Bio.G12-Q3W8-Quarter Revision-Qs. Bank

Modified True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

____ 1. The nourishment of the young inside the uterus occurs through the placenta. _____

____ 2. The golden age of mammals is the Mesozoic Era. _____

____ 3. The most intelligent mammals are the carnivores. _____

____ 4. Molars are used for crushing and grinding food. _____

____ 5. Marsupials in continents other than Australia lost out in competition with monotremes. _____

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 6. The major anatomical difference between hominids and the apes is that the foramen magnum is _____ in hominids.
a. less developed
b. located at the bottom of the skull
c. thicker
d. all of these

____ 7. Tailless primates that are most like humans are the _____.
a. apes
b. Old World monkeys
c. New World monkeys
d. lemurs

____ 8. New World monkeys are said to have an extra hand, the _____.
a. opposable thumb
b. prehensile tail
c. nails on toes
d. flexible fingers and toes

____ 9. Lemurs and lorises are members of the primate group called _____.
a. Haplorhines
b. Anthropoids
c. Strepsirrhines
d. Huminoids

____ 10. Primates are adapted to live in trees because their eyes _____.
a. are in the front of their heads
b. detect color
c. see in stereovision
d. all of these

____ 11. The anthropologists who discovered the skull of *Homo habilis* were _____.
a. the Leakeys
b. the Darts
c. the Johansons
d. the Priestleys

____ 12. *Purgatorius* is thought to be the earliest of primate fossils. It lived about _____.
a. 200 000 years ago
b. 2 million years ago
c. 8 million years ago
d. 66 million years ago

____ 13. It has been determined that the earliest primates probably lived in the _____.
a. grasslands
b. mountains
c. forests
d. deserts

____ 14. The hominid that had the most advanced toolmaking abilities and spoken language was _____.
a. Cro-Magnon
b. Neanderthal
c. *Purgatorius*
d. *Homo habilis*

____ 15. The first hominids to make and use simple stone tools were _____.
a. *Homo sapiens*
c. *Australopithecus afarensis*

b. *Homo habilis*
d. *Australopithecus africanus*

____ 16. The earliest primate identifiable from the fossil record is _____.
a. *Purgatorius*
c. *Neanderthalus*
b. *Australopithecus*
d. *Afarensis*

____ 17. Most early hominid fossils have been found in _____.
a. Egypt
c. Africa
b. France
d. North America

____ 18. The skeleton of the hominid nicknamed "Lucy" gave anthropologists evidence that _____.
a. cavemen coexisted with dinosaurs
b. Neanderthals coexisted with *Homo habilis*
c. upright walking evolved after large brains
d. upright walking evolved before large brains

____ 19. Evidence for the determination of bipedal locomotion in an animal could be found by an examination of the _____.
a. pelvis
c. finger (carpal)
b. upper arm (humerus)
d. jaw

____ 20. The skulls and pelvic bones of australopithecines have structures that appear _____ those of apes and modern humans.
a. vestigial to
c. intermediate between
b. nothing like
d. identical to

____ 21. Which factor may have played a large role in human evolution?
a. a geologic event that released much radiation into the environment, which in time resulted in an increased mutation rate
b. climatic changes that caused existing primates to search for new food sources
c. flooding due to melting glaciers causing primates to seek refuge in the trees
d. massive grassland fires that caused existing primates to flee to the mountains

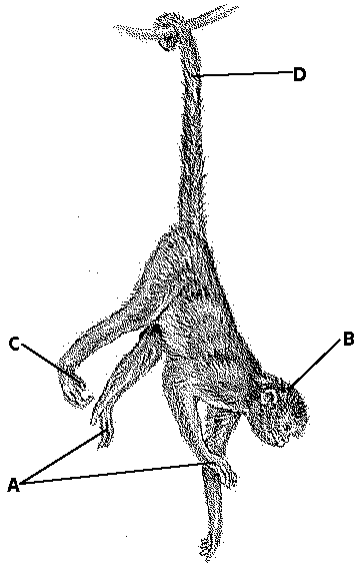

Figure 16-2

____ 22. Which adaptation shown in Figure 16-2 was lost as monkeys evolved into homonoids?
a. A
c. C
b. B
d. D

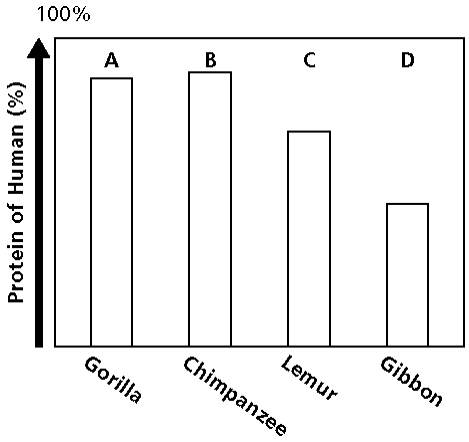

Figure 16-3

____ 23. According to Figure 16-3, which species shares the closest ancestor with humans?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 24. According to Figure 16-3, which was the first primate to evolve?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 25. Where would orangatans fall in Figure 16-3?
a. between gorillas and chimpanzees
b. between gorillas and lemurs
c. above chimpanzees
d. between lemurs and gibbons

