1	The system of	of hinomial	nomenclature	was deve	loned	hv:
Ι.	THE SYSTEM (JI DIIIUIIIIA	Homenciature	was ueve	iopeu	DV.

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Gregor Mendel
- c) Carolus Linnaeus
- d) Louis Pasteur

2. In binomial nomenclature, the first part of an organism's scientific name represents:

- a) Family
- b) Genus
- c) Species
- d) Order

3. The broadest taxonomic rank is:

- a) Kingdom
- b) Phylum
- c) Domain
- d) Order

4. Viruses are considered non-living because they:

- a) Lack DNA
- b) Cannot reproduce on their own
- c) Do not contain proteins
- d) Are too small to be considered alive

5. Bacteria that can live in extreme environments are classified as:

- a) Eubacteria
- b) Archaea
- c) Protists
- d) Fungi

6. Which bacterial shape is described as spherical?

- a) Bacillus
- b) Spirillum
- c) Coccus
- d) Vibrio

7. Protists are classified as:

- a) Prokaryotes
- b) Eukaryotes
- c) Multicellular organisms
- d) Viruses

8. Fungi obtain nutrients by:

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Chemosynthesis
- c) Absorbing organic material
- d) Consuming other organisms

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of gymnosperms?

- a) They produce flowers
- b) They have seeds in cones
- c) They lack vascular tissue
- d) They reproduce using spores

10. What is the primary function of xylem?

- a) Transporting sugars
- b) Transporting water
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Gas exchange

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11.Animals are classified as:
a) Autotrophic eukaryotes
b) Heterotrophic prokaryotes
c) Heterotrophic eukaryotes
d) Autotrophic prokaryotes
12. Which phylum do sponges belong to?
a) Cnidaria
b) Porifera
c) Mollusca
d) Annelida
13. Cnidarians use specialized cells called for defense and capturing prey.
a) Choanocytes
b) Nematocysts
c) Flagella
d) Cilia
14. Which class of mollusks includes octopuses and squids?
a) Gastropoda
b) Bivalvia
c) Cephalopoda
d) Polyplacophora
45.44 6

15. What type of symmetry do echinoderms exhibit as adults?

- a) Bilateral
- b) Radial
- c) Asymmetrical
- d) Spiral

16. Which characteristic is unique to mammals?

- a) Laying eggs
- b) Having a four-chambered heart
- c) Producing milk
- d) Cold-blooded metabolism

17. The earliest life forms on Earth were likely:

- a) Eukaryotic autotrophs
- b) Prokaryotic heterotrophs
- c) Multicellular fungi
- d) Protozoans

18. Fossils provide evidence of:

- a) Past life and evolutionary change
- b) The Earth's core temperature
- c) Chemical composition of water
- d) The genetic code of modern species

19. Charles Darwin developed the theory of evolution based on:

- a) Natural selection
- b) Artificial selection
- c) Mutation theory
- d) Spontaneous generation

20. Speciation occurs when:

- a) A population adapts to its environment
- b) Two populations become reproductively isolated
- c) A species increases in population size
- d) An organism learns new behaviors

21. The three domains of life are:

- a) Animalia, Plantae, Fungi
- b) Eukarya, Archaea, Bacteria
- c) Protista, Archaea, Bacteria
- d) Monera, Plantae, Animalia

22. The most specific taxonomic level is:

- a) Phylum
- b) Order
- c) Genus
- d) Species

23.A bacteriophage is a:

- a) Bacterium that infects viruses
- b) Virus that infects bacteria
- c) Type of archaea
- d) Eukaryotic microorganism

