Biology Keyword / Question Dictionary - Living Environment

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| abiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|----|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 1. | Abiotio include | c factors that characterize a forest ecosystem | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | light and biodiversity | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | temperature and amount of available water | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | types of producers and decomposers | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | pH and number of heterotrophs | 132 |
| abiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 2. | organi | bility to grow in size is a characteristic of living sms. Although an icicle may grow in size over time, onsidered nonliving because there is | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | an increase in matter, but no increase in the number of icicles | 1 |
| | | | (2) | an interaction between the icicle and the environment | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | no way for the icicle to move away from heat | , |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | no metabolic activity present | 359 |
| abiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 3. | | ocean, the growth and survival of seaweed, small nd sharks depends on abiotic factors such as | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | sunlight, temperature, and minerals | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | sunlight, pH, and type of seaweed | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | number of decomposers, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen | Number |
| , | | | (4) | number of herbivores, carbon, and food | 64 |
| abiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 4. | | c factors that could affect the stability of an stem could include | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | hurricanes, packs of wolves, and temperature | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | blizzards, heat waves, and swarms of grasshoppers | Data Base File Number |
| | _ | | (3) | droughts, floods, and heat waves | p. |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | species of fish, number of decomposers, and supply of algae | 155 |

| abiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 5. | Abiotic include | c factors that affect the growth of grass in a lawn e | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | bacteria and soil | 21 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | earthworms and nutrients | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | moisture and minerals | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | fertilizer and decomposers | 243 |
| abiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 6. | chloro When bucket | are green because they contain the protein phyll. A bucket was left on the lawn for one week. the bucket was removed, the grass under the t had turned from green to a yellowish white color. hange is due to the interaction between the grass | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | decomposer organisms in the soil, an abiotic factor | 12 |
| | | | (2) | the amount of sunlight, an abiotic factor | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | increased moisture under the bucket, a biotic factor | Number |
| , | | | (4) | the metal composition of the bucket, a biotic factor | 400 |
| abiotic | | 7. | | process initially provides the link between an factor and the energy needs of an entire stem? | Regents Date June2011 |
| | | | (1) | respiration | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | photosynthesis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decomposition | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | predation | 342 |
| absorption | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 8. | nutrier | human body, oxygen is absorbed by the lungs and its are absorbed by the small intestine. In a single- organism, this absorption directly involves the | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | nucleus | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | chloroplasts | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cell membrane | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | chromosomes | 351 |

| acid rain | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 9. | | es in the chemical composition of the atmosphere ay produce acid rain are most closely associated | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | insects that excrete acids | 34 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | runoff from acidic soils | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | industrial smoke stack emissions | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | flocks of migrating birds | 747 |
| acid rain | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 10. | | ds used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from estacks are an attempt by humans to | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | lessen the amount of insecticides in the environment | 32 |
| | | | (2) | eliminate diversity in wildlife | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | lessen the environmental impact of acid rain | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | use nonchemical controls on pest species | 665 |
| acid rain | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 11. | Which | situation is a result of human activities? | Jan2007 |
| C 41/7 | | | (1) | decay of leaves in a forest adds to soil fertility | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | acid rain in an area kills fish in a lake | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | ecological succession following volcanic activity reestablishes an ecosystem | Inumber |
| , | | | (4) | natural selection on an island changes gene frequencies | 67 |
| acid rain | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 12. | fish po | es in New York State that are exposed to acid rain, opulations are declining. This is primarily due to es in which lake condition? | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | size | 18 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | temperature | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | pH | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | location | 165 |

| acquired cl | | ic 13. | | e with cystic fibrosis inherit defective genetic | Regents Date Aug2003 |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Scient segme lung ce | ation and cannot produce normal CFTR proteins. ists have used gene therapy to insert normal DNA ents that code for the missing CFTR protein into the ells of people with cystic fibrosis. Which statement not describe a result of this therapy? | hugzooo |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Altered lung cells can produce the normal CFTR protein. | 12 |
| | | | (2) | Altered lung cells can divide to produce other lung cells with the normal CFTR gene. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | The normal CFTR gene may be expressed in altered lung cells. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Offspring of someone with altered lung cells will inherit the normal CFTR gene. | 789 |
| acquired cl | haracterist | ic | | | Regents Date |
| | | 14. | of prac | etball player develops speed and power as a result ctice. This athletic ability will NOT be passed on to spring because | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | muscle cells do not carry genetic information | 24 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | mutations that occur in body cells are not inherited | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | gametes do not carry complete sets of genetic information | P |
| , | | | (4) | base sequences in DNA are not affected by this activity | 65 |
| active trans | sport | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 15. | plants | alcium concentration in the root cells of certain is higher than in the surrounding soil. Calcium may ue to enter the root cells of the plant by the process | Jan2012 |
| 0.000 | | | (1) | diffusion | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | respiration | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | active transport | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | protein synthesis | 390 |

| active trans | port | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|-----|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 16. | cells th | oncentration of potassium is higher in red blood nan in the surrounding blood plasma. This higher ntration is maintained by the process of | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | circulation | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | diffusion | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | excretion | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | active transport | 998 |
| adaptation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 17. | | ding to the theory of natural selection, why are individuals more likely than others to survive and uce? | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Some individuals pass on to their offspring new characteristics they have acquired during their lifetimes. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | Some individuals are better adapted to exist in their environment than others are. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Some individuals do not pass on to their offspring new characteristics they have acquired during their lifetimes. | , |
| | | | (4) | Some individuals tend to produce fewer offspring than others in the same environment. | 924 |
| adaptation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 18. | its colo becom | a particular white moth lands on a white birch tree, or has a high adaptive value. If the birch trees ne covered with black soot, the white color of this lar moth in this environment would most likely | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | retain its adaptive value | 24 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | increase in adaptive value | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | change to a more adaptive black color | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | decrease in adaptive value | 714 |

| adaptation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 19. | The th that | eory of biological evolution includes the concept | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | species of organisms found on Earth today have adaptations not always found in earlier species | 15 |
| | | | (2) | fossils are the remains of present-day species and were all formed at the same time | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | individuals may acquire physical characteristics after birth and pass these acquired characteristics on to their offspring | , |
| | | | (4) | the smallest organisms are always eliminated by the larger organisms within the ecosystem | 706 |
| adaptation | | 20. | ponds creatur are ab that do | ucian carp, a Scandinavian fish, thrives in shallow that freeze over during winter. While other res in the pond die from lack of oxygen, these carp le to obtain energy through a biochemical pathway bes not require oxygen. This characteristic is an ble of a | Regents Date Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | feedback mechanism common to carnivores that inhabit shallow pond ecosystems | 13 |
| | | | (2) | favorable adaptive trait that has led to increased survival | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | stage of succession that leads to a new community | , |
| , | | | (4) | gene mutation that occurred because carp need to survive to maintain ecological stability | 454 |
| adaptation | | 21. | flatten interloo provide its pre it is mo | ertain species of insect, some individuals have ed white disks on their bodies that protrude and ck, resembling an orchid flower. This adaptation es the insect with a better opportunity to capture ey. If environmental conditions remain unchanged, ost likely that, in future generations, the proportion population with this adaptation will | Regents Date Aug2013 |
| 041/0 | | | (1) | increase, only | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | decrease, only | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | increase, then decrease decrease, then increase | 978 |

| adaptation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|-----|--|--------------------------|
| | | 22. | | estatement best illustrates a rapid biological ation that has actually occurred? | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Pesticide-resistant insects have developed in certain environments. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | Scientific evidence indicates that dinosaurs once lived on land. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Paving large areas of land has decreased habitats for certain organisms. | , |
| p | | | (4) | The characteristics of sharks have remained unchanged over a long period of time. | 734 |
| adaptation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 23. | | the adaptive characteristics of a species are cient to allow its survival, that species is likely to | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | mate with other species | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | produce a beneficial mutation | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | form a fossil | Inumber |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | become extinct | 238 |
| adaptation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 24. | | xplanation for the variety of organisms present on today is that over time | June2001 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | new species have adapted to fill available niches in the environment | 17 |
| | | | (2) | evolution has caused the appearance of organisms that are similar to each other | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | each niche has changed to support a certain variety of organism | r |
| p | | | (4) | the environment has remained unchanged, causing rapid evolution | 899 |

| adaptation | | 25. | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|-----|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| <u>S4K3</u> | S4K3 | | When (1) | is extinction of a species most likely to occur? when environmental conditions remain the same and the proportion of individuals within | June2008 14 |
| | | | | the species that lack adaptive traits increases | |
| | | | (2) | when environmental conditions remain the same and the proportion of individuals within the species that possess adaptive traits increases | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | when environmental conditions change and the adaptive traits of the species favor the survival and reproduction of some of its members | |
| | | | (4) | when environmental conditions change and the members of the species lack adaptive traits to survive and reproduce | 113 |
| AIDS | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 26. | | disease damages the human immune system, g the body open to certain infectious agents? | Aug2001 |
| • | | | (1) | flu | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | AIDS | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | chicken pox | J |
| ANSWER | - | | (4) | pneumonia | 929 |
| AIDS | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 27. | being (| condition would most likely result in a human body unable to defend itself against pathogens and rous cells? | Aug2002 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | a genetic tendency toward a disorder such as diabetes | 25 |
| | | | (2) | a parasitic infestation of ringworm on the body | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | the production of antibodies in response to an infection in the body | Number |
| J | | | (4) | the presence in the body of the virus that causes AIDS | 824 |

