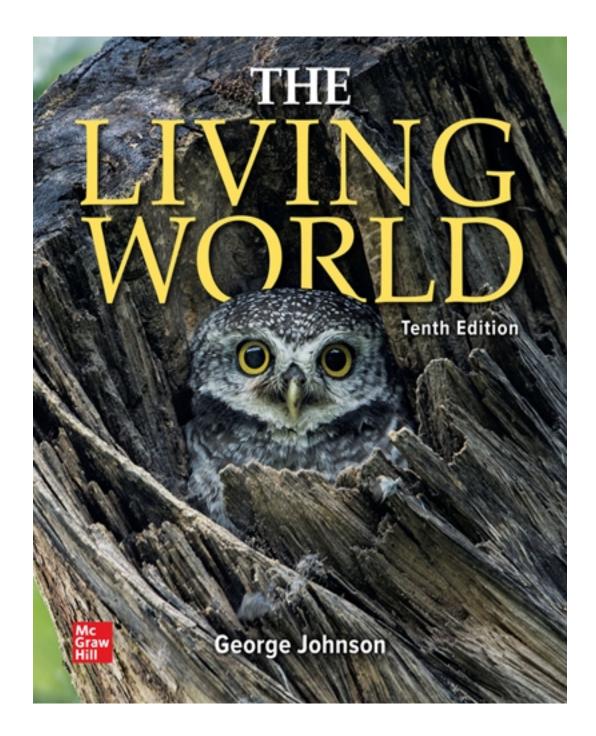
# Test Bank for Living World 10th Edition by Johnson

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# Test Bank

# ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

TRUE/FALSE - Write "	T' if the statement is true and '	'F' if the statement is false.
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TRU	JE/FAL	SE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is	false.
1)	Evol	ution is the genetic change in a species over time.	
			1)
			1)
	0	true	
	0	false	
	Ū		
-	tion Deta		
	on: 01.04		
-		eteristics of Life	
		ctive: 01.04.01 List the five general themes that unify biology as a science.	
		Keyboard Navigation	
	ter: 01	Keyboard Navigation	
Спар	.01 . 01		
2)	Som	e living organisms possess RNA as their only genetic material.	
_,	Bom	e nying organisms possess refur as their only genetic material.	
			2)
	0	true	
	0	false	
O	tion Doto	.9	
-	tion Deta on: 01.09		
		nderstand	
		eteristics of Life	
•		ctive: 01.09.02 Define gene.	
		Keyboard Navigation	
Chapt	ter: 01		
		E CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the s	statement or
		e question.	
<b>3</b> )	Whi	ch group includes the simplest of organisms that do not have a nuclei	us?

Version 1 1

3) \_\_\_\_\_

A) ArchaeaB) BacteriaC) ProtistaD) Fungi

	E) Archaea and Bacteria	
Section Bloom Topic Learni	ion Details n: 01.01 a's: 2. Understand : Levels of Biological Organization and Objective: 01.01.01 List the six kingdoms of life. sibility: Keyboard Navigation er: 01	
<b>4</b> )	Biologists study the diversity of life in many ways <i>except</i> the observation of:	
		4)
	A) behavior B) supernatural C) DNA D) fossils	
Section Bloom Topic Learni	ion Details n: 01.01 s's: 2. Understand : Characteristics of Life ing Objective: 01.01.01 List the six kingdoms of life. sibility: Keyboard Navigation er: 01	
<b>5</b> ) offspi	is the process of the transmission of characteristics from parent ring.	to
•		5)

A) MovementB) ComplexityC) HomeostasisD) Heredity

	E) Metabolism	
Section Topic: C Learning Bloom's	Characteristics of Life g Objective: 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things. s: 1. Remember bility: Keyboard Navigation	
6)	The process of using and transforming energy is known as	
		6)
	<ul><li>A) response to stimulation.</li><li>B) complexity.</li><li>C) metabolism.</li><li>D) homeostasis.</li><li>E) cellular organization</li></ul>	
Section Topic: C Learning Bloom's	Characteristics of Life g Objective: 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things. s: 1. Remember bility: Keyboard Navigation	
7)	Choose the property that is not common to all living things.	7)
		,

A) thoughtB) homeostasis

D) metabolism

C) cellular organization

	on Details			
	1: 01.02			
	Bloom's : 2. Understand			
-	Characteristics of Life			
	ng Objective: 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things. ibility: Keyboard Navigation			
Chapte				
Спарис	1.01			
8) unicel	All living things are able to maintain stable internal conditions, whether they are lular or complex, multicellular organisms. This property is called	re		
		8)		
	A) metabolism.			
	B) homeostasis.			
	C) heredity.			
	D) cellular organization.			
_	on Details a: 01.02			
	Characteristics of Life			
Learnir Bloom'	ng Objective : 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things. s : 1. Remember			
Access: Chapte	ibility : Keyboard Navigation r : 01			
9)	In a multicellular organism, different tissues that function together are grouped	l into		
		9)		

	A) organisms.	
	B) cells.	
	C) organs.	
	D) tissues.	
_	on Details	
	n: 01.03	
	Exercise the Levels of Biological Organization (Section 2) Exercise 13 Hierarchal levels of the organization of life.	
	's : 1. Remember	
	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte	or: 01	
10)	All the populations of a particular kind of organism are members of the same	
10)	All the populations of a particular kind of organism are members of the same	
		10)
	A) community.	
	B) species.	
	C) habitat.	
	D) ecosystem.	
-	on Details	
	n : 01.03 : Levels of Biological Organization	
_	ng Objective : 01.03.01 List the 13 hierarchal levels of the organization of life.	
Bloom	's: 1. Remember	
	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte	er: 01	
11)	The populations of all the different species in a given area make up o(n)	
11)	The populations of all the different species in a given area make up a(n)	
		11)

	A) community.	
	B) habitat.	
	C) ecosystem.	
	D) population.	
-	ion Details	
	n: 01.03: Levels of Biological Organization	
_	ing Objective: 01.03.01 List the 13 hierarchal le	vels of the organization of life.
	n's : 1. Remember	-
	sibility : Keyboard Navigation	
Chapt	er : 01	
12)	Charles Darwin used	to illustrate the mechanisms of natural selection.
		12)
	A) artificial selection	
	B) biology	
	C) natural history	
	D) evolution	
	_,	
_	ion Details	
	n: 01.04	
	: Characteristics of Life ing Objective : 01.04.01 List the five general the	mes that unify biology as a science
	n's : 1. Remember	intes that unity storogy as a science.
	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapt	er: 01	
13)	Which of the following is not an under	lying theme of biology?
		13)

A) cooperation

	B) flow of energy		
	C) evolution		
	D) creation		
Questi	on Details		
	n: 01.04		
	's : 2. Understand		
_	Characteristics of Life ng Objective : 01.04.01 List the five general ther	nes that unify hiology as a science	
	ibility: Keyboard Navigation	nes that unity blology as a science.	
Chapte			
1.0	TTI CCI 1	11	1 1' '
14)	The of flowering plants a	nd insects is responsible for much of t	the diversity
or the	se groups.		
			14)
	A) natural selection		
	B) cooperation		
	C) artificial selection		
	D) natural history		
	, ,		
Ouesti	on Details		
-	n: 01.04		
	's : 3. Apply		
	Characteristics of Life	and the control of th	
	ng Objective: 01.04.01 List the five general ther ibility: Keyboard Navigation	nes that unity biology as a science.	
Chapte			
•			
15)	Scientists ampley	rossoning when newforming the sai	ontific
15) proce	Scientists employ	reasoning when performing the sci	CHUITIC
proce	55.		
			15)

