

Multiple choice test 6 - Organisation - OPTIONAL FOR REVISION

Quiz set by Mrs. L. OLIVER for Year 11/11S/Sc4

1) Where are stomata more commonly found?

- On the underside of the leaf
- On the top of the leaf
- In the stem
- In a palisade cell

2) Why do stomata close at night?

- To save water without losing out on photosynthesis
- Because photosynthesis is optimum at night
- To prevent oxygen from leaving the leaf in cold weather
- Because carbon dioxide levels drop at night

3) Which of the following is incorrect?

- Phloem transports food substances made in the stem
- Phloem tubes transport food substances made in the leaf
- xylem tubes take minerals and water from roots to stem and leaves
- xylem tubes are hollow and are made of dead cells

4) Which of the following adaptations is incorrect

- The upper epidermis is opaque to prevent sunlight from reaching the palisade cells
- The upper epidermis is covered in a waxy cuticle to reduce water loss
- The palisade layer has lots of chloroplasts
- The air spaces in spongy mesophyll increase the rate of gas diffusion

5) Which of the following is not a plant organ

- xylem
- root
- stem
- leaf

6) What happens to an enzyme reaction at 80 degrees?

- It stops because the enzyme is denatured
- It stops because the enzyme has died
- It stops because the enzyme has changed shape
- It speeds up the reaction

7) What is the name of the technique used to monitor the breakdown of starch in a spotting tile?

- continuous sampling
- repetitive sampling
- carbohydrate sampling
- enzyme sampling

8) Which of the following does not produce an enzyme?

- Liver
- Pancreas
- stomach
- small intestine

9) What is the role of bile?

- neutralise stomach acid and emulsify fats
- Add acid to the stomach acid and emulsify fats
- Add acid to the stomach acid and build up the fat droplets
- neutralises stomach acid and reduces the surface area of lipids

10) Which reagent is used to test for fat?

- Sudan III

- Iodine
- Benedicts solution
- Biuret

11) Which statement is correct:

- Blood returning to the lungs has a high carbon dioxide concentration
- Blood leaving the lungs has a large carbon dioxide concentration
- Deoxygenated blood contains no oxygen
- carbon dioxide is carried in the blood by red blood cells

12) Which of the following is not a blood vessel?

- ventricle
- artery
- vein
- capillary

13) What does a pacemaker do?

- It keeps the heart beating regularly
- it lowers cholesterol
- it widens an artery
- it pumps blood to the lungs

14) What does a platelet do?

- Helps blood to clot
- thins the blood
- carries glucose in the plasma
- defends against infection

15) Which of the following is not a risk factor for cancer?

- Exercise
- Smoking
- Sunlight
- Viral infection



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