| AIDS | | | Decel | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 28. | | e with AIDS are unable to fight multiple infections se the virus that causes AIDS | Jan2002 |
| • | | | (1) | weakens their immune systems | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) (3) | produces antibodies in their blood attacks muscle tissue | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | kills pathogens | 868 |
| AIDS | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 29. | virus a | can be tested to determine the presence of the associated with the development of AIDS. This test is used directly for | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | cure | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | treatment | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | diagnosis | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | prevention | 737 |
| AIDS | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 30. | The vi becau | rus that causes AIDS is damaging to the body se it | June2009 |
| | | | (1) | targets cells that fight invading microbes | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | attacks specific red blood cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | causes an abnormally high insulin level | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | prevents the normal transmission of nerve impulses | 190 |
| allergy | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 31. | substa | ne individuals, the immune system attacks inces such as grass pollen that are usually ess, resulting in | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | an allergic reaction | 25 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | a form of cancer | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an insulin imbalance | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a mutation | 933 |

| allergy | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 32. | percer cow's | ific studies have indicated that there is a higher ntage of allergies in babies fed formula containing milk than in breast-fed babies. Which statement ents a valid inference made from these studies? | Aug2002 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Milk from cows causes allergic reactions in all infants. | 26 |
| | | | (2) | Breast feeding prevents all allergies from occurring. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | There is no relationship between drinking cow's milk and having allergies. | 9 |
| , | | | (4) | Breast milk most likely contains fewer substances that trigger allergies. | 825 |
| allergy | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 33. | | nses of the immune system to usually harmless nmental substances are known as | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | antigen production | 22 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | chromosomal mutations | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | pathogens | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | allergies | 634 |
| allergy | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 34. | the im | disorder could develop in the human body when mune system attacks a usually harmless nmental substance? | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | cancer | 14 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | AIDS | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an allergy | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | an infection | 1008 |
| allergy | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 35. | Allergi | c reactions are most closely associated with | June2002 |
| •• | | | (1) | the action of circulating hormones | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | a low blood sugar level | Data Base File |
| | | | (2) | immune responses to usually harmless | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | substances | , |

| alternate er | nergy | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|-----|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 36. | alterna believe opinio | people see the benefit of wind energy as a clean ative to fossil fuels for energy production. Others e it is dangerous for migratory birds. These ns best illustrate that decisions about alternate / sources | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | will usually favor older methods of energy production over newer methods | 25 |
| | | | (2) | must be made by weighing the risks and costs against the benefits | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | must be made by taking into account the present needs of the citizens without looking toward the future | 7 |
| | | | (4) | should be the responsibility of each individual | 409 |
| alternative | fuel | 37. | goverr possib reduce | creasing demands for fossil fuels has led ment and businesses to consider several ilities to solve the energy crisis. Which solution will the impact of this crisis on the environment and generations? | Regents Date Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | increase the number of drilling sites for crude oil in North America | 30 |
| | | | (2) | build more power plants away from population centers | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | limit the number of people in each vehicle | p |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | develop alternative fuel sources that can be produced from renewable resources | 250 |
| amino acid | chains | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 38. | | biological catalysts, hormones, and receptor ules are similar in that, in order to function properly, nust | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | interact with each other at a high pH | 25 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | interact with molecules that can alter their specific bonding patterns | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | contain amino acid chains that fold into a specific shape | y |
| P | | | (4) | contain identical DNA base sequences | 348 |

| amino acid | sequence | es | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 39. | | quence of subunits in a protein is most directly dent on the | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | region in the cell where enzymes are produced | 7 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | DNA in the chromosomes in a cell | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | type of cell in which starch is found | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | kinds of materials in the cell membrane | 649 |
| antibiotic | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 40. | becom | ame antibiotic is used too many times, it can e less effective against a certain type of bacteria. oservation is best explained by the | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | presence of pathogens in antibiotics | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | production of antibiotics by white blood cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | replication of viruses that attack bacteria | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | survival and reproduction of unaffected bacteria | 364 |
| antibiotic re | esistance | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 41. | diseas bacteri | antibiotics were first developed, most infectious es could be controlled by them. Today, certain a are resistant to many antibiotics. One possible ation for this change is that | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | the antibiotics killed most of the bacteria that did not have a genetic variation for resistance | 13 |
| | | | (2) | the bacteria needed to change in order to produce more antibiotics | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | some of the bacteria learned how to resist the antibiotics | , |
| J | | | (4) | antibiotics have become weaker over the years | 208 |
| antibiotic re | esistance | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 42. | presen | n antibacterial soaps kill 99% of the bacteria t on hands. Constant use of these soaps could be Il over time because | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | more pathogens may be resistant to the soap | 7 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | microbes prevent viral diseases | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | large populations of pathogens are beneficial to the hands | Number |
| R. | | | (4) | the soap stimulates skin cell division | 975 |

| antibodies | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 43. | labora immur is not o | of the Hepatitis B virus is synthesized in the tory. This viral particle can be identfied by the ne system as a foreign material but the viral particle capable of causing disease. Immediately after this article is injected into a human it | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | stimulates the production of enzymes that are able to digest the Hepatitis B virus | 28 |
| | | | (2) | triggers the formation of antibodies that protect against the Hepatitis B virus | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | synthesizes specific hormones that provide immunity against the Hepatitis B virus | , |
| 1 | | | (4) | breaks down key receptor molecules so that the Hepatitis B virus can enter body cells | 662 |
| antibodies | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 44. | | commended that people at risk for serious flu ications be vaccinated so that their bodies will ce | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | antigens to fight the flu virus | 29 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | antibodies against the flu virus | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | toxins to fight the infection caused by the flu virus | Number |
| ļ | | | (4) | antibiotics to reduce symptoms caused by the flu virus | 326 |
| antibodies | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 45. | The hu | uman immune system fights infection by releasing | Jan2014 |
| 0.41/15 | | | (1) | ATPs | 7 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | antibiotics | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | antibodies | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | antigens | 1003 |
| antibodies | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 46. | Which antibo | statement does NOT identify a characteristic of dies? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | They are produced by the body in response to the presence of foreign substances. | 26 |
| | | | (2) | They may be produced in response to an antigen. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | They are nonspecific, acting against any foreign substance in the body. | p |
| r | | | (4) | They may be produced by white blood cells. | 905 |

| antigen / ar | ntibody | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---------|-----|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 47. | reactio | archer needs information on antigen-antibody ons. Searching for which phrase would best lead searcher to information about these reactions? | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | protein synthesis | 36 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (2) | energy sources in nature | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | white blood cell activity | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | DNA replication | 832 |
| antigens | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 48. | transp the bo | lace burned skin, doctors can successfully lant replacement skin taken from another part of dy of the burn victim. Which statement best ns why the transplanted skin is NOT rejected? | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | The transplanted skin is damaged, making the immune system nonfunctional. | 18 |
| | | | (2) | The antigens of the replacement skin are the same as those of the damaged skin. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Burn victims lose so much blood that white blood cells cannot cause an immune response. | , , |
| | | | (4) | There is no blood supply to the skin, so mixing of antigens does not occur. | 213 |
| antigens | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 49. | | to reduce the risk of rejection are given to organ lant patients because the donated organ contains | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | foreign antigens | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | foreign antibodies | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | DNA molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | pathogenic microbes | 293 |

| antigens | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 50. | was tra diseas health caused | experiment, DNA from dead pathogenic bacteria ansferred into living bacteria that do not cause e. These altered bacteria were then injected into y mice. These mice died of the same disease d by the original pathogens. Based on this ation, which statement would be a valid conclusion? | June2003 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | DNA is present only in living organisms. | 39 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | DNA functions only in the original organism of which it was a part. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | DNA changes the organism receiving the injection into the original organism. | , |
| , | | | (4) | DNA from a dead organism can become active in another organism. | 778 |
| antigens | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 51. | cells c | n microbes, foreign tissues, and some cancerous an cause immune responses in the human body se all three contain | June2003 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | antigens | 31 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | enzymes | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | fats | Inumber |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | cytoplasm | 773 |
| antigens | | | | | Pogonts Data |
| - | | 52. | time ir swolle | ear-old child ate a peanut butter sandwich at snack n school. Five minutes later, her throat became n and she collapsed. This allergic reaction occurred se her body | Regents Date June2013 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | recognized an antigen in peanut butter and produced antibiotics against it | 24 |
| | | | (2) | digested the white blood cells that can recognize an antigen in peanut butter | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | did not recognize an antigen in peanut butter and could not produce antibodies against it | , |
| 1 | | | (4) | recognized an antigen in peanut butter and produced an immune response | 962 |

| asexual | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|--|---|
| | | 53. | | al reproduction produces offspring that each contain | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | genetic information from one parent | 14 |
| <u>34KZ</u> | | | (2) | genetic information from two parents | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | less genetic information than either parent | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a unique combination of genetic information | 367 |
| asexual rep | oroductio | on | | | Regents Date |
| | | 54. | | phrases best identify characteristics of asexual luction? | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | one parent, union of gametes, offspring similar to but not genetically identical to the parent | 11 |
| | | | (2) | one parent, no union of gametes, offspring genetically identical to parents | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | two parents, union of gametes, offspring similar to but not genetically identical to parents | , |
| , | | | | | |
| , | | | (4) | two parents, no union of gametes, offspring genetically identical to parents | 921 |
| asexual rep | productio | on | (4) | | |
| asexual rep | productic | on 55. | A vari | genetically identical to parents iation causes the production of an improved y of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period | 921 Regents Date Aug2004 |
| , asexual rep | productio | | A vari variety additio | genetically identical to parents iation causes the production of an improved y of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period | Regents Date |
| asexual rep <u>S4K4</u> | productio | | A vari variety additic of time | genetically identical to parents ation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain anal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? | Regents Date Aug2004 |
| | productic | | A vari variety additic of time (1) | genetically identical to parents iation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding | Regents Date Aug2004 25 |
| | productio | | A vari variety additic of time (1) (2) | genetically identical to parents iation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding natural selection | Regents Date Aug2004 25 Data Base File |
| S4K4 | 3 | 55. | A vari variety additic of time (1) (2) (3) | genetically identical to parents iation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding natural selection asexual reproduction | Regents Date Aug2004 25 Data Base File Number 715 |
| S4K4 | 3 | 55. | A vari variety additic of time (1) (2) (3) (4) A certa | genetically identical to parents iation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding natural selection asexual reproduction | Regents Date Aug2004 25 Data Base File Number |
| <u>S4K4</u> | 3 | 55. on | A vari variety additic of time (1) (2) (3) (4) A certa | genetically identical to parents ation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding natural selection asexual reproduction hormone therapy | Regents Date Aug2004 25 Data Base File Number 715 Regents Date |
| <u>S4K4</u> ANSWER asexual rep | 3 | 55. on | A vari variety additic of time (1) (2) (3) (4) A certa single | genetically identical to parents ation causes the production of an improved of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding natural selection asexual reproduction hormone therapy ain bacterial colony originated from the division of a bacterial cell. Each cell in this colony will most likely express adaptations unlike those of the other | Regents Date Aug2004 25 Data Base File Number 715 Regents Date Aug2006 |
| ANSWER asexual rep | 3 | 55. on | A vari variety additic of time (1) (2) (3) (4) A certa single (1) | genetically identical to parents ation causes the production of an improved y of apple. What is the best method to use to obtain onal apple trees of this variety in the shortest period e? selective breeding natural selection asexual reproduction hormone therapy ain bacterial colony originated from the division of a bacterial cell. Each cell in this colony will most likely express adaptations unlike those of the other cells | Regents Date Aug2004 25 Data Base File Number 715 Regents Date Aug2006 15 |

| 57. Thousands of genetically identical trees have been discovered growing in a remote, undisturbed mountain area in Colorado. These trees are most likely the result of the contract of the second | asexual rep | oroductio | | | | Regents Date |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
| S4K2 (2) asexual reproduction Data Base File ANSWER 2 (3) meiotic cell division 209 asexual reproduction 58. Certain bacteria produce a chemical that makes them resistant to penicillin. Since these bacteria reproduce asexually, they usually produce offspring that Regents Date S4K2 (1) can be destroyed by penicillin 5 S4K2 (2) mutate into another species Data Base File (3) are genetically different from their parents 5 ANSWER 4 (4) survive exposure to penicillin 5 Answer 4 (4) survive exposure to penicillin 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (1) it was produced asexually 9 S4K2 (2) nucle traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilization Jan2005 asexual reproduction (3) it was produced asexually 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other | | | 57. | discov | ered growing in a remote, undisturbed mountain | Aug2009 |
| (2) asexual reproduction Data Base File (3) meiotic cell division 209 asexual reproduction 58. Certain bacteria produce a chemical that makes them resistant to penicillin. Since these bacteria reproduce asexually, they usually produce offspring that Regents Date Jan2003 S4K2 (1) can be destroyed by penicillin 5 ANSWER 1) can be destroyed by penicillin 5 ANSWER (2) mutate into another species Data Base File ANSWER 4 (3) are genetically different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it Data Base File ANSWER 3 (3) it was produced asexually 9 S4K2 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant is genetically identical to the area to provide fertilization S48 ANSWER 3 (3) it was produced asexually 9 Data Base File | | | | (1) | genetic engineering | 14 |
| ANSWER 2 (4) biotechnology 209 asexual reproduction 58. Certain bacteria produce a chemical that makes them resistant to penicillin. Since these bacteria reproduce asexually, they usually produce offspring that Regents Date Jan2003 S4K2 (1) can be destroyed by penicillin 5 ANSWER 4 (2) mutate into another species Data Base File Number ANSWER 4 (3) are genetically different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 ANSWER 3 it was produced sexually 9 ANSWER 3 it was produced sexually 9 S4K2 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it Jan2006 ANSWER 3 it was produced sexually 9 ANSWER 3 it was produced sexually 548 Ausually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resemble | <u>S4K2</u> | | | . , | • | |
| 58. Certain bacteria produce a chemical that makes them resistant to penicillin. Since these bacteria reproduce asexually, they usually produce offspring that Jan2003 S4K2 (1) can be destroyed by penicillin 5 (2) mutate into another species (3) are genetically different from their parents 5 (3) are genetically different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant is genetically identical to the runner to fertilize it 9 ANSWER 3 (3) it was produced sexually 9 S4K2 (3) it was produced asexually 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 ANSWER 3 (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 MINUMER 3 (3) assexual reproduction of a single-celled organism 484 | ANSWER | 2 | | | | 209 |
| 58. Certain bacteria produce a chemical that makes them resistant to pencillin. Since these bacteria reproduce asexually, they usually produce offspring that Jan2003 S4K2 (1) can be destroyed by penicillin 5 ANSWER 4 (2) mutate into another species Data Base File (3) are genetically different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it 9 ANSWER 3 (3) it was produced asexually 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 S4K2 (2) sexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 S4K2 (3) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 S4K2 (4) sexual reproduction in which a single-celled organism 484 | asexual rep | oroductio | n | | | Regents Date |
| S4K2 (2) mutate into another species Data Base File ANSWER 4 (3) are genetically different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant to touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant touches the ground and the ground and the ground and the ground and the ground because 9 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 (2) nucle it raveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it 9 ANSWER 3 (1) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles 16 S4K2 (2) sexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent 16 (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism< | | | 58. | resista | nt to penicillin. Since these bacteria reproduce | - |
| ANSWER 4 (2) Initiate into allotter species Data Base File ANSWER 4 (3) are genetically different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles 16 S4K2 (2) sexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 MSWER 3 (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled or grainsim 484 | | | | (1) | can be destroyed by penicillin | 5 |
| ANSWER 4 (3) are generated by different from their parents 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 8 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles 16 S4K2 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent 24 asex File Number ANSWER 3 (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism | <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | mutate into another species | |
| (4) survive exposure to perictimit 730 asexual reproduction 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because 9 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 ANSWER 3 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles 16 S4K2 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number ANSWER 3 (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled organism | | | | (3) | are genetically different from their parents | Number |
| 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because Jan2005 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it 9 ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles Regents Date (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred (1) asexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number (2) sexual reproduction of a single-celled organism (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | survive exposure to penicillin | 730 |
| 59. Strawberries can reproduce by means of runners, which are stems that grow horizontally along the ground. At the region of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant develops. The new plant is genetically identical to the parent because Jan2005 S4K2 (1) it was produced sexually 9 (2) nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it Data Base File Number (3) it was produced asexually 9 (3) it was produced asexually 548 asexual reproduction (3) it was produced asexually 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 S4K2 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent (2) sexual reproduction of a single-celled Data Base File Number | asexual rep | oroductio | n | | | Regents Date |
| S4K2(2)nuclei traveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize itData Base File NumberANSWER3(3)it was produced asexually548ANSWER3(4)there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization548asexual reproduction60.When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resemblesRegents Date Jan2006S4K2(1)asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred16S4K2(2)sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parentData Base File NumberANSWER3(3)asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism484 | | | 59. | are ste region develo | of the runner that touches the ground, a new plant ops. The new plant is genetically identical to the | - |
| (2) Indicer faveled to the new plant through the runner to fertilize it Data Base File Number (3) it was produced asexually (3) it was produced asexually (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles Regents Date Jan2006 S4K2 (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number ANSWER 3 (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | | | | (1) | it was produced sexually | 9 |
| ANSWER 3 (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles Regents Date Jan2006 S4K2 (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 Question (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number ANSWER 3 (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism 484 | <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | | |
| (4) there were no other strawberry plants in the area to provide fertilization 548 asexual reproduction 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles Regents Date Jan2006 S4K2 (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism 4) | | | | (3) | it was produced asexually | , |
| 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles Jan2006 S4K2 (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | | 548 |
| 60. When a planarian (a type of worm) is cut in half, each half usually grows back into a complete worm over time. This situation most closely resembles Jan2006 S4K2 (1) asexual reproduction in which a mutation has occurred 16 (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | asexual rep | oroductio | n | | | Regents Date |
| S4K2 occurred (2) sexual reproduction in which each half represents one parent Data Base File Number (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism (3) (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | | | 60. | usually | grows back into a complete worm over time. This | - |
| ANSWER 3 (3) asexual reproduction of a single-celled organism (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | • | 16 |
| ANSWER 3 organism (4) sexual reproduction of a single-celled 484 | | | | (2) | • | |
| | ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | | P |
| 5 | 1 | | | (4) | sexual reproduction of a single-celled organism | 484 |

