Introductory Biology I, Final Exam	Name:
Fall, 2010	

Instructions: There are **64** questions. You may consider 4 *of them as extra credit*. Write down the *best* answer for each one. Please make sure that you fill out your scantron correctly. In case of discrepancy, the answer on the scantron will be considered your answer. When you're finished, please hand in your scantron. **Good luck!**

Material	covered	bv	exam	<i>I</i> :

1) Which is not a) oxygen	one of the four b) hydrogen	_	nt elements in t d) carbon	he body: e) iron	
2) A deficiency	of iodine cause	es:	,	,	
a) tetanus	b) scurvy	c) goiter	d) tuberculos	is e) malaria	
3) Sodium and a) sugar	chloride come t b) iodine	cogether to makes	ke up: d) table salt	e) water	
4) If sodium gir a) positively		to chlorine, soo b) negatively		c) neutral	
5) Compared to a) twice	pH 9, a solution b) half	on at pH 10 has c) ten times	how many tim d) 1/10 th as m	nes as many hydrogen any e) impossible	
6) A substance a) carbohydra			ydrogen is a/ar Irocarbon	n: d) nucleic acid	
7) Fructose is a	.:	ysaccharide	c) monosacch	,	1
a) disaccitati	ue <i>b)</i> poi	ysacciiaride	c) monosacci	iaride d) ariililo acid	.l
8) An example a) fructose	of a polysaccha b) glucose	ride: c) corn oil	d) cellulose	e) protein	
9) A fat that is s a) saturated f		s been banned aturated fats		ries and some cities in rogenated vegetable of	
10) Bacteria are a) eukaryotes		karyotes	c) none of the	e above	
11) Not found i	n animal cells:				
a) nucleus	b) Golgi appa	ratus c) Cer	ntral vacuole	d) smooth E.R.	e) ribosomes
12) A form of n	novement found	d in human bod	ly cells:		
a) pseudopod e) none of the	lia b) flag e above are fou	•	a d) all	of the above are found	l in humans
13) True or fals	se: The energy a	tank of gasoli	ne is destroyed	as you drive your car	

a) the releasing		into which par fitting site	t of an enzyme c) the active s		d) the 1	reacting site	
Material covered by ex	cam II:						
15) Solution A has a) solution A is c) solution A is	hypertonic	b) solu	salt: tion B is hype ossible to tell	rtonic			
16) The Krebs cyc a) NADH b	cle produces: b) ATP	c) oxygen	d) all of the a	bove	e) a &	b	
17) The color leas a) red b	t useful to pla b) blue	ants is: c) green	d) yellow	e) viole	et		
18) An organisms a) human b	with only one o) dog	e chromosome: c) bacteria					
19) A human cell t a) 1 b) 2 c	that is ready to the control of the		ow many chror	nosome	s?		
20) Metaphase des a) chromosome b) chromosome c) chromosome d) none of the a	s are not visit s are lined up s have separa	ole o in the middle		te ends (of the co	ell	
21) The checkpoin a) G ₁ checkpoin		ines if a cell we heckpoint	ill divide agair c) M checkpo		d) Q cł	neckpoint	
22) Bone cancer s a) liver b	tarts in the: b) brain	c) small intest	ine d) bon	ies	e) bloo	od	
23) Humans have a) 22 b) 23 c			es (careful, "a	utosome	s" is im	portant here):
24) Crossing over a) Meiosis I	happens duri b) Mei		c) Meiosis III				
25) Tetrads are vis	_	c) anaphase II	d) met	taphase l	I	e) metaphas	se II
26) An individual a) male b	that is XYY i	is anatomically c) impossible	•	other w	ay)		
27) If we do the sa purple pea flow a) all purple b	ers, our F1 ge	eneration will b	pe:	_	-	wers and pur	
28) True or false: a) True b	if two genes a b) False	are on <i>the same</i>	chromosome	we have	e "indep	pendent asso	rtment":

