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

1) The role of a control in an experiment is to
   A) counteract the negative effect of the experiment.
   B) prove that a hypothesis is correct.
   C) ensure repeatability.
   D) provide a basis of comparison to the experimental group.

2) Which of the following trace elements needed by humans is commonly added to table salt?
   A) magnesium       B) iodine       C) iron       D) fluoride

3) Which of the following statements about hydrocarbons is false?
   A) Hydrocarbons consist of atoms linked by single and double bonds.
   B) Hydrocarbons contain only carbon and hydrogen atoms.
   C) Hydrocarbons are inorganic compounds.
   D) Hydrocarbons can form straight, branched or ringed structures.

4) A child dies following a series of chronic bacterial infections. At the autopsy, the physicians are startled to see that the child’s white blood cells are loaded with vacuoles containing intact bacteria. Which of the following explanations could account for this finding?
   A) A defect in the rough endoplasmic reticulum prevented the synthesis of the antibodies (defensive proteins) that would have inactivated the bacteria.
   B) A defect in the cell walls of the white blood cells permitted bacteria to enter the cells.
   C) A defect in the lysosomes of the white blood cells prevented the cells from destroying engulfed bacteria.
   D) A defect in the Golgi apparatus prevented the cells from processing and excreting the bacteria.

5) A major function of glycoproteins and glycolipids in the cell membrane is to
   A) glue cells together to form tissues.
   B) attach the cell membrane to the cytoskeleton.
   C) allow the cells of an embryo to sort themselves into tissues and organs.
   D) help the cell retain its shape.

6) Substrates bind to an enzyme’s ________ site.
   A) active       B) inhibitory       C) allosteric       D) phosphate

7) What is the basic difference between exergonic and endergonic reactions?
   A) Exergonic reactions involve the breaking of bonds; endergonic reactions involve the formation of bonds.
   B) In exergonic reactions, the reactants have less chemical energy than the products; in endergonic reactions, the opposite is true.
   C) Exergonic reactions release energy; endergonic reactions absorb it.
   D) Exergonic reactions involve ionic bonds; endergonic reactions involve covalent bonds.
8) Which of the following statements regarding active transport is false?
   A) Active transport uses ATP as an energy source.
   B) Active transport is driven by the concentration gradient.
   C) Active transport requires the cell to expend energy.
   D) Active transport can move a solute against its concentration gradient.

9) Which of the following processes is endergonic?
   A) cellular respiration
   B) the burning of wood
   C) the synthesis of glucose from carbon dioxide and water
   D) the breakdown of glucose

10) White blood cells (WBCs) are more resistant to lysis than red blood cells (RBCs). When looking at a sample of blood for WBCs, what could you do to reduce interference from RBCs?
    A) Mix the blood in a salty solution to cause the RBCs to lyse.
    B) Mix the blood in a hypertonic solution, which will cause the RBCs to lyse.
    C) Mix the blood in an isotonic solution and allow the WBCs to float to the top.
    D) Mix the blood in a hypotonic solution, which will cause the RBCs to lyse.

11) Most of a cell’s enzymes are

12) Which of the following statements regarding diffusion is false?
    A) Diffusion occurs even after equilibrium is reached and no net change is apparent.
    B) Diffusion is a result of the thermal energy of atoms and molecules.
    C) Diffusion occurs when particles spread from areas where they are less concentrated to areas where they are more concentrated.
    D) Diffusion requires no input of energy into the system.

13) Many of the enzymes that control a deep-sea firefly squid’s ability to produce light energy from chemical energy are located
    A) in membranes.  B) outside of cells.  C) within chloroplasts.  D) within mitochondria.

14) Which of the following statements is true among all types of passive transport?
    A) The concentration gradient is the driving force.
    B) Ions never cross the plasma membrane by passive transport.
    C) Only small polar molecules are able to cross the plasma membrane.
    D) Proteins are needed to transport molecules across the membrane.

15) A plant cell in a hypotonic solution
    A) shrivels because of an outflow of water.
    B) wilts because of an outflow of water.
    C) becomes turgid because of an inflow of water.
    D) bursts because of an inflow of water.
16) Some protozoans have special organelles called contractile vacuoles that continually eliminate excess water from the cell. The presence of these organelles tells you that the environment
   A) is hypotonic to the protozoan.
   B) is isotonic to the protozoan.
   C) is hypertonic to the protozoan.
   D) contains a higher concentration of solutes than the protozoan.

