

1. Some protists consist of a single cell with multiple nuclei. This condition is known as:
  - A. mycelium.
  - B. alternation of generations.
  - C. multicellular.
  - D. coenocytic.
  - E. colonial.
  
2. Symbiotic association in which one partner benefits and the other is unaffected is called:
  - A. symbiosis.
  - B. mutualism.
  - C. commensalism.
  - D. parasitism.
  - E. None of these.
  
3. Symbiotic association in which one partner lives on or in another is called:
  - A. symbiosis.
  - B. mutualism.
  - C. commensalisms.
  - D. parasitism.
  - E. None of these.
  
4. Mitochondria and chloroplasts in eukaryotic cells probably originated from:
  - A. fungi.
  - B. protists.
  - C. endosymbionts.
  - D. plants.
  - E. None of these.
  
5. Based on the most recent data available, the protist kingdom is:
  - A. paraphyletic.
  - B. monophyletic.
  - C. composed only of unicells.
  - D. composed of both eukaryotes and prokaryotes.
  - E. entirely microscopic.
  
6. Backpackers' diarrhea, a common infection among campers and hikers, particularly in the mountains of the western United States, is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. *Phytophthora*
  - B. *Amoeba*
  - C. *Euglena*
  - D. *Trypanosoma*
  - E. *Giardia*
  
7. Members of this group have both plant-like and animal-like characteristics, making classification difficult.
  - A. zooxanthellae
  - B. ciliates
  - C. euglenoids
  - D. water molds
  - E. diatoms

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8. Which group contains the organism *Trypanosoma*, which causes African sleeping sickness?
  - A. amoebzoa
  - B. discicristates
  - C. heterokonts
  - D. foraminiferans
  - E. actinopods
9. In *Paramecium*, the surface of the cell is covered with thousands of short, hair like \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. plasmadesmata
  - B. pseudopods
  - C. flagella
  - D. cilia
  - E. trichomes
10. In freshwater ciliates, special organelles called \_\_\_\_\_ control water regulation.
  - A. flagella
  - B. contractile vacuoles
  - C. food vacuoles
  - D. lysosomes
  - E. peroxisomes
11. Members of which group are one of the most important producers in marine ecosystems, although sometimes they form blooms known as red tides?
  - A. green algae
  - B. red algae
  - C. euglenoids
  - D. dinoflagellates
  - E. brown algae
12. Malaria is caused by an \_\_\_\_\_, which is carried to a host by a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. apicomplexan; fly
  - B. apicomplexan; mosquito
  - C. apicomplexan; body louse
  - D. actinopod; fly
  - E. actinopod; mosquito
13. Which algal group contains individuals that are typically unicellular and form siliceous shells?
  - A. green algae
  - B. red algae
  - C. brown algae
  - D. dinoflagellates
  - E. diatoms

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14. All of the following statements about the brown algae are true *except*:
- A. this group includes the most complex algae that have blades, stipes, and holdfasts.
  - B. they share a common ancestor with representatives of the plant kingdom.
  - C. they represent the largest members of the kingdom Protista.
  - D. they are harvested for algin, which is used in a variety of commercial products.
  - E. they are ecologically important as producers and in providing habitats along rocky coastlines.
15. Which group of algae are a commercial source of agar and carrageenan?
- A. red algae
  - B. brown algae
  - C. dinoflagellates
  - D. euglenoids
  - E. green algae
16. Members of which group have formed deposits of chalk, as seen in the white cliffs of Dover?
- A. euglenoids
  - B. choanoflagellates
  - C. diplomonads
  - D. foraminifera
  - E. actinopods
17. You find a protist that has a single flagellum surrounded by a collar of microvilli. You correctly conclude that this organism is:
- A. a cellular slime mold.
  - B. a choanoflagellate.
  - C. a plasmodial slime mold.
  - D. *not* an opisthokont.
  - E. *not* motile.
18. Fungi can grow under all of the following conditions *except*:
- A. concentrated salt solutions.
  - B. an environment with a very low pH of 3.
  - C. a dry environment.
  - D. jelly or other sugar solutions.
  - E. a cold, refrigerated environment.
19. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of fungi?
- A. membrane-bounded nuclei
  - B. mitochondria
  - C. cell wall of lipopolysaccharides
  - D. primarily terrestrial in habitat
  - E. reproduction via spores
20. The cell walls of fungi are composed of:
- A. cellulose.
  - B. lipids.
  - C. glycogen.
  - D. chitin.
  - E. chlorophyll.