| asexual rep | oroduct | ion | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|-----|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 61. | | EAST genetic variation will probably be found in the ng of organisms that reproduce using | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | mitosis to produce a larger population | 13 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) (3) | meiosis to produce gametes fusion of eggs and sperm to produce zygotes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | internal fertilization to produce an embryo | 56 |
| asexual rep | oroduct | ion | | | Regents Date |
| | | 62. | An org that ha | anism that reproduces asexually will have offspring ave | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | the same genetic information as both of its parents | 19 |
| | | | (2) | different genetic information from either of its parents | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | the same genes as its parent | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | different genes from its parent | 631 |
| asexual rep | oroduct | ion | | | Regents Date |
| | | 63. | Which | statement describes asexual reproduction? | June2005 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Adaptive traits are usually passed from parent to offspring without genetic modification. | 16 |
| | | | (2) | Mutations are not passed from generation to generation. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | It always enables organisms to survive in changing environmental conditions. | P |
| , | | | (4) | It is responsible for many new variations in offspring. | 582 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 64. | | nergy an organism requires to transport materials iminate wastes is obtained directly from | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | DNA | 15 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | starch | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | hormones | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | ATP | 925 |

| ATP | | 65. | To ren | nain healthy, organisms must be able to obtain | Regents Date Aug2002 |
|-------------|---|-----|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | ials, change the materials, move the materials d, and get rid of waste. These activities directly e | Aug2002 |
| • | | | (1) | energy from ATP | 22 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | the replication of DNA | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | nutrients from inorganic sources | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | manipulation of altered genes | 821 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 66. | chang and m | organisms must be able to obtain materials, e the materials into new forms, remove poisons, ove needed material from one place to another. of these activities directly require | Aug2003 |
| • | | | (1) | energy released from ATP | 24 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | carbohydrates formed from receptor molecules | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | the synthesis of DNA | 7 |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | the breakdown of energy-rich inorganic molecules | 796 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 67. | | ate at which all organisms obtain, transform, and ort materials depends on an immediate supply of | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | ATP and enzymes | 16 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | solar energy and carbon dioxide | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carbon dioxide and enzymes | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | ATP and solar energy | 13 |
| АТР | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 68. | The di | rect source of ATP for the development of a fetus is | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | a series of chemical activities that take place in the mitochondria of fetal cells | 39 |
| | | | (2) | a series of chemical activities that take place in the mitochondria of the uterine cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | the transport of nutrients by the cytoplasm of the stomach cells of the mother | - |
| , | | | (4) | the transport of nutrients by the cytoplasm of the stomach cells of the fetus | 177 |
| | | | | | |

| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 69. | | nergy released when sugar molecules are broken s stored in | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | minerals | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | ATP | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | DNA | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | wastes | 633 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 70. | amour Breath | human body, carbon monoxide reduces the at of oxygen that can be transported to cells. ing in too much carbon monoxide will most likely in the production of | Jan2014 |
| 0.4VE | | | (1) | less ATP | 15 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | less glucose | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | more DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | more protein | 1009 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 71. | ATP is | a compound that is synthesized when | June2002 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | chemical bonds between carbon atoms are formed during photosynthesis | 20 |
| | | | (2) | energy stored in chemical bonds is released during cellular respiration | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | energy stored in nitrogen is released, forming amino acids | , |
| , | | | (4) | digestive enzymes break amino acids into smaller parts | 846 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 72. | The pr | oduction of energy-rich ATP molecules is the direct of | June2005 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | recycling light energy to be used in the process of photosynthesis | 23 |
| | | | (2) | releasing the stored energy of organic compounds by the process of respiration | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | breaking down starch by the process of digestion | 4 |
| , | | | (4) | copying coded information during the process of protein synthesis | 586 |
| | | | | | |

| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | 73. | | y from organic molecules can be stored in ATP ules as a direct result of the process of | June2007 |
| 0.472 | | | (1) | cellular respiration | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | cellular reproduction | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | diffusion | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | digestion | 39 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 74. | | n substance is the most direct source of the energy n animal cell uses for the synthesis of materials? | June2008 |
| • | | | (1) | ATP | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | glucose | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | starch | 117 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 75. | The to part of | emporary storage of energy in ATP molecules is f which process? | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | cell division | 22 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | cellular respiration | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | protein synthesis | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | DNA replication | 344 |
| ATP | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 76. | | energy used to obtain, transfer, and transport ials within an organism comes directly from | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | ATP | 18 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | DNA | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | sunlight | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | starch | 957 |
| autotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 77. | | is the major environmental factor limiting the ers of autotrophs at great depths in the ocean? | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | type of seafloor | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | amount of light | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | availability of minerals | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | absence of biotic factors | 935 |

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| autotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-----|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 78. | | sms that are able to manufacture organic nutrients ubstances in the abiotic environment are classified | Aug2009 |
| 0.074 | | | (1) | heterotrophs | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | fungi | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | predators | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | autotrophs | 198 |
| autotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 79. | | sms that have the ability to use an atmospheric produce an organic nutrient are known as | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | herbivores | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | decomposers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carnivores | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | autotrophs | 657 |
| autotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 80. | The dis | ssolved carbon dioxide in a lake is used directly by | Jan2006 |
| 0.41/4 | | | (1) | autotrophs | 20 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | parasites | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fungi | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | decomposers | 487 |
| autotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 81. | | trees and tulips are classified as autotrophs se they both | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | produce gametes by the process of mitosis | 33 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | produce carbon dioxide and water as metabolic wastes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | are able to obtain complex organic materials from the environment | P |
| , | | | (4) | are able to synthesize organic molecules from inorganic raw materials | 252 |

| autotroph | 82. | Which | process usually uses carbon dioxide molecules? | Regents Date |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| | - | (1) | cellular respiration | June2004 24 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | (2) | asexual reproduction | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | active transport | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | (4) | autotrophic nutrition | 687 |
| autotroph | | | | Demonto Deta |
| | 83. | Which | phrase is an example of autotrophic nutrition? | Regents Date June2011 |
| | | (1) | a cow eating grass in a field | 1 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | (2) | a mushroom digesting a dead log | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | an apple tree making its own food | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | (4) | a tapeworm feeding in the body of a dog | 330 |
| autotroph / | heterotroph | | | |
| | 84. | Eugler | a are single-celled organisms that live in ponds. All | Regents Date |
| | | They c | a have chloroplasts and can make their own food. an also take in food from the environment. a can be classified as both | Jan2012 |
| | | (1) | an autotroph and a parasite | 33 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | (2) | a decomposer and a heterotroph | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | a producer and a parasite | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | (4) | an autotroph and a heterotroph | |
| | | | | 415 |
| autotroph / | heterotroph | | | |
| autotroph / | heterotroph 85. | they have the the the the the the the the the th | sea slugs store chloroplasts obtained from algae ave ingested. The chloroplasts continue to carry out ynthesis within the slugs. What advantage would tivity be to these sea slugs? | 415 Regents Date Jan2013 |
| autotroph / <u>S4K5</u> | - | they have the the the the the the the the the th | sea slugs store chloroplasts obtained from algae ave ingested. The chloroplasts continue to carry out ynthesis within the slugs. What advantage would | Regents Date |
| · | - | they hap hotos this ac | sea slugs store chloroplasts obtained from algae ave ingested. The chloroplasts continue to carry out ynthesis within the slugs. What advantage would tivity be to these sea slugs? The slugs with chloroplasts can synthesize | Regents Date Jan2013 |
| · | - | they ha photos this ac (1) | sea slugs store chloroplasts obtained from algae ave ingested. The chloroplasts continue to carry out ynthesis within the slugs. What advantage would tivity be to these sea slugs? The slugs with chloroplasts can synthesize some of their own food. The slugs with chloroplasts no longer need to | Regents Date Jan2013 20 Data Base File |

| bacteria / k | illing | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-----------|-----|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 86. | eat for raw m | e of refrigerated, cooked meat will remain safe to a longer period of time than a refrigerated piece of eat of similar size. Which statement is a valid nce based on this information? | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | Cooking meat kills many bacteria and fungi. | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | Cool temperatures stimulate the growth of microbes on raw meat. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Raw meat cannot be preserved. | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | Cooked meat contains antibodies that destroy decomposers. | 230 |
| bacterial ev | olution | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 87. | • | es of bacteria can evolve more quickly than species mmals because bacteria have | June2008 |
| • | | | (1) | less competition | 8 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | more chromosomes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | lower mutation rates | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | higher rates of reproduction | 110 |
| biochemica | al proces | ses | | | Regents Date |
| | | 88. | carry o kill sor | ists have found that although plants require light to on photosynthesis, very high levels of sunlight can me plants. This illustrates that many biochemical sses may occur | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | more rapidly when temperatures are very high | 18 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | within a specific range of conditions | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | best in the absence of abiotic factors | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | even if homeostasis is disrupted | 406 |
| biodiversity | y | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 89. | | factor has the greatest influence on the variety of that survive in different regions of a marine t? | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | depth of light penetration | 31 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | daily fluctuations in temperature | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | size of predators | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | average annual rainfall | 801 |

| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---|-----|-------------------|--|----------------|
| | | 90. | A grea | ater stability of the biosphere would most likely from | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | decreased finite resources | 22 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | increased deforestation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | increased biodiversity | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | decreased consumer populations | 712 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 91. | | g down a rain forest and planting agricultural crops, as coffee plants, would most likely result in | Aug2005 |
| • • • • | | | (1) | a decrease in biodiversity | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | an increase in the amount of energy recycled | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a decrease in erosion | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | an increase in the amount of photosynthesis | 612 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 92. | geneti | estation of areas considered to be rich sources of c material could limit future agricultural and medical ces due to | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | the improved quality of the atmosphere | 30 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | the maintenance of dynamic equilibrium | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an increase in the rate of evolutionary change | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | the loss of biodiversity | 151 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 93. | sexual also re | icular species of shark normally reproduces lly. In captivity, it was found that a female could eproduce asexually. One NEGATIVE result from al reproduction is | Aug2010 |
| • · · · · | | | (1) | increased gene recombinations | 17 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | increased number of males produced | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decreased number of eggs used | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | decreased biodiversity within the species | 291 |

| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---|-----|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 94. | | consequence could most likely be assocated with ease in biodiversity in an area? | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | More species would be better able to survive a major environmental change. | 24 |
| | | | (2) | The ecosystems in the area would become more stable. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | The amount of genetic information in the species of the area would increase. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Some sources of future foods or medications would be lost. | 374 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 95. | people Ethand clearin meet t | ol-fueled vehicles have increased in popularity as a try to be more environmentally responsible. ol can be made from corn. Some farmers are ng forests and planting large expanses of corn to the rising demand. Which statement describes a result of this increased corn production? | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | There will be a reduction in the biodiversity of areas that are converted to grow corn. | 29 |
| | | | (2) | The corn will produce more carbon dioxide than it uses, contributing to global warming. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Insect biodiversity in the area will increase. | J |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | Growing more corn will increase the nutrient content of the soil. | 994 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 96. | An eco | osystem will most likely remain stable if | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | it has more predators than prey | 24 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | it has a high level of biodiversity | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | biotic factors decrease | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | finite resources decrease | 871 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 97. | | sed efforts to conserve areas such as rain forests cessary in order to | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | protect biodiversity | 32 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | promote extinction of species | Data Base File |
| | | | | ovaloit finito recourses | Number |
| ANSWER | | | (3) | exploit finite resources | 1 |

| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 98. | Once cut do | organizations are buying up sections of forest land. purchased, these sections of forest will never be wn. The main reason for protecting these sections est is to | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | cause the extinction of undesirable animal species | 24 |
| | | | (2) | prevent these trees from reproducing too fast | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | maintain the diversity of the living environment | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | provide more land for agricultural purposes | 560 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 99. | | st is cut down and is replaced by a cornfield. A TIVE consequence of this practice is | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | an increase in the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere | 30 |
| | | | (2) | an increase in the size of predators | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a decrease in biodiversity | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | a decrease in the amount of soil that is washed away during rainstorms | 496 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 100. | One a | dvantage of biodiversity in an ecosystem is that it | Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | guarantees that the largest organisms will dominate the area | 24 |
| | | | (2) | ensures a large amount of identical genetic material | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | develops relationships between organisms that are always positive over long periods of time | , |
| | | | (4) | increases the chance that some organisms will survive a major change in the environment | 246 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 101. | specie been g | rchers have reported that the number of different s of fish found in certain areas of the ocean has greatly reduced over the past 50 years. This on is an example of | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | a loss of biodiversity | 10 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | an increase in ecological succession | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | a lack of differentiation | |
| | | | (4) | an increased carrying capacity | 312 |

| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---|------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 102. | organis | nmentalists are hoping to protect endangered sms by calling for a reduction in the use of des, because loss of these organisms would | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | increase the mutation rate in plants | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | cause pesticides to become more toxic to insects | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | reduce biodiversity in various ecosystems | p. |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | decrease the space and resources available to other organisms | 411 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 103. | used p Resea provide | e living in and around the Amazon rain forest have arts of the gaviola tree to prepare medicines. rch is being conducted to determine if this tree can e cures for many types of cancer. Continued ction of rain forests might | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | reduce biodiversity and remove organisms with the potential to help humans | 19 |
| | | | (2) | increase biodiversity and remove damaged and diseased trees | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | reduce biodiversity and increase the reproductive rates of all organisms | je |
| μ | | | (4) | increase biodiversity and ecosystem stability where humans plant crops | 1013 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 104. | Compa LACKS | ared to a natural forest, the wheat field of a farmer S | June2001 |
| | | | (1) | heterotrophs | 30 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | significant biodiversity | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | autotrophs | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | stored energy | 908 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 105. | human | dest variety of genetic material that can be used by is for future agricultural or medical research would kely be found in | June2002 |
| • | | | (1) | a large field of a genetically engineered crop | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | an ecosystem having significant biodiversity | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a forest that is planted and maintained by a forest service | Number |
| P | | | (4) | areas that contain only one or two species | 852 |

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| biodiversity | / | | Regents Date | | |
|--------------|---|------|-------------------|--|----------------|
| | | 106. | down t this he | from nearby rivers or lakes is usually used to cool the reactors in nuclear power plants. The release of eated water back into the river or lake would most result in | June2005 |
| 0.07 | | | (1) | an increase in the sewage content in the water | 24 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | a change in the biodiversity in the water | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a change in the number of mutations in plants growing near the water | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a decrease in the amount of sunlight necessary for photosynthesis in the water | 587 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 107. | farms | ng reduces the natural biodiversity of an area, yet are necessary to feed the world's human ation. This situation is an example of | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | poor land use | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | a trade-off | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | conservation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a technological fix | 121 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 108. | A serie | ous threat to biodiversity is | June2010 |
| C 4//C | | | (1) | habitat destruction | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | maintenance of food chains | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | competition within a species | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a stable population size | 273 |
| biodiversity | / | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 109. | Which ecosys | activity would reduce biodiversity in a forest stem? | June2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | adding plants that are naturally resistant to insects | 28 |
| | | | (2) | protecting wildflowers from logging activities | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | replacing harvested trees with young trees that are naturally found in the forest | Number |
| P | | | (4) | clearing a large area and planting one species of hardwood tree that can be used for lumber | 436 |

| biological cont | rol | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | 110. | most li | method of controlling populations of mosquitoes ikely involves the least risk of causing damage to vironment? | Aug2002 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | draining swamps where mosquitoes deposit eggs | 35 |
| | | (2) | spraying adult mosquitoes with pesticides from airplanes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) | releasing more predators of mosquitoes native to mosquito habitats | r |
| P | | (4) | spraying oil on wet areas where mosquitoes breed | 831 |
| biological cont | rol | | | Regents Date |
| | 111. | A NEG | bird species is introduced to control an insect pest. GATIVE consequence of this action is that the new becies may | Aug2011 |
| | | (1) | limit the population of the pest insect | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) | consume beneficial insects | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | disrupt mineral availability in the ecosystem | Number |
| ANSWER 2 | | (4) | cause an increase of pesticide-resistant insects | 379 |
| biological cont | rol | | | Regents Date |
| - | 112. | mosqu diseas | nunities have attempted to control the size of nito populations to prevent the spread of certain es such as malaria and encephalitis. Which control d is most likely to cause the LEAST ecological ge? | June2003 |
| | | (1) | draining the swamps where mosquitoes breed | 34 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) | spraying swamps with chemical pesticides to kill mosquitoes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | spraying oil over swamps to suffocate mosquito larvae | , |
| - | | (4) | increasing populations of native fish that feed on mosquito larvae in the swamps | 776 |

| biological o | organiz | ation | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---------|-------|-----|--|--------------------------|
| | | 113. | | sequence represents the levels of biological zation from smallest to largest? | June2011 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | organism -> cell -> tissue->organelle -> organ system -> organ | 10 |
| | | | (2) | organ system -> organ -> organism -> cell -> tissue -> organelle | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | organelle -> organ system -> cell -> organism · > tissue -> organ | , |
| , | | | (4) | organelle -> cell -> tissue -> organ -> organ system -> organism | 337 |
| biotic facto | r | | | | Percento Doto |
| | | 114. | | iotic factor that limits the carrying capacity of any t is the | Regents Date Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | availability of water | 21 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | level of atmospheric oxygen | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | activity of decomposers | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | amount of soil erosion | 711 |
| biotic facto | r | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 115. | | iotic factor that affects consumers in an ocean stem is | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | number of autotrophs | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | temperature variation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | salt content | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | pH of water | 89 |
| biotic facto | r | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 116. | | statement illustrates a biotic resource interacting nabiotic resource? | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | A rock moves during an earthquake. | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | A sea turtle transports a pilot fish to food. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | A plant absorbs sunlight, which is used for photosynthesis. | Number |
| ţ | | | (4) | A wind causes waves to form on a lake. | 850 |

