

19 Multiple choice questions

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

2. living or growing on land as opposed to aquatic
 - a. protein
 - b. 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. 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. 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. technology
 - d. timeline

6. a class of compounds found in or produced by living organisms and contain, or are based on, carbon
 - a. 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. nutrients
 - c. order
 - d. protein

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

9. cells without a nucleus or organelles
 - a. stromatolites
 - b. photosynthesis
 - c. protein
 - d. 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. methanogen
 - c. technology
 - d. timeline

11. a special grouping used in classification above family and below class
 - a. oxic
 - b. 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. 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
- photosynthesis
 - nutrients
 - stromatolites
 - 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
- nutrients
 - procaryotic cells
 - stromatolites
 - 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
- respiration
 - nutrients
 - organic molecules
 - Urey and Miller's experiments
16. early in the evolutionary history of an organism
- 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
 - 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
 - species

19. containing oxygen

- a. order
- b. protein
- c. oxic
- d. species