____ 26. Predict where homo habilus would fall in Figure 16-3.
a. between gorillas and chimpanzees
b. between gorillas and lemurs
c. above chimpanzees
d. between lemurs and gibbons

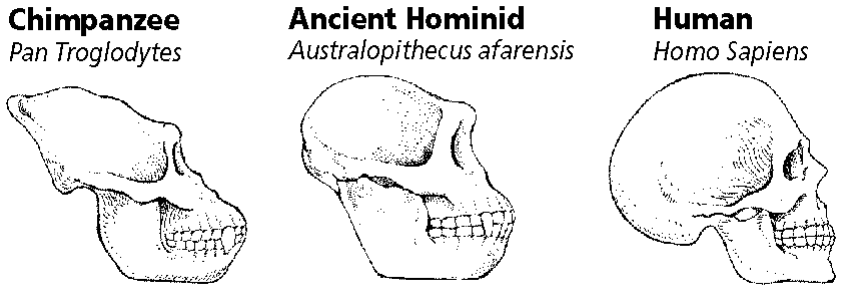

Figure 16-4

____ 27. Which characteristic of the skulls in Figure 16-4 most impacts diet?
a. increased brain cavity size
b. decreased teeth size
c. smaller eye sockets
d. rounder jaw

____ 28. Predict what will happen to the characteristics shown in Figure 16-4 as evolution continues.
a. skulls will get smaller
b. teeth will get smaller
c. brain cavity size will increase
d. heads will get flatter

____ 29. Scientists hypothesize that amphibians evolved from _____.
a. sharks
b. tetrapods
c. lampreys
d. salmon

____ 30. Frogs have a tympanic membrane that _____.
a. allows water to pass into cells
b. picks up vibrations from water or air and transmits them to the inner ear
c. protects cells from harmful chemicals
d. allows nutrients to enter the body

____ 31. Fishes have great flexibility when they swim because they have _____.
a. separate vertebrae
b. no limbs
c. scales
d. no skin

____ 32. Lampreys are parasites that attach themselves to other fishes by suckerlike mouths and they use their _____ to scrape away the flesh.
a. teeth
b. fins
c. jaws
d. a skeleton

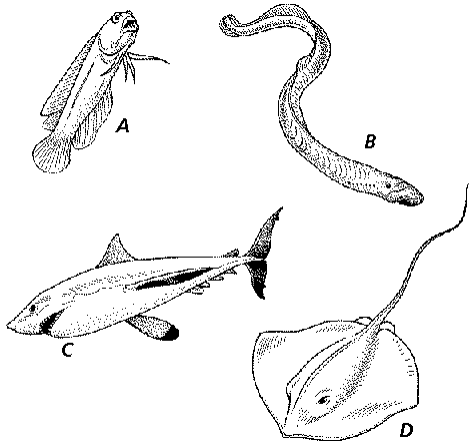

Figure 30-1

____ 33. Which fish in Figure 30-1 has bones?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 34. Which fish in Figure 30-1 was the earliest to evolve?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

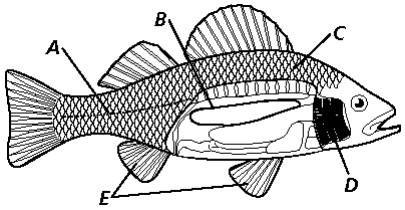

Figure 30-2

____ 35. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 is analogous to your lungs?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 36. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 aids a fish in floating?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