17) The active site of an enzyme is
   A) the highly changeable portion of an enzyme that adapts to fit the substrates of various reactions.
   B) the region of a substrate that is changed by an enzyme.
   C) the region of an enzyme that attaches to a substrate.
   D) the region of a product that detaches from the enzyme.

18) Osmosis can be defined as
   A) the diffusion of a solute.
   B) the diffusion of water.
   C) active transport.
   D) the diffusion of nonpolar molecules.

19) In the lab, you use a special balloon that is permeable to water, but not sucrose, to make an "artificial cell." The balloon is filled with a solution of 20% sucrose and 80% water and is immersed in a beaker containing a solution of 40% sucrose and 60% water. Which of the following will occur?
   A) Sucrose will leave the balloon.
   B) Water will enter the balloon.
   C) Sucrose will enter the balloon.
   D) Water will leave the balloon.

20) Which of the following statements regarding membrane protein function is false?
   A) Membrane proteins form junctions between cells.
   B) Membrane proteins transfer genetic information to the cytoplasm.
   C) Membrane proteins act as receptors to molecules like hormones.
   D) Membrane proteins serve as enzymes.

21) Heating inactivates enzymes by
   A) causing enzyme molecules to stick together.
   B) changing the enzyme’s three-dimensional shape.
   C) breaking the covalent bonds that hold the molecule together.
   D) removing phosphate groups from the enzyme.

22) Which characteristic promoted the utilization of lipids as the first cell membrane?
   A) formation of a semi-solid membrane
   B) ability to form an impermeable membrane
   C) spontaneous degradation of the intracellular environment
   D) self-assembly into a simple membrane

23) Which of the following substances could be a cofactor?
   A) a protein
   B) a zinc atom
   C) a polypeptide
   D) a ribosome

24) In a hypotonic solution, an animal cell will
   A) shrivel.
   B) lyse.
   C) neither gain nor lose water.
   D) experience turgor.
25) The Golgi apparatus
   A) is composed of stacks of membranous vesicles that are continuous with one another.
   B) is the site of carbohydrate breakdown.
   C) strings together amino acids to produce proteins.
   D) stores, modifies, and packages proteins.

26) A bacterial cell's DNA is found in its
   A) ribosomes.       B) nucleus.
   C) capsule.         D) nucleoid region.

27) The endosymbiosis hypothesis proposes that
   A) two cells merged into one cell, improving the enzyme function of the new cell.
   B) a small cell lived inside a larger cell to the benefit of both cells.
   C) a large cell engulfed and digested a smaller cell, exposing its enzymes for use by the larger cell.
   D) two cells were juxtaposed and one benefited from the other.

28) Which of the following cell structures is associated with the breakdown of harmful substances or substances that are no longer needed by the cell?
   A) peroxisomes       B) mitochondria
   C) chloroplasts      D) centrioles

29) Which of the following statements regarding the Golgi apparatus is false?
   A) The Golgi apparatus modifies chemicals received from the endoplasmic reticulum.
   B) The Golgi apparatus decreases in size when a cell increases its protein production.
   C) The Golgi apparatus works closely with the endoplasmic reticulum.
   D) The Golgi apparatus serves as a molecular warehouse and finishing factory.

30) A cell is exposed to a substance that prevents it from dividing. The cell becomes larger and larger. This situation
   A) will eventually be problematic, since the cell's ability to absorb nutrients through its outer membrane will not keep increasing as quickly as its cytoplasmic needs.
   B) should present no problem to the cell, since it can continue to perform all other necessary functions.
   C) should be beneficial, since the cell will be able to divert the ATP normally used for cell division to other processes.
   D) should present no problem to the cell, because the surface area of the cell will increase as the volume of the cell increases.

31) Which of the following statements about the cytoskeleton is false?
   A) Once laid down, the elements of the cytoskeleton are fixed and remain permanently in place.
   B) The cytoskeleton is composed of three types of fibers: microfilaments, microtubules, and intermediate filaments.
   C) The cytoskeleton helps to support cells.
   D) The cytoskeleton plays an important role in amoeboid motion.
32) Your throat is dry, and you want the last cough drop in the box to last a long time in your mouth. What should you do?
   A) Break the cough drop into little pieces and put them all in your mouth. Since each little piece must be dissolved separately, the drop will last longer.
   B) It doesn't matter if the cough drop is in one piece or many pieces; the total amount of cough drop is all that matters.
   C) Break the cough drop into little pieces and put them all in your mouth. This decreases the surface-to-volume ratio, and slows the dissolution of the cough drop.
   D) Keep the cough drop whole. This maintains the largest surface-to-volume ratio, and slows the dissolution of the cough drop.

