

General Biology 2 Unit Test Reviewer

Biology · Practice Test · 24 Questions

1. What is an organ system?

- A) A group of cells working together.
- B) A group of organs working together to perform specific functions.
- C) A single organ with multiple functions.
- D) A system that regulates hormones.

2. Which organ is the main organ of the circulatory system?

- A) Lungs
- B) Kidneys
- C) Heart
- D) Brain

3. What is the primary function of the respiratory system?

- A) Breaking down food
- B) Transporting oxygen and nutrients
- C) Gas exchange
- D) Removing metabolic wastes

4. Where does gas exchange primarily occur in the respiratory system?

- A) Trachea
- B) Bronchi
- C) Lungs
- D) Alveoli

5. Which part of the digestive system is the main site of nutrient absorption?

- A) Stomach
- B) Small intestine
- C) Esophagus
- D) Large intestine

6. What is the main function of the excretory system?

- A) Digesting food
- B) Transporting blood
- C) Removing metabolic wastes
- D) Controlling body activities

7. What is the primary role of the kidneys in the excretory system?

- A) Producing hormones
- B) Filtering blood and producing urine
- C) Absorbing nutrients
- D) Transporting oxygen

8. The nervous system controls and coordinates body activities using what type of signals?

- A) Chemical signals
- B) Electrical signals and neurotransmitters
- C) Hormonal signals
- D) Mechanical signals

9. Which part of the brain is responsible for thinking and voluntary actions?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Medulla oblongata
- C) Cerebrum
- D) Brainstem

10. What is homeostasis?

- A) The process of digestion
- B) The ability of the body to maintain stable internal conditions
- C) The transport of oxygen
- D) The regulation of hormones

11. What is the function of xylem in plants?

- A) Transporting food (sugars)
- B) Transporting water and minerals
- C) Storing energy
- D) Producing flowers

12. What does phloem transport in plants?

- A) Water and minerals
- B) Sunlight
- C) Food (sugars)
- D) Carbon dioxide

13. What is the main site of photosynthesis in plants?

- A) Roots
- B) Stem
- C) Leaves
- D) Flowers

14. What are the requirements for photosynthesis?

- A) Oxygen, water, soil
- B) Sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, chlorophyll
- C) Nutrients, minerals, air
- D) Heat, light, water

15. What is chlorophyll?

- A) A gas in the atmosphere
- B) The green pigment that captures light energy
- C) A type of plant tissue
- D) A plant hormone

16. What are stomata?

- A) Roots of a plant
- B) Small openings in leaves for gas exchange
- C) Transport tissues
- D) Plant hormones

17. What is transpiration in plants?

- A) Absorption of water
- B) Photosynthesis
- C) Loss of water vapor from leaves
- D) Transport of food

18. Who is considered the Father of Genetics?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Gregor Mendel
- C) Carolus Linnaeus
- D) Louis Pasteur

19. What is a gene?

- A) An observable characteristic
- B) A different form of a gene
- C) The genetic makeup of an organism
- D) A unit of heredity

20. An allele is:

- A) A unit of heredity
- B) The observable characteristic
- C) A different form of a gene
- D) The genetic makeup

21. What does genotype refer to?

- A) Observable characteristics
- B) The genetic makeup
- C) The process of reproduction
- D) The environment

22. Phenotype refers to:

- A) Genetic makeup
- B) Observable characteristics
- C) The DNA sequence
- D) Alleles

23. A dominant allele is:

- A) Expressed only when two copies are present.
- B) Expressed even if only one copy is present.
- C) Always hidden.
- D) Found only in males.

24. A recessive allele is:

- A) Expressed even if only one copy is present.
- B) Expressed only when two copies are present.
- C) Always dominant.
- D) Found only in females.