

# **Bio 14 Student Reference Guide**

Prepared for Kingsborough Learning Center

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## Questions

1. Two different species having a similar-looking structure that they use to perform a similar task is an example:
  - a) Divergent evolution
  - b) Convergent evolution
  - c) Selective evolution
  - d) Molecular evolution
2. The process in which dogs are selectively bred for favorable traits is called:
  - a) Reproductive selection
  - b) Random mating
  - c) Artificial selection
  - d) Directional selection
3. Possessing favorable traits to survive and reproduce in a population is called the theory of:
  - a) Natural selection
  - b) Disruptive selection
  - c) Speciation
  - d) microevolution
4. The type of speciation results from two populations of species separated geographically:
  - a) Allopatric speciation
  - b) Sympatric speciation
  - c) Prezygotic barriers
  - d) Postzygotic barriers
5. Examples of genetic drift is/are:
  - a) Bottleneck effect
  - b) Founder effect
  - c) Bottleneck effect and founder effect
  - d) All answers are wrong
6. What is the name of the father of evolution?
  - a) Wallace
  - b) Malthus
  - c) Lyell
  - d) Darwin
7. Oxygen appears in the atmosphere due to:
  - a) Photosynthetic cyanobacteria
  - b) Photosynthetic protocell
  - c) Photosynthetic algae
  - d) All answers are correct
8. The wings of fly and wings of birds are an example of:
  - a) Homologous structures
  - b) Analogous structures
  - c) Natural selection
  - d) Founder effect

9. The limb of a bat and a limb of a cat are an example of:
- Analogous structures
  - Homologous structures
  - Adaptations
  - Vestigial structures
10. This type of selection does not bring variation to a population:
- Sexual selection
  - Intrasexual selection
  - Asexual selection
  - Sexual dimorphism
11. An origin of new species from a common ancestor that occurs in the event of any new opportunity is called:
- Biological species concept
  - Morphological species concept
  - Reinforcement
  - Adaptive radiation
12. A change in allele frequency in a population is called:
- Macroevolution
  - Microevolution
  - Genes evolution
  - Chromosome evolution
13. In Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium  $p$  represents?
- Heterozygotes
  - Homozygous recessive allele
  - Homozygous dominant allele
  - b and c are correct
14. In Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium  $q$  represents?
- Heterozygotes
  - Homozygous recessive allele
  - Homozygous dominant allele
  - B and c are correct
15. The five conditions of H-W equilibrium to be met for not evolving population are:
- Mutation, natural selection, gene flow, extremely large population size, random mating
  - No mutation, no natural selection, no gene flow, extremely large population size, random mating
  - No mutation, no natural selection, no gene flow, extremely small population size, random mating
  - No mutation, no natural selection, no gene flow, extremely large population size, no random mating
16. In Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium  $2pq$  represents?
- Homozygous
  - Heterozygous
  - Homozygous and heterozygous
  - Homozygous only

17. What is the Hardy – Weinberg equilibrium equation?
- $p^2+2pq+q^2=1$
  - $p^2+3pq+q^2=2$
  - $2p+2pq+2q=1$
  - $pq+2pq+pq=1$
18. In a population of 50 individuals, 15 are homozygous dominant (WW), 20 are heterozygous (Ww), and 15 are homozygous recessive (ww). Calculate the frequency of dominant and recessive alleles and determine what the percentage of homozygous dominant, recessive and heterozygous individuals is.
- Alleles: 50 dominant + 50 recessives  
 individuals: 25% dominant + 25% recessive + 50% heterozygotes
19. Sickle cell anemia is a recessive disease that affects about 90,000 people in the USA. The research shows that it affects approximately 1/600 African - Americans and 1/1700 Hispanics.
- Calculate what % of African – Americans are affected by the disease?  
0.0625
  - Calculate the frequency of the homozygous recessive genotype?  
0.000625
  - What is the frequency of a recessive allele in the population?  
0.02
  - What is the frequency of the dominant allele in the population?  
0.98
  - What is the frequency of the heterozygotes?  
0.04
20. Eukaryotic cells appeared on the Earth.
- 1.5 mya
  - 2.5 mya
  - 2.5 bya
  - 3.5 bya
21. Changes in allele frequencies are the result of:
- Natural selection only
  - Mutation
  - Natural selection and mutation
  - Natural selection, genetic drift, gene flow, mutation
22. If the population of mice was predicted in white, grey, and black color and the introduced predator prefers only the white color mouse, that is called:
- Stabilizing selection
  - Disruptive selection
  - Radial selection
  - Directional selection

