https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-sterns-introductory-plant-biology-15e-bidlack

Stude	nt nam	ne:					
if the s	TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false. 1) Callose is produced on the bark of a plant that has been damaged.						
	⊚ ⊚	true false					
2) charac	-	es of an element have the same chemical but differ inatomic mass.					
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td>	true false					
3) outmos		ifferent atoms, each with 7 electrons in their a double bond is formed y shell, may share two pairs of electrons; that is, between the two atoms.					
	00	true false					
4) when o		e is a compound that releases hydrogen ions ed in water.					
	©	true false					
5) molect	=	lysis of starch involves the addition of water he starch molecule.					
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td>	true false					

Version 1

9) acids	Nitro	genous bases refer to specific types of amino	
	o	true	
	0	false	
10) and lip		in molecules differ from those of carbohydrates having nitrogen present.	
	0	true	
	©	false	
11) carbol	_	de bonds link the building blocks of stogether.	
	0	true	
40)	0	false	
12) blocks		eotides and amino acids are both "building rger molecules.	
	0	true	
	©	false	
Versio	on 1		3

About 50% of the cytoplasm including structures

An ion is neither positively nor negatively charged.

within are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. The other 50% includes phosphorous, sulfur,

7)

8)

potassium, and calcium.

true

false

true

false

0

0

0

0

13) or lost		nction of a protein will be either less effective aree-dimensional shape of the protein is altered.		
	⊚ ⊚	true false		
14) protop		ilation is the conversion of raw materials into d other cell substances.		
	⊚ ⊚	true false		
15)	Potenti	ial energy can be converted to kinetic energy.		
	⊚ ⊚	true false		
16) to as its	The co	mbining capacity of an atom or ion is referred ace.		
	⊚ ⊚	true false		
attachn	nent po	rogen atoms are attached to every available int of fatty acid carbon atoms in a fat, the fat is aturated.		
	⊚ ⊚	true false		
18)	All hor	rmones and enzymes are lipids.		
			00	true false

CHECK ALL THE APPLY. Choose all options that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- **19)** How can a plant combat drought?
- D) Open pores on the leaves

- A) Grow deeper roots
- B) Curl leaves in direct sunlight
- C) Produce more nectar

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- A) Respiration
- B) Photosynthesis

- **20)** What is NOT a form of metabolism?
 - C) Diffusion
 - D) Digestion
 - E) Assimilation

- **21)** Which of the following metabolic activities of plants produces sugars?
 - A) Photosynthesis
 - B) Assimilation
 - C) Digestion

- D) Respiration
- E) None of the choices are correct.

- **22)** Determination of whether something is a living organism, or a nonliving object is based on
 - A) a single characteristic such as change in position
 - B) presence of carbon and hydrogen atoms
 - C) several characteristics such as DNA and other

organic materials inside a cell

- D) movement
- E) presence of carbon and oxygen atoms

	A)	movement	choices are	correct.
	B)	increase in size	E)	None of the
	C)	change in position	choices are	correct.
24) living		ich of the following is NOT an attribute of ALL nisms?		
	A) B) C)	Response to stimuli Metabolism Nervous system	D) E)	Reproduction Growth
sealed	divid l, the	plant is wounded, some cells near the wound site ling and seal off the wound. Once the wound is cells stop dividing. The criterion /criteria of life here is/are		
	A) B) C) D)	response to an external stimulus. growth. reproduction. adaptation to the environment.	E) to the environment of the env	
26)	Rep	production in living organisms results in		
	C)	new individuals that are always genetically the parents	-	by that species loss of genetic
27)	Res	sponse to a stimulus		

D) All of the

individ	B)	requires movement may include a cellular or chemical change in the may occur without any chemical or physical	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	is not tic of rooted always
change	/	the individual	information	_
28) of the :		basic "stuff of the universe" or matter has which wing characteristics?		
			,	Occupies
	A)	Occupies space Has mass	space and h	as mass All of the
	B) C)	Composed of atomic elements	choices are	
29) on eart		oresent the number of elements naturally occurring		
			C)	98
	,	less than 90	D)	104
	B)	92	E)	more than 105
30) is	The	number of protons and electrons in a neutral atom		
			D)	always
	A)	quite variable.	unequal.	
	B)	the same.	E)	unrelated.
	C)	unknown.		
31) is the a		odium atom has 11 protons and 12 neutrons. What ic number of sodium?		
			B)	11
	A)	1	C)	12

