

26 Multiple choice questions

1. substances (enzymes) that break complex molecules into simpler ones
 - a. epidermic cells
 - b. daughter cells
 - c. digestive chemicals
 - d. lenticel

2. the movement of material (usually fluids) from places of high concentration to places of lower concentration until the solution is evenly mixed
 - a. insect
 - b. diffusion
 - c. DNA
 - d. dermis

3. a microscope that produces a highly magnified and resolved image because it is based on firing electrons through a very thin film of material and collecting the image
 - a. heterotroph
 - b. glucose
 - c. lenticel
 - d. electron microscope

4. an animal that feeds on plant material
 - a. exchange
 - b. herbivore
 - c. dermis
 - d. glucose

5. cells that contain a nucleus, organelles and genetic material
 - a. daughter cells
 - b. eucaryotic cells
 - c. cytokinesis
 - d. epidermic cells

6. deoxyribonucleic acid, the large organic molecule responsible for storing hereditary information in living things; found on chromosomes
 - a. dermis
 - b. insect
 - c. grazing
 - d. DNA

7. the changes that occur in development and result in a cell becoming specialised in structure and function
 - a. diffusion
 - b. lenticel
 - c. diverticulum
 - d. differentiation

8. to give up and receive or replace
 - a. grazing
 - b. exchange
 - c. DNA
 - d. herbivore

9. a method of preparing specimens for the electron microscope; involves rapid freezing followed by splitting
 - a. heterotroph
 - b. herbivore
 - c. freeze-fracture
 - d. exchange

10. flat, hollow discs that are stacked together in the cell and serve to store and process biochemicals before they are secreted
 - a. herbivore
 - b. glucose
 - c. golgi bodies
 - d. cytokinesis

11. the system of organs with the function of removing wastes from the organism
 - a. cytokinesis
 - b. exchange
 - c. excretory system
 - d. cytoplasm

12. cells that provide the outermost protective layer on plant structures such as leaves
 - a. dermis
 - b. daughter cells
 - c. eucaryotic cells
 - d. epidermic cells

13. the final stage of cell division involving the redistribution of the cytoplasm between daughter cells
 - a. insect
 - b. hypothesis
 - c. cytoplasm
 - d. cytokinesis

14. a proposition that is intended to explain or link a group of ideas that can be scientifically tested
 - a. dermis
 - b. cytokinesis
 - c. cytoplasm
 - d. hypothesis

15. a double membrane that forms a convoluted network of tubes that connects the cell membrane to the nucleus
 - a. diverticulum
 - b. endoplasmic reticulum
 - c. cytoplasm
 - d. epidermic cells

16. a simple monosaccharide sugar, commonly produced as a result of digestion of more complex carbohydrates in animals and is a product of photosynthesis in plants
 - a. grazing
 - b. DNA
 - c. glucose
 - d. dermis

17. a specialised branch off the stomach in nectar feeders that stores nectar
 - a. lenticel
 - b. epidermic cells
 - c. dermis
 - d. diverticulum

18. an organism that relies on ingesting organic material as a source of food
 - a. cytoplasm
 - b. herbivore
 - c. heterotroph
 - d. insect

19. tissue that makes up the surface of the body and organs, serving the functions of protection and/or secretion, absorption and sensation
 - a. hypothesis
 - b. epithelial tissue
 - c. epidermic cells
 - d. diverticulum

20. to feed on growing plants such as grasses
 - a. DNA
 - b. dermis
 - c. glucose
 - d. grazing

21. a group of cells, usually on the stem of a plant, that acts like a pore through which gases are exchanged
 - a. herbivore
 - b. lenticel
 - c. dermis
 - d. insect

22. the contents within the cell membrane, excluding the nucleus
 - a. hypothesis
 - b. cytokinesis
 - c. cytoplasm
 - d. glucose

23. a type of tissue that provides the external covering layer of plants
 - a. lenticel
 - b. dermis
 - c. herbivore
 - d. DNA

24. a small animal with an exoskeleton, three main body parts and three pairs of legs
- a. lenticel
 - b. dermis
 - c. insect
 - d. DNA
25. the scientist who observed cork under the microscope and called the units he observed 'cells'
- a. Hooke, Robert
 - b. heterotroph
 - c. golgi bodies
 - d. herbivore
26. the products of cell division
- a. eucaryotic cells
 - b. daughter cells
 - c. epidermic cells
 - d. lenticel