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21. An example of a unicellular fungus is:
- A. a mold.
  - B. a mushroom.
  - C. a yeast.
  - D. a rust.
  - E. a smut.
22. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a filament that makes up the vegetative body of most fungi.
- A. thallus
  - B. protonema
  - C. fruiting body
  - D. hypha
  - E. septa
23. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tangled mat of hyphae.
- A. sporocarp
  - B. sporangia
  - C. zygospore
  - D. mycelium
  - E. coenocyte
24. Dikaryotic cells are denoted as:
- A.  $n + n$ .
  - B.  $n - n$ .
  - C.  $n$ .
  - D.  $2n$ .
  - E.  $2n - n$ .
25. Black bread mold is \_\_\_\_\_, which means that it is self-sterile.
- A. heterozygous
  - B. heterothallic
  - C. hetertrophic
  - D. mycotoxic
  - E. coenocytic
26. Mycorrhizae benefits plants by:
- A. increasing photosynthetic area.
  - B. increasing absorptive surface area of roots.
  - C. increasing chlorophyll content.
  - D. increasing leaf area.
  - E. None of these.
27. Reduction in \_\_\_\_\_ growth is used as a sensitive indicator of air pollution.
- A. fungus
  - B. mushroom
  - C. algae
  - D. lichen
  - E. puff balls

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28. Fungi are used to produce which of the following?
- A. beer
  - B. wine
  - C. bread
  - D. Roquefort cheese
  - E. All of these.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fungal chemical that shows promise as an anticancer agent.
- A. Pencillin
  - B. Fumigallin
  - C. Ergot compounds
  - D. Psilocybin
  - E. None of these.
30. Which is *not* a fungal infection in humans?
- A. ringworm
  - B. athlete's foot
  - C. yeast infections
  - D. histoplasmosis
  - E. None of these; all are fungal infections in humans.
31. An important difference between plants and algae is that a \_\_\_\_\_ covers the aerial portion of a plant.
- A. chlorophyll.
  - B. waxy cuticle
  - C. lignin
  - D. stomata with guard cells
  - E. cellulose
32. The multicellular sex organs in plants are known as:
- A. gametes.
  - B. spores.
  - C. gametangia.
  - D. fruits.
  - E. sperm.
33. In plants the fertilized egg develops into a multicellular \_\_\_\_\_ (young plant) within a female gametangium.
- A. zygote
  - B. seed
  - C. embryo
  - D. endosperm
  - E. cotyledon
34. Alternation of generations in plants refers to the alternation of:
- A. diploid and haploid stages.
  - B. male and female stages.
  - C. meiotic and mitotic stages.
  - D. spore and seed stages.
  - E. thallus and leaf stages.

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35. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the male sexual structure that produces sperm in plants.
- A. antheridium
  - B. archegonium
  - C. stoma
  - D. sporangium
  - E. strobilus
36. Cell walls of plants contain cellulose and \_\_\_\_\_, which aids in structural support.
- A. cutin
  - B. chitin
  - C. lignin
  - D. lipopolysaccharide
  - E. actin
37. The most recent group of plants to evolve are the:
- A. liverworts.
  - B. hornworts.
  - C. angiosperms.
  - D. gymnosperms.
  - E. mosses.
38. Mosses and liverworts are limited in size because they lack:
- A. sperm.
  - B. eggs.
  - C. vascular tissues.
  - D. stomata.
  - E. reproductive structures.
39. The \_\_\_\_\_ generation is dominant in mosses, as it can live independently.
- A. haploid sporophyte
  - B. haploid gametophyte
  - C. diploid sporophyte
  - D. diploid gametophyte
  - E. triploid sporophyte
40. The most economically important bryophyte is:
- A. *Equisetum*.
  - B. *Anthoceros*.
  - C. *Psilotum*.
  - D. *Sphagnum*.
  - E. *Lycopodium*.
41. Two vascular tissues in plants are:
- A. xylem and stomata.
  - B. xylem and phloem.
  - C. phloem and stomata.
  - D. roots and leaves.
  - E. stem and roots.

