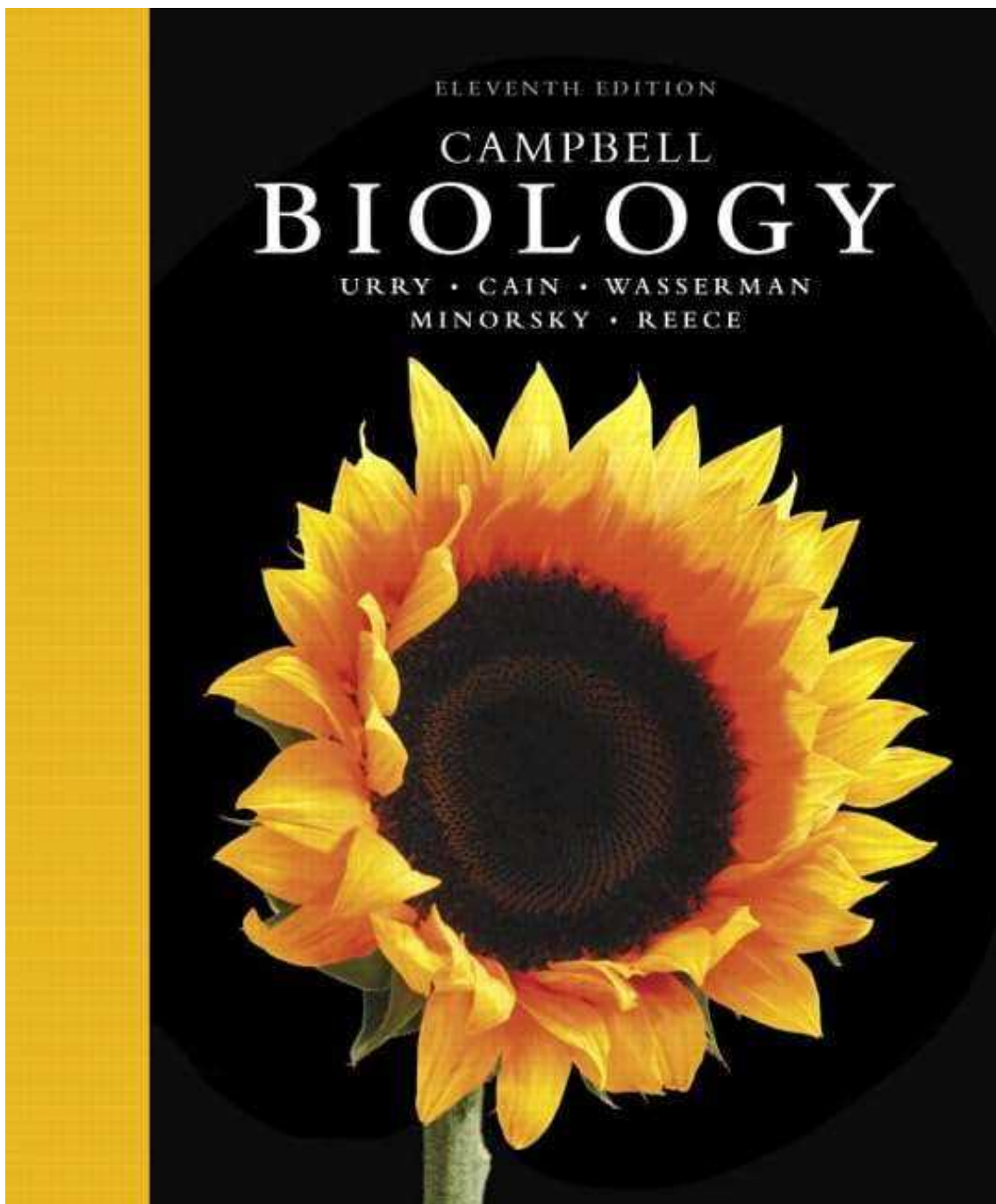


TEST BANK

Campbell Biology

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11th Edition



Campbell Biology, 11e (Urry)

Chapter 1 Evolution, the Themes of Biology, and Scientific Inquiry

1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Cells are_____.

- A) only found in pairs, because single cells cannot exist independently
- B) limited in size to 200 and 500 micrometers in diameter
- C) characteristic of eukaryotic but not prokaryotic organisms
- D) characteristic of prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.1

2) In comparison to eukaryotes, prokaryotes_____.

- A) are more structurally complex
- B) are larger
- C) are smaller
- D) do not have membranes

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.1

3) Which of the following types of cells utilize deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) as their genetic material but do not have their DNA encased within a nuclear envelope?

- A) animal
- B) plant
- C) archaean
- D) fungi

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.1

4) To understand the chemical basis of inheritance, we must understand the molecular structure of DNA. This is an example of the application of which concept to the study of biology?