23. This type of selection results from a predator prefers to kill individuals from both extremes of the population
- a) Stabilizing selection
  - b) Disruptive selection
  - c) Radial selection
  - d) Directional selection
24. Very small circular RNA molecules that do not encode proteins are:
- a) Virus
  - b) Protists
  - c) Bacteria
  - d) Viroid
25. Infectious proteins that cause mad cow disease in cattle are called:
- a) Prions
  - b) Virus
  - c) Protists
  - d) Viroid
26. The most beneficial role of protists in the biosphere is their ability to work as:
- a) Producers
  - b) Heterotrophs
  - c) Omnivores
  - d) Carnivores
27. The Fungi cell wall is composed of:
- a) Sucrose
  - b) Cellulose
  - c) Chitin
  - d) Lactose
28. The fungi body is made of thin filaments called:
- a) Lichens
  - b) Mycorrhizae
  - c) Hyphae
  - d) Chitin
29. Bacteria lack:
- a) Ribosomes
  - b) Nucleus and membrane bonded organelles
  - c) Cell wall
  - d) Plasma membrane
30. Gram-positive bacteria after gram staining procedure appear:
- a) Blue
  - b) Pink
  - c) Green
  - d) Purple

31. Gram-negative bacteria after gram staining procedure appear:
- Blue
  - Pink
  - Green
  - Purple
32. Archaea that thrive in a very high pH is called:
- Acidophile
  - Alkalophile
  - Thermophile
  - Halophile
33. Archaea that thrive in a very low pH is called:
- Acidophile
  - Alkalophile
  - Thermophile
  - Halophile
34. Mutualistic symbiosis of fungi with protists is called:
- Mycorrhizae
  - Lichens
  - Mycelium
  - All answers are wrong
35. The mutualistic relationship between plant roots and fungi:
- Mycorrhizae
  - Lichens
  - Mycelium
  - All answers are wrong
36. The underground part of the fungi body is called:
- Hyphae
  - Mycelium
  - Lichens
  - All answers are correct
37. The transfer of bacterial DNA from one cell to another through the pili is called:
- Transcription
  - Transduction
  - Replication
  - Conjugation
38. The transfer of DNA into bacteria by bacteriophage is called:
- Transduction
  - Transcription
  - Conjugation
  - Replication
39. Bacteria take up foreign DNA from the environment is called:
- Transduction
  - Transformation
  - Conjugation
  - Transformation-Transduction

40. The bacterial cell wall is made up of:
- Peptidoglycan layer
  - Sugar layer
  - Peptide layer
  - Lipid layer
41. A thin layer of peptidoglycan covered by cell membrane from either side is characteristic for:
- Gram-positive bacteria
  - Gram-negative bacteria
  - All bacteria
  - None of the bacteria
42. These structures are formed in a bacterial cell when occurring harsh environmental conditions:
- Exospores
  - Endospores
  - Spores
  - Sporangia
43. Genetic information in the form of rings carried by a bacterial cell is called:
- Plastid
  - Gene
  - Chromosome
  - Plasmid
44. The bacteriophage foreign DNA assembled into bacterial DNA is an example of:
- Lysogenic cycle
  - Lytic cycle
  - Binary fusion
  - Binary fission
45. What is the name of the virus that infects bacteria?
- Bacteriophage
  - Coronavirus
  - Staph infection
  - Rotavirus
46. Malaria is caused by:
- Bacteria: *Staphylococcus aureus*
  - Bacteria: *Staphylococcus*
  - Red algae
  - Protist: *Plasmodium falciparum*
47. How did protists become diverse?
- By binary fission
  - By reproduction
  - By replication
  - By primary and secondary endosymbiosis
48. What is an ancestor of fungi?
- An aquatic, single-celled, flagellated protist
  - Bacteria
  - Virus
  - Plant