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42. \_\_\_\_\_ are small leaves with a single vascular strand.
- A. Megaphylls
  - B. Microphylls
  - C. Thalli
  - D. Strobili
  - E. Sori
43. Coal deposits formed when forested areas were inundated with water and the \_\_\_\_\_ conditions that resulted promoted incomplete decomposition of the vegetation into coal.
- A. aerobic
  - B. anaerobic
  - C. oxidizing
  - D. desiccating
  - E. saline
44. Many seedless plants produce spores of one morphological type, which is referred to as:
- A. heterospory.
  - B. sporogeny.
  - C. megasporry.
  - D. homosporry.
  - E. microspory.
45. Microsporocytes divide by \_\_\_\_\_ to form \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. meiosis; megapores
  - B. mitosis; megaspores
  - C. mitosis; microspores
  - D. meiosis; microspore mother cells
  - E. meiosis; microspores
46. Seeds are reproductively superior to spores because:
- A. seeds contain a multicellular young plant.
  - B. only seeds can survive for an extended period of time.
  - C. seeds are used as a food source for humans.
  - D. seeds are protected by a multicellular seed coat.
  - E. seeds contain a young plant and also are protected by a seed coat.
47. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms:
- A. are heterosporous.
  - B. lack a free-living gametophyte stage.
  - C. posses vascular tissues.
  - D. produce seeds.
  - E. All of these.

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48. A basic difference between gymnosperms and flowering plants is:
- A. gymnosperms produce seeds that are enclosed within a fruit, while flowering plants produce seeds borne naked.
  - B. gymnosperms produce flowers that have floral parts arranged in threes, or multiples of threes, while flowering plants have floral parts arranged in fours or in multiples of four.
  - C. gymnosperms produce only cones, while flowering plants produce both flowers and cones.
  - D. gymnosperms produce seeds borne naked, while flowering plants produce seeds enclosed within a fruit.
  - E. None of these.
49. In plants, xylem is associated with transportation of:
- A. water and minerals.
  - B. food.
  - C. nutrients.
  - D. water and food.
  - E. None of these.
50. When plants have a distinct haploid stage and diploid stage, this is referred to as:
- A. asexual and sexual generations.
  - B. binary generations.
  - C. mitotic and meiotic generations.
  - D. alternation of generations.
  - E. parthenocarpy.
51. Most conifers have separate male and female reproductive parts on the same tree. This condition is referred to as:
- A. deciduous.
  - B. dioecious.
  - C. monoecious.
  - D. homosporous.
  - E. heterosporous.
52. The largest cones produced on a pine tree, the ones we are typically most familiar with, are the female cones that contain:
- A. megasporangia.
  - B. microsporangia.
  - C. pollen.
  - D. microspores.
  - E. antheridia.
53. In the process of fertilization in conifers, the pollen tube grows to the:
- A. archegonium.
  - B. antheridium.
  - C. microspores.
  - D. pollen grains.
  - E. microsporangia.



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54. Which of the following phyla is unusual, as it is composed of a single species?

- A. Gnetophyta
- B. Anthophyta
- C. Ginkgophyta
- D. Coniferophyta
- E. Cycadophyta

55. Extracts from the ginkgo tree are sold in over the counter (OTC) medicines purported to increase memory. Extracts from what other gymnosperm are also sold in OTC medicines, some of which have useful effects and others of which have controversial effects?

