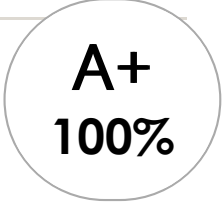


## 25 Multiple choice questions



**A+**  
**100%**

1. a cell organelle that contains digestive enzymes
  - a. **CORRECT: lysome**
  - b. omasum
  - c. lignin
  - d. lipid
  
2. a group of organic compounds, often called fats and oils, that feel greasy and do not dissolve in water
  - a. oxid
  - b. lignin
  - c. **CORRECT: lipid**
  - d. organ
  
3. a part of an organism that carries out a specific function and is usually made up of different tissues e.g. the kidney
  - a. lignin
  - b. organelle
  - c. oxid
  - d. **CORRECT: organ**
  
4. a structure found in the nucleus of cells and contains nucleic acids responsible for protein manufacture
  - a. nutrients
  - b. **CORRECT: nucleolus**
  - c. nucleus
  - d. operculum
  
5. a device based on lenses and/or mirrors that produces a magnified image of material prepared on a glass slide
  - a. **CORRECT: light microscope**
  - b. micrograph
  - c. mitosis
  - d. lysome

6. a hard material usually found in the secondary cell wall layers, which strengthens plant tissue
  - a. lysome
  - b. organ
  - c. **CORRECT: lignin**
  - d. lipid
  
7. the processes that maintain the appropriate concentrations of fluids in the body and hence the movement of water by osmosis
  - a. organ
  - b. **CORRECT: osmoregulation**
  - c. osmosis
  - d. magnification
  
8. the covering of the gills that allows for the exchange of gases in fish
  - a. organ
  - b. omasum
  - c. **CORRECT: operculum**
  - d. nucleolus
  
9. the membrane-bound control centre of eucaryotic cells and contains chromosomes on which genetic material is carried
  - a. nutrients
  - b. nucleolus
  - c. osmosis
  - d. **CORRECT: nucleus**
  
10. containing oxygen
  - a. **CORRECT: oxic**
  - b. osmosis
  - c. lipid
  - d. organ

11. the extent to which an image is made larger
  - a. mechanism
  - b. **CORRECT: magnification**
  - c. osmoregulation
  - d. lignin
  
12. cell organelles responsible for aerobic respiration and, therefore, the release of energy in eucaryotic cells
  - a. mitosis
  - b. **CORRECT: mitochondria**
  - c. micrograph
  - d. mechanism
  
13. the cellular division that results in two daughter nuclei that, after cytokinesis, form two identical cells
  - a. **CORRECT: mitosis**
  - b. osmosis
  - c. oxic
  - d. lignin
  
14. organisms such as honey possums and lorikeets that feed mostly on nectar from flowers
  - a. **CORRECT: nectar feeders**
  - b. nutrients
  - c. nucleus
  - d. nucleolus
  
15. the technology associated with the development of materials and devices that are less than 100 nanometres in size
  - a. **CORRECT: nanotechnology**
  - b. nucleolus
  - c. mechanism
  - d. nucleus
  
16. the way something is done or the way it works
  - a. organ
  - b. mitosis
  - c. **CORRECT: mechanism**
  - d. omasum

17. an organism that consists of numerous cells that are specialised to carry out specific functions within the organism
- mechanism
  - CORRECT: multicellular organism**
  - osmoregulation
  - micrograph
18. a set of organs that work in a coordinated manner to bring about a particular function within the organism e.g. the excretory system
- CORRECT: organ system**
  - organelle
  - omasum
  - organ
19. a photograph or drawing of an object as seen through a microscope
- lignin
  - CORRECT: micrograph**
  - organ
  - mitosis
20. substances that provide energy and/or are required for the normal functioning of organisms
- CORRECT: nutrients**
  - nucleus
  - nucleolus
  - organ
21. a specialised structure within the cell that carries out a specific function
- organ system
  - organ
  - lignin
  - CORRECT: organelle**

22. a member of the class of vertebrates Mammalia, which have fur or hair and suckle their young
- a. omasum
  - b. **CORRECT: mammal**
  - c. osmosis
  - d. organ
23. the tendency of a solvent (usually water) to pass through a selectively permeable membrane into a solution where its concentration is lower
- a. **CORRECT: osmosis**
  - b. oxic
  - c. omasum
  - d. mitosis
24. compounds found in or produced by living things and contain or are based on carbon
- a. **CORRECT: organic molecules**
  - b. nucleus
  - c. organ system
  - d. organelle
25. the third section of the stomach of ruminants into which the cud is swallowed and where it is further fermented
- a. mammal
  - b. organ
  - c. osmosis
  - d. **CORRECT: omasum**