49. Fungi that produce sporangiospores for asexual reproduction:
- Basidiomycota
  - Zygomycota
  - Ascomycota
  - Chytrids
50. Fungi sexual reproduction undergoes in the order:
- Plasmogamy - Heterokaryotic stage - Karyogamy
  - Karyogamy - Heterokaryotic stage - Plasmogamy
  - Plasmogamy - Karyogamy - Heterokaryotic stage
  - All answers are wrong
51. What is the name of the most popular classification system?
- Classical
  - Nonclassical
  - Baltimore
  - Baltic
52. To which domain belong protists?
- Prokaryotes
  - Eukaryotes
  - All answers are correct
  - All answers are wrong
53. Land plants evolved from:
- Animals
  - Brown algae
  - Protists – *Archaeplastida*
  - Viruses
54. Type of asexual reproduction used by prokaryotes:
- Binary fission
  - Binary fusion
  - Replication
  - Transcription
55. The rounded structure of bacteria is called:
- Bacilli
  - Cocci
  - Spirochetes
  - a and b are correct
56. Helical structure of bacteria is:
- Bacilli
  - Cocci
  - Spirillum
  - Tetrad
57. Red algae belong to:
- Archaeplastida
  - Archaea
  - Plastida
  - B and c are correct

58. Which supergroup fungi and animals belong to?
- a) Unikonta
  - b) Excavata
  - c) Chromalveolata
  - d) Rhizaria
  - e) Archaeplastida
59. Unikonts that include protists closely related to fungi and animals are classified as:
- a) Amoebozoans and Opisthokonts
  - b) Alveolates and Stramenophiles
  - c) a and b are correct
  - d) a and b are wrong
60. The closest relatives of the land plants are:
- a) Golden algae
  - b) Diatoms
  - c) Brown algae
  - d) Red algae and green algae
61. Chromalveolates originated by:
- a) Primary endosymbiosis
  - b) Secondary endosymbiosis
  - c) Tertiary endosymbiosis
  - d) All answers are wrong
62. The plant hormone that promotes cells division is called:
- a) Cytokinin
  - b) Ethylene
  - c) Abscisic acid
  - d) Gibberellins
63. The plant hormone that promotes the ripening of fruit is called:
- a) Ethylene
  - b) Cytokinin
  - c) Gibberellins
  - d) Abscisic acid
64. The plant hormone responsible for dormancy in seeds is called:
- a) Cytokinin
  - b) Abscisic acid
  - c) Gibberellins
  - d) Ethylene
65. Plant shoots growing up against gravity is an example of:
- a) Positive gravitropism
  - b) Negative gravitropism
  - c) Lack of gravitropism
  - d) Strong gravitropism

66. In the life cycle of nonvascular plants, antheridia and archegonia are produced by:
- Sporophyte
  - Gametophytes
  - Meiosis
  - mitosis
67. Which nonvascular plant life cycle requires moisture for a sperm to reach an egg?
- Angiosperms
  - Gymnosperms
  - Liverworts
  - Moss
68. Where is the primary growth in the tree?
- Apical meristem
  - Buds
  - Roots
  - Leaves
69. What is the role of phloem?
- Sugar transport from the source (leaf) to the sink (storage root)
  - Water transport from the sink to the source
  - Sugar transport from the sink to the source
  - Water transport from the source to the sink
70. What is the role of the xylem?
- Water transport from the sink (storage root) to the source (leaf)
  - Sugar transport from the sink to the source
  - Water transport from the sink to the source
  - Sugar transport from the source to the sink
71. Dead cells of xylem are called:
- Collenchyma
  - Sclerenchyma
  - Tracheids
  - Parenchyma
72. Living cells of phloem are called:
- Tracheids
  - Sieve–tube elements
  - Parenchyma
  - Collenchyma
73. The loss of water vapor from plants is called:
- Sieve–tube elements
  - Tracheids
  - Collenchyma
  - Transpiration