- A) evolution
- B) emergent properties
- C) reductionism
- D) feedback regulation

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.1

5) A localized group of organisms that belong to the same species is called a_____.

- A) community
- B) population
- C) ecosystem
- D) family

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.1

6) Which of the following statements is *true* regarding the complexity of biological systems?

- A) An understanding of the interactions between different components within a living system is an approach towards understanding reductionism.
- B) Knowing the function of a component of a living system can provide insights into the structure and organization of the living system.
- C) Understanding the chemical structure of DNA reveals how it directs the functioning of a living cell.
- D) An ecosystem displays complex properties of the biotic component only.

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.1

7) Which of the following order is correct in terms of the hierarchy of the organization?

- A) Ecosystem → Biosphere → Population → Community → Organism
- B) Biosphere → Ecosystem → Population → Community → Organism
- C) Ecosystem → Community → Biosphere → Population → Organism
- D) Biosphere → Ecosystem → Community → Population → Organism

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.1

8) When your body temperature rises on a hot day, the neural and hormonal mechanisms activate sweating. Evaporation of sweat leads to cooling of the body surface. This is an example of _____.

- A) positive feedback regulation
- B) negative feedback regulation
- C) chemical cycling
- D) emergent properties

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.1

9) Characters are transmitted from parents to offspring. _____ are the units of inheritance.

- A) Genes
- B) Proteins
- C) RNA
- D) DNA

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.1

10) As letters are to English language, _____ is/are to genetic information.

- A) proteins
- B) nucleotides
- C) DNA double helix
- D) A and B

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.1

11) The process by which the information in a gene directs the synthesis of a protein is called _____.

- A) gene expression
- B) replication
- C) post translation modification
- D) cloning

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.2

12) Which of the following statements is true?

- A) mRNA is the only type of RNA found in the living system
- B) All forms of life employ the same genetic code
- C) A typical human liver cell has one set of chromosomes
- D) Organisms interact but do not affect their environment

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.2

13) Plants convert _____.

- A) chemical energy to mechanical energy.
- B) sunlight to mechanical energy.
- C) sunlight to chemical energy.
- D) mechanical energy to chemical energy.

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.2

14) Which of these provides evidence of the common ancestry of all life?

- A) near universality of the genetic code
- B) structure of the nucleus
- C) structure of cilia
- D) structure of chloroplasts

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.2

15) Which branch of biology is concerned with the naming and classifying of organisms?

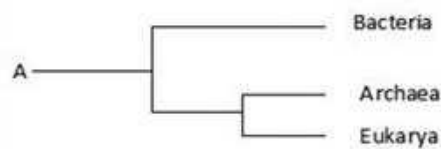
- A) informatics
- B) taxonomy
- C) genomics
- D) evolution

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.2

16) Use the following figure to answer the question.



The phylogenetic tree_____.

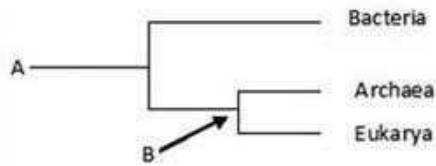
- A) depicts that Archaea is closer to Bacteria than Eukarya
- B) depicts that Eukarya is closer to Bacteria than Archaea
- C) includes unicellular and some forms of multicellular life, but not complex animals and plants
- D) includes every single life form on this earth

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.2

17) Use the following figure to answer the question.



"A" is _____; "B" is _____.

- A) the most recent species to evolve on Earth; an ancestor of group "A"
- B) the most recent species to evolve on Earth; the last common ancestor of Archaea and Eukarya
- C) the common ancestor of all life; the common ancestor of Bacteria and Archaea
- D) the common ancestor of all life; the last common ancestor of Archaea and Eukarya

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.2

18) You are suffering from *Streptococcus* throat infection. You share the following with the bacteria that is responsible for your condition.

- A) You both belong to the same domain.
- B) You both are made up of cells.
- C) You both have genetic material in your nucleus.
- D) You and *Streptococcus* have nothing in common.

Answer: B

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.2

19) Which of the following is true of natural selection?

- A) It requires genetic variation.
- B) It results in descent with modification.
- C) It involves differential reproductive success.
- D) It requires genetic variation, results in descent with modification, and involves differential reproductive success.

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.2

20) Which of the following is *not* one of Charles Darwin's observations?

- A) Individuals in a population vary in their traits.
- B) Many of the traits in an individual are heritable.
- C) A population avoids competition by producing only as many offspring as can successfully reproduce on their own.
- D) Species generally are adapted to their environments.

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.2

21) The evolution of one species into two or more species as a result of different populations becoming reproductively isolated from each other is best termed as_____.

- A) adaptive radiation
- B) creationism
- C) natural selection
- D) prototype

Answer: A

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.2

22) Cotton-topped tamarins are small primates with tufts of long white hair on their heads. While studying these creatures, you notice that males with longer hair get more opportunities to mate and father more offspring. To test the hypothesis that having longer hair is adaptive in these males, you should_____.