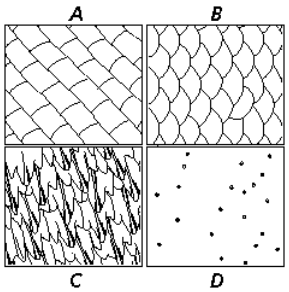

Figure 30-3

____ 37. Which illustration in Figure 30-3 is characteristic of a shark?

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

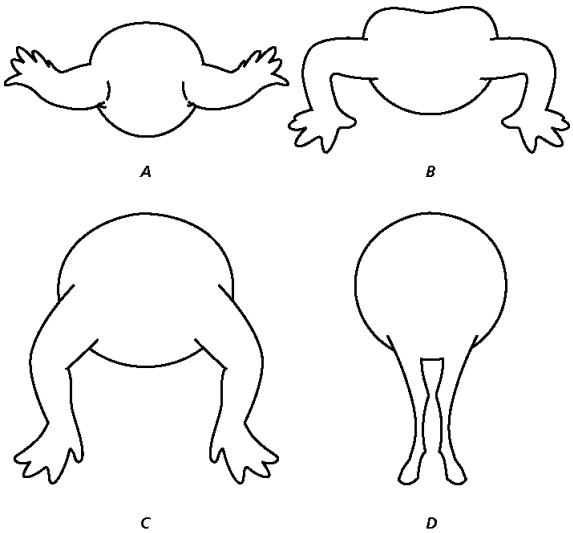

Figure 30-4

____ 38. Which appendages shown in Figure 30-4 are most likely from an organism that lives almost exclusively on land?

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 39. What is the general progression of evolution from A to D in Figure 30-4?

a. thinner legs were needed to stand in water
b. legs moved under the body to hold the animal off the ground
c. stronger legs were needed in order to swim
d. the legs made it easier to move in a warm, wet climate

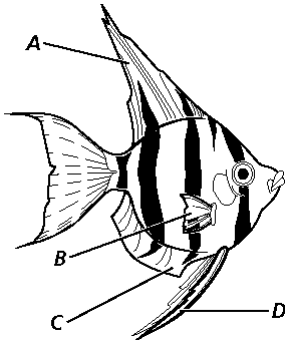

Figure 30-5

____ 40. Which is the dorsal fin in Figure 30-5?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 41. Which is the pectoral fin in Figure 30-5?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 42. Which fin shown in Figure 30-5 is not in a pair?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 43. How do snakes subdue their prey?
a. some by constriction
b. some by injecting venom
c. grabbing and swallowing whole
d. all of these

____ 44. In the roof of a snake's mouth, a pitlike sense organ that picks up airborne chemicals is the _____.
a. gizzard
b. Jacobson's organ
c. allantois
d. sternum

____ 45. Alligators and crocodiles use their _____ to swim rapidly.
a. jaws
b. tails
c. legs
d. snouts

____ 46. Rattlesnakes can detect heat by means of heat-sensitive pits in the _____.
a. head
b. tail
c. nose
d. vertebrae

____ 47. What structure do turtles have for protection?
a. venom
b. a powerful tail
c. external ears
d. a shell

____ 48. Which structures do birds share with no other animals?
a. shelled eggs
b. clawed toes
c. feathers
d. scales on their feet

____ 49. A rattlesnake detects your presence by means of its _____.
a. rattle
b. heat-sensitive organs
c. sharp eyesight
d. keen hearing

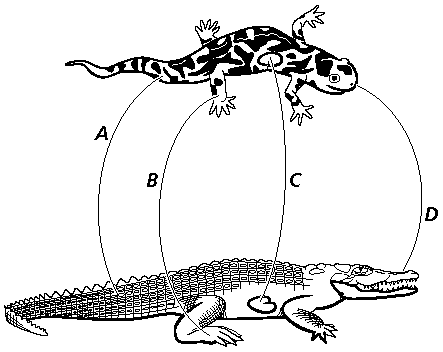

Figure 31-2

____ 50. How does A contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
a. crocodile skin is warm blooded while salamander skin is cold blooded
b. crocodile skin is wet and smooth while salamander skin is dry and scaly
c. crocodile skin is dry and scaly while salamander skin is moist and smooth
d. crocodile skin is moist and scaly while salamander skin is dry and smooth

____ 51. How does C contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
a. the crocodile has four chambers
b. the salamander has four chambers
c. the crocodile has two chambers
d. the crocodile has three chambers

____ 52. How does D contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
a. salamanders have stronger jaws
b. crocodiles have no teeth
c. salamanders have no teeth
d. crocodiles have stronger jaws

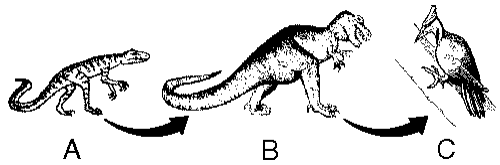

Figure 31-3

____ 53. What can be inferred from Figure 31-3?
a. dinosaurs are closely related to birds
b. mammals evolved from dinosaurs
c. reptiles evolved from dinosaurs
d. dinosaurs were just big reptiles