a) both parents in b) both parents in c) both paren	must be home must be home must be heteroust be homoz	zygous for the ezygous for the ezygous	dominant alle recessive alle	ele/trait ele/trait	rn of two normal parents: ner homozygous for the
Material covered by ex	cam III:				
	hite flower wi	th a dark blue	flower. All the	e offspring ar	e light blue. This is an
example of: a) epistasis b) incomplete	dominance	c) co-dominar	nce d) do	ominant-recessive
	ntrols the exp	ression of ano	ther (controls v	what another	gene can do), this is an
example of: a) epistasis b) incomplete	dominance	c) co-dominar	nce d) do	ominant-recessive
32) A genetic disea a) Tay-Sachs b		•	-	e, particularl mophilia	y the Russian Czars: e) Dwarfism
33) Thymine is for	und in:				
a) mRNA b) iRNA	c) tRNA	d) DNA	e) QNA	
34) The start seque a) AAA b	,	don) for all pro c) AUG	oteins is: d) UUU	e) RRR	
35) Sickle cell and a) base substitut		mple of what l addition	cind of mutation c) base deletion		ase inversion
36) Bacteria can e. a) proteins b	xchange gene) amino acids			d) reverse tr	ranscriptase
a) uniformitaria c) natural select e) that the world	nism ion	b) that newer (d) that too ma	fossils are usua ny people are t	ally above old	der fossils nuch misery in the world
a) the National (d) a small churc	Cathedral	b) St. Paul's ca	athedral in Lor	ndon c) W e) Italy	estminster Abbey
39) The common a a) homologous	ancestor of bir b) analo		d not have a w c) impossible	_	ng is:
40) Modern corn i a) natural select		al selection	c) artificial se	election	d) inverse selection
41) Sickle cell and a) tuberculosis	emia is found b) AID			nus e) ty	phoid

42) Allopatric speciation refers to speciation that takes place: a) in the same area b) in different areas
43) For Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, all of the following are needed except: a) large population size b) random mating c) no mutations d) no natural selection e) there are no exceptions on this list
44) The taxonomic category between Class and Order: a) Genus b) Suborder c) Infraclass d) Phylum e) Superfamily
45) True or false: fungi are members of the same "kingdom" as bacteria: a) True b) False
New material:
46) Allows for greater movement in our arms (pick <i>best</i> answer): a) clavicle b) sternum c) skull d) tibia e) lumbar vertebra
47) The oldest (earliest) known human ancestor about which we're reasonably sure: a) <i>Homo erectus</i> b) <i>Homo habilis</i> c) <i>Australopithecus robustus</i> d) <i>Homo sapiens</i> e) <i>Sahelanthropus tchadensis</i>
48) <i>Homo erectus</i> is known for being the <i>first</i> human ancestor (caution: "first" is important here) a) found outside Africa b) with fire c) with tools d) all of the above e) a & b
49) A hominid (human ancestor <i>or</i> relative) that was NOT a human ancestor: a) <i>Homo erectus</i> b) <i>Homo habilis</i> c) <i>Australopithecus robustus</i> d) <i>Homo sapiens</i> e) <i>Sahelanthropus tchadensis</i>
50) True or false: The first member of the genus <i>Homo</i> (as discussed in class) is <i>Homo habilis</i> . a) True b) False
51) Choanocytes are found in: a) sponges b) jellyfish c) frogs d) turtles e) humans
52) True or false: Some Cnidarians have venom powerful enough to kill humans: a) True b) False
53) Shistosomiasis infects humans and: a) mosquitoes b) snails c) frogs d) turtles e) sponges
54) True or false: Many years ago a diet pill company actually sold diet pills consisting of tape worm eggs: a) True b) False
55) True of false: In later life Darwin became an expert on earthworms: a) True b) False
56) True or false: Leeches are once again used in medicine a) True b) False

57) The most successful group of animals are the:
a) Mollusks b) Arthropods c) Platyhelminthes d) Nematodes e) Echinoderms
58) An extinct subphylum of Arthropods: a) Chelicerates b) Crustaceans c) Uniramians d) Trilobites
59) True or false: Echinoderms are the invertebrate group most closely related to chordates: a) True b) False
60) A group of vertebrates without jaws: a) sharks b) bony fish c) reptiles d) humans e) Agnatha
61) Amphibians can not completely leave the water because:
a) their lungs don't function correctly c) their eggs don't have a shell b) they can not move efficiently on land d) their kidneys can not deal with excess water
62) Dinosaurs had all of the following except:
a) feathers b) endothermy (warm-bloodedness) c) herd behavior d) hair e) a four chambered heart
63) True or false: birds are probably just slightly strange dinosaurs:
a) True b) False
64) True or false: <u>all</u> mammals have live birth:
a) True b) False
Reminders:
1) Please put your G-number on the scantron.
2) You may keep the exam.
2) Use the number you were assigned on the first day of class to look up your score.

Finally, I hope you didn't find today too miserable. Have a great break!