74. What plant cells are responsible for the plant's metabolic functions, such as synthesis and storage?
- a) Parenchyma cells
  - b) Collenchyma cells
  - c) Tracheids
  - d) Sieve-tube elements
75. What are the plant cells that support young growing parts of the plant?
- a) Collenchyma cells
  - b) Sclerenchyma cells
  - c) Parenchyma cells
  - d) All answers are wrong
76. What plant cells support old not growing parts of the plant?
- a) Sieve-tube elements
  - b) Sclerenchyma cells
  - c) Tracheids
  - d) Collenchyma cells
77. The rate of transpiration is regulated by:
- a) Stomata
  - b) Roots
  - c) Adhesion
  - d) Cohesion
78. Which plant group has a life cycle dominated by the gametophyte?
- a) Mosses and other nonvascular plants
  - b) Angiosperms
  - c) Gymnosperms
  - d) Vascular seeds plants
79. In the plant life cycle, which stage is haploid?
- a) Gametophyte
  - b) Sporophyte
  - c) Rhizoids
  - d) Mitosis
80. Which plant groups include seed plants?
- a) Angiosperms and gymnosperms
  - b) Seedless vascular plants
  - c) Nonvascular plants
  - d) Angiosperms only
81. What is the angiosperms' unique double fertilization?
- a) One sperm cell fuse with an egg and produces a zygote, and another produces a triploid cell
  - b) Two sperm cells fuse with an egg and produce a zygote
  - c) Three sperm cells fertilize an egg and produce a zygote
  - d) No sperm cell fertilizes an egg and produces a zygote

82. The sporophyte in plants produces haploid spores by the process of:
- a) Double fertilization
  - b) Meiosis
  - c) Mitosis
  - d) Cross-pollination
83. Which part of a flower becomes a fruit:
- a) Ovary
  - b) Ovule
  - c) Petal
  - d) Sepal
84. What is the ploidy level in flowering plants?
- a)  $1n$
  - b)  $2n$
  - c)  $3n$
  - d)  $4n$
85. Which animal phyla does not belong to Eumetazoan?
- a) Porifera
  - b) Cnidaria
  - c) Mollusca
  - d) Rotifera
86. Which invertebrate has a radial symmetry?
- a) Arthropoda
  - b) Cnidaria
  - c) Mollusca
  - d) Brachiopoda
87. Which tetrapod has shelled eggs and is an ectotherm?
- a) Reptiles
  - b) Ray-Finned Fishes
  - c) Amphibians
  - d) Mammals
88. What is the name of genes that function to regulate the development of body plan in animals?
- a) Hox genes
  - b) Genes
  - c) Genomics
  - d) 23 pairs of chromosomes
89. Mouth development from a blastopore is characteristic for:
- a) Protostomes
  - b) Deuterostomes
  - c) Coelomates
  - d) Acoelomates
90. Anus development from a blastopore is characteristic for:
- a) Protostomes
  - b) Deuterostomes
  - c) Pseudocoelomates
  - d) Coelomates

91. Birds and mammals that are warmed by heat generated by metabolism are:
- Exotherms
  - Endotherms
  - Ectotherms
  - All answers are wrong
92. The animals that gain heat from an external source are:
- Ectotherms
  - Exotherms
  - Endotherms
  - All answers are correct
93. Animals having three germ layers are:
- Triploblastic
  - Diploblastic
  - Pseudocoelomates
  - Monoblastic
94. What is the human population's mathematical growth?
- Logarithmic
  - Logistic
  - Exponential
  - K- shape
95. All of the feeding relationships in an ecosystem is called:
- Food chain
  - Food web
  - Trophic pyramid
  - Trophic level
96. What population growth will result from the population of insects given an ample amount of food:
- Exponential
  - Logarithmic
  - K-shape
  - Logistic
97. The maximum number of individuals that the environment can support is called:
- Carrying capacity
  - S-shape
  - K-shape
98. How much energy available is passed on to the next trophic level?
- 1%
  - 10%
  - 20%
  - 50%
99. What type of mimicry is if the harmless species resemble the harmful species?
- Batesian mimicry
  - Mullerian mimicry
  - Both answers are wrong

100. A graph of the population growth where the amount of food limits the number of offspring that can survive is called:

- a) S-shape curve
- b) Logarithmic shape
- c) Exponential shape

## Answers:

- Two different species having a similar-looking structure that they use to perform similar tasks is an example:
  - b) Convergent evolution
- The process in which dogs are selectively bred for favorable traits is called:
  - c) Artificial selection
- Possessing favorable traits to survive and reproduce in a population is called the theory of:
  - a) Natural selection
- The type of speciation results from two populations of species separated geographically:
  - a) Allopatric speciation
- Examples of genetic drift is/are:
  - c) Bottleneck effect and founder effect
- What is the name of the father of evolution?
  - d) Darwin
- Oxygen appears in the atmosphere due to:
  - a) Photosynthetic cyanobacteria
- The wings of fly and wings of birds are an example of:
  - b) Analogous structures
- The limb of a bat and a limb of a cat are an example of:
  - b) Homologous structures
- This type of selection does not bring variation to a population:
  - c) Asexual selection
- An origin of new species from a common ancestor that occurs in the event of any new opportunity is called:
  - d) Adaptive radiation
- A change in allele frequency in a population is called:
  - b) Microevolution
- In Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium  $p$  represents?
  - c) Homozygous dominant allele
- In Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium  $q$  represents?
  - b) Homozygous recessive allele
- The five conditions of H-W equilibrium to be met for not evolving population are:
  - c) No mutation, no natural selection, no gene flow, extremely large population size, random mating
- In Hardy- Weinberg equilibrium  $2pq$  represents?
  - b) Heterozygous allele
- What is the Hardy – Weinberg equilibrium equation?
  - a)  $p^2+2pq+q^2=1$
- In a population of 50 individuals, 15 are homozygous dominant (WW), 20 are heterozygous (Ww), and 15 are homozygous recessive (ww). Calculate the frequency of dominant and recessive alleles and determine what the percentage of homozygous dominant, recessive and heterozygous individuals is.  
50 individuals=100 alleles

15 WW = 30 dominant alleles  
 20 Ww = 20 dominant + 20 recessive alleles  
 15 ww = 30 recessive alleles  
 Total number of dominant alleles = 30+20=50, 50% of 100 alleles  
 Total number of recessive alleles = 20+30=50, 50 % of 100 alleles  
 $p=0.5$ ;  $q=0.5$   
 $p+q=1$   
 $0.5+0.5=1$   
 $p^2+2pq+q^2=1$   
 $p^2= (0.5)^2=0.25$  homozygous dominant individuals=25%  
 $q^2= (0.5)^2=0.25$  homozygous recessive individuals=25%  
 $2pq=2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5=0.5$  heterozygous individuals=50%

19. Sickle cell anemia is a recessive disease that affects about 90,000 people in the USA. The research shows that it affects approximately 1/600 African - Americans and 1/1700 Hispanics.

A) Calculate what % of African – Americans are affected by the disease?

$$q^2 = 1/1600 \times 100 = 0.0625$$

B) Calculate the frequency of the homozygous recessive genotype?

$$q^2 = 1/1600 = 0.000625$$

C) What is the frequency of recessive alleles in the population?

$$q^2 = 1/1600 = 0.000625$$

$$q = 0.02$$

D) What is the frequency of the dominant allele in the population?

$$p + q = 1$$

$$p = 1 - q$$

$$p = 1 - 0.02 = 0.98$$

E) What is the frequency of the heterozygotes?

$$2pq = 2 \times 0.02 \times 0.98 = 0.04$$

20. Eukaryotic cells appeared on the Earth.

- c) 2.5 bya

21. Changes in allele frequencies are the result of:

- d) Natural selection, genetic drift, gene flow, mutation

22. If the population of mice was predicted in white, grey, and black color and the introduced predator prefers only the white color mouse, that is called:

- d) Directional selection

23. This type of selection results from a predator prefers to kill individuals from both extremes of the population

- a) Stabilizing selection

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25. Infectious proteins that cause mad cow disease in cattle are called:

- a) Prions

26. The most beneficial role of protists in the biosphere is their ability to work as:
- a) Producers
27. The Fungi cell wall is composed of:
- c) Chitin
28. The fungi body is made of thin filaments called:
- c) Hyphae
29. Bacteria lack:
- b) Nucleus and membrane bonded organelles
30. Gram-positive bacteria after gram staining procedure appear:
- d) Purple
31. Gram-negative bacteria after gram staining procedure appear:
- b) Pink
32. Archaea that thrive in a very high pH are called:
- b) Alkalophile
33. Archaea that thrive at a very low pH are called:
- a) Acidophile
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- b) Lichens
35. The mutualistic relationship between plant roots and fungi:
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36. The underground part of the fungi body is called:
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37. The transfer of bacterial DNA from one cell to another through the pili is called:
- d) Conjugation
38. The transfer of DNA into bacteria by bacteriophage is called:
- a) Transduction
39. Bacteria take up foreign DNA from the environment is called:
- b) Transformation
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- a) Peptidoglycan layer
41. A thin layer of peptidoglycan covered by cell membrane from either side is characteristic for:
- b) Gram-negative bacteria
42. These structures are formed in a bacterial cell when occurring harsh environmental conditions:
- b) Endospores
43. Genetic information in the form of rings carried by a bacterial cell is called:
- d) Plasmid
44. The bacteriophage foreign DNA assembled into bacterial DNA is an example of:
- a) Lysogenic cycle
45. The name of viruses that infect bacteria:
- a) Bacteriophage
46. Malaria is caused by:
- d) Protist: *Plasmodium falciparum*
47. How did protists become diverse?
- d) By primary and secondary endosymbiosis