- A) test whether other traits in these males are also adaptive
- B) look for evidence of hair in ancestors of tamarins
- C) determine if hair length is heritable
- D) test whether males with shaved heads are still able to mate

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.2

23) Following a scientific method, which of the following is the correct order of steps?

- A) Observation → Analysis → Hypothesis → Conclusion → Communicate results → Experiment
- B) Observation → Hypothesis → Experiment → Communicate results → Analysis → Conclusion
- C) Experiment → Hypothesis → Observation → Analysis → Conclusion → Communicate results
- D) Observation → Hypothesis → Experiment → Analysis → Conclusion → Communicate results

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Section: 1.3

24) Which of the following questions is considered a thought-provoking scientific query?

- A) How long ago did the Pterosaurs live on this planet?
- B) Does the amount of solute in water affect the boiling point of the solution?
- C) Who invented the telescope?
- D) How many tigers are left in India?

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.1

7) The following experiment is used for the following question.

A researcher discovered a species of moth that lays its eggs on oak trees. Eggs are laid at two distinct times of the year: early in spring when the oak trees are flowering and in midsummer when flowering is past. Caterpillars from eggs that hatch in spring feed on oak flowers and look like oak flowers, but caterpillars that hatch in summer feed on oak leaves and look like oak twigs.

How does the same population of moths produce such different-looking caterpillars on the same trees? To answer this question, the biologist caught many female moths from the same population and collected their eggs. He put at least one egg from each female into eight identical cups. The eggs hatched, and at least two larvae from each female were maintained in one of the four temperature and light conditions listed below.

Temperature	Day Length
Springlike	Springlike
Springlike	Summerlike
Summerlike	springlike
Summerlike	summerlike

In each of the four environments, one of the caterpillars was fed oak flowers, the other oak leaves. Thus, there were a total of eight treatment groups (4 environments $\times$ 2 diets).

Which one of the following is *not* a plausible hypothesis that can be tested in this experiment?

- A) The longer day lengths of summer trigger the development of twig-like caterpillars.
- B) The cooler temperatures of spring trigger the development of flowerlike caterpillars.
- C) Differences in air pressure, due to differences in elevation, trigger the development of different types of caterpillars.
- D) Differences in diet trigger the development of different types of caterpillars.

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.3

8) The following experiment is used for the following question.

A researcher discovered a species of moth that lays its eggs on oak trees. Eggs are laid at two distinct times of the year: early in spring when the oak trees are flowering and in midsummer when flowering is past. Caterpillars from eggs that hatch in spring feed on oak flowers and look like oak flowers, but caterpillars that hatch in summer feed on oak leaves and look like oak twigs.

How does the same population of moths produce such different-looking caterpillars on the same trees? To answer this question, the biologist caught many female moths from the same population and collected their eggs. He put at least one egg from each female into eight identical cups. The eggs hatched, and at least two larvae from each female were maintained in one of the four temperature and light conditions listed below.

Temperature	Day Length
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In each of the four environments, one of the caterpillars was fed oak flowers, the other oak leaves. Thus, there were a total of eight treatment groups (4 environments $\times$ 2 diets).

In every case, caterpillars that feed on oak flowers look like oak flowers. In every case, caterpillars that were raised on oak leaves looked like twigs. These results support which of the following hypotheses?

- A) The longer day lengths of summer trigger the development of twig-like caterpillars.
- B) Differences in air pressure, due to elevation, trigger the development of different types of caterpillars.
- C) Differences in diet trigger the development of different types of caterpillars.
- D) The differences are genetic. A female will either produce all flowerlike caterpillars or all twig-like caterpillars.

Answer: C

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.3

9) The following experiment is used for the following question.

A researcher discovered a species of moth that lays its eggs on oak trees. Eggs are laid at two distinct times of the year: early in spring when the oak trees are flowering and in midsummer when flowering is past. Caterpillars from eggs that hatch in spring feed on oak flowers and look like oak flowers, but caterpillars that hatch in summer feed on oak leaves and look like oak twigs.

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In each of the four environments, one of the caterpillars was fed oak flowers, the other oak leaves. Thus, there were a total of eight treatment groups (4 environments $\times$ 2 diets).

Recall that eggs from the same female were exposed to each of the eight treatments used. This aspect of the experimental design tested which of the following hypotheses?

- A) The longer day lengths of summer trigger the development of twig-like caterpillars.
- B) Differences in air pressure, due to elevation, trigger the development of different types of caterpillars.
- C) Differences in diet trigger the development of different types of caterpillars.
- D) The differences are genetic. A female will either produce all flowerlike caterpillars or all twig-like caterpillars.

Answer: D

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Section: 1.3