33) Which of the following statements about internal membranes in eukaryotic cells is false?
   A) In eukaryotic cells, internal membranes greatly increase a cell’s total membrane area.
   B) In eukaryotic cells, internal membranes standardize the internal environment of all cellular organelles.
   C) In eukaryotic cells, internal membranes form membranous compartments called organelles.
   D) In eukaryotic cells, internal membranes provide an additional area for many metabolic processes to occur.

34) Tay-Sachs disease results from the malfunction of
   A) lysosomes.                          B) nucleoli.
   C) mitochondria.                      D) endoplasmic reticulum.

35) A scanning electron microscope is used to study ________, whereas a transmission electron microscope is used to study ________.
   A) dead cells . . . live cells            B) cell surfaces . . . internal cell structures
   C) internal cell structures . . . cell surfaces D) live cells . . . dead cells

36) Tay-Sachs disease
   A) is due to the absence of an enzyme that digests polysaccharides.
   B) involves damage to liver cells.
   C) causes an accumulation of lipids in brain cells.
   D) prevents the breakdown of glycogen.

37) Which of the following statements about electron microscopes is true?
   A) Specimens must be sectioned to be viewed under a scanning electron microscope.
   B) Electron microscopes focus electron beams to create a magnified image of an object.
   C) Transmission electron microscopes are mainly used to study cell surfaces.
   D) Scanning electron microscopes are used to study the details of internal cell structure.

38) Which of the following statements about plant cell walls is false?
   A) Plant cell walls consist of cellulose fibers embedded in a matrix of polysaccharides and proteins.
   B) Plant cell walls are multilayered structures.
   C) Wood is primarily composed of plant cell walls.
   D) Plant cell walls protect plant cells by forming an impermeable layer around the cell.
39) Light microscopes
   A) use light and glass lenses to magnify an image.
   B) work by reflecting electrons off the surface of an object being studied.
   C) are generally not used to view bacteria.
   D) typically provide more resolution than an electron microscope.

40) Which of the following statements about the functions of a plant cell central vacuole is false?
   A) The central vacuole of a plant cell may store waste products.
   B) The central vacuole of a plant cell may help increase the size of cells by absorbing water.
   C) The central vacuole of a plant cell may digest chemicals for recycling.
   D) The central vacuole of a plant cell may store poisons.

41) Skin cells are fastened into strong sheets by
   A) anchoring junctions.
   B) basal bodies.
   C) communicating junctions.
   D) tight junctions.

42) One centimeter = ________ millimeters.
   A) 100
   B) 10
   C) 0.01
   D) 0.10

43) Which of the following structures is exclusively associated with prokaryotic cells?
   A) nucleoid
   B) ribosomes
   C) a membrane-bound nucleus
   D) chromosome

44) The storage form of carbohydrates is ________ in animals and ________ in plants.
   A) glycogen . . . starch
   B) glycogen . . . cellulose
   C) cellulose . . . glycogen
   D) starch . . . glycogen

45) Foods that are high in fiber are most likely derived from
   A) plants.
   B) dairy products.
   C) fish.
   D) red meats.

46) An oil may be converted into a substance that is solid at room temperature by
   A) adding hydrogens, decreasing the number of double bonds in the molecules.
   B) cooling it, so that double bonds form and the fats solidify.
   C) removing water, causing a dehydration synthesis reaction to occur.
   D) removing hydrogens, increasing the number of double bonds.

47) Lactose intolerance
   A) is common in people of all ages, from infancy to adulthood.
   B) does not affect the consumption of beverages made from soy or rice.
   C) is most common in people of European descent.
   D) can currently be treated by gene therapy to treat the underlying cause.

48) In what part of the world did the mutation for lactose tolerance first appear?
   A) Eastern Asia
   B) North America
   C) Northern Europe
   D) South America
49) DNA differs from RNA because DNA
   A) contains the sugar ribose rather than the sugar deoxyribose.
   B) contains thymine in place of uracil.
   C) consists of a single rather than a double polynucleotide strand.
   D) contains phosphate groups not found in RNA.