32) The volume of space in which a given electron occurs 90% of the time is called C) an atom. A) an orbital. D) a molecule. B) a nucleus. E) a bond. 33) The element with the lowest atomic number and/or mass is C) boron. D) nitrogen. A) oxygen. B) hydrogen. E) carbon. 34) Electrons are essentially E) atomic A) positive electric charges. particles that are bonded negative electric charges. B) together. unstable isotopes. C) D) uncharged particles. 35) Which of the following carries a single positive charge? C) Lepton D) Electron A) Proton B) Neutron E) Quark

E) 34

D) 23

36) A sodium atom has 11 protons, 12 neutrons, and 11

electrons. What is the

- A) 1
- B) 11
- C) 12
- D) 23
- E) 34

37) electro	A carbon atom has six electrons. How many of these cons are found in the innermost shell?		
	A) 2 B) 4	C) D) E)	6 8 10
38) make	Unfilled positions within an electron orbital tend to the atom		
	A) unreactive.B) neutral.	C) D) E)	less reactive. more reactive. stable.
39) by ch	A substance consisting of two or more elements united temical bonds in a definite ratio is called a		
	A) molecule.B) mixture.	C) D) E)	compound. base. valence.
40) sharin	The bonds that hold atoms together do so through the ng or transfer of		
	A) atomic nuclei.B) electrons.	C) D) E)	protons. neutrons. molecules.
41) electro	Which type of chemical bond involves the transfer of rons?		
		A)	Ionic

	C) D)	Hydrogen Both ionic and covalent	hydrogen	
	ons d	bon has an atomic number of 6. How many oes carbon have in its first and second electron spectively?		
		2, 4 4, 2	C) D) E)	1, 5 3, 3 0, 6
	cule c	nere is an asymmetric charge distribution on a reating a positively charged sector and a negatively etor, the type of molecule resulting would be		
	A) B)	neutral. charged.	C) D) E)	polar. hydrophobic. radioactive.
44) the ra		olution that is slightly alkaline would have a pH in		
	A) B)	8.5. 7.5.	C) D) E)	7.0. 6.5. 2.0.
45)	An	acid is a compound that		
	A)	releases hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water.	dissolved in	n water.
	B) C)	forms water when mixed with a salt. releases positively charged hydrogen ions when		

E) Both ionic and

B) Covalent

- D) converts starch to glucose.
- E) converts proteins to carbohydrates.

E) there is no relationship between the amount of energy in light versus the amount of energy in chemical and neat energy since they are all different forms of energy.
D) A lipid E) A carbohydrate
D) 8.0 E) None of the choices are correct.
D) hermodynamics E) heredity

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50) are oft	Covalent bonds between molecules inside living cells en formed or broken through the addition or loss of .		
		D)	chlorine and
	A) carbon dioxideB) oxygen	sodium E)	neutrons
	C) water	2)	neurons
51) organi	Classes of proteins called function as c catalysts for chemical reactions in cells.		
		C)	thermal agents
	A) peptides	D)	disaccharides
	B) enzymes	E)	hormones
52) living	polymers serve as the genetic memory in cells.		
		C)	Protein
	A) Carbohydrate	D)	Lipid
	B) Nucleic acid		
53) have a	Structural and functional molecules making up a cell skeleton of		
		D)	carbon and
	A) carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen	oxygen	
	B) nitrogen and oxygen	E)	calcium
	C) silicon and oxygen	phosphate	
54)	Which of the following is NOT a major component of		

protoplasm?

			C)	Oxygen
	A)	Carbon	D)	Nitrogen
	B)	Hydrogen	E)	Sulfur
55)		e basic units or subunits of which a protein is		
comp	oscu	are		
			D)	amino acids
	A)	fatty acids	E)	nucleic acids
	B)	glycerols		
	C)	monosaccharides		
56)	Coı	mpounds that consist of carbon, hydrogen, and		
oxyg	en in a	a ratio of CH ₂ O are		
			C)	nucleic acids
	A)	lipids	D)	enzymes
	B)	proteins	E)	carbohydrates
57)	Eac	th nucleotide of a DNA molecule consists of a		
nitrog		s base plus		
			D)	- C
	۸)	a 5 carbon sugar and a phasabata group	D)	a form of
	A) B)	a 5-carbon sugar and a phosphate group an RNA molecule	E)	a potassium ion a lipid and a
	C)	a sulfur salt	carbohydra	-
	C)	a sulful sait	carbonyura	
58)	The	e number of naturally occurring amino acids is		
		_·		
			C)	less than 10
	A)	20	D)	35
	B)	600	E)	64

