- 1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of all living organisms?
- 2. a) Growth and development
 - b) Ability to move
 - c) Response to stimuli
 - d) Reproduction

3. The scientific method begins with:

- a) Forming a hypothesis
- b) Making an observation
- c) Conducting an experiment
- d) Analyzing data

3. Which macromolecule is the primary source of energy for most organisms?

- a) Proteins
- b) Lipids
- c) Carbohydrates
- d) Nucleic acids

4. What is the monomer unit of proteins?

- a) Monosaccharides
- b) Fatty acids
- c) Amino acids
- d) Nucleotides

5. Enzymes speed up chemical reactions by:

- a) Increasing temperature
- b) Lowering activation energy
- c) Changing reactants into products
- d) Adding more reactants

6. Which factor does NOT affect enzyme activity?

- a) Temperature
- b) pH
- c) Enzyme concentration
- d) The type of cell it is in

7. Which organelle is responsible for producing ATP?

- a) Nucleus
- b) Mitochondria
- c) Ribosome
- d) Golgi apparatus

8. The rough endoplasmic reticulum is covered with:

- a) Mitochondria
- b) Enzymes
- c) Ribosomes
- d) Lysosomes

9. What type of transport requires energy?

- a) Diffusion
- b) Osmosis
- c) Facilitated diffusion
- d) Active transport

10. When a cell is placed in a hypertonic solution, it will:

- a) Swell
- b) Shrink
- c) Stay the same
- d) Burst

11. Which molecule captures light energy in photosynthesis?

- a) Glucose
- b) ATP
- c) Chlorophyll
- d) Carbon dioxide

12. The light-dependent reactions occur in the:

- a) Stroma
- b) Thylakoid membrane
- c) Cytoplasm
- d) Mitochondria

13. Cellular respiration occurs in the:

- a) Nucleus
- b) Chloroplast
- c) Mitochondria
- d) Ribosome

14. The main product of cellular respiration is:

- a) Oxygen
- b) ATP
- c) Glucose
- d) Water

15. Mitosis results in:

- a) Two identical daughter cells
- b) Four haploid cells
- c) One large and one small cell
- d) Two genetically different cells

16. During which phase of mitosis do chromosomes line up in the center of the cell?

- a) Prophase
- b) Metaphase
- c) Anaphase
- d) Telophase

17. The law of segregation states that:

- a) Genes are inherited together
- b) Alleles separate during gamete formation
- c) DNA replication occurs before cell division
- d) A dominant allele always masks a recessive allele

18. An organism with two identical alleles for a trait is:

- a) Heterozygous
- b) Homozygous
- c) Dominant
- d) Recessive

19. DNA is made of repeating units called:

- a) Amino acids
- b) Nucleotides
- c) Fatty acids
- d) Monosaccharides

20. The process of copying DNA is called:

- a) Transcription
- b) Translation
- c) Replication
- d) Mutation

21. What is the purpose of mRNA?

- a) Store genetic information
- b) Carry genetic code from DNA to ribosome
- c) Transport amino acids
- d) Catalyze chemical reactions

22.A person with the genotype XXY has:

- a) Turner syndrome
- b) Down syndrome
- c) Klinefelter syndrome
- d) Cystic fibrosis

23. What is the purpose of gel electrophoresis?

- a) Clone DNA
- b) Separate DNA fragments
- c) Copy RNA
- d) Synthesize proteins

24. In which phase of the cell cycle does DNA replication occur?

- a) G1 phase
- b) S phase
- c) G2 phase
- d) M phase

25. Meiosis results in:

- a) Two diploid cells
- b) Four haploid cells
- c) Two genetically identical cells
- d) One large and one small cell

26. Crossing over, which increases genetic variation, occurs during:

- a) Prophase I of meiosis
- b) Metaphase I of meiosis
- c) Prophase of mitosis
- d) Telophase of meiosis

27. The diploid number of chromosomes in humans is:

- a) 23
- b) 46
- c) 44
- d) 22

28.A heterozygous genotype consists of:

- a) Two dominant alleles
- b) Two recessive alleles
- c) One dominant and one recessive allele
- d) Two different chromosomes

29.A test cross is used to determine:

- a) The genotype of an individual with a dominant phenotype
- b) The phenotype of an individual
- c) The number of chromosomes in a cell
- d) The DNA sequence of a gene

30. If two heterozygous tall pea plants (Tt) are crossed, what percentage of the offspring will be short (tt)?

- a) 0%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

31. Which nitrogenous base is found in RNA but not in DNA?

- a) Adenine
- b) Thymine
- c) Uracil
- d) Guanine

32. Transcription takes place in the:

- a) Ribosome
- b) Nucleus
- c) Cytoplasm
- d) Golgi apparatus

33. The process of assembling a protein from an mRNA sequence is called:

- a) Replication
- b) Transcription
- c) Translation
- d) Mutation

34. The codon AUG codes for:

- a) Stop
- b) Glycine
- c) Methionine (start)
- d) Threonine

35. Gene expression is regulated by:

- a) The order of amino acids
- b) The presence of regulatory proteins
- c) The number of ribosomes
- d) The length of the mRNA molecule

36. What type of mutation does NOT change the amino acid sequence?

- a) Missense mutation
- b) Nonsense mutation
- c) Silent mutation
- d) Frameshift mutation

37.A person with the genotype XY is:

- a) Male
- b) Female
- c) Affected by Turner syndrome
- d) Affected by Down syndrome

38. What type of inheritance is shown when a red flower and a white flower produce pink offspring?

- a) Codominance
- b) Incomplete dominance
- c) Multiple alleles
- d) Polygenic inheritance

39.A pedigree is used to:

- a) Sequence DNA
- b) Show patterns of inheritance in families
- c) Modify genes
- d) Determine blood type

40.A person with blood type O has:

- a) A and B antigens
- b) Only A antigens
- c) Only B antigens
- d) No A or B antigens

41. What enzyme is used to cut DNA at specific sequences?

- a) DNA polymerase
- b) Ligase
- c) Helicase
- d) Restriction enzyme

42. What technique is used to amplify small amounts of DNA?

- a) Gel electrophoresis
- b) PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)
- c) DNA sequencing
- d) Cloning

43. Which of the following is an example of genetic engineering?

- a) Selective breeding
- b) Using bacteria to produce insulin
- c) Natural selection
- d) DNA replication

44. What is the purpose of CRISPR technology?

- a) To copy DNA
- b) To edit genes
- c) To create new species
- d) To prevent mutations

45.A genetically modified organism (GMO) is one that:

- a) Has a mutation
- b) Has been selectively bred
- c) Has had its DNA altered
- d) Is naturally resistant to disease

46. What is the basic unit of life?

- a) Atom
- b) Molecule
- c) Cell
- d) Tissue

47. Which organelle is found in plant cells but NOT in animal cells?

- a) Mitochondria
- b) Nucleus
- c) Chloroplast
- d) Ribosome

48. The main function of ribosomes is to:

- a) Store genetic information
- b) Produce proteins
- c) Digest waste
- d) Transport nutrients

49. The human genome consists of approximately:

- a) 1,000 genes
- b) 10,000 genes
- c) 20,000 genes
- d) 100,000 genes

50. The study of interactions between organisms and their environment is called:

- a) Genetics
- b) Ecology
- c) Biochemistry
- d) Evolution

Best wishes

Biology High School Advanced Biology, G12

Stanford International School Science Department

Advanced Biology

Quarter 1 Exam

Answer sheet



