

1. Following statement correctly describes the origin of parasitic Protozoa
 - A) in the life history unicellular parasitic Protozoa appeared earlier than multicellular animals
 - B) in the life history unicellular parasitic Protozoa and multicellular animals appeared at the same chronological historical period
 - C) in the life history multicellular parasitic Protozoa appeared earlier than multicellular animals
 - D) in the life history multicellular parasitic Protozoa appeared later than multicellular animals
 - E) in the life history unicellular parasitic Protozoa appeared later than multicellular animals.
2. This significance correctly describes Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - A) it has two membranes. The outer membrane defines the organelle's surface, while the inner membrane is connected to a series of sac-like cristae
 - B) it is a portions of the nuclear envelope extend into the cytoplasm to form an extensive membrane-enclosed factory
 - C) it consists of discrete flattened, membranous sacs called cisternae
 - D) it is an extensive membrane-enclosed factory freely floated in the cytoplasm.
 - E) it function as recycling centers because contains about 40 different enzymes, each specialized for hydrolyzing different types of macromolecules (proteins, nucleic acids, lipids, or carbohydrates)
3. This statement corresponds to the understanding of evolution by Lamarck
 - A) according to Lamarck species change through time via the inheritance of acquired characters that individual develops in response to challenges posed by the environment
 - B) Lamarck formulated the theory of evolution by natural selection
 - C) Lamarck claimed that instead of being unimportant or an illusion, variation among individuals in a population was the key to understanding the nature of species
 - D) Lamarck claimed that every organism was an example of a perfect essence, or type, created by God, and that these types were unchanging
 - E) Lamarck ordered the types of organisms into a linear scheme called the great chain of being, also called the scale of nature
4. In all representatives of this group of vertebrate animals fertilization is internal
 - A) Anamnia
 - B) Cyclostomata
 - C) Fishes (Pisces)
 - D) Craniata
 - E) Amniota

5. The classification of Protozoa on phylum (types) bases on
 - A) the principles of construction of nuclear apparatus, features of flagellums, pulsating vacuole, some microstructures, and types of life cycle
 - B) the principles of construction of nuclear apparatus, organelles of movement, some microstructures, and types of life cycle
 - C) the principles of construction of nuclear apparatus, features of flagellums, pulsating vacuole, some microstructures, and types of reproduction
 - D) the principles of construction of nuclear apparatus, organelles of movement, some microstructures, and types of reproduction and life cycle
 - E) the principles of construction of nuclear apparatus, organelles of movement, some microstructures, features of flagellums, pulsating vacuole, and types of reproduction and life cycle
6. The heart rate will increase if
 - A) increase the tone of the sympathetic nervous system
 - B) decrease the tone of the sympathetic nervous system
 - C) decrease the tone of the parasympathetic nervous system
 - D) increase the tone of the parasympathetic nervous system
 - E) both increase the tone of the sympathetic nervous system and decrease the tone of the parasympathetic nervous system
7. A miniature shoot with a dormant apical meristem is
 - A) both axillary and terminal bud
 - B) leaf axil
 - C) terminal bud
 - D) bud scales
 - E) axillary bud
8. Give the definition of the thallus
 - A) a simple body that lacks vascular tissues and the complex organs of vascular plant in algae and fungi.
 - B) the primary xylem that differentiates late, after adjacent cells have completed their elongation
 - C) that protects an unopened bud in plant, a small, specialized leaf, usually waxy or corky
 - D) the vascular system of monocots, a set of bundles not restricted to forming one ring
 - E) the cavity within a structure such as a sporangium, gametangium, or carpel
9. The Seed plants is not characterized by this statement
 - A) an old classification from the 1800s grouped all the seed plants together in a single division, Spermatophyta, with two classes, class Gymnospermae and class Angiospermae
 - B) the commonly accepted divisions of living seed plants are: division Cycadophyta, division Coniferophyta, division Ginkgophyta, division Gnetophyta, and division Magnoliophyta (the flowering plants)
 - C) the sporophyte forms spore of two types: microspores and megaspore
 - D) evolution of seed plants preceded by evolution of a vascular cambium.
 - E) in seed plants dominates gametophyte generation

10. The idea about the nature of species had dominated in Western civilization for over 2000 years, and Darwin and Wallace overturned it
- A) species change through time via the inheritance of acquired characters that individual develops in response to challenges posed by the environment
 - B) species are supernaturally, not naturally, created, static and unchanging
 - C) species change through time and are related by common ancestry
 - D) species are not static but change through time
 - E) diversity of species is explained by the mechanism of natural selection