| biotic facto | r | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-----------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | 117. | | etition for biotic resources can be illustrated by sms fighting for a limited amount of | June2011 |
| • | | | (1) | air to breathe | 24 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) (3) | water to drink mates for breeding | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | space for nesting | 346 |
| cancer | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 118. | given twentie was a rate of signific scienti tans c ultravi than 9 type o cancel expos it." | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowedge of biology In the early eth century, many people believed that a deep tan sign of good health. However, in the 1940s, the f skin cancer began to increase and reached cant proportions by the 1970s. At this time, ists began to realize how damaging those deep ould really be. Currently, it is estimated that olet radiation from the sun is responsible for more 0% of skin cancers. Many of the deaths due to this f cancer can be prevented. The cure rate for skin r is almost 100% when treated early. Reducing ure to harmful ultraviolet radiation helps to prevent Which statement concerning ultraviolet radiation is correct? | June2001 |
| 0.4.44 | | | (1) | It may damage the skin. | 48 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | It is absorbed by the skin. | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | It stimulates the skin to produce antibodies | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | Ultraviolet radiation may cause skin cancer. | 913 |
| carbon dio | xide / ox | ygen | cycle | | Regents Date |
| | | 119. | | ure, during a 24-hour period, green plants INUOUSLY use | Aug2002 |
| • | | | (1) | carbon dioxide, only | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | both carbon dioxide and oxygen | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | oxygen, only | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | neither carbon dioxide nor oxygen | 820 |

| carbon dio | xide / o | xygen | cycle | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|-------|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | 120. | | human activity would have the most direct impact oxygen-carbon dioxide cycle? | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | reducing the rate of ecological succession | 31 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | decreasing the use of water | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | destroying large forest areas | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | enforcing laws that prevent the use of leaded gasoline | 853 |
| carbon dio | xide lev | els | | | Regents Date |
| | | 121. | | nan activity that could significantly DECREASE nount of carbon dioxide in the air is | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | increasing the use of fossil fuel | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | controlling insect pests that eat stored grain | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | burning garbage and trash to generate electricity | Number |
| , | | | (4) | preserving and expanding forest habitats that shelter wildlife | 993 |
| carbon dio | xide lev | els | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 122. | Defore increa | estation will most directly result in an immediate se in | Regents Date Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | atmospheric carbon dioxide | 33 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | atmospheric ozone | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | wildlife populations | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | renewable resources | 666 |
| carrying ca | pacity | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 123. | | ze of a mouse population in a natural ecosystem to remain relatively constant due to | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | the carrying capacity of the environment | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | the lack of natural predators | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cycling of energy | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | increased numbers of decomposers | 696 |

| carrying ca | pacity | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 124. | | rence to an ecosystem, the phrase "carrying ty" refers to | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | storing extra food for the winter | 42 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | the number of organisms a habitat can support | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | transporting food to organisms in an area | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | the maximum possible weight of an individual organism | 882 |
| carrying ca | pacity | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 125. | | arrying capacity of a given environment is LEAST dent upon | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | recycling of materials | 31 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | the available energy | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the availability of food and water | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | daily temperature fluctuations | 744 |
| carrying ca | pacity | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 126. | island | eeding pairs of rabbits are introduced onto an with no natural predators and a good supply of and food. What will most likely happen to the rabbit ition? | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | It will remain relatively constant due to equal birth and death rates | 22 |
| | | | (2) | It will die out due to an increase in the mutation rate. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | It will increase until it exceeds carrying capacity. | , |
| 1 | | | (4) | It will decrease and then increase indefnitely. | 489 |
| carrying ca | pacity | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 127. | over a popula remair best ex | ntist was studying a population of fish in a pond period of 10 years. He observed that the tion increased each year for 3 years, and then ned nearly constant for the rest of the study. The xplanation for this observation is that the tion had | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | stopped reproducing | 24 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | reached carrying capacity | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mutated into a different species | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | run out of food and migrated to a different pond | 636 |

| carrying ca | pacity | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| | | 128. | the av | vironment can support only as many organisms as ailable energy, minerals, and oxygen will allow. term is best described by this statement? | June2003 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | biological feedback | 33 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | carrying capacity | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | homeostatic control | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | biological diversity | 775 |
| catalyst / er | nzymes | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 129. | | body of a human, the types of chemical activities ing within cells are most dependent on the | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | biological catalysts present | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | size of the cell | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | number of chromosomes in the cell | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | kind of sugar found on each chromosome | 597 |
| catalyst / er | nzymes | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 130. | compo are us | such as the Venus flytrap produce chemical bunds that break down insects into substances that able by the plant. The chemical compounds that down the insects are most likely | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | fats | 27 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | minerals | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | biological catalysts | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | complex carbohydrates | 148 |
| catalyst / er | nzymes | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 131. | All che | emical breakdown processes in cells directly involve | June2006 |
| • · · · · • | | | (1) | reactions that are controlled by catalysts | 13 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | enzymes that are stored in mitochondria | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the production of catalysts in vacuoles | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | enzymes that have the same genetic base sequence | 509 |

| cell complexity | | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 132. | | structures are listed in order from the least ex to the most complex? | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | plant cell, leaf, chloroplast, rose bush | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | chloroplast, plant cell, leaf, rose bush | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chloroplast, leaf, plant cell, rose bush | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | rose bush, leaf, plant cell, chloroplast | 228 |
| cell functio | n | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 133. | The fu | nction of a cell depends primarily on its | Aug2009 |
| CAI/A | | | (1) | lifespan | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | color | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | structure | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | movement | 202 |
| cell genetic | cs | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 134. | | statements best describe the relationship between ms CHROMOSOMES, GENES, and EI? | June2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Chromosomes are found on genes. Genes are found in nuclei. | 4 |
| | | | (2) | Chromosomes are found in nuclei. Nuclei are found in genes. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Genes are found on chromosomes. Chromosomes are found in nuclei. | , |
| P | | | (4) | Genes are found in nuclei. Nuclei are found in chromosomes. | 677 |
| cell membr | ane | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 135. | Which memb | set of functions is directly controlled by the cell rane? | Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | protein synthesis, respiration, digestion of food molecules | 4 |
| | | | (2) | active transport, recognition of chemical messages, protection | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | enzyme production, elimination of large molecules, duplication of DNA codes | b. |
| , | | | (4) | release of ATP molecules, regulation of cell reproduction, food production | 282 |

| cell membr | ane | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-----|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 136. | Which | embranes are said to be selectively permeable. statement best explains what selectively able means? | Jan2014 |
| LAB5 | | | (1) | The cell membrane prevents any harmful substance from entering the cell. | 75 |
| | | | (2) | The cell membrane lets certain substances enter the cell and keeps certain substances out of the cell. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The cell membrane allows only large molecules to diffuse into the cell. | |
| , | | | (4) | The cell membrane has pores that let only water and glucose into the cell and carbon dioxide out. | 1032 |
| cell membr | ane | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 137. | | statement regarding the functioning of the cell rane of all organisms is NOT correct? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | The cell membrane forms a boundary that separates the cellular contents from the outside environment. | 6 |
| | | | (2) | The cell membrane is capable of receiving and recognizing chemical signals. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | The cell membrane forms a barrier that keeps all substances that might harm the cell from entering the cell. | , |
| | | | (4) | The cell membrane controls the movement of molecules into and out of the cell. | 890 |
| cell structu | re | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 138. | Which functio | cell structures are correctly paired with their ons? | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | The mitochondria produce enzymes, and ribosomes transport them | 4 |
| | | | (2) | The ribosomes make proteins, and the nucleus stores genetic information. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The cell membrane makes enzymes, and cytoplasm transports them. | e |
| μ | | | (4) | The vacuole stores genetic information, and chloroplasts make proteins. | 973 |

| cell structure | e | 139. | • | | Regents Date Jan2004 |
|----------------|--------|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 0.4%0 | | | (1) | gene, chromosome, nucleus | 53 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | chromosome, nucleus, gene | Data Base File |
| | - | | (3) | nucleus, chromosome, gene | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | gene, nucleus, chromosome | 673 |
| cell structure | e | 140. | the gre | sequence of terms represents a DECREASE from eatest number of structures to the least number of ires present in a cell? | Regents Date Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | nucleus \rightarrow gene \rightarrow chromosome | 4 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | gene \rightarrow nucleus \rightarrow chromosome | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | gene \rightarrow chromosome \rightarrow nucleus | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | chromosome \rightarrow gene \rightarrow nucleus | 544 |
| cells / specia | alized | 141. | | lized cells and organs are necessary in ellular organisms because in these organisms | Regents Date Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | fewer cells are in direct contact with the external environment | 33 |
| | | | (2) | all cells are in direct contact with the external environment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | a body type evolved that relied on fewer body cells | μ |
| r | | | (4) | a body type evolved that required larger sized cells | 382 |