A) inductiveB) deductiveC) reductiveD) adductive

**Question Details** Section: 01.05

Version 1

	s: 2. Understand	
-	Scientific Method ibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte		
Learnir	ng Objective: 01.05.02 Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning.	
<b>16</b> )	After Joseph Farman discovered, in 1985, that an ozone hole was developing	over
•	ctica, scientists measured levels of chemicals in the upper atmosphere. They for	
	sing concentration of ozone-destroying	unu a
surpri	sing concentration of ozone-destroying	
		16)
	A) chlorine.	
	B) helium.	
	C) nitrates.	
	D) mercury.	
Questi	on Details	
	n: 01.06	
_	Scientific Method	
	ng Objective : 01.06.01 Describe the mechanism producing the ozone "hole" over Anta s: 1. Remember	
	ibility : Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte		
•		
<b>17</b> )	The proper order for the scientific process is	
		17)
		17)

8

A) predictions - experiment - observation - hypothesis. B) experiment - observation - predictions - hypothesis.

	<ul><li>C) hypothesis - observation - experiment - predictions.</li><li>D) observation - hypothesis - predictions - experiment.</li></ul>	
Section Bloom Topic Learni	ion Details n: 01.07 a's: 2. Understand : Scientific Method ang Objective: 01.07.02 Describe the six stages of a scientific investigation. sibility: Keyboard Navigation er: 01	
<b>18</b> )	The most inclusive group in taxonomy is a	
		18)
	<ul><li>A) population.</li><li>B) domain.</li><li>C) kingdom.</li><li>D) species.</li></ul>	
Section Topic Bloom Access Chapte	ion Details n: 01.09 : Levels of Biological Organization d's: 1. Remember sibility: Keyboard Navigation er: 01 ing Objective: 01.09.04 Explain how Darwins theory of evolution is related to the gene theory.	
<b>19</b> )	In any experiment, one must be certain to	
		19)

- A) include a suitable control group.
- B) wear lab coats and safety glasses.
- C) have the hypothesis at hand.
- D) use clean glassware.

#### **Question Details**

Section : 01.07

Bloom's : 2. Understand Topic : Experimental Design

Learning Objective: 01.07.02 Describe the six stages of a scientific investigation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**20**) We have all heard that dietary fats are linked to higher incidences of heart disease and cancer in humans. Choose the proper hypothesis that a scientist can test.

20) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Eating more meat causes cancer.
- B) Eating a diet of lard makes you fat.
- C) Dietary fat, heart disease, and cancer are all somehow interrelated.
- D) Fat levels above 30% of calories in the diet are correlated with an increase in heart disease.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.08 Bloom's: 3. Apply Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: 01.08.02 Appraise the so-called "scientific method."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**21**) A biologist wants to test the effectiveness of a new food additive on causing growth in mice. An effective control group is one that

21) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1

- A) ate a higher concentration of food additive.
- B) was kept in different conditions across the city.
- C) was fed the same ration without the food additive.
- D) ate a lower concentration of the food additive.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.07 Bloom's: 3. Apply

Topic: Experimental Design

Learning Objective: 01.07.02 Describe the six stages of a scientific investigation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

22) At the end of an experiment, a conclusion is formed based on

22) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) the statistical analysis of the experiment.
- B) the general observations during the experiment.
- C) the needs of the group funding the experiment.
- D) the feelings or beliefs of the scientist conducting the experiment.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.07

Bloom's: 2. Understand Topic: Scientific Method Topic: Experimental Design

Learning Objective: 01.07.02 Describe the six stages of a scientific investigation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

23) Which kingdom contains photosynthetic multicellular organisms that live on the land?

23) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1

A) FungiB) PlantaeC) AnimaliaD) ProtistaE) Archaea

**Question Details** Section: 01.01

Learnin Bloom' Access:	Topic: Levels of Biological Organization Learning Objective: 01.01.01 List the six kingdoms of life. Bloom's: 1. Remember Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01		
24) extern	Which kingdom contains nonphotosynthetic multicellular organisms that ally?	digest their food	
		24)	
	A) Fungi B) Plantae C) Animalia D) Protista E) Archaea		
Section Topic : Learnin Bloom'	on Details 1: 01.01 Levels of Biological Organization 1: Objective: 01.01.01 List the six kingdoms of life. 2: 1. Remember 2: ibility: Keyboard Navigation 2: 01		
25)	Which kingdom contains nonphotosynthetic multicellular organisms that ally?	digest their food	
		25)	
Versic	on 1	12	

A) FungiB) Plantae

	C) Animalia	
	D) Protista	
	E) Archaea	
Section	ion Details  1: 01.01  2: Levels of Biological Organization	
Learni	ng Objective: 01.01.01 List the six kingdoms of life.	
	's : 1. Remember	
Access	sibility : Keyboard Navigation	
Спарк	4.01	
<b>26</b> )	All organisms possess a genetic system that is based on	
		26)
		ŕ
	A) RNA.	
	B) protein.	
	C) DNA.	
	D) cells.	
	E) sugars.	
_	on Details	
	n : 01.09 : Characteristics of Life	
	ng Objective : 01.09.02 Define gene.	
Bloom	's: 1. Remember	
	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte	r: 01	
27)	The proper order for the hierarchy of increasing complexity is	
27)	The proper order for the hierarchy of increasing complexity is	
		27)

- A) organelles cells molecules tissues organs.
- B) cells molecules organs tissues organelles.
- C) molecules organs cells tissues organelles.
- D) molecules organelles cells tissues organs.
- E) organs organelles cells molecules tissues.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.03

Topic: Levels of Biological Organization

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the 13 hierarchal levels of the organization of life.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**28**) Testing of a hypothesis is called a(n)

28)	)	

- A) control.
- B) experiment.
- C) variable.
- D) prediction.
- E) conclusion.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.07

Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: 01.07.01 Name the key elements shared by all successful experiments.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**29**) A scientist wants to study the effect of vitamin C on colds. He recruits 100 people with colds and gives the experimental group 1000 mg of vitamin C per day. What would be an appropriate control?

29) \_\_\_\_\_

A)	Give	the	control	group	nothing.

- B) Give the control group 2000 mg of vitamin C per day.
- C) Give the control group orange juice every day.
- D) Give the control group a pill similar to vitamin C but containing sugar (a placebo).
- E) Give the control group 1000 mg of another brand of vitamin C per day.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.07 Bloom's: 3. Apply

Topic: Experimental Design

Learning Objective: 01.07.02 Describe the six stages of a scientific investigation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**30**) Who is credited for discovering cells?

30) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
- C) Robert Hooke
- D) Francis Crick
- E) Joseph Farman

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.09

Topic: Characteristics of Life

Learning Objective: 01.09.01 Describe the cell theory.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**31)** Who are responsible for discovering the structure of DNA?

31) \_\_\_\_\_

scientific observations.

	*	oseph Farman oek and Theodor Schwann
	<ul><li>D) Matthias Schleiden an</li><li>E) Theodor Schwann and</li></ul>	
Section Topic Learni Bloom	ion Details n: 01.09 : Characteristics of Life ng Objective: 01.09.02 Define g s's: 1. Remember sibility: Keyboard Navigation er: 01	ene.
32) terme	In tissues, the gain of newed	v processes and abilities that individual cells do not possess is  32)
	<ul><li>A) Metabolism</li><li>B) Homeostasis</li><li>C) Emergent properties</li><li>D) Heredity</li><li>E) Growth and reproduct</li></ul>	ion
Section Learning Bloom Access Chapte	sis: 1. Remember sibility: Keyboard Navigation	an emergent property for each of the three general levels of l
33)	You use	reasoning when you use general principles to explain