____ 54. What can be inferred from Figure 31-3?
a. early reptiles were identical to modern reptiles
b. reptiles are the oldest animals
c. all three groups evolved from early reptiles
d. reptiles are more dominant than mammals

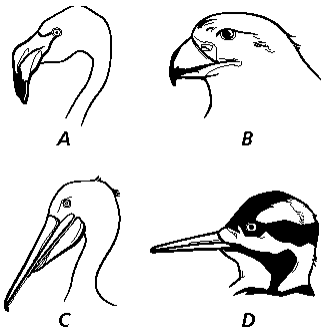

Figure 31-4

____ 55. Which beak shown in Figure 31-4 is used to drill into trees to get insects?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 56. Which beak shown in Figure 31-4 is most similar to that of a theropod dinosaur?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 57. Most marsupials are found in _____.
a. America
b. Antarctica
c. Australia
d. Africa

____ 58. The folds in the mammalian brain _____.
a. increase the surface area
b. secrete necessary fluids
c. form ridges for storing learned behavior
d. transfer heat from the body to the environment

____ 59. An animal jaw that has small incisors and canines but wide premolars and molars may belong to a _____.
a. beaver
b. dolphin
c. horse
d. wolf

____ 60. The main advantage of hair is that it _____.
a. protects the skin
b. provides mucus
c. conserves body heat
d. can be shed

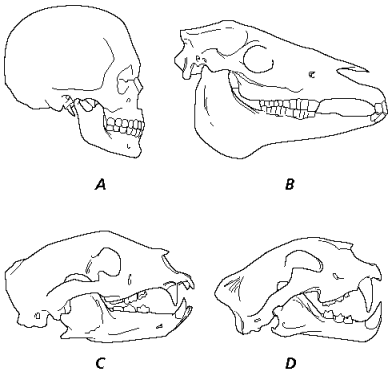

Figure 32-2

____ 61. Which of the skulls shown in Figure 32-2 belongs to an animal that does not hunt?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 62. Which of the skulls shown in Figure 32-2 are built to eat a variety of foods?
a. A and B
b. A and C
c. B and C
d. C and D

____ 63. What is the primary source of food for the animal with skull D as shown in Figure 32-2?
a. plants
b. insects
c. carrion
d. meat

____ 64. A famous pianist can play a melody after hearing someone hum a few bars, even though she has never heard the melody before. This type of behavior is called _____.
a. insight
b. conditioning
c. experience
d. rhythmic response

____ 65. Animal communication can occur through _____.
a. sounds
b. touches
c. smells
d. all of these

____ 66. For trial-and-error learning to take place, an animal receives _____.
a. a dose of imprinting
b. a reward for a particular response
c. conditioning
d. habituation

____ 67. Owls sleep during the day and are awake at night because of their kind of _____.
a. estivation
b. habituation
c. circadian rhythm
d. conditioning

____ 68. Which of the following is NOT an example of the use of a pheromone?
a. Wolves mark their territories by urinating at the boundaries.
b. Hyenas give off an odor that keeps different clans of hyenas apart.
c. Poisonous snakes wind around each other and butt heads.
d. The skunk releases a rotten odor when it is threatened.

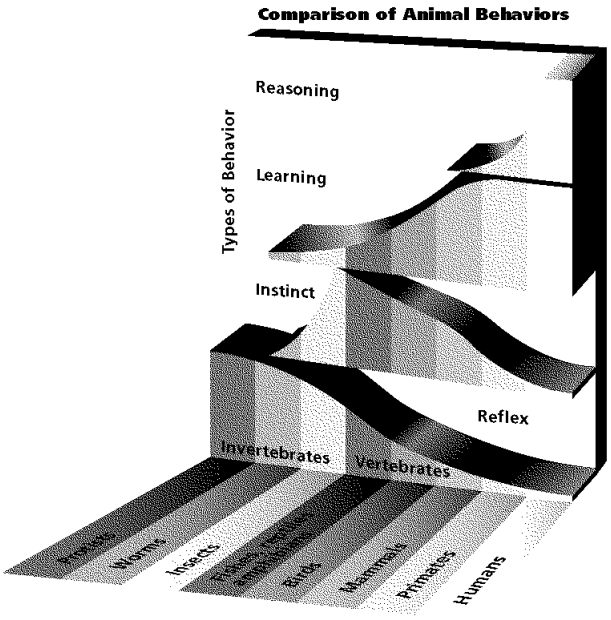

Figure 33-2

____ 69. According to Figure 33-2, which animal would be most likely to solve a problem?
a. rat
b. ostrich
c. shark
d. planaria

