

Test - Version 1

What is Bio Unit

Name: _____

You can do this!

1. Before Bacon, who lived in the 1500s, how did most thinking people try to explain the scientific things?

- (A) They guessed based on what their friends believed at the time. (B) They did careful experiments and made charts and graphs.
- (C) They thought really hard about it, and used what ancient people had said before them. (D) They used computers to collect data and do simulations.

2. A teen tests whether wearing different superhero capes affects how far their little brother jumps off the porch.

3. Which idea says you have a soul?

- (A) Historical Science (B) Scientism
- (C) Dualism (D) Empirical Science

4. What are variables in science?

- (A) Things that can change (B) Moving objects in a machine
- (C) Things that always stay the same (D) Rules that can't change

5. What does God's creation show us?

- (A) His greatness and glory (B) Total chaos
- (C) How great we are (D) Nothing special

6. Andreas Vesalius was known as the father of what?



- (A) Empirical Science (B) Modern Anatomy
- (C) Modern Physiology (D) Biological Science

7. Which path does blood follow in the systemic circuit?



- (A) Lungs → Heart → Body (B) Heart → Body → Heart
- (C) Heart → Lungs → Heart (D) Body → Heart → Lungs

8. A. ____ Blood Pumper a. Medicine
B. ____ How living things work b. Cadaver
C. ____ The science of diagnosing, treating and preventing disease c. Physiology
D. ____ The study of the structures of the body d. Anatomy
E. ____ A dead body used for research e. Heart

9. A student tries watering 3 identical plants with different liquids (water, soda, juice) and observes how well they grow. Write down the manipulated and responding variables.

10. What is it called when a scientist cuts open a dead animal or body to study how it is made?

- (A) Experimentation (B) Preservation
(C) Dissection (D) Vivisection

11. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek was known as the father of what?



- (A) Cell Biology (B) Modern Physiology
(C) Microbiology (D) Modern Anatomy

12. Which tiny living things are made of many cells and have a nucleus?

- (A) Fungi (B) Squirrels
(C) Bacteria (D) Protists

13. Which tiny living things only have one cell and do not have a nucleus?

- (A) Squirrels (B) Fungi
(C) Bacteria (D) Protists

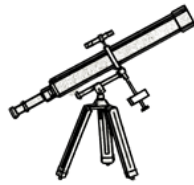
14. Which tiny living things usually have one cell and do have a nucleus?

- (A) Bacteria (B) Protists
(C) Squirrels (D) Fungi

15. Match the correct picture with the correct term.

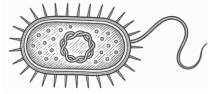
A. ____ Protist

a.



B. ____ Fungi

b.



C. ____ Bacterium

c.



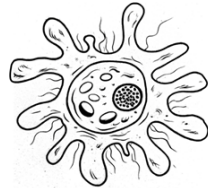
D. ____ Telescope

d.



E. ____ Microscope

e.



16. He did many science experiments to learn how diseases work and helped create the idea that tiny germs can cause people to get sick.

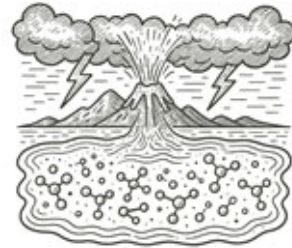


- (A) Andreas Vesalius (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) William Harvey (D) James Tour

17. In Pasteur's swan neck flask experiment, he ended up demonstrating that bacteria come from what?

- (A) Fermentation (B) Spontaneous Generation
(C) Spores (D) Broth

18. What idea does this picture represent?



- (A) Big Bang (B) Primordial Soup
(C) Natural Disaster (D) Protosquirrel

19. James Tour is a scientist who studies how life began. He says we are now even farther from finding a natural way to explain how life could start on its own. People used to call this idea "spontaneous generation," but now it's called this:



- (A) Mutation (B) Fermentation
(C) Pathology (D) Abiogenesis

20. Pasteur tested different temperatures and times for heating milk to kill harmful bacteria without ruining it, measuring whether the milk spoiled afterward to see if the bacteria were killed. This process became known as pasteurization. What was the manipulated variable?



- (A) The type of milk used. (B) The amount of milk in the bottle
- (C) The kind of bottle used to hold the milk (D) The temperature and time the milk was heated
21. Which scientist said that animals could pass on traits they used a lot—like a giraffe stretching its neck—to their babies?



- (A) William Harvey (B) Louis Pasteur
- (C) William Paley (D) Jean Baptiste Lamarck

22. At the same time, who used fancy watches to explain that living things must have been designed by God?



- (A) William Paley (B) Jean Baptiste Lamarck
- (C) Louis Pasteur (D) William Harvey

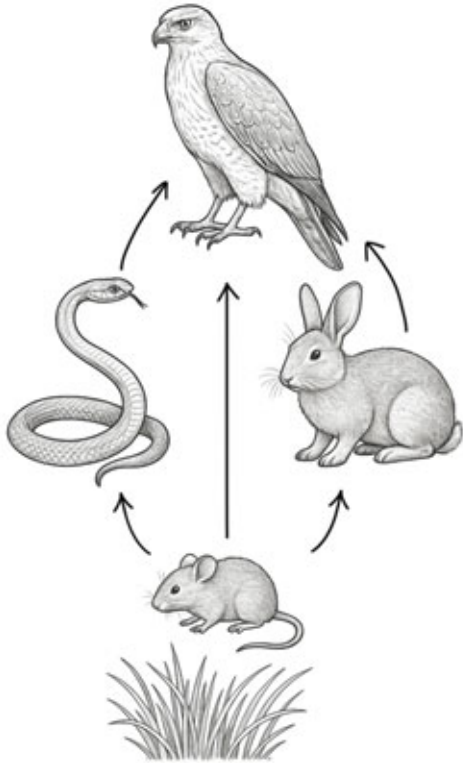
23. What is special about the marine iguana?

- (A) It is the only lizard that has glowing skin (B) It is the only lizard that can breathe underwater
- (C) It is the only lizard that feeds in the ocean (D) It is the only lizard that lives in Antarctica

24. What does ecology mean?

- (A) A list of wild animal names (B) How living things interact with nature
- (C) The study of air and wind flow (D) How animals behave in zoos

25. What level consumer is the snake?



- (A) Producer (B) 1° Consumer
 (C) 2° Consumer (D) 3° Consumer

26. Match the picture to the term

A. ____ Succession a.



B. ____ Marine Iguana b.



C. ____ Giant Tortoise c.



D. ____ Galapagos

d.



E. ____ Lamarck

e.



F. ____ Paley

f.



27. What idea is Charles Lyell most famous for?



- (A) The Earth changes slowly through natural processes
- (B) All rocks formed during one big flood
- (C) Life was created in six days
- (D) Animals can pass on traits they use a lot

28. This man thought very highly of Lyell, and took his ideas from geology, and applied them to biology.

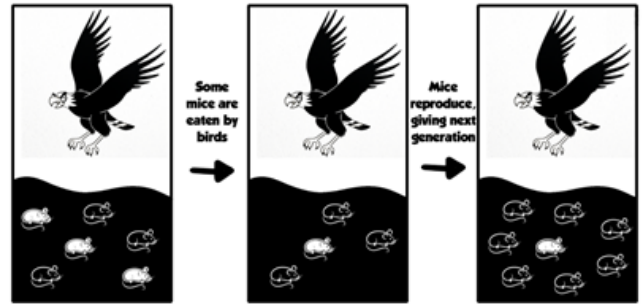


- (A) William Paley
- (B) Bigfoot
- (C) Jean Baptiste Lamarck
- (D) Charles Darwin

29. What is natural selection?

- (A) The idea that Earth's surface has always looked the same
- (B) The method Darwin proposed for how evolution happens
- (C) The study of Earth's physical structure
- (D) The belief that all species were made at the same time

30. What does this picture represent?



- (A) Natural Selection
- (B) Uniformitarianism
- (C) Human Evolution
- (D) Universal Common Ancestry

31. What is the arrow pointing at?



- (A) Dominant Gene
- (B) Follower Gene
- (C) Recessive Gene
- (D) Leader Gene

32. This is what DNA has inside it, that is like a signature, showing us it was made by a super smart mind.

- (A) Specified Information
- (B) Free Candy
- (C) Nucleotides
- (D) Random Chaos

33. What is the shape of the structure in image below?



- (A) Boxy Chain
- (B) Straight Line
- (C) Circle
- (D) Double Helix

34. He was the younger of the two scientists who figured out the structure of DNA.



- (A) Gregor Mendel
- (B) Francis Crick
- (C) Stephen Meyer
- (D) James Watson

35. What is the arrow pointing at?



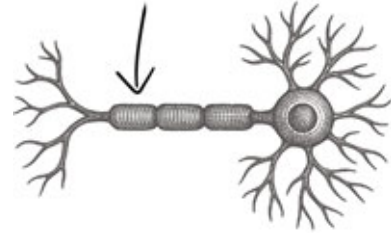
- (A) Dominant Gene
- (B) Follower Gene
- (C) Recessive Gene
- (D) Leader Gene

36. He was one of the founding fathers of cell biology and coined the term metabolism.



- (A) Michael Behe
- (B) Theodore Schwann
- (C) Gregor Mendel
- (D) Bart Simpson

37. What is the arrow pointing at?

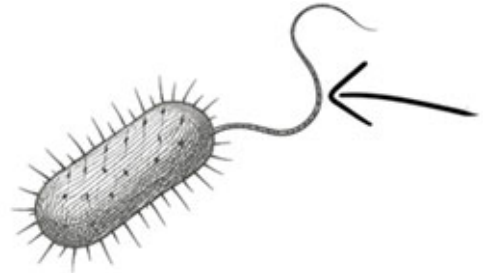


- (A) Merkel Cell
- (B) Gangliocyte
- (C) Hepatocyte
- (D) Schwann Cell

38. What does Michael Behe use as a simple example of irreducible complexity?

- (A) Mouse Trap
- (B) Microscope
- (C) Bacteria
- (D) Watch

39. What is the arrow pointing at?



- (A) Schwann Cell
- (B) Flagellum
- (C) Neuron
- (D) Cilia

40. What can we learn about how God designed life when we see irreducibly complex systems like the bacterial flagellum?

- (A) God made life slowly by trial and error
- (B) God used broken parts and hoped they would improve
- (C) God designed systems to function as complete units from the start
- (D) God designed parts that don't need to work together