

20 Multiple choice questions

1. the large organic molecule responsible for storing hereditary information in living things and found on chromosomes
 - a. deep-sea bacteria
 - b. DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)
 - c. eucaryotic cell
 - d. electron microscope

2. the science that studies rocks, minerals and the earth
 - a. fossil
 - b. domain
 - c. geology
 - d. genus

3. a cell that contains a nucleus and several types of organelle
 - a. heterotroph
 - b. extinct
 - c. eucaryotic cell
 - d. eubacteria

4. a class of vertebrates that have fur and hair and feed their young milk; all have diaphragms and, excepting monotremes, bear live young
 - a. insect
 - b. mammal
 - c. fossil
 - d. domain

5. a proposition that is intended to explain a group of phenomena
 - a. hypothesis
 - b. fossil
 - c. domain
 - d. eubacteria

6. an organism that ingests organic material as a source of food (unlike autotrophs that make their own food from inorganic materials)
 - a. insect
 - b. evolution
 - c. geology
 - d. heterotroph

7. variety or level of difference between things; biodiverse more specifically refers to the range of types of plants and animals
 - a. geology
 - b. diversity
 - c. fossil
 - d. insect

8. a classificatory device written up to assist in the identification of organisms where two alternative characteristics are offered up and repeated over numerous sequential steps
 - a. dichotomous key
 - b. diversity
 - c. hypothesis
 - d. kingdom

9. no longer in existence; the term is often used when the organism disappears from one of its haunts
 - a. domain
 - b. extinct
 - c. insect
 - d. genus

10. the system of classifying organisms in graded order from large groups with great diversity to smaller groups with greater similarity
 - a. hypothesis
 - b. electron microscope
 - c. hierarchical system
 - d. dichotomous key

11. any remain, impression or trace of an organism
 - a. fossil
 - b. mammal
 - c. insect
 - d. domain

12. a species that is still in existence
 - a. eubacteria
 - b. extant species
 - c. extinct
 - d. insect

13. an animal with an exoskeleton, three main body parts and three pairs of legs
 - a. kingdom
 - b. fossil
 - c. insect
 - d. extinct

14. a microscope that produces highly magnified and resolved images because it works by firing electrons through a very thin film of material and produces an electromicrograph
 - a. hierarchical system
 - b. heterotroph
 - c. electron microscope
 - d. eucaryotic cell

15. the continual process of change and development of organisms, suiting them to their constantly changing environments
 - a. evolution
 - b. fossil
 - c. geology
 - d. domain

16. a major group of living things; the level above phylum and below domain
 - a. insect
 - b. genus
 - c. domain
 - d. kingdom

17. a major subdivision of a family that consists of one or more closely related species
 - a. extinct
 - b. geology
 - c. domain
 - d. genus

18. micro-organisms that belong to the archaea and live in the hydrothermal vents of deep undersea volcanoes
 - a. eubacteria
 - b. deep-sea bacteria
 - c. extant species
 - d. insect

19. the old name for bacteria

- a. hypothesis
- b. eubacteria
- c. deep-sea bacteria
- d. domain

20. the three major groupings of living things (eucarya, archaea and bacteria)

- a. mammal
- b. fossil
- c. domain
- d. extinct