

Test - Version 2

What is Bio Unit

Name: _____

You can do this!

1. Francis Bacon is known as the father of what?



- (A) Empirical Science (B) Rocket Science
(C) Historical Science (D) Biological Science

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

3. What is **historical** science based on?

- (A) Building machines (B) Trying things over and over
(C) Best Guesses (D) Observation

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 should science help us do?

- (A) Doubt (B) Be confused
(C) Worship God (D) Fight

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



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

7. What is it called when a scientist does an experiment on a living animal to learn how its body works?

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

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. William Harvey was known as the father of what?



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

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



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

12. Ignaz Semmelweis, called the 'savior of mothers,' helped start this important idea when he showed that microorganisms can make people sick. What idea did he help discover?



- (A) Germ theory of disease (B) Gene theory
(C) Homeostasis (D) Cell Theory

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. What is the study of tiny living things called?

- (A) Medicine (B) Science
- (C) Microbiology (D) Ecology

17. 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

18. 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

19. As Christians, what inference can we make based on Pasteur's work?

- (A) Life can start all by itself under just the right conditions (B) Life appears when chemicals get struck by lightening
- (C) Life comes from God, not from non-living things (D) Life comes from sunlight and air

20. 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

21. 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

22. What did Louis Pasteur believe about science and God?

- (A) He only trusted experiments, not God
- (B) God is not needed to explain science
- (C) Science and faith cannot go together
- (D) Science helped him believe in God even more

23. 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

24. 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

25. What is a tortoise in the Galápagos Islands known for?

- (A) Its ability to run faster than any other reptile on the islands
- (B) Being the largest land plant-eating animal on the islands
- (C) Being the smallest land plant eating animals on the islands
- (D) Its bright colors that attract visits from all over the world

26. Match the picture to the term

A. ____ Succession a.



B. ____ Marine Iguana b.



C. ____ Giant Tortoise c.



D. ____ Galapagos



E. ____ Lamarck



F. ____ Paley



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. Before Charles Lyell's ideas became popular, many scientists believed the Earth was young and that its features were shaped by big disasters like Noah's Flood. What was this idea called?

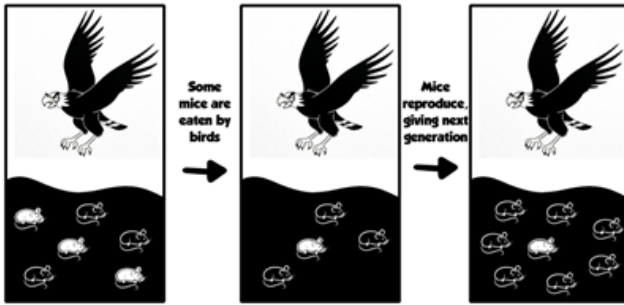


- (A) Natural Selection (B) Catastrophism
(C) Uniformitarianism (D) Ecology

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 type of science did Darwin spend his time doing?

- (A) Historical (B) Microbiology
(C) Empirical (D) Pathology

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. He is the scientist who has made a very strong case for intelligent design from many fields including genetics.



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

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



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35. He figured out dominant and recessive genes by studying Pea Plants.



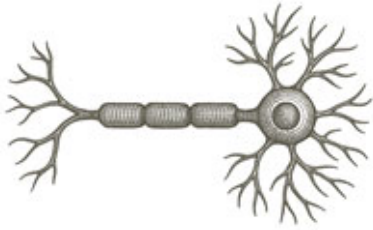
- (A) Gregor Mendel (B) Francis Crick
(C) Stephen Meyer (D) James Watson

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 type of cell is this?

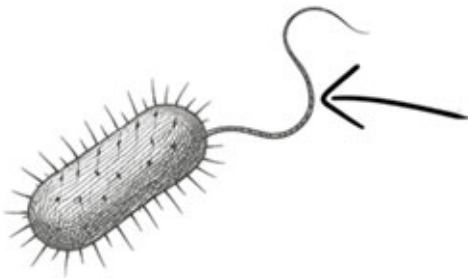


- (A) Bacterial
- (B) Neuron
- (C) Muscle
- (D) Lung

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