Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Biology I – 2nd Semester Final Review Sheet

**Chapter 20**

1. Antibiotics can only kill viruses/bacteria (circle one)
2. True or False: AIDS is a disease that is caused by a virus.
3. A prion is a virus-like particle that contains only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Bacteria that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down nutrients in dead matter are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A bacteriophage is a virus that only infects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Other viruses
	2. Bacteria
	3. Animals
6. True or False: Tetanus is a disease caused by a virus.
7. Prokaryotes are single-celled organisms that lack a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 3**

1. Autotrophic/Heterotrophic (circle one) organisms make their own food.
2. Autotrophic/Heterotrophic (circle one) organisms have to eat other organisms to obtain energy.
3. Another name for an autotroph is producer/consumer (circle one)
4. Another name for a heterotroph is producer/consumer (circle one)
5. The branch of biology dealing with interactions among organisms and between organisms in their environment is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. What is the biosphere?
7. A step-by-step series of organisms eating each other is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. All of the interconnected feeding relationships in an ecosystem make up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is nitrogen fixation?
10. What is a community?
11. What is a species?
12. In an ecosystem, energy is *recycled/moves in one direction* (circle one)
13. In an ecosystem, matter (example – water, carbon, etc) is *recycled/moves in one direction* (circle one)

**Chapter 4**

1. What is a biome?
2. Which two biomes have the LEAST amount of precipitation?
	1. Tropical Rain Forest and Taiga
	2. Savannah and Temperate Grassland
	3. Tundra and desert
3. What is weather?
4. What is climate?
5. The nonliving factors that affect an environment are biotic/abiotic (circle one)
6. The living factors that affect an environment are biotic/abiotic (circle one)
7. A niche/habitat (circle one) is where an organisms lives.
8. A niche/habitat is the full range of physical and biological conditions in which an organism lives and how it uses those conditions.
9. What is symbiosis?
10. What is predation?
11. A relationship in which both organisms benefit is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. A relationship in which one organism is helped and the other is harmed is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 5**

1. When individuals in a population reproduce at a constant rate it is known as exponential/logistic (circle one) growth.
2. Logistic/exponential (circle one) growth occurs when a population’s growth slows or stops following a period of exponential growth.
3. Emigration/immigration (circle one) is the movement of individuals out of an area.
4. Emigration/Immigration (circle one) is the movement of individuals into an area.
5. What is the carrying capacity of an area?
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific study of the human population.

**Chapter 6**

1. What are the 2 properties of DDT that make it dangerous?
2. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)/Ultraviolet (UV) Light (circle one) is the cause of ozone depletion
3. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)/Ultraviolet (UV) Light (circle one) are able to hit the Earth because of the whole in the ozone layer.
4. What is soil erosion?
5. Using renewable resources while ensuring that they are not depleted is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Biological magnification
	2. Sustainable development
	3. Monoculture
6. What is an endangered species?
7. What is an extinct species?
8. What is the most likely cause of global warming?
9. What is the greenhouse effect? (this is actually on page 87)

**Chapter 16**

1. Lamarck’s theory of evolution was based on use and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. True or False: Darwin published his findings on evolution immediately.
3. Where did Darwin make his most important observations about evolution and natural selection?
4. Hutton and Lyell influenced Darwin because they helped him realize that the Earth was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of years old.
	1. Hundreds
	2. Thousands
	3. Millions
5. What was the title of Darwin’s book?
6. What is evolution?
7. What is artificial selection?
8. The ability of an organism to survive and reproduce in its environment is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Fitness
	2. Diversity
	3. Evolution
9. Who proposed the theory of Natural Selection?

**Chapter 17**

1. What is a gene pool?
2. Any change in a sequence of DNA is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What are the 2 main sources of genetic variation?
4. Genetic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the situation in which allele frequencies of a population remain constant.
5. What is geographic isolation?
6. What is temporal isolation?
7. What is behavioral isolation?

**Chapter 19**

1. True or False: More than 99% of all species that have ever lived are now extinct.
2. True or False: Fossils can be of eggs, body parts, or footprints.
3. What type of rock are more fossils formed in?
4. What is a half-life?
5. List the following in order from MOST DENSE to LEAST DENSE: crust, atmosphere, and core.
6. What animals were dominant during the Jurassic and Cretaceous Period?
7. The geologic time scale is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. True or False: Relative dating gives an exact age of a fossil.
9. True or False: Radioactive dating gives an exact age of a fossil.