Version 1 16

33) \_\_\_\_\_

A) inductive
B) deductive
C) reductive
D) adductive
Question Details
Section: 01.05
Bloom's : 1. Remember Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Chapter: 01
Learning Objective: 01.05.02 Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning.
Topic: How Scientists Think
34) A(n) is a generally accepted scientific principle that is uniformly
supported by a broad range of observations.
34)
A) hypothesis
B) theory
C) truth
D) observation
Question Details
Section: 01.08  Learning Objective: 01.08.01 How scientists and the public use the word theory.
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Chapter: 01
Topic : Theory and Certainty
35) The states that many forms of a gene may exist among
members of a population and that those members with a form better suited to their particular
habitat will tend to reproduce more successfully, and so their traits become more common in the
population.
35)

A) Chromosomal theory of inheritance

B) Cell theory

	C) Theory of heredity	
	D) Theory of evolution	
Questi	ion Details	
Section	n: 01.09	
	's : 1. Remember	
	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte		_
	ng Objective: 01.09.04 Explain how Darwins theory of evolution is related to the gene theory: Four Theories Unify Biology as a Science	<b>/.</b>
Topic .	. Four fricories only blology as a science	
36)	Which scientific theory states that genes are located on chromosomes?	
		36)
	A) Cell theory	
	B) Theory of heredity	
	C) Theory of evolution	
	D) Chromosomal theory of inheritance	
	,	
-	ion Details	
	n: 01.09 ng Objective: 01.09.03 Identify in what ways the chromosomal theory of inheritance extends	Man
	's: 1. Remember	Wien
	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapte	er: 01	
Topic :	: Four Theories Unify Biology as a Science	
FILL	. IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each sta	tement or
	ers the question.	
<b>37</b> )	The kingdom that includes mushrooms and yeasts is the	
		37)
		· /

Section: 01.01  Topic: Levels of Biological Organization  Learning Objective: 01.01.01 List the six kingdoms of life.  Bloom's: 1. Remember  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Chapter: 01	
All living things use energy, a property known as	38)
Question Details Section: 01.02 Topic: Characteristics of Life Learning Objective: 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things. Bloom's: 1. Remember Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01	
As life forms become more advanced, new properties tend to occur. Therefore address these properties as being	, we 39)
Question Details Section: 01.03 Topic: Characteristics of Life Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe an emergent property for each of the three general levels of 1 Bloom's: 1. Remember Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01	
The information that determines what an organism will be like is stored in the molecule.	
	40)

**Question Details** 

Section: 01.09 Topic: Characteristics of Life Learning Objective: 01.09.02 Define gene.	
Bloom's : 1. Remember Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation Chapter : 01	
41) Cells with a similar structure and function are organized into	in the body. 41)
Question Details Section: 01.03 Topic: Levels of Biological Organization Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the 13 hierarchal levels of the organization of life. Bloom's: 1. Remember Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01	
The sources of the ozone-destroying contaminants in the upper atmosphere be	were found to 42)
Question Details Section: 01.06 Topic: Scientific Method Learning Objective: 01.06.01 Describe the mechanism producing the ozone "hole" over Anta Bloom's: 1. Remember Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01	
<b>43</b> ) Using general principles to explain specific observations is called reasoning.	
	43)

**Question Details** 

Section: 01.05	
Bloom's: 2. Understand	
Topic : Scientific Method	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapter: 01	
Learning Objective: 01.05.02 Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning.	
44) The method of uncovering general principles by carefully using the scientific called reasoning.	method is
	44)
Question Details	
Section: 01.05	
Bloom's : 2. Understand	
Topic : Scientific Method	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapter: 01	
Learning Objective: 01.05.02 Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning.	
<b>45</b> ) A collection of related hypotheses that have been shown to be true after exten can be collectively called a	_
	45)
Question Details Section: 01.08 Topic: Scientific Method Learning Objective: 01.08.01 How scientists and the public use the word theory. Bloom's: 1. Remember	
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation Chapter : 01	
46) The process where organisms act to maintain a relatively stable internal environment.	onment is
	46)
	- /

