

26 Multiple choice questions

1. a structure outside the cell membrane and occurs in plants and fungi, providing support
 - a. cell wall
 - b. chlorophyll
 - c. cell theory
 - d. cell membrane

2. the theory that all living things are composed of cells or cellular products and that cells arise only from other cells in present-day conditions
 - a. cell membrane
 - b. cell theory
 - c. cell wall
 - d. cell division

3. in the absence of oxygen
 - a. autotrophs
 - b. bacteria
 - c. aerobic
 - d. anaerobic

4. a large group of unicellular procaryotic organisms usually between 0.5 and 5 micrometres in size
 - a. biochemical
 - b. bacteria
 - c. archaea
 - d. cyanobacteria

5. the protective waxy outer covering of a leaf
 - a. centrifuge
 - b. cell wall
 - c. carnivore
 - d. cuticle

6. procaryotic cells that are not bacteria and have an unusual biochemistry
 - a. archaea
 - b. bacteria
 - c. abomasum
 - d. aerobic

7. organisms that make their own food from inorganic components such as plants
 - a. anaerobic
 - b. aerobic
 - c. chlorophyll
 - d. autotrophs

8. the green pigment in plants associated with the capture of sunlight for use in photosynthesis
 - a. cell wall
 - b. chlorophyll
 - c. chloride ion
 - d. chloroplast

9. procaryotic cells that carry out photosynthesis and represent one of the most primitive of living things
 - a. bacteria
 - b. archaea
 - c. cyanobacteria
 - d. amino acids

10. thread-like bodies that appear in cell division and are responsible for transmitting genetic information
 - a. carnivore
 - b. chloroplast
 - c. abomasum
 - d. chromosomes

11. a green organelle or plastid in plant cells responsible for photosynthesis
 - a. chlorophyll
 - b. chloroplast
 - c. chloride ion
 - d. autotrophs

12. the fourth and final section of the stomach in ruminants, where food is digested by acids and enzymes
 - a. abomasum
 - b. absorption
 - c. aerobic
 - d. archaea

13. living or active in the presence of oxygen
 - a. bacteria
 - b. aerobic
 - c. anaerobic
 - d. archaea

14. chemicals found in or associated with living things
 - a. archaea
 - b. cuticle
 - c. bacteria
 - d. biochemical

15. the organ system consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, capillaries and blood in vertebrates, responsible for the transport of oxygen, nutrients and wastes around the body
 - a. chlorophyll
 - b. carnivore
 - c. chloroplast
 - d. circulatory system

16. the taking in of a substance, usually a liquid
 - a. chloride ion
 - b. absorption
 - c. anaerobic
 - d. abomasum

17. a chlorine atom with an extra electron making it a negatively charged particle - an electrolyte
 - a. chloride ion
 - b. cell division
 - c. chloroplast
 - d. absorption

18. a Scottish scientist who was the first to describe the nucleus
 - a. carnivore
 - b. Brown, Robert
 - c. anaerobic
 - d. aerobic

19. organic compounds containing the amino group, the carboxylic group and the R group of carbon in chains or rings
- autotrophs
 - abomasum
 - amino acids
 - aerobic
20. the production of a new organism without gametes
- anaerobic
 - chloride ion
 - absorption
 - asexual reproduction
21. a machine used to rapidly spin fluids containing suspended materials and so separates them
- aerobic
 - cuticle
 - centrifuge
 - carnivore
22. the amount of a substance, often the relative amount of a solute in a solution; expressed as a percentage of g/L etc.
- centrifuge
 - absorption
 - anaerobic
 - concentration
23. organisms consisting of a loose aggregation of slightly specialised cells that re-aggregate if disturbed
- concentration
 - chloroplast
 - chloride ion
 - colonial organisms
24. a layer that separates the cell from its environment and controls the passage of materials into and out of the cell
- cell membrane
 - cell theory
 - cell wall
 - cell division

25. the process by which cells form daughter cells; it consists of mitosis and cytokinesis
- a. cell theory
 - b. cell division
 - c. chloride ion
 - d. cell membrane
26. an animal that eats other animals
- a. cuticle
 - b. centrifuge
 - c. chromosomes
 - d. carnivore