____ 70. According to Figure 33-2, which animal has no instinctive behavior?
a. leech
b. earthworm
c. gnat
d. paramecium

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.
a. chorion
b. yolk
c. allantois
d. albumen
e. amnion

____ 71. clear part of the egg
____ 72. outer membrane surrounding the yolk, allantois, and amnion that allows for gas exchange
____ 73. main food supply for the embryo

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. courtship behavior
b. fight-or-flight response
c. language
d. insight
e. classical conditioning
f. instinct
g. motivation
h. innate behavior
i. dominance hierarchy
j. territory
k. behavior
l. imprinting
m. communication
n. aggression
o. estivation

____ 74. An internal need that causes an animal to act
____ 75. Form of behavior in which an animal, soon after hatching or birth, forms a social attachment to another object
____ 76. Exchange of information that results in a change of behavior
____ 77. State of reduced metabolism that occurs in mammals living under intense heat
____ 78. Anything an animal does in response to a stimulus
____ 79. Learning by association
____ 80. Physical space that contains the breeding area, shelter, or potential mates of an animal

Bio.G12-Q3W8-Quarter Revision-Qs. Bank
Answer Section

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: B
   OBJ: 32-4 NAT: F3 | F4 | F5
2. ANS: F, Cenozoic

   PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-2 NAT: C3 | C5 | C6
3. ANS: F, primates

   PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-3 NAT: F3 | F4 | F5
4. ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: B
   OBJ: 32-1 NAT: A1 | C5 | C6
5. ANS: F, placental mammals

   PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-2 NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-5
   NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-2
   NAT: C6 | G2 | G3
8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-1
   NAT: C6 | G2 | G3
9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-2
   NAT: C6 | G2 | G3
10. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-1
    NAT: C6 | G2 | G3
11. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-5
    NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
12. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-3
    NAT: C3 | C4 | G2
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-1
    NAT: C6 | G2 | G3
14. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-5
    NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
15. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-5
    NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
16. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-3
    NAT: C3 | C4 | G2
17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-5
    NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
18. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-4
    NAT: C3 | C6 | G3

19. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-4
NAT: C3 | C6 | G3
20. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-4
NAT: C3 | C6 | G3
21. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-5
NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
22. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-1
NAT: C6 | G2 | G3
23. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 16-3
NAT: C3 | C4 | G2
24. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-3
NAT: C3 | C4 | G2
25. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-3
NAT: C3 | C4 | G2
26. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-3
NAT: C3 | C4 | G2
27. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-5
NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 16-5
NAT: C3 | G1 | G3
29. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-3
NAT: C3
30. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-3
NAT: C3
31. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-1
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
32. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-2
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
33. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-1
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
34. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-3
NAT: C3
35. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-3
NAT: C3
36. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-3
NAT: C3
37. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-2
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
38. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-4
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6
39. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-4
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6
40. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-1
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
41. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 30-1
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
42. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 30-1
NAT: C3 | F4 | F5
43. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-1

NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

44. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

45. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

46. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

47. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

48. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-4
NAT: C3 | C5 | G1

49. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

50. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-1
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

51. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-1
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

52. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-1
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

53. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

54. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

55. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-5
NAT: C3 | C5 | F4

56. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 31-5
NAT: C3 | C5 | F4

57. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-3
NAT: F3 | F4 | F5

58. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-1
NAT: A1 | C5 | C6

59. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

60. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-1
NAT: A1 | C5 | C6

61. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 32-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

62. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 32-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

63. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 32-2
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

64. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-4
NAT: C6 | F4 | F6

65. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-4
NAT: C6 | F4 | F6

66. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-3
NAT: C3 | C6 | F4

67. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-1
NAT: C6 | G1 | G2

68. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-1
NAT: C6 | G1 | G2
69. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 33-3
NAT: C3 | C6 | F4
70. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 33-3
NAT: C3 | C6 | F4

MATCHING

71. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-1
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6
72. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-1
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6
73. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 31-1
NAT: C3 | C5 | C6

74. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-1
NAT: C6 | G1 | G2
75. ANS: L PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-1
NAT: C6 | G1 | G2
76. ANS: M PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-3
NAT: C3 | C6 | F4
77. ANS: O PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-2
NAT: C3 | C6 | F4
78. ANS: K PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-1
NAT: C6 | G1 | G2
79. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-3
NAT: C3 | C6 | F4
80. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 33-1
NAT: C6 | G1 | G2