48. What was an ancestor of fungi?
  - a) An aquatic, single-celled, flagellated protist
49. Fungi that produce sporangiospores for asexual reproduction:
  - b) Zygomycota
50. Fungi sexual reproduction undergoes in the order:
  - a) Plasmogamy - Heterokaryotic stage - Karyogamy
51. What is the name of the most popular classification system?
  - c) Baltimore
52. To which domain belong protists?
  - b) Eukaryotes
53. Land plants evolved from:
  - c) Protists – *Archaeplastida*
54. Type of asexual reproduction used by prokaryotes:
  - a) Binary fission
55. The rounded structure of bacteria is called:
  - b) Cocci
56. The helical structure of bacteria is:
  - c) Spirillum
57. Red algae belong to:
  - a) Archaeplastida
58. Which supergroup fungi and animals belong to:
  - a) Unikonta
59. Unikonts that include protists closely related to fungi and animals are classified as :
  - a) Amoebozoans and Opisthokonts
60. The closest relatives of the land plants are:
  - d) Red algae and green algae
61. Chromalveolates originated by:
  - b) Secondary symbiosis
62. The plant hormone that promotes cells division is called:
  - a) Cytokinin
63. The plant hormone that promotes the ripening of fruit is called:
  - a) Ethylene
64. The plant hormone responsible for dormancy in seeds is called:
  - b) Abscisic acid
65. Plant shoots growing up against gravity are an example of:
  - b) Negative gravitropism
66. In the life cycle of nonvascular plants, antheridia and archegonia are produced by:
  - b) Gametophytes
67. Which nonvascular plant life cycle requires moisture for a sperm to reach an egg?
  - d) Moss
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69. What is the role of phloem?
  - a) Sugar transport from the source (leaf) to the sink (storage root)

70. What is the role of the xylem?
- a) Water transport from the sink (storage root) to the source (leaf)
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- b) Sclerenchyma cells
77. The rate of transpiration is regulated by:
- a) Stomata
78. Which plant group has a life cycle dominated by the gametophyte?
- a) Mosses and other nonvascular plants
79. In the plant life cycle, which stage is haploid?
- a) Gametophyte
80. Which plant groups include seed plants?
- a) Angiosperms and gymnosperms
81. What is the angiosperms' unique double fertilization?
- a) One sperm cell fuses with an egg and produces a zygote, and another produces a triploid cell.
82. The sporophyte in plants produces haploid spores by the process of:
- b) Meiosis
83. Which part of a flower becomes a fruit:
- a) Ovary
84. What is the ploidy level in flowering plants?
- c)  $3n$
85. Which animal phyla does not belong to Eumetazoa?
- a) Porifera
86. Which invertebrate has a radial symmetry?
- b) Cnidaria
87. Which tetrapod has shelled eggs and is an ectotherm?
- a) Reptiles
88. What are the names of genes that regulate the development of body plan in animals?
- a) Hox genes
89. Mouth development from a blastopore is characteristic for:
- a) Protostomes
90. Anus development from a blastopore is characteristic for:
- b) Deuterostomes

91. Birds and mammals that are warmed by heat generated by metabolism are:
- b) Endotherms
92. The animals that gain heat from an external source are:
- a) Ectotherms
93. Animals having three germ layers are:
- a) Triploblastic
94. What is the human population's mathematical growth?
- c) Exponential
95. All of the feeding relationships in an ecosystem are called:
- b) Food web
96. What population growth will result from the population of insects given an ample amount of food:
- a) Exponential
97. The maximum number of individuals that the environment can support is called:
- a) Carrying capacity
98. How much energy is available passed on to the next trophic level?
- b) 10%
99. What type of mimicry is if the harmless species resemble the harmful species?
- a) Batesian mimicry
100. A graph of the population growth where the amount of food limits the number of offspring that can survive is called:
- a) S-shape curve