

Chapter 1 Biology practice test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 1. A squirrel and an oak tree are both examples of individual
- genes
 - organisms
 - cells
 - ecosystems
- ____ 2. Life's basic unit of structure and function is the
- gene
 - cell
 - organism
 - species
- ____ 3. Each distinct form of life or type of organism is called a
- cell.
 - domain.
 - system.
 - species.
- ____ 4. Organizing similar species into larger groups is called
- natural selection
 - homeostasis
 - classification
 - adaptation
- ____ 5. Unlike the members of domains Bacteria and Archaea, the members of the domain Eukarya
- are unicellular
 - are very small
 - have nuclei
 - are made of cells
- ____ 6. The process by which organisms keep their internal conditions relatively stable is called
- homeostasis
 - evolution
 - reproduction
 - photosynthesis
- ____ 7. What is the term for a localized group of organisms belonging to the same species?
- biosphere
 - ecosystem
 - population
 - environment

- ____ 8. Which list represents the levels of organization in a multicellular organism from the simplest level to the most complex level?
- tissue, cell, organ system
 - organ system, organ, tissue, cell
 - organ, tissue, organ system
 - cell, tissue, organ, organ system
- ____ 9. Which organizational level includes all of the other levels?
- biosphere
 - ecosystem
 - organism
 - cell
- ____ 10. Which of the following statements best explains why birds fly south for the winter?
- Living things respond to their environment.
 - Living things maintain internal balance.
 - Living things are made of cells.
 - Living things are based on a universal genetic code.
- ____ 11. An organ system is a group of organs that
- are made of similar cells.
 - are made of similar tissues.
 - work together in performing a major body function.
 - work together in performing all the functions in a multicellular organism.

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

12. _____ is the chemical responsible for inheritance – the passing on of traits from parent organisms to their offspring.
13. Plants use water, carbon dioxide, and sunlight in the food-making process called _____.
14. Cells without _____ are called prokaryotic cells.
15. _____ are organisms that eat food made by producers.
16. An _____ is an inherited trait that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its particular environment.