50) Which of the following statements about anabolic steroids is false?
   A) They promote bone growth.
   B) They can stimulate mood swings and violent behavior.
   C) They cause a general buildup of muscle mass.
   D) They often cause the body to reduce its normal output of sex hormones.

51) Cows can derive nutrients from cellulose because
   A) they chew their food so thoroughly that cellulose fibers are broken down.
   B) their intestinal tract contains cellulose-hydrolyzing microorganisms.
   C) they produce the enzymes that break down cellulose.
   D) they convert cellulose into starch, which is easily broken down in the intestinal tract.

52) A protein containing more than one polypeptide chain exhibits the _______ level of protein structure.
   A) quaternary   B) tertiary   C) primary   D) secondary

53) How are genes used by cells to build proteins?
   A) The genes in RNA direct the synthesis of proteins directly.
   B) DNA is transcribed into an amino acid sequence.
   C) The genes in DNA direct the synthesis of an RNA molecule, which is used to build a protein.
   D) The genes in RNA direct the synthesis of a DNA molecule, which is used to build a protein.

54) Peptide bonds
   A) form between fatty acids.  B) are formed by a hydrolysis reaction.
   C) are used to form amino acids.  D) link amino acids.

55) You work for a company that manufactures food products. A new "wonder food" is being distributed by a rival company. The researchers in your company determine that the "wonder food" contains only carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. At this point, your researchers can say with certainty that the food
   A) could only be made of carbohydrates.  B) includes proteins.
   C) does not include proteins or nucleic acids.  D) could only be made of triglycerides.

56) Cellulose differs from starch in that
   A) most animals cannot break down cellulose, whereas starch is easily digested.
   B) starch is made of glucose monomers, whereas cellulose is made of fructose monomers.
   C) glycogen is formed by plants and cellulose by animals.
   D) cellulose is highly branched, whereas starch is unbranched.

57) What feature of fats makes them hydrophobic?
   A) Fats have polar fatty acids.  B) Fats have nonpolar hydrocarbon chains.
   C) Fats include one glycerol molecule.  D) Fats have carboxyl groups.
58) The primary structure of a protein is
   A) composed of two or more polypeptide chains.
   B) maintained by hydrogen bonds.
   C) an α helix or a pleated sheet.
   D) the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide chain.

59) A scientist suspects that the food in an ecosystem may have been contaminated with radioactive nitrogen over a period of months. Which of the following substances could be examined for radioactivity to test the hypothesis?
   A) the hair produced by humans living in the ecosystem
   B) the sugars produced during photosynthesis by plants growing in the ecosystem
   C) the cholesterol in the cell membranes of organisms living in the ecosystem
   D) the cell walls of plants growing in the ecosystem

60) A major type of lipid found in cell membranes is
   A) triglycerides.  B) waxes.  C) glycerol.  D) phospholipids.

61) Propanol and isopropanol are isomers. This means that they have
   A) different molecular formulas, but the same chemical properties.
   B) the same molecular formula and the same chemical properties.
   C) the same molecular formula, but different chemical properties.
   D) the same molecular formula, but represent different states of the compound.

62) Proteins cannot be denatured by
   A) changes in salt concentration.  B) freezing.  C) changes in pH.  D) heat.

63) Medicines are often administered in pill form. In many cases, the active ingredient of the pill (the drug) is joined to another substance by ________. This forms a(n) ________, which is stable in the dry environment of a pill bottle but dissociates under the wet conditions of the digestive system to release the drug to the body.
   A) ionic bonds . . . acid  B) covalent bonds . . . salt
   C) ionic bonds . . . salt  D) hydrogen bonds . . . base

64) Which of the following particles is found in the nucleus of an atom?
   A) only electrons  B) protons and electrons
   C) only protons  D) protons and neutrons

65) Which of the following is another term used for atomic mass?
   A) mendel  B) dalton  C) darwin  D) calvin

66) Which of the following statements about pH is true?
   A) An increase in hydrogen ion concentration means a decrease in pH scale units.
   B) The pH scale is a measure of oxygen ion concentration.
   C) Basic pH levels are less than 7.
   D) A single unit change on the pH scale is equivalent to a 1% change in hydrogen ion concentration.
67) Household ammonia has a pH of 12; household bleach has a pH of 13. Which of the following statements about them is true?  
A) The ammonia has 10 times as many OH\(^-\) ions as the bleach.  
B) A solution that could buffer the bleach and ammonia would remove excess OH\(^-\) ions.  
C) The ammonia has 10 times as many H\(^+\) ions as the bleach.  
D) Both of these substances are strong acids.