24. Which bacterial process allows for the exchange of genetic material?

- a) Binary fission
- b) Conjugation
- c) Transcription
- d) Translation

25. Which type of protist moves using cilia?

- a) Amoeba
- b) Paramecium
- c) Euglena
- d) Plasmodium

26. Yeasts belong to which group of fungi?

- a) Basidiomycota
- b) Zygomycota
- c) Ascomycota
- d) Chytridiomycota

27. What structure in plants transports sugars?

- a) Xylem
- b) Phloem
- c) Stomata
- d) Roots

28. Ferns reproduce using:

- a) Seeds
- b) Spores
- c) Flowers
- d) Cones

29. Animals that have a backbone are called:

- a) Invertebrates
- b) Chordates
- c) Vertebrates
- d) Arthropods

30. Which group has a gastrovascular cavity?

- a) Sponges
- b) Cnidarians
- c) Mollusks
- d) Arthropods

31. Which arthropod group has six legs?

- a) Arachnids
- b) Crustaceans
- c) Insects
- d) Myriapods

32. Echinoderms move using:

- a) Tentacles
- b) Tube feet
- c) Cilia
- d) Flagella

33. Mammals that lay eggs are called:

- a) Marsupials
- b) Placental mammals
- c) Monotremes
- d) Rodents

34. Primates are characterized by:

- a) Hooves and tails
- b) Large brains and grasping hands
- c) Scales and fins
- d) Exoskeletons

35. The Miller-Urey experiment simulated:

- a) Modern ecosystems
- b) Early Earth's conditions
- c) The Big Bang
- d) Evolution of primates

36. The first life forms on Earth were likely:

- a) Multicellular eukaryotes
- b) Single-celled prokaryotes
- c) Land plants
- d) Vertebrates

37. Homologous structures indicate:

- a) Different ancestry
- b) Common ancestry
- c) No evolutionary relationship
- d) Parallel evolution

38. The ability of an organism to survive and reproduce is known as:

- a) Adaptation
- b) Fitness
- c) Evolution
- d) Mutation

39. Genetic drift affects:

- a) Large populations
- b) Small populations
- c) Entire ecosystems
- d) Non-living organisms

40.A structure that has no apparent function in modern organisms but was useful in an ancestor is called a:

- a) Homologous structure
- b) Analogous structure
- c) Vestigial structure
- d) Functional adaptation

41.A species is defined as:

- a) A group of organisms that live in the same habitat
- b) A population of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring
- c) A collection of different genotypes
- d) A group of individuals with identical DNA

42. Geographic isolation can lead to:

- a) Artificial selection
- b) Speciation
- c) Genetic drift
- d) Mutation

43. The Hardy-Weinberg principle describes a population that is:

- a) Evolving
- b) In genetic equilibrium
- c) Adapting to its environment
- d) Mutating rapidly

44. Natural selection acts directly on:

- a) Genotypes
- b) Phenotypes
- c) DNA sequences
- d) Mutations

45.A population in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium must have:

- a) Mutations occurring
- b) No gene flow
- c) Natural selection acting
- d) Small population size

46. Which type of selection favors individuals at one extreme of a trait?

- a) Stabilizing selection
- b) Disruptive selection
- c) Directional selection
- d) Random selection

47. When two unrelated species evolve similar traits due to similar environments, it is called:

- a) Divergent evolution
- b) Convergent evolution
- c) Coevolution
- d) Genetic drift

48. Which mechanism of evolution reduces genetic variation by chance, especially in small populations?

- a) Gene flow
- b) Mutation
- c) Genetic drift
- d) Natural selection

49. What is the term for the rapid evolution of many species from a single common ancestor?

- a) Adaptive radiation
- b) Gradualism
- c) Punctuated equilibrium
- d) Artificial selection

50. The fossil record shows long periods of stability interrupted by short, rapid changes. This supports the theory of:

- a) Gradualism
- b) Catastrophism
- c) Punctuated equilibrium
- d) Uniformitarianism

Advanced Biology			Quarter 2 Exam				Answer sheet			
	Α	В	С	D			Α	В	С	D
Q1						Q26				
Q2						Q27				
Q3						Q28				
Q4						Q29				
Q5					_	Q30				
Q6					_	Q31				
Q7					_	Q32				
Q8				0	_	Q33				
Q9					_	Q34				
Q10					_	Q35				
Q11					_	Q36				
Q12				0	_	Q37				
Q13				0	_	Q38		0		
Q14				0	_	Q39		0	0	
Q15				0	_	Q40		0	0	
Q16				0	_	Q41		0	0	Q
Q17				0	_	Q42		0	0	
Q18				0	_	Q43		0	Q	
Q19				0		Q44		0	0	
Q20				0	_	Q45		0	0	Q
Q21				0	_	Q46		0	0	
Q22				0		Q47		0	0	
Q23						Q48				
Q24						Q49		0	0	
Q25						Q50				

Student Name: -----

Class:-----