- A. *Archaeopteris*
- B. *Eucalyptus*
- C. *Ephedra*
- D. *Sequoiadendron*
- E. *Welwitschia*

56. A plant with parallel veins and floral parts in threes or multiples of three would be classified as:

- A. a monocot.
- B. a gymnosperm.
- C. a eudicot.
- D. a gnetophyte.
- E. a cotyledonous plant.

57. The female gametophyte generation in angiosperms is found in the:

- A. antheridium.
- B. stigma and style of the pistil.
- C. prothallium.
- D. megasporophyte of the cones.
- E. ovule of the ovary.

58. In flowering plants, the \_\_\_\_\_ generation is dominant.

- A. haploid gametophyte
- B. diploid gametophyte
- C. haploid sporophyte
- D. diploid sporophyte
- E. triploid endosperm

59. How many sperm cells contribute to the process of reproduction in angiosperms?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

60. The endosperm of an angiosperm seed is typically:

- A. haploid (1n).
- B. diploid (2n).
- C. triploid (3n).
- D. quadraploid (4n).
- E. pentaploid (5n).

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61. Leaf \_\_\_\_\_ in the fall is an adaptation for flowering plants to survive harsh winters in temperate climates.

- A. desiccation
- B. photosynthesis
- C. abscission
- D. growth
- E. production

62. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of any animal?

- A. locomotion at some time during the life cycle
- B. multicellular eukaryotes
- C. heterotrophic
- D. sexual reproduction involving motile sperm
- E. All of these can be a characteristic of an animal.

63. Adaptations required for animals to live on land would include:

- A. internal fertilization.
- B. egg shell.
- C. embryo development within the female.
- D. internal respiratory surfaces.
- E. All of these.

64. Which animal phylum has an asymmetrical body plan?

- A. Cnidaria
- B. Ctenophora
- C. Echinodermata
- D. Porifera
- E. All of these.

65. Which of the following words are incorrectly paired?

- A. head end—anterior
- B. coelom—body cavity
- C. schizocoelous development—deuterostome
- D. shelled egg—internal fertilization
- E. mesoderm—muscles

66. A true body cavity completely surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ is called a coelom.

- A. ectoderm
- B. mesoderm
- C. endoderm
- D. exoderm
- E. mesoglea

67. What do Cnidarians and flatworms have in common?

- A. They are coelomates.
- B. They are pseudocoelomates.
- C. They are acoelomates.
- D. They have two germ layers.
- E. They have three germ layers.

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68. Diploblastic animals, such as cnidarians and \_\_\_\_\_, have only two germ layers, ectoderm and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sponges; ectoderm
  - B. sponges; mesoderm
  - C. ctenophores; mesoderm
  - D. ctenophores; endoderm
  - E. ctenophores; metaderm
69. Because sponges function in ways similar to colonial unicellular protozoans, they are classified among the \_\_\_\_\_. All other animals are considered \_\_\_\_\_, which are distinct from sponges.
- A. protozoa; metazoa
  - B. parazoa; metazoa
  - C. parazoa; eumetazoa
  - D. metazoa; protozoa
  - E. protozoa; parazoa
70. In deuterostomes the first opening develops into the:
- A. coelom.
  - B. gut.
  - C. anus.
  - D. mouth.
  - E. nostril.
71. Determinate cleavage takes place in \_\_\_\_\_ and is characterized by a pattern of development where the ultimate fate of each cell is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. protostomes; not fixed until late in the developmental process
  - B. protostomes; fixed early in the developmental process
  - C. deuterostomes; not fixed until late in the developmental process
  - D. deuterostomes; fixed early in the developmental process
  - E. coelomates; fixed early in the developmental process
72. Indeterminate cleavage takes place in \_\_\_\_\_ and is characterized by a pattern of development where the ultimate fate of each cell is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. protostomes; not fixed until late in the developmental process
  - B. protostomes; fixed early in the developmental process
  - C. deuterostomes; not fixed until late in the developmental process
  - D. deuterostomes; fixed early in the developmental process
  - E. coelomates; fixed early in the developmental process
73. The only living Parazoa are the:
- A. jellyfish.
  - B. sponges.
  - C. flatworms.
  - D. roundworms.
  - E. ribbon worms.
74. Cnidarians are \_\_\_\_\_, meaning they have two tissue layers.
- A. diploid
  - B. protostomes
  - C. diploblastic
  - D. bilateral
  - E. hermaphroditic

