112 Sample Practical Key

Question #	Answer
MULTIPLE CHOICE, FILL IN THE BLANK, & T/F	
1	Telophase, Anaphase
2	1 cell
3	23 chromosomes
4	derived
5	haploid
6	d) none of the above
7	0%
8	a and e (sometimes c)
9	READ ARTICLE IN LAB MANUAL
10	abiotic
11	a and c
12	convergent
13	TRUE
14	c, gene flow
SHORT ANSWER: These are not the only possible answers	
15	lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere
16	convergent evolution
17	RNA has Uracil instead of Thymine, one additional oxygen molecule on RNA, RNA is a single helix rather than a double helix.
18	Down's Syndrome
19	Rainforest, plenty of rain.
20	No, it is a clone.
21	Desert soil
22	The bottom
23	Homologous structures exhibit similar basic structures and embryonic origins. A Human arm and whale fin are examples of homologous structures. They suggest a common ancestry between the two organisms.
24	An environment describes physical components that support life (hydrosphere, atmosphere, etc.) whereas an ecosystem is defined as the interactions between living things and their physical environment.
25	There is greater amounts of organic matter decomposing at a faster rate.
26	An organism has certain traits that are adapted to its environment. For instance, an organism may have camouflage that helps it blend in with its background. This way it can avoid being eaten.
27	One example: They are both relatively impermeable to water.
28	Homozygous means that an organism has two identical alleles for a given gene (BB or bb). A heterozygous organism has two different alleles for a given gene (Bb). The dominant allele is the one that is expressed when at least one copy is present (e.g. Brown is dominant to blue eyes. Bb and BB are both brown eyed people). The recessive allele is the one that is only expressed when two copies are present (e.g. Blue eyes are only expressed with a bb genotype).
29	One example: They are selected to be less toxic.
30	See DNA Structure lab summary.
31	It had little or no effect on the frequency of size classes in the population. Size was not a selective factor in this experiment therefore frequencies remained relatively stable. Any reduction in a particular size class was purely random.
32	Human - darkest; Dog - medium dark, Lizard - medium; Fish - medium light; Bacteria - lightest
33	Richness=Ponderosa Evenness= Pinon-Juniper
34	Construct a Histogram
35	30 survived; 100%; Density Dependent; Only 50% would survive.
36	Logistic; Yes; Approx. 90 individuals; Yes. The population can only grow exponentially as long as resources are not limiting. Once resources become a limiting factor the population will even out.
37	Exponential; No; N/A; No, eventually the resources will become limiting and the population will either crash or even out at a carrying capacity.
UNIQUE QUESTIONS BASED ON IN-CLASS ORAL REPORTS	