| cells / spec | ialized | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---------|-------|-------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 142. | | statement accurately compares cells in the human atory system to cells in the human nervous system? | Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | Cells in the circulatory system carry out the same life function for the organism as cells in the nervous system. | 1 |
| | | | (2) | Cells in the circulatory system are identical in structure to cells in the nervous system. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Cells in the nervous system are different in structure from cells in the circulatory system, and they carry out different specialized functions. | p |
| | | | (4) | Cells in the nervous system act independently, but cells in the circulatory system function together. | 856 |
| cellular cor | nmunic | ation | | | Regents Date |
| | | 143. | | nunication between cells is affected if there is associated ability to produce | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | digestive enzymes and gametes | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | antibodies and chloroplasts | Data Base File Number |
| | 2 | | (3) | hormones and nerve impulses | Indiliber |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | antibiotics and guard cells | 859 |
| cellular cor | nmunic | ation | | | Regents Date |
| | | 144. | | cells are essential to an animal because they y provide | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | communication between cells | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | transport of nutrients to various organs | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | regulation of reproductive rates within other cells | Number |
| p | | | (4) | an exchange of gases within the body | 729 |
| cellular cor | nmunic | ation | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 145. | Two p | rimary agents of cellular communication are | Regents Date Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | chemicals made by blood cells and simple sugars | 3 |
| | | | (2) | hormones and carbohydrates | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | enzymes and starches | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | hormones and chemicals made by nerve cells | 76 |
| | | | | | |

| chemical b | onds | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| | | 146. | from a | energy can be released from a fat molecule than a glucose molecule because the fat molecule ns more | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | genes | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | organic compounds | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chemical bonds | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | mitochondria | 461 |
| chemical b | onds | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 147. | | erotrophs, energy for the life processes comes from emical energy stored in the bonds of | June2003 |
| •• | | | (1) | water molecules | 13 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | oxygen molecules | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | organic compounds | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | inorganic compounds | 763 |
| chemical b | onds | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 148. | Which proces | part of a molecule provides energy for life sses? | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | carbon atoms | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | oxygen atoms | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chemical bonds | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | inorganic nitrogen | 38 |
| chemical m | essage | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 149. | | ones and secretions of the nervous system are cal messengers that | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | store genetic information | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | carry out the circulation of materials | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | extract energy from nutrients | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | coordinate system interactions | 647 |

| chemical st | ructure | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 150. | | statement describes a similarity between all nes, antibodies, and hormones? | June2012 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Their chemical structure is critical to their ability to function. | 24 |
| | | | (2) | Their ability to replicate identical copies ensures continuation of the species. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | They work better at 100°C than 37°C. | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | They are made by and carried by the blood. | 435 |
| chemistry | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 151. | | t way are photosynthesis and cellular ation similar? | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | They both occur in chloroplasts. | 15 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | They both require sunlight. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | They both involve organic and inorganic molecules. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | They both require oxygen and produce carbon dioxide. | 114 |
| chloroplast | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 152. | and ur | ists studying ocean organisms are discovering new nusual species. Which observation could be used to nine that an ocean organism carries out autotrophic on? | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | Chloroplasts are visible inside the cells. | 1 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | Digestive organs are visible upon dissection. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | The organism lives close to the surface. | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | The organism synthesizes enzymes to digest food. | 131 |
| chromatog | raphy | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 153. | To sep | parate leaf pigments, a biologist should use | Aug2002 |
| 041/0 | | | (1) | chromatography | 2 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (2) | dissection | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an electronic balance | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a dichotomous key | 808 |

| chromoson | ne | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|---------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 154. | | statement best describes a human osome? | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | It is made of amino acid subunits that form genes. | 6 |
| | | | (2) | It contains genes that may code for the production of enzymes. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | It is normally passed to the next generation through a placenta. | , |
| P. | | | (4) | It varies in function from one generation to the next. | 362 |
| chromoson | ne | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 155. | Chrom | osomes can be described as | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | large molecules that have only one function | 8 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | folded chains of bonded glucose molecules | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | reproductive cells composed of molecular bases | Number |
| J | | | (4) | coiled strands of genetic material | 80 |
| chromoson | ne | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 156. | Which | statement best describes a chromosome? | June2009 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | It is a gene that has thousands of different forms. | 28 |
| | | | (2) | It has genetic information contained in DNA. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | It is a reproductive cell that influences more than one trait. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | It contains hundreds of genetically identical DNA molecules. | 196 |
| chromoson | ne / cro | ssing o | over | | Regente Date |
| | | 157. | During | meiosis, crossing-over (gene exchange between osomes) may occur. Crossing over usually results | Regents Date Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | overproduction of gametes | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | fertilization and development | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the formation of identical offspring | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | variation within the species | 735 |

| chromosor | ne / ni | umber | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|---------|-------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 158. | chrom | ells in the body of a fruit fly contain eight osomes. How many of these chromosomes were buted by each parent of the fruit fly? | Aug2001 |
| • | | | (1) | 8 | 19 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) (3) | 2 16 | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) (4) | 4 | 928 |
| chromosor | ne / ni | umber | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 159. | | ared to human cells resulting from mitotic cell n, human cells resulting from meiotic cell division have | Regents Date Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | twice as many chromosomes | 22 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | the same number of chromosomes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | one-half the number of chromosomes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | one-quarter as many chromosomes | 795 |
| chromosor | ne / ni | umber | | | Regents Date |
| | | 160. | Humai in their | n egg cells are most similar to human sperm cells r | Jan2004 |
| - | | | (1) | degree of motility | 21 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | amount of stored food | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chromosome number | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | shape and size | 659 |
| chromosor | ne / ni | umber | | | Regents Date |
| | | 161. | Compa contaii | ared to a normal body cell, a normal egg cell ns | Jan2014 |
| 0 ///0 | | | (1) | the same number of chromosomes | 4 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | half the number of chromosomes | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | twice the number of chromosomes | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | four times the number of chromosomes | 1000 |

| chromosom | e / num | ber | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|----------|-------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 162. | | two structures of a frog would most likely have the chromosome number? | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | skin cell and fertilized egg cell | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | zygote and sperm cell | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | kidney cell and egg cell |] |
| / | | | (4) | liver cell and sperm cell | 35 |
| chromosom | e numb | oer / di | ploid | | Paganta Data |
| | | 163. | chrom | ually reproducing species, the number of osomes in each body cell remains the same from eneration to the next as a direct result of | Regents Date June2004 |
| | | | (1) | meiosis and fertilization | 15 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | mitosis and mutation | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | differentiation and aging | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | homeostasis and dynamic equilibrium | 683 |
| circulatory | | 164. | Which | body system is correctly paired with its function? | Regents Date |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | 10-11 | (1) | excretory produces antibodies to fight disease-causing organisms | June2010 3 |
| | | | (2) | digestive produces hormones for storage and insulation | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | circulatory transports materials for energy release in body cells | , |
| | | | (4) | respiratory collects waste material for digestion | 257 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 165. | | ists have cloned sheep but have not yet cloned a n. The best explanation for this situation is that | Aug2001 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | the technology to clone humans has not been explored | 2 |
| | | | (2) | human reproduction is very different from that of other mammals | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | there are many ethical problems involved in cloning humans | μ. |
| , | | | (4) | cloning humans would take too long | 915 |

| clone | | | - | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 166. | | ay to produce large numbers of genetically al offspring is by | Aug2001 |
| 0.074 | | | (1) | cloning | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | fertilization | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | changing genes by agents such as radiation or chemicals | Number |
| P | | | (4) | inserting a DNA segment into a different DNA molecule | 927 |
| clone | | 167. | has su two m | a single monkey, an animal breeder claims that he iccessfully cloned two monkeys. He displays the onkeys, a male and a female, to the public. The of the breeder should be rejected because the eys | Regents Date Aug2003 |
| • | | | (1) | are twins | 21 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | have the same parents | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | are of two different sexes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | developed from more than one sperm cell | 794 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 168. | organi | statement best describes a population of sms if cloning is the only method used to uce this population? | Aug2008 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | The population would be more likely to adapt to a changing environment. | 4 |
| | | | (2) | There would be little chance for variation within the population. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | The population would evolve rapidly. | P |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | The mutation rate in the population would be rapid. | 134 |

| clone | | 169. | cats. T | n technology could be used to clone pet dogs and The cloned animals would resemble the original ecause | Regents Date Aug2012 |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | the genes of the new animals are different from those of the original pets | 16 |
| | | | (2) | half of the genetic information of the new animals is the same as that of the original pets | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | the new animals have mutations not found in the original pets | , |
| , | | | (4) | the new animals have the same genetic information as the original pets | 457 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 170. | and is remov | ucleus is removed from a body cell of one organism placed in an egg cell that has had its nucleus red. This process, which results in the production of sms that are genetically alike, is known as | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | cloning | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | fertilization | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | biological adaptation | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | DNA production | 866 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 171. | Which a carro | phrase does NOT describe cells cloned from ot? | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | they are genetically identical | 20 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | they are produced sexually | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | they have the same DNA codes | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | they have identical chromosomes | 658 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 172. | | transplant method would prevent the rejection of after an organ transplant? | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | using organs cloned from the cells of the patient | 21 |
| | | | (2) | using organs produced by genetic engineering to get rid of all proteins in the donated organs | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | using organs only from pigs or monkeys | μ |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | using an organ donated by a close relative because the proteins will always be identical to those of the recipient | 488 |