**Question Details** 

Section: 01.02	
Topic : Characteristics of Life	
Learning Objective: 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things.	
Bloom's: 1. Remember	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Chapter: 01	
47) All organisms on earth encode their genes in strands of	
	47)
Question Details	
Section: 01.09	
Topic : Characteristics of Life	
Learning Objective: 01.09.02 Define gene.	
Bloom's: 1. Remember	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01	
Chapter : 01	
48) The entire set of DNA instructions that specifies a cell is called its	·
	48)
Question Details	
Section: 01.09	
Topic : Characteristics of Life	
Learning Objective: 01.09.02 Define gene.	
Bloom's : 1. Remember	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Chapter: 01	

## ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

**49)** Explain why a student of biology needs to study the hierarchy of levels of organization within and among living things.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.03 Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Topic : Levels of Biological Organization

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the 13 hierarchal levels of the organization of life.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**50)** Many people think the term "theory" means someone's idea about something. Explain the scientific use of the term "theory," especially as it relates to the biological concept of evolution.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.09

Bloom's : 2. Understand Topic : Scientific Method

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

Learning Objective: 01.09.04 Explain how Darwins theory of evolution is related to the gene theory.

**51)** Explain the relationship between ozone depletion and rising incidence of skin cancer.

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.06 Bloom's: 4. Analyze Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: 01.06.01 Describe the mechanism producing the ozone "hole" over Anta

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**52)** Why is the study of biology central to the understanding and solving of the world's great environmental problems?

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.02 Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Topic: Characteristics of Life

Learning Objective: 01.02.01 List the five basic properties shared by all living things.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

**53)** Why is it impossible for supernatural, religious, and unexplained phenomena to be explained by biology?

#### **Question Details**

Section: 01.08 Bloom's: 4. Analyze Topic: Scientific Method

Learning Objective: 01.08.02 Appraise the so-called "scientific method."

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Chapter: 01

# **Answer Key**

Test name: CH01

#### 1) TRUE

Evolution is the genetic change in a species over time.

#### 2) FALSE

All living organisms possess DNA as their genetic material.

#### 3) E

Archaea and Bacteria are prokaryotes, the simplest organisms which lack nuclei.

#### 4) B

Biology is the study of the diversity of life.

#### 5) D

Heredity is the process of the transmission of characteristics from parent to offspring.

## 6) C

Metabolism is the process of using and transforming energy.

## 7) A

Thought is not one of the 5 properties of life.

# 8) B

Homeostasis is the ability to maintain stable internal conditions.

#### 9) C

In a multicellular organism, different tissues that function together are grouped into organs.

#### 10) B

Species is the interbreeding members of all the populations of a particular kind of organism.

#### 11) A

A community is the different populations of all the species in a given area.

#### 12) A

Charles Darwin used artificial selection to illustrate the mechanisms of natural selection.

#### 13) D

Creation is NOT an underlying theme of biology.

#### 14) B

The cooperation of flowering plants and insects is responsible for much of the diversity of these groups.

#### 15) A

Scientists employ inductive reasoning when performing the scientific process.

#### 16) A

A high concentration of chlorine (in the form of CFCs) was linked to the ozone hole was developing over Antarctica.

#### 17) D

The order of the scientific process is: observation - hypothesis - predictions - experiment.

#### 18) B

The most inclusive group in taxonomy is a domain.

## 19) A

In an experiment, a control group is required for comparison.

#### 20) D

A testable hypothesis to test if dietary fats are linked to higher incidences of heart disease and cancer in humans is: "Fat levels above 30% of calories in the diet are correlated with an increase in heart disease." In a scientific experiment, percent threshold helps to establish a correlation between the dependent and independent variable.