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75. The protostome coelomates are divided into two major groups, the:
- A. flatworms and roundworms.
  - B. Lophotrochozoa and Ecdysozoa.
  - C. Mollusca and Arthropoda.
  - D. invertebrates and vertebrates
  - E. Chelicerata and Mandibulata.
76. The anterior end of a tapeworm is known as the:
- A. proglottid.
  - B. cnidocyte.
  - C. auricle.
  - D. protonephridia.
  - E. scolex.
77. Tapeworm(s):
- A. have a tubelike digestive system.
  - B. have a closed circulatory system.
  - C. bodies consist of hundreds of reproductive segments.
  - D. have a well developed sensory system to find vertebrate hosts.
  - E. life cycles are simple and completed in their vertebrate hosts.
78. Ribbon worms have a unique \_\_\_\_\_ that is used to capture prey.
- A. proboscis
  - B. tentacle
  - C. set of jaws
  - D. claw
  - E. forked leg
79. The veliger larval form is unique to:
- A. insects.
  - B. annelids.
  - C. molluscs.
  - D. arthropods.
  - E. crustaceans.
80. Which of the following is an adaptation that enables cephalopods to escape from their predators?
- A. torsion
  - B. poisonous salivary secretions
  - C. a hard shell
  - D. rapidly changing colors
  - E. a modified radula
81. Annelids:
- A. have a visceral mass.
  - B. have a segmented body.
  - C. surround their body with a mantle.
  - D. move with a muscular foot.
  - E. have an open circulatory system.

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82. Hermaphroditic earthworms reproduce sexually by connecting their bodies by their \_\_\_\_\_. This allows transfer of \_\_\_\_\_ from one worm to the other.
- A. setae; zygotes
  - B. setae; eggs
  - C. setae; sperm
  - D. clitellum; eggs
  - E. clitellum; sperm
83. \_\_\_\_\_ is an anticoagulant used by leeches.
- A. Chitin
  - B. Calcium carbonate
  - C. Hirudin
  - D. Pheromone
  - E. Saxitoxin
84. Animals with a crown of cilia that look like a spinning wheel are the:
- A. bryozoans.
  - B. phoronids.
  - C. ctenophores.
  - D. rotifers.
  - E. platyhelminthes.
85. A *Trichinella* infection is most common in individuals who:
- A. eat undercooked beef.
  - B. eat undercooked pork.
  - C. eat undercooked fish.
  - D. walk barefoot in a cow pasture.
  - E. walk barefoot in a rice field.
86. The phylum name Arthropoda refers to:
- A. a hard exoskeleton.
  - B. the ability to fly.
  - C. jointed appendages.
  - D. respiratory capabilities.
  - E. a segmented coelom.
87. One of the disadvantages of exoskeletons in arthropods is that:
- A. they severely limit locomotion.
  - B. they interfere with ingestion.
  - C. they must be shed when the animal grows.
  - D. they do not provide adequate protection from predators.
  - E. they do not prevent desiccation.
88. Arthropods with mandibles, a single pair of antennae, and two legs on most body segments are:
- A. ribbon worms.
  - B. centipedes.
  - C. millipedes.
  - D. trilobites.
  - E. mites.

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89. An elongate uniramid with many legs as well as poison claws is called:

- A. a mite.
- B. a tick.
- C. an insect.
- D. a centipede.
- E. a millipede.

90. A spider would be much less harmful if it lacked:

- A. spinnerets.
- B. eye spots.
- C. labial palps.
- D. chelicerae.
- E. mandibles.

