

STUDENT'S NAME:_____ DATE:_____

COURSE/GRADE:_____ SUBJECT:_____

TOPIC:_____

INSTRUCTION:_____

REVIEW FOR 2ND PARTIAL TEST

1.- READ AND COMPLETE USING THE CORRECT WORDS FROM THE BOX.

Invasive Species Article Review

accidentally - invasive - Caspian - economic - indigenous - not native - adapt - region -

An invasive species is an organism that is not **1.-** _____, or native, to a particular area. Invasive

species can cause great **2.-** _____and environmental harm to the new area.

Not all non-native species are **3.-** _____. For example, most of the food crops grown in the United

States, including popular varieties of wheat, tomatoes, and rice, are **4.-** _____to the region.

To be invasive, a species must **5.-** _____to the new area easily. It must reproduce quickly. It must

harm property, the economy, or the native plants and animals of the **6.-** _____.

Many invasive species are introduced into a new region **7.-** _____. Zebra mussels are native to the Black Sea and the **8.-** _____Sea in Central Asia. Zebra mussels arrived in the Great Lakes of North America accidentally, stuck to large ships that traveled between the two regions. There are now so many zebra mussels in the Great Lakes that they have threatened native species.

2.- READ AND SELECT TRUE OR FALSE.

Archaea are organisms that have many unique molecular traits. Like bacteria, archaea are prokaryotes. But the cell walls of archaea are chemically different from those of bacteria. Some of the molecules in archaea are similar to the molecules in eukaryotes. Some of the molecules in archaea are not found in any other living things.

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Archaea often live where nothing else can. Scientists have found them in the hot spring at Yellowstone National Park. They can live in extremely acidic and extremely salty habitats.

They flourish near deep-sea vents where no light reaches, and they can use sulfur to convert energy. Archaea have even been found living 8 KM below the earth's surface! It was once thought that archaea only lived in extreme environments. But recent research has shown that archaea are everywhere!

A) Archaea are prokaryotes like bacteria._____

B) Cell walls of archae are chemically different from those of bacteria. _____

C) Some of the molecules in archae are similar to the molecules in eukaryotes._____

D) Some of the molecules in archae are found in other living things._____

E) Archae never live where nothing else can._____

F) Scientists have found them in the hot spring at Yellowstone National Park._____

G) They can not live in extremely acidic and extremely salty habitats._____

H) They flourish near deep-sea vents where no light reaches, and they can use sulfur to convert energy.

3.- SELECT THE CORRECT OPTION.

1.- Which are the three ways that bacteria can acquire new genetic information?

A) atoms and molecules

B) transformation, transduction and conjugation

C) neutrons and protons

D) DNA and AIDS

2.- When does transformation occur?

A) when bacteria take up DNA form the environment.

B) when a virus injects DNA into a bacterium.

C) a plasmid is transferred from one bacterium to another.

D) when it injects a cell with its DNA

3.- What does DNA mean?

A) Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

B) Deoxyribonucleic acid

C) water

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D) Ribonucleic acid

4.- In Which of the ways some bacteria have a second loop of DNA smaller than the main chromosome called a plasmid?

A) transformation

B) transduction

C) conjugation

5.- What happens with the bacterium that gets the plasmid?

A) form the environment

B) injects DNA

C) have a second loop

D) has new genes that it can use

6.- Bacteria

A) a microscopic particle that cannot replicate on its own.

B) do not perform any life functions.

C) It is a microscopic particle that cannot replicate on its own.

7.- plasmid

A) small, single celled organism.

B) second loop of DNA, smaller than the main chromosome.

C) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

8.- Prokaryote

A) do not have a nucleus.

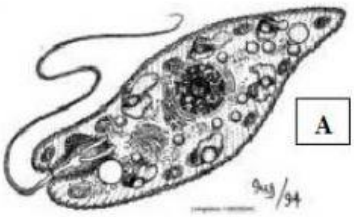
B) small, single celled organism.

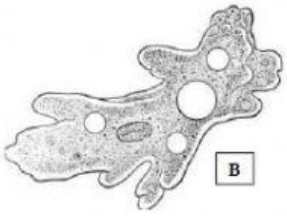
C) made up of one or many cells.

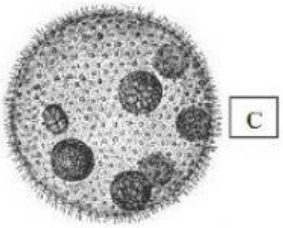
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4.- LABEL THE NEXT PICTURES

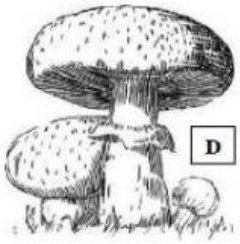
amoeba - bread mold - mushroom - euglena - volvox - paramecium

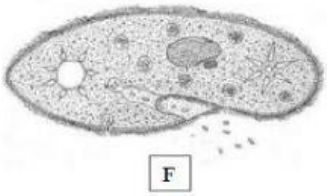


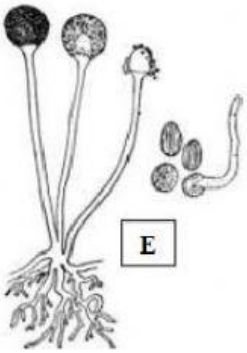




1._____ **2.-**_____ **3.-**_____







4.- _____ **5.-**_____ **6.**_____

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