#### 21) C

In an experiment to test the effectiveness of a new food additive on causing growth in mice, an effective control group is fed the same ration without the food additive.

#### 22) A

At the end of an experiment, a conclusion is formed based on the statistical analysis of the experiment.

## 23) B

Kingdom Plantae contains photosynthetic multicellular organisms that live on the land.

## 24) A

Kingdom Fungi contains nonphotosynthetic multicellular organisms that digest their food externally.

## 25) C

Kingdom Animalia contains nonphotosynthetic multicellular organisms that digest their food internally.

#### 26) C

All organisms possess a genetic system that is based on DNA.

#### 27) D

The proper order for the hierarchy of increasing complexity is: molecules - organelles - cells - tissues - organs.

## 28) B

Testing of a hypothesis is an experiment.

#### 29) D

A scientist wants to study the effect of vitamin C on colds. He recruits 100 people with colds and gives the experimental group 1000 mg of vitamin C per day. The control group receives a pill similar to vitamin C but containing sugar (a placebo).

#### 30) C

Robert Hooke is credited for discovering cells.

#### 31) A

Francis Crick and James Watson are responsible for discovering the structure of DNA.

#### 32) C

Emergent properties arise when individual components interact to give novel properties.

#### 33) B

Deductive reasoning moves from general to specific conclusions.

#### 34) B

Used in a scientific sense, a theory is a generally accepted scientific principle.

## 35) D

Darwin's theory of evolution attributes the diversity of organisms to natural selection.

## 36) D

The chromosomal theory of inheritance states that genes are physically located on chromosomes.

#### 37) Fungi

Kingdom Fungi includes mushrooms and yeasts.

#### 38) metabolism

All living things use energy, a property known as metabolism.

## 39) emergent

As life forms become more advanced, new properties tend to occur. Therefore, we address these properties as being emergent.

#### 40) DNA

The information that determines what an organism will be like is stored in the DNA molecule.

#### 41) tissues

Cells with a similar structure and function are organized into tissues in the body.

## 42) chlorofluorocarbons

The sources of the ozone-destroying contaminants in the upper atmosphere were found to be chloroflorocarbons (CFCs).

#### 43) deductive

Using general principles to explain specific observations is called deductive reasoning.

#### 44) inductive

The method of uncovering general principles by carefully using the scientific method is called inductive reasoning.

#### 45) theory

A collection of related hypotheses that have been shown to be true after extensive testing can be collectively called a theory.

## 46) homeostasis

The process where organisms act to maintain a relatively stable internal environment is homeostasis.

#### 47) DNA

All organisms on earth encode their genes in strands of DNA.

#### 48) genome

The entire set of DNA instructions that specifies a cell is called its genome.

- 49) All living things are made up of chemicals. An understanding of chemistry is the foundation for understanding how living things function. All living things are made up of cells. An understanding of cell function is necessary to understand how tissues work, and how it is possible for tissues to be organized into organs. Understanding the needs of individual organisms helps the student determine the workings of populations and communities.
- 50) A theory in biology is a collection of related hypotheses that have been repeatedly tested and have stood the test of time. The theory of evolution means that substantial evidence has been found to verify the notion that evolution has and is occurring among living organisms on earth.
- 51) The layer of ozone surrounding the earth shields us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. The UV rays are mutagenic, triggering changes in the DNA of our skin cells, giving rise to cancer. With less ozone, more UV rays hit the earth. If we continue to sunbathe and expose our skin, cancer rates will continue climbing.

- 52) When people do not have knowledge of biology, they do not understand the needs of organisms or the interactions that occur within ecosystems. Without an understanding of the basics of biology, people cannot hope to understand and solve the world's environmental problems.
- 53) Biology, and all sciences, are based on the scientific process, which cannot be applied to supernatural, religious, and unexplained phenomena. Science examines and tests evidence; these areas have no tangible evidence for testing.