68) When full, the innermost electron shell of argon contains _______ electrons, and the outermost shell contains _______ electrons.  
A) 2 . . . 8  
B) 4 . . . 8  
C) 2 . . . 2  
D) 8 . . . 8

69) In the equation 2 H\(_2\) + O\(_2\) \rightarrow 2 H\(_2\)O, the H\(_2\) molecules are _______ and the H\(_2\)O molecules are _______.  
A) used . . . stored  
B) reactants . . . products  
C) products . . . reactants  
D) created . . . destroyed

70) Compared to a solution of pH 3, a solution of pH 1 is  
A) 10 times more basic.  
B) 100 times more basic.  
C) 10 times more acidic.  
D) 100 times more acidic.

71) If you found a fossilized dinosaur bone, what method could be used to determine the age of the fossil?  
A) radial immunodiffusion  
B) DNA fingerprinting  
C) isotope analysis  
D) electrophoresis

72) In some areas, fluoride is added during the municipal water treatment process in order to help  
A) prevent goiter  
B) prevent the growth of bacteria  
C) reduce tooth decay  
D) prevent the development of mental retardation

73) Radioactive isotopes  
A) are never incorporated into organic compounds.  
B) can be used in conjunction with PET scans to diagnose diseases.  
C) are frequently added to foods as nutritional supplements.  
D) do not occur naturally.

74) The hydrogen atoms of a water molecule are bonded to the oxygen atom by _______ bonds, whereas neighboring water molecules are held together by _______ bonds.  
A) polar covalent . . . ionic  
B) hydrogen . . . polar covalent  
C) ionic . . . covalent  
D) polar covalent . . . hydrogen

75) _______ are weak bonds that are not strong enough to hold atoms together to form molecules but are strong enough to form bonds within and around large molecules.  
A) Covalent bonds  
B) Ionic bonds  
C) Polar covalent bonds  
D) Hydrogen bonds
76) An uncharged atom of boron has an atomic number of 5 and an atomic mass of 11. How many electrons does boron have?  

A) 11   B) 5   C) 2   D) 15

77) Which of the following is a trace element in the human body?  

A) zinc   B) oxygen   C) hydrogen   D) nitrogen

78) What is the fundamental difference between covalent and ionic bonding?  

A) Covalent bonding involves only the outermost electron shell; ionic bonding also involves the next electron shell inside the outermost shell.  
B) Covalent bonds form between atoms of the same element; ionic bonds form between atoms of different elements.  
C) In covalent bonding, both partners end up with filled outer electron shells; in ionic bonding, one partner does and the other does not.  
D) In a covalent bond, the partners share a pair of electrons; in an ionic bond, one partner accepts electrons from the other.

79) Which of the following hypotheses would be supported if liquid water were found on Mars and contained evidence of bacteria-like organisms?  

A) Life must evolve in the presence of oxygen.  
B) Life is guided by intelligent design.  
C) The chemical evolution of life is possible.  
D) Life on Earth must have originated on Mars.

80) Table salt is formed when  

A) a hydrogen bond forms between sodium and chlorine.  
B) chlorine gives an electron to sodium.  
C) sodium donates its single outer electron to chlorine.  
D) sodium and chlorine share electrons to form a bond.

81) A buffer  

A) donates OH⁻ ions when conditions become too basic and accepts OH⁻ ions when conditions become too acidic.  
B) is a base that is used to offset overly acidic conditions in the body.  
C) is an acid that is used to offset overly basic conditions in the body.  
D) donates H⁺ ions when conditions become too basic and accepts H⁺ ions when conditions become too acidic.

82) If you eat a hamburger, you are mainly eating ground-up beef muscle. What levels of organization are represented in this ground-up muscle?  

A) organelle, cell, and tissue   B) organ, organ system, and organism  
C) organism, population, and community   D) tissue, organ, and organ system

83) To be scientifically valid, a hypothesis must be  

A) reasonable.   B) controlled.  
C) part of a theory.   D) testable and falsifiable.

