Biology Final Exam – Part 2

Part I – Multiple Choice

1. The cell membrane is responsible for:
   A. Making energy
   B. Controlling movement in & out of the cell
   C. Storing DNA
   D. Producing proteins

2. Photosynthesis occurs in the:
   A. Nucleus
   B. Chloroplast
   C. Ribosome
   D. Mitochondria

3. Organisms that cannot make their own food are called:
   A. Producers
   B. Consumers
   C. Decomposers
   D. Autotrophs

4. The smallest level of biological organization is the:
   A. Organ
   B. Tissue
   C. Cell
   D. System

5. Which macromolecule stores long-term energy?
   A. Lipids
   B. Carbohydrates
   C. Proteins
   D. Nucleic acids

6. Which gas do animals release during respiration?
   A. Oxygen
   B. Nitrogen
   C. Carbon dioxide
   D. Hydrogen

7. Which organelle produces proteins?
   A. Ribosome
   B. Nucleus
   C. Lysosome
   D. Vacuole

8. Which kingdom contains mushrooms?
   A. Plantae
   B. Animalia
   C. Fungi
   D. Protista

9. A population consists of:
   A. One organism
   B. Different species in one area
   C. Members of the same species in one area
   D. All living things on Earth

10. Which scientist proposed natural selection?
    A. Mendel
    B. Darwin
    C. Newton
    D. Hooke

11. Which body system controls body responses?
    A. Circulatory
    B. Nervous
    C. Digestive
    D. Respiratory

12. Water moving across a membrane is called:
    A. Diffusion
    B. Osmosis
    C. Respiration
    D. Active transport

13. The study of ecosystems is called:
    A. Ecology
    B. Genetics
    C. Zoology
    D. Botany

14. What carries oxygen in blood?
    A. Platelets
    B. Red blood cells
    C. Plasma
    D. White blood cells

15. What is the main function of roots in plants?
    A. Reproduction
    B. Absorb water and nutrients
    C. Make food
    D. Produce flowers

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16. Which macromolecule contains genetic information?
A. Protein
B. Lipid
C. Nucleic acid
D. Carbohydrate

17. Which organelle stores materials?
A. Vacuole
B. Nucleus
C. Ribosome
D. Cell wall

18. Which process produces four genetically different cells?
A. Mitosis
B. Meiosis
C. Binary fission
D. Budding

19. Which level includes all populations in an area?
A. Community
B. Ecosystem
C. Population
D. Organism

20. Energy from the sun enters ecosystems through:
A. Consumers
B. Decomposers
C. Producers
D. Predators

21. Which structure gives plant cells shape and support?
A. Cell membrane
B. Cytoplasm
C. Cell wall
D. Ribosome

22. The process of breaking down food for energy is:
A. Photosynthesis
B. Cellular respiration
C. Osmosis
D. Digestion

23. Which scientist discovered cells?
A. Robert Hooke
B. Darwin
C. Mendel
D. Pasteur

24. DNA is located in the:
A. Cytoplasm
B. Nucleus
C. Ribosome
D. Cell membrane

25. Which system moves oxygen through the body?
A. Digestive
B. Respiratory
C. Nervous
D. Skeletal

26. The building blocks of carbohydrates are:
A. Amino acids
B. Fatty acids
C. Sugars
D. Nucleotides

27. Which organism is a decomposer?
A. Mushroom
B. Grass
C. Deer
D. Hawk

28. The maintenance of stable internal conditions is:
A. Evolution
B. Homeostasis
C. Mutation
D. Adaptation

29. Which organelle packages proteins?
A. Golgi apparatus
B. Ribosome
C. Nucleus
D. Chloroplast

30. Which process produces identical daughter cells?
A. Meiosis
B. Mitosis
C. Fertilization
D. Mutation

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Part II – True or False

31. ____ Plants contain chloroplasts.
32. ____ Animals perform photosynthesis.
33. ____ Cells come from existing cells.
34. ____ A food web shows energy relationships in ecosystems.
35. ____ Bacteria are single-celled organisms.
36. ____ The nucleus stores DNA.
37. ____ Producers depend on sunlight.
38. ____ Enzymes speed up chemical reactions.
39. ____ Genes are segments of DNA.
40. ____ All ecosystems contain living and nonliving factors.

Part III – Fill-in-the-blank

41. _____ is the study of living organisms.
42. Chloroplast, cell wall, vacuole, nucleus are all found in _____ cells.
43. The process by which plants use sunlight to make food from carbon dioxide and water is called _____.
44. An organism that makes its own food (usually plants) is called a _____.
45. A group of the same species living in the same area is called _____.
46. Mitochondria produces _____ for the cell.
47. Heredity is the passing of traits from parents to _____.
48. Forests, oceans, deserts, ponds, and wetlands are all examples of an _____.
49. Proteins that speed up chemical reactions are called _____.
50. Biodiversity is important because it keeps ecosystems stable and supports _____.

Word Bank

producer	enzymes	population	biology	plant
life	photosynthesis	ecosystem	energy	offspring

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