91. An arthropod with chelicerae, pedipalps, and silk glands would be:

- A. a scorpion.
- B. a tick.
- C. a mite.
- D. a spider.
- E. a barnacle.

92. Which class of animals has the largest number of species?

- A. Arachnida
- B. Insecta
- C. Gastropoda
- D. Bivalvia
- E. Arthropoda

93. Gas exchange in terrestrial insects is accomplished through:

- A. the use of gills.
- B. the use of book lungs.
- C. the use of tracheae.
- D. diffusion across the epidermal layer.
- E. a closed circulatory system.

94. Deuterostomes are characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cleavage.

- A. radial; determinate
- B. radial; indeterminate
- C. spiral; determinate
- D. spiral; indeterminate
- E. None of these.

95. The most unique feature of the echinoderms is their:

- A. digestive system.
- B. nervous system.
- C. closed circulatory system.
- D. water vascular system.
- E. mantle.

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96. Echinoderms are unique because:

- A. the larvae are radially symmetrical and the adult is bilaterally symmetrical.
- B. the adults and larva are both pentaradially symmetrical.
- C. the adult and larva are both radially symmetrical.
- D. the adult and larva are both biradially symmetrical.
- E. their larvae are bilaterally symmetrical while the adult is pentaradially symmetrical.

97. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic shared by all chordates at some point in their life cycle?

- A. possession of a coelom
- B. three primary cell layers
- C. dorsal tubular nerve cord
- D. pharyngeal gill slits
- E. vertebrae

98. Extinct jawless fish include the:

- A. lungfish.
- B. lancelets.
- C. placoderms.
- D. acanthodians.
- E. ostracoderms.

99. Scales of enamel are found on:

- A. lungfish.
- B. sharks.
- C. ray-finned fish.
- D. lob-finned.
- E. snakes.

100. Sharks detect motion in the water or waves by their:

- A. lateral lines.
- B. electroreceptors.
- C. keen olfaction.
- D. sight.
- E. dorsal fin.

101. Sharks that are \_\_\_\_\_ incubate their eggs in the uterus.

- A. oviparous
- B. viviparous
- C. ovoviviparous
- D. placental
- E. eutherial

102. Which of the following would describe an animal that lays eggs?

- A. oviparous
- B. viviparous
- C. ovoviviparous
- D. placental
- E. eutherial

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103. The superclass Tetrapods includes:

- A. fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.
- B. lancelets, cartilage, and bony fish.
- C. amphibians and reptiles.
- D. amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.
- E. echinoderms and chordates.

104. The heart of amphibians has \_\_\_\_\_ chambers. The hearts of birds and mammals have \_\_\_\_\_ chambers.

- A. two; three
- B. three; four
- C. two; four
- D. three; five
- E. three; two

105. The only living descendant of the dinosaurs are the:

- A. marsupials.
- B. monotremes.
- C. birds.
- D. mammals.
- E. amphibians.

106. Within the chordate classes, the *unique* characteristic of the class Aves is:

- A. flight.
- B. production of uric acid.
- C. feathers.
- D. endothermy.
- E. All of these.

107. Which of the following adaptations is associated with the ability of birds to fly?

- A. high metabolic rate
- B. broad, keeled breast bone
- C. "one-way" air flow through the respiratory system
- D. hollow bones
- E. All of these.

108. A characteristic seen only in mammals is:

- A. hair.
- B. mammary glands.
- C. three middle ear bones.
- D. incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.
- E. All of these.

109. The monotremes are an unusual group of mammals because they:

- A. lack mammary glands.
- B. lack hair.
- C. lay eggs.
- D. have pouches.
- E. exhibit parthenogenesis.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Laux Take Home Test #15 on Chaps. 25-31 AP Biology

DUE DATE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2010 TEST CONTAINS 110 QUESTIONS

110. Marsupials include the:

- A. cat.
- B. armadillo.
- C. opossum.
- D. crocodile.
- E. spiny anteater.