Student Answer:

- pH 2
- pH 4
- pH 3
- [x] pH 7
- pH 8

Comments:

Question 7. Question : Which of the following statements about the Golgi apparatus is **false**?

Student Answer:

- produces secretory vesicles
- sends transport vesicles to the RER
- [x] receives transport vesicles from the RER
- supplies new membrane components
- produces lysosomes

Comments: Incorrect

Question 8. Question : The endoplasmic reticulum is responsible for

Student Answer:

- [x] protein synthesis.
- lipid synthesis.
- drug and toxin neutralization.
- all of the above
- both A and C

Comments: Incorrect

Question 9. Question : Some cells contain large numbers of mitochondria while others have

- [x] glycogen.
- [ ] lactose.
- [ ] cellulose.
- [ ] sucrose.

Comments:

Question 24. Question : Renewal or modification of the cell membrane is a function of the

Student Answer:

- [ ] mitochondria.
- [x] Golgi apparatus.
- [ ] rough endoplasmic reticulum.
- [ ] microtubules.
- [ ] ribosomes.

Comments:

Question 25. Question : Imagine two rigid chambers separated by a rigid membrane that is freely permeable to water but impermeable to glucose. Side 1 contains a 10 percent glucose solution and side 2 contains pure water. At equilibrium, what will be the situation?

Student Answer:

- [ ] No way to tell what the situation will be.
- [x] The hydrostatic pressure will be higher in side 1.
- [ ] Water will continue to move from side 1 to side 2.
- [ ] Water will continue to move from side 2 to side 1.
- [ ] The hydrostatic pressure will be higher in side 2.

Comments:

Student Answer:

- dissolve in water.
- dissolve in lipids.
- bind to proteins.
- bind to DNA.
- interact with carbohydrates.

Comments:

Question 61. Question : AB → A + B is to decomposition as A + B → AB is to

Student Answer:

- metabolism.
- synthesis.
- exchange.
- combustion.
- replacement.

Comments:

Question 62. Question : Which of these transport processes always requires metabolic energy?

Student Answer:

- diffusion
- carrier-mediated transport
- freely permeable
- impermeable
- vesicular transport

Comments:

Question 63. Question : Epithelium is connected to underlying connective tissue by

range of proteins it can make. This specialization process is termed

Student Answer:

- (•) differentiation.
- ( ) cellular activation.
- ( ) structural integration.
- ( ) apoptosis.
- ( ) adaptation.

Comments:

Question 85. Question : Chondrocytes are to cartilage as osteocytes are to

Student Answer:

- ( ) fat.
- (•) bone.
- ( ) blood.
- ( ) neural tissue.
- ( ) epithelium.

Comments:

Question 86. Question : Which of the following is **not** a function of membrane proteins?

Student Answer:

- ( ) act as carrier molecules for various solutes
- (•) cell nutrient
- ( ) regulate the passage of ions
- ( ) act as anchors or stabilizers for the cell membrane
- ( ) bind to ligands

Comments:

Question 87. Question : Which element commonly has only a proton as its nucleus?

Student Answer:

- argon
- helium
- hydrogen
- neon
- none of the above

Comments:

Question 88. Question : An alternate term for *tumor* is

Student Answer:

- nucleoplasm.
- neoplasm.
- cytoplasm.
- benign malignancy.
- primary metastasis.

Comments: Incorrect

Question 89. Question : Lipids

Student Answer:

- cushion organs against shocks.
- form essential structural components of cells.
- help to maintain body temperature.
- provide roughly twice the energy as carbohydrates.
- all of the above

Comments:

metabolites.

Comments:

Question 100. Question : All of the following are true concerning enzymes, **except** that they

Student Answer:

- affect only the rate of a chemical reaction.
- are proteins.
- lower the activation energy required for a reaction.
- function as biological catalysts.
- are consumed during the reaction.

Comments:

* Times are displayed in (GMT-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada)