

19 Multiple choice questions

A+
100%

1. mounds of sediments trapped into glue-like mats of cyanobacteria; they were widespread in Precambrian
 - a. primitive
 - b. timeline
 - c. **CORRECT: stromatolites**
 - d. protein

2. living or growing on land as opposed to aquatic
 - a. protein
 - b. **CORRECT: terrestrial**
 - c. order
 - d. timeline

3. aerobic respiration is the process by which living organisms obtain energy by using glucose and oxygen and producing carbon dioxide and energy
 - a. primitive
 - b. protein
 - c. **CORRECT: respiration**
 - d. species

4. one that consists of numerous cells that are specialised to carry out specific functions within the systems of the organism
 - a. timeline
 - b. **CORRECT: multicellular organism**
 - c. methanogen
 - d. nutrients

5. applied science, such as the development of the electron microscope or x-ray machines
 - a. methanogen
 - b. palaeontology
 - c. **CORRECT: technology**
 - d. timeline

6. a class of compounds found in or produced by living organisms and contain, or are based on, carbon
 - a. **CORRECT: organic molecules**
 - b. primitive
 - c. species
 - d. stromatolites

7. food materials that provide energy and/or contain substances vital for normal functioning
 - a. species
 - b. **CORRECT: nutrients**
 - c. order
 - d. protein

8. the study of fossils and the associated life forms existing in earlier geological periods
 - a. **CORRECT: palaeontology**
 - b. protein
 - c. respiration
 - d. technology

9. cells without a nucleus or organelles
 - a. stromatolites
 - b. photosynthesis
 - c. protein
 - d. **CORRECT: procaryotic cells**

10. a member of the archea that lives by using hydrogen and producing methane; many are found in digestive alimentary tracts of ruminants and humans, others in sewage and swamps
 - a. protein
 - b. **CORRECT: methanogen**
 - c. technology
 - d. timeline

11. a special grouping used in classification above family and below class
 - a. oxic
 - b. **CORRECT: order**
 - c. protein
 - d. species

12. a diagram of more usually a line drawn to scale representing a sequence of events over time
 - a. primitive
 - b. species
 - c. **CORRECT: timeline**
 - d. protein

13. the process by which plants make their own food (sugars) using carbon dioxide, water and sunlight, in the presence of chlorophyll and releasing oxygen
 - a. **CORRECT: photosynthesis**
 - b. nutrients
 - c. stromatolites
 - d. protein

14. bacteria that convert atmospheric nitrogen to a form able to be used by plants; some live in root nodules in a mutualistic relationship with leguminous plants
 - a. nutrients
 - b. procaryotic cells
 - c. stromatolites
 - d. **CORRECT: nitrogen-fixing bacteria**

15. experiments designed to model early earth and show that organic molecules could arise from high energy sources such as electricity, ultra-violet light, and hydrogen, methane and ammonia and water-vapour
 - a. respiration
 - b. nutrients
 - c. organic molecules
 - d. **CORRECT: Urey and Miller's experiments**

16. early in the evolutionary history of an organism
- CORRECT: primitive**
 - protein
 - nutrients
 - timeline
17. a group of organic compounds made up of amino acids units; essential for growth, repair and life processes (enzymes)
- order
 - CORRECT: protein**
 - oxic
 - species
18. the level of greatest similarity in classification; it consists of a group of organisms that share a common gene pool through interbreeding
- timeline
 - oxic
 - order
 - CORRECT: species**
19. containing oxygen
- order
 - protein
 - CORRECT: oxic**
 - species