84) Organisms that are prokaryotes are in the domains  

A) Plantae and Animalia.   B) Fungi and Bacteria.  
C) Bacteria and Archaea.   D) Eukarya and Archaea.
85) Consider the following statement: "If all vertebrates have backbones, and turtles are vertebrates, then turtles have backbones.” This statement is an example of A) a hypothesis. B) deductive reasoning. C) rationalization. D) inductive reasoning.

86) Which of the following is not an example of evolution that has resulted from human activity? A) Many strains of bacteria are now resistant to some commonly used antibiotics. B) Like certain other crops, domesticated strawberries are larger than wild strawberries. C) Some insect species are now resistant to pesticides. D) Because of hunting, species such as bears and wolves are in danger of extinction.

87) Your instructor asks you to look into your microscope to see a prokaryotic cell. You will be looking for a cell that A) has a nucleus. B) is much larger than most cells in your body. C) makes up most of the tissues of your body. D) has a membrane.

88) Kingdom Fungi includes species A) that obtain food by ingestion. B) such as mushrooms and plants. C) that obtain food by decomposing dead organisms and absorbing the nutrients. D) that use photosynthesis to obtain food.

89) The ultimate source of energy flowing into nearly all ecosystems is A) sunlight. B) wind. C) electricity. D) radioactivity.

90) Which of the following statements is not consistent with Darwin’s theory of natural selection? A) Individuals in a population exhibit variations, some of which are passed from parents to offspring. B) Factors in the environment result in some organisms having better reproductive success than others. C) Individual organisms exhibit genetic change during their life spans to better fit their environment. D) Natural selection can lead to the appearance of new species.

91) What is the difference between a tissue and an organ system? A) An organ system includes tissues. B) The tissue level of organization is more inclusive than the organ system level. C) Tissues are not composed of cells; organ systems are composed of cells. D) A tissue cannot exist unless it is a component of an organ system, whereas an organ system can exist independently of tissues.

92) A theory is A) a concept in the early stages that still needs to be tested. B) a description of a belief that invokes the supernatural. C) an explanation of an idea that is broad in scope and supported by a large body of evidence. D) an idea that has been proven.
93) Which of the following best represents an example of technology?
A) figuring out what mountain gorillas eat
B) identifying the cause of a new contagious disease
C) sequencing the human genome
D) developing a test for genetic diseases

94) The tree in your backyard is home to two cardinals, a colony of ants, a wasp’s nest, two squirrels, and millions of bacteria. Together, all of these organisms represent
A) a species.                      B) a population.        C) a community.       D) an ecosystem.

95) The teeth of grain-eating animals (such as horses) are usually broad and ridged. This makes the teeth suitable for grinding and chewing. Meat-eating animals (such as lions) have pointed teeth that are good for puncturing and ripping flesh. This illustrates
A) a result of natural selection only.
B) the connection between form and function only.
C) a result of natural selection as well as the connection between form and function.
D) a food web.

96) You notice that over the past month, many students on campus have started wearing a new style of school sweatshirt. You think to yourself that perhaps the bookstore has recently started selling this new sweatshirt style. This prediction is an example of
A) a hypothesis.                   B) an experiment.        C) an experimental question. D) a type of observation.

97) Which of the following statements about ecosystems is false?
A) Plants and other photosynthetic organisms are producers in ecosystems.
B) Bacteria and fungi recycle energy within an ecosystem.
C) Chemical nutrients cycle within an ecosystem.
D) In the process of energy conversions within an ecosystem, some energy is converted to heat.

98) Which of the following statements about the domain Bacteria is true?
A) All bacteria are multicellular organisms.
B) All bacteria have a membrane-bound nucleus.
C) Archaea belong to this domain.
D) All bacteria lack a nucleus.

99) An antibiotic kills 99.9% of a bacterial population. You would expect the next generation of bacteria
A) to die out due to the drastic decrease in population size.
B) to be more resistant to that antibiotic.
C) to be just as susceptible to that antibiotic as was the previous generation.
D) to be more contagious than the prior generation.

100) All organisms belonging to the kingdom Plantae
A) are multicellular and lack a nucleus.
B) are unicellular and lack a nucleus.
C) obtain food by decomposing the remains of dead organisms and absorbing the nutrients.
D) are photosynthetic.