, the
 - A. more similar their habitats are
 - B. less similar their DNA sequences are
 - C. more recently they shared a common ancestor
 - D. less likely they are to have the same genes in common

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- 49. Of the following anatomical structures, which is homologous to the wing of a bird?
 - A. Dorsal fin of a shark
 - B. Wing of a butterfly
 - C. Tail fin of a flying fish
 - D. Flipper of a cetacean
- 50. Each of the following has a better chance of influencing gene frequencies in small populations than in large populations, but which one most consistently requires a small population as a precondition for its occurrence?
 - A. Mutation
 - B. Non-random mating
 - C. Genetic drift
 - D. Natural selection
- 51. Which free-living cells were the earliest contributors to the formation of Earth's oxidizing atmosphere?
 - A. cyanobacteria
 - B. chloroplasts
 - C. mitochondria
 - D. seaweeds
- 52. The scientific discipline concerned with naming organisms is called
 - A. taxonomy
 - B. cladistics
 - C. binomial nomenclature
 - D. systematics
- 53. Which of the following are responsible for high levels of O₂ in Earth's atmosphere?
 - A. photoautotrophs
 - B. photoheterotrophs
 - C. chemoautotrophs
 - D. chemoheterotrophs that perform decomposition
- 54. What is the primary ecological role of prokaryotes?
 - A. parasitizing eukaryotes, thus causing diseases
 - B. breaking down organic matter
 - C. metabolizing materials in extreme environments
 - D. adding methane to the atmosphere
- 55. Which group includes members that are important primary producers in ocean food webs, causes red tides that kill many fish, and may even be carnivorous?
 - A. apicomplexans
 - B. dinoflagellates
 - C. brown algae
 - D. golden algae
- 56. Which of the following is a secondary compound of embryophytes?
 - A. adenosine triphosphate
 - B. alkaloids
 - C. GDP
 - D. Bryophyta

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- 57. What is the correct sequence of the following four events during an animal's development?
 - A. $4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
 - B. $4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$
 - C. $3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$
 - D. heterotrophy
- 58. A terrestrial mollusc without a shell belongs to which class?
 - A. chitons
 - B. bivalves
 - C. gastropods
 - D. cephalopods
- 59. The ray-finned fishes are characterized by
 - A. a bony endoskeleton, operculum, and usually a swim bladder
 - B. a cartilaginous endoskeleton
 - C. an amniotic egg
 - D. teeth that are replaced regularly
- 60. The opening of stomata is thought to involve
 - A. an increase in the osmotic concentration of the guard cells
 - B. a decrease in the osmotic concentration of the stoma
 - C. active transport of water out of the guard cells
 - D. decreased turgor pressure in guard cells
- 61. What should be added to soil to prevent minerals from leaching away?
 - A. humus
 - B. sand
 - C. mycorrhizae
 - D. nitrogen
- 62. Which of the following essential nutrients plays an essential role in the opening and closing of the stomatal aperture?
 - A. Fe
 - B. Bo
 - C. Mg
 - D. K
- 63. All of the following are primary functions of flowers except
 - A. pollen production
 - B. photosynthesis
 - C. meiosis
 - D. sexual reproduction
- 64. The plant hormone involved in aging and ripening of fruit is
 - A. auxin
 - B. ethylene
 - C. florigen
 - D. abscisic acid

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- 65. Interstitial fluid
 - A. is the fluid inside the gastrovascular cavity of Hydra
 - B. is the internal environment found inside an animal's cells
 - C. is composed of blood
 - D. provides for the exchange of materials between blood and body cells
- 66. An example of a connective tissue is the
 - A. skin
 - B. nerves
 - C. blood
 - D. smooth muscles
- 67. The mammalian trachea and esophagus both connect to the
 - A. large intestine.
 - B. stomach
 - C. pharynx
 - D. epiglottis
- 68. In which of the following would you expect to find an enlarged cecum?
 - A. rabbits, horses, and herbivorous bears
 - B. carnivorous animals
 - C. tubeworms that digest via symbionts
 - D. humans and other primates
- 69. Which of the following would be described as a portal system?
 - A. an area connecting arterioles to venules
 - B. a space within or between organs where blood is allowed to pool
 - C. a slightly muscular vessel that has minimal pumping action in an organism with no heart
 - D. a vessel or vessels connecting two capillary beds
- 70. Which of the following are the only vertebrates in which blood flows directly from respiratory organs to body tissues without first returning to the heart?
 - A. amphibians
 - B. birds
 - C. fishes
 - D. mammals
- 71. How do antibodies of the different classes IgM, IgG, IgA, IgD, and IgE differ from each other?
 - A. in the way they are produced
 - B. in their heavy chain structure
 - C. in the type of cell that produces them
 - D. by the antigenic determinants that they recognize
- 72. Which of the following are T cells of the immune system?
 - A. CD4, CD8, and plasma cells
 - B. cytotoxic and helper cells
 - C. plasma, antigen-presenting, and memory cells
 - D. lymphocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells

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- 73. The advantage of excreting wastes as urea rather than as ammonia is that
 - A. urea can be exchanged for Na+
 - B. urea is less toxic than ammonia
 - C. urea requires more water for excretion than ammonia
 - D. urea does not affect the osmolar gradient
- 74. What is the main nitrogenous waste excreted by birds?
 - A. ammonia
 - B. nitrate
 - C. nitrite
 - D. uric acid
- 75. Which of the following does not represent a chemical signal?
 - A. movement of a signal from one end of a nerve to the other end of the nerve
 - B. movement of a signal from one nerve to the next
 - C. an immune cell releasing a cytokine
 - D. a chemical released that affects the cell that releases it
- 76. The hypothalamus controls the anterior pituitary by means of
 - A. releasing hormones
 - B. second messengers
 - C. third messengers
 - D. antibodies
- 77. Internal and external fertilization both
 - A. produce zygotes
 - B. occur only among invertebrates
 - C. occur only among terrestrial animals
 - D. depend on the use of intromittent copulatory organs
- 78. Females of many insect species, including honeybee queens, can store gametes shed by their mating partners in
 - A. their nests
 - B. the abdominal tract
 - C. the cloaca
 - D. the spermatheca
- 79. Contact of a sperm with signal molecules in the coat of an egg causes the sperm to undergo
 - A. mitosis
 - B. depolarization
 - C. apoptosis
 - D. the acrosomal reaction
- 80. Meroblastic cleavage occurs in
 - A. sea urchins
 - B. humans
 - C. birds
 - D. fish

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