

25 Multiple choice questions

1. a cell organelle that contains digestive enzymes
 - a. lysome
 - b. omasum
 - c. lignin
 - d. lipid

2. a group of organic compounds, often called fats and oils, that feel greasy and do not dissolve in water
 - a. oxic
 - b. lignin
 - c. lipid
 - d. organ

3. a part of an organism that carries out a specific function and is usually made up of different tissues e.g. the kidney
 - a. lignin
 - b. organelle
 - c. oxic
 - d. organ

4. a structure found in the nucleus of cells and contains nucleic acids responsible for protein manufacture
 - a. nutrients
 - b. nucleolus
 - c. nucleus
 - d. operculum

5. a device based on lenses and/or mirrors that produces a magnified image of material prepared on a glass slide
 - a. light microscope
 - b. micrograph
 - c. mitosis
 - d. lysome

6. a hard material usually found in the secondary cell wall layers, which strengthens plant tissue
 - a. lysome
 - b. organ
 - c. lignin
 - d. lipid

7. the processes that maintain the appropriate concentrations of fluids in the body and hence the movement of water by osmosis
 - a. organ
 - b. osmoregulation
 - c. osmosis
 - d. magnification

8. the covering of the gills that allows for the exchange of gases in fish
 - a. organ
 - b. omasum
 - c. operculum
 - d. nucleolus

9. the membrane-bound control centre of eucaryotic cells and contains chromosomes on which genetic material is carried
 - a. nutrients
 - b. nucleolus
 - c. osmosis
 - d. nucleus

10. containing oxygen
 - a. oxic
 - b. osmosis
 - c. lipid
 - d. organ

11. the extent to which an image is made larger
 - a. mechanism
 - b. magnification
 - c. osmoregulation
 - d. lignin

12. cell organelles responsible for aerobic respiration and, therefore, the release of energy in eucaryotic cells
 - a. mitosis
 - b. mitochondria
 - c. micrograph
 - d. mechanism

13. the cellular division that results in two daughter nuclei that, after cytokinesis, form two identical cells
 - a. mitosis
 - b. osmosis
 - c. oxic
 - d. lignin

14. organisms such as honey possums and lorikeets that feed mostly on nectar from flowers
 - a. nectar feeders
 - b. nutrients
 - c. nucleus
 - d. nucleolus

15. the technology associated with the development of materials and devices that are less than 100 nanometres in size
 - a. nanotechnology
 - b. nucleolus
 - c. mechanism
 - d. nucleus

16. the way something is done or the way it works
 - a. organ
 - b. mitosis
 - c. mechanism
 - d. omasum

17. an organism that consists of numerous cells that are specialised to carry out specific functions within the organism
 - a. mechanism
 - b. multicellular organism
 - c. osmoregulation
 - d. micrograph

18. a set of organs that work in a coordinated manner to bring about a particular function within the organism e.g. the excretory system
 - a. organ system
 - b. organelle
 - c. omasum
 - d. organ

19. a photograph or drawing of an object as seen through a microscope
- lignin
 - micrograph
 - organ
 - mitosis
20. substances that provide energy and/or are required for the normal functioning of organisms
- nutrients
 - nucleus
 - nucleolus
 - organ
21. a specialised structure within the cell that carries out a specific function
- organ system
 - organ
 - lignin
 - organelle
22. a member of the class of vertebrates Mammalia, which have fur or hair and suckle their young
- omasum
 - mammal
 - osmosis
 - organ
23. the tendency of a solvent (usually water) to pass through a selectively permeable membrane into a solution where its concentration is lower
- osmosis
 - oxic
 - omasum
 - mitosis
24. compounds found in or produced by living things and contain or are based on carbon
- organic molecules
 - nucleus
 - organ system
 - organelle

25. the third section of the stomach of ruminants into which the cud is swallowed and where it is further fermented
- a. mammal
 - b. organ
 - c. osmosis
 - d. omasum