59) togethe		What type of chemical bond joins amino acids er?						
	A) B) C)	Hydrogen Glycosidic Ionic	glycos		Peptide Both and peptide are			
60)		linear sequence of amino acids in a polypeptide						
chain i	s cal	led the						
	A)	waine and atom atoms	~4	D)	quaternary			
	A) B)	primary structure secondary structure	structu	re E)	beta structure			
	C)	tertiary structure		L)	ocia structure			
61) betwee		fatty acid contains three or more double bonds e carbons in the carbon chains, it would be						
		_		D)	a polymer			
	A)	saturated		E)	a perjaner			
	B)	unsaturated	polyun	satuı	rated			
	C)	polycarbonated						
	wn co alize	ells, you see a structure that immediately makes that the cells cannot be bacteria. What is this						
				C)	Cell wall			
	A)	Nucleus		D)	Cell			
	B)	DNA	membi	ane				

63) As you investigate unknown cells through the microscope, you note a structure that immediately allows you to eliminate the possibility that the unknown cells are animal

cells. What is this structure?

- A) Cell wall
- B) Cell membrane

- C) Nucleus
- D) Cytoplasm

64) Your lab group has been growing wheat seedlings for an experiment. Even though your lab group used extreme care in giving the seedlings the same light, soil, temperature, and other variables, some of the seedlings are thriving while

others have not grown. What is the most likely explanation for this difference?

- A) The seedlings differ genetically.
- B) Some of the seedlings must have been exposed to a contaminant.
 - C) Some of the seedlings must have contracted a

disease.

D) Some of the seedlings used more nutrients than others.

- You are attempting to grow some nasturtium seeds for your garden. You are excited about the seeds because they have been deemed to contain genes that make them fast and easy to grow. You have one packet of seeds, and since you do not need that many, you share some of the seeds with a friend. In a short time she lets you know that her seedlings are
- growing very well. You are mystified, because your seeds have not grown.
 What is the most likely reason for this discrepancy?
- A) The environment in which you grew the seeds must not have been conducive to plant growth.

received extra fertilizer.

B) The seeds must have had a genetic limitation on their growth.

D) The seeds that your friend grew must have received extra water.

- C) The seeds that your friend grew must have
- **66)** How do plants move?
 - A) Roots move deeper in the soil.
 - B) Leaves face the sun.

- C) Flowers open.
- D) All of the choices are correct.

67) as a ba		v can a plant respond to a nocturnal pollinator such		
	A) B) C)	Opening its flowers at night Producing brightly colored flowers Making more nectar	D) more seeds	Releasing
68) ratio to		bon, hydrogen, and oxygen combine in a specific see glucose. What is glucose?		
	A) B)	A molecule An element	C) D)	A polymer An atom
69)	Is o	xygen gas (O 2) a molecule?		
togeth	A) er. B)	Yes, because it contains atoms that are linked No, because the atoms are from the same	element. C) contains on	No, because it ly two atoms.
_	The li	otted plant is placed in a room with very little ight that is available comes from only one window nt from the plant. What will the plant have to do to		
	A) B) C)	Turn its leaves toward the light Reduce its need for water Grow deeper roots	D) flowers	Produce more
71)	Wh	y is the pH scale so named?		
	A)	It is based on the potential for hydrogen.	B) formulated	The scale was by Phillip

Hemingway.

C) Acids and bases provide plenty of hydrogen.

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

- 1) FALSE
- 2) TRUE
- 3) FALSE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) FALSE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) TRUE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) FALSE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) [A, B]

- 20) C
- 21) A
- 22) C
- 23) D
- 24) C
- 25) E
- 26) A
- 27) B
- 28) E
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) B
- 32) A
- 33) B
- 34) B
- 35) A
- 36) D
- 37) A
- 38) D
- 39) C
- 40) B

- 41) A
- 42) A
- 43) C
- 44) B
- 45) C
- 46) C
- 47) A
- 48) E
- 49) D
- 50) C
- 51) B
- 52) B
- 53) A
- 54) E
- 55) D
- 56) E
- 57) A
- 58) A
- 59) D
- 60) A
- 61) E

- 62) A
- 63) A
- 64) A
- 65) A
- 66) A
- 67) A
- 68) A
- 69) A
- 70) A
- 71) A