| clone | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------|--|---|---|
| cione | | 173. | Which | situation is LEAST likely to result in new inherited | Regents Date |
| | | 175. | | stration is LEACT interview to result in new innerted | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | altering genetic information | 17 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | changes in the structure of genes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | producing new individuals by means of cloning | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | changes in the structure of individual chromosomes | 316 |
| clone | | | | | Degente Dete |
| | | 174. | large r provid | ists have successfully cloned animals, including nammals such as sheep. Which statement es the most likely reason that a human has NOT en cloned? | Regents Date Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Humans have DNA that is structurally very different from other mammals. | 36 |
| | | | (2) | Cloning can only be performed on animals that normally reproduce asexually. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Human genes are made of too many different types of simple sugars. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Some people consider human genetic experiments unethical. | 1025 |
| clone | | | | | |
| | | 175. | mothe | ' is a sheep developed from an egg cell of her r that had its nucleus replaced by a nucleus from a cell of her mother. As a result of this technique, s | Regents Date June2002 |
| | | | (1) | no longer able to reproduce | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | genetically identical to her mother | Data Dasa Fila |
| | | | | generation, recented to the method | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | able to have a longer lifespan | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) (4) | • • | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | . , | able to have a longer lifespan | Number 845 |
| J | 2 | 176. | (4) Indivic grown produc | able to have a longer lifespan | Number |
| clone | 2 | 176. | (4) Indivic grown produc | able to have a longer lifespan unable to mate lual cells can be isolated from a mature plant and with special mixtures of growth hormones to ce a number of genetically identical plants. This | Number 845 Regents Date |
| J | 2 | 176. | (4) Individ grown produc proces | able to have a longer lifespan unable to mate lual cells can be isolated from a mature plant and with special mixtures of growth hormones to ce a number of genetically identical plants. This as is known as | Number 845 Regents Date June2003 24 Data Base File |
| clone | 2 | 176. | (4) Individ grown produc proces (1) | able to have a longer lifespan unable to mate lual cells can be isolated from a mature plant and with special mixtures of growth hormones to ce a number of genetically identical plants. This is is known as cloning | Number 845 Regents Date June2003 24 |

| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 177. | Clonin | g an individual usually produces organisms that | June2004 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | contain dangerous mutations | 1 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | contain identical genes | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | are identical in appearance and behavior | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | produce enzymes different from the parent | 674 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 178. | | estatement best explains the observation that produced from the same organism may NOT be cal? | June2007 |
| • | | | (1) | Events in meiosis result in variation. | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | Gene expression can be influenced by the environment. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Differentiated cells have different genes. | p |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | Half the genetic information in offspring comes from each parent. | 28 |
| clone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 179. | produc | ntist claimed that he had cloned a guinea pig to ce two offspring, a male and a female. The claim is lid because | June2012 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | guinea pigs can reproduce both sexually and asexually | 18 |
| | | | (2) | the two offspring are not identical copies of the original guinea pig | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | each of the offspring had half the genetic information of the original guinea pig | P |
| r | | | (4) | none of the genetic information came from the original guinea pig | 429 |
| common ar | ncestor | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 180. | within structu finche | n chemicals, such as cytochrome C, are found cells of all living organisms. The biochemical are of cytochrome C in ground finches and in tree s is very similar. This suggests that tree finches round finches have | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | identical DNA | 73 |
| LAB3 | | | (2) | a common ancestor | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | evolved at the same time | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | the same nesting site | 442 |

| competition | า | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 181. | are be specie | plants in freshwater swamps in New York State ing replaced by purple loosestrife plants. The two s have very similar environmental requirements. oservation best illustrates | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | variations within a species | 20 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | dynamic equilibrium | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | random recombination | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | competition between species | 710 |
| competition | า | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 182. | | will most likely occur if two different plant species te for the same requirements in an ecosystem? | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | They will usually develop different requirements. | 21 |
| | | | (2) | One species may adapt to a different environment. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | One species may be eliminated from that ecosystem. | μ. |
| , | | | (4) | They will alter the environment so that they can both survive in that ecosystem. | 216 |
| competition | ו | 183. | North Jooses | retland plant purple loosestrife was imported to America from Europe. Since its introduction, the trife has spread, which has resulted in a dramatic e in the biological diversity of native wetland plants. y reason for the spread of the purple loosestrife is can | Regents Date Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | successfully compete with native herbivores for food | 3 |
| | | | (2) | serve as an excellent food source for native herbivores | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | successfully compete with native plants for space | r |
| P | | | (4) | prevent the migration of native plants | 989 |

| competitio | า | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 184. | | able, long-existing community, the establishment of le species per niche is most directly the result of | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | parasitism | 21 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | interbreeding | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | competition |] |
| ANSWER | 0 | | (4) | overproduction | 738 |
| competitio | า | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 185. | | ng exotic (nonnative) plant species in parks and ns could lead directly to an increase in the | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | biodiversity of the autotrophs that feed on them | 27 |
| | | | (2) | populations of native carnivores | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | competition between them and native producers | Number |
| <u>,</u> | | | (4) | breeding between them and native herbivores | 638 |
| competitio | า | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 186. | Comp | etition between two species occurs when | June2009 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | mold grows on a tree that has fallen in the forest | 24 |
| | | | (2) | chipmunks and squirrels eat sunflower seeds in a garden | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a crow feeds on the remains of a rabbit killed on the road | p |
| ļ | | | (4) | a lion stalks, kills, and eats an antelope | 193 |
| complex m | olecules | • | | | Regents Date |
| | | 187. | Which DNA? | statement describes starches, fats, proteins, and | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | They are used to store genetic information | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | They are complex molecules made from smaller molecules | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | They are used to assemble larger inorganic materials. | r |
| ļ. | | | (4) | They are simple molecules used as energy sources. | 166 |

| complexity | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----|------|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 188. | Which | sequence shows a decreasing level of complexity? | Aug2008 |
| 0.4/4 | | | (1) | organs \rightarrow organism \rightarrow cells \rightarrow tissues | 8 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | organism \rightarrow cells \rightarrow organs \rightarrow tissues | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | $\text{cells} \rightarrow \text{tissues} \rightarrow \text{organs} \rightarrow \text{organism}$ | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | organism \rightarrow organs \rightarrow tissues \rightarrow cells | 138 |
| conservatio | n | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 189. | | e areas, foresters plant one tree for every tree they his activity is an example of | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | lack of management of nonrenewable natural resources | 31 |
| | | | (2) | a good conservation practice for renewable natural resources | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a good conservation practice for nonrenewable natural resources | p |
| , | | | (4) | lack of concern for renewable natural resources | 937 |
| conservatio | on | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 190. | availat their h | rebates and low-cost loans have been made ole to homeowners to install solar panels to heat omes. The use of these incentives benefits stems because it | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | encourages conservation of resources | 11 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | reduces the need for recycling | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | promotes the use of nonrenewable resources | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | discourages the use of alternative energy | 313 |

consumer

| consumer | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|--|--|----------------------|
| | | 191. | given hay (d water, next d mixtur covere on the bacter becam of sam protoz The pr | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowedge of biology. Thirty grams of lried grasses) were boiled in 500 milliliters of placed in a culture dish, and allowed to stand. The lay, a small sample of pond water was added to the re of boiled hay and water. The dish was then ed and its contents observed regularly. Bacteria fed e nutrients from the boiled hay. As the populations of ria increased rapidly, the clear mixture soon ne cloudy. One week later, microscopic examination nples from the culture showed various types of too (single-celled organisms) eating the bacteria. rotozoa that fed on the bacteria can best be bed as | [#] Aug2004 |
| 64//6 | | | (1) | producers | 49 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | herbivores | Data Base File |
| | 4 | | (3) | parasites | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | consumers | 723 |
| consumer | / produc | cer | | | Regents Date |
| | | 192. | | tionship between a consumer and producer is best ated by a | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | snake eating a bird | 19 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | tree absorbing minerals | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fungus breaking down wastes | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | deer eating grass | 407 |
| consumer | / produ | cer | | | Regents Date |
| | | 193. | of the and in | rn sheep,"Ovis canadensis", are a majestic symbol mountainous West. They browse at high altitudes steep, rocky areas from Texas to British Columbia. eeding activity of the bighorn sheep is best | Jan2014 |
| | | | | bed as | |
| | | | | | 49 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | descri | bed as | Data Base File |
| S4K1 | 1 | | descri (1) | bed as consumers feeding on autotrophs | |

| control | | 194. | | statement describes the best procedure to | Regents Date Aug2001 |
|-------------|---|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | nine if a vaccine for a disease in a certain bird s is effective? | C C |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (1) | Vaccinate 100 birds and expose all 100 to the disease. | 1 |
| | | | (2) | Vaccinate 100 birds and expose only 50 of them to the disease. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Vaccinate 50 birds, do not vaccinate 50 other birds, and expose all 100 to the disease. | r |
| , | | | (4) | Vaccinate 50 birds, do not vaccinate 50 other birds, and expose only the vaccinated birds to the disease. | 914 |
| control | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 195. | plant s then sp weeks measu | t the effect of hormones on plant growth, six potted eedlings of the same species were measured and prayed with auxin (a growth hormone). After four of growth under ideal conditions, the plants were red again. To set up a proper control for this ment, the investigator should | Jan2002 |
| <u>LABA</u> | | | (1) | spray the same plants with different amounts of auxin | 62 |
| | | | (2) | spray auxin on six plant seedlings of the same species and grow them in the dark for four weeks | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | wash the auxin off three of the plants after two weeks | |
| ļ | | | (4) | grow another six plant seedlings of the same species under the same conditions, spraying them with distilled water only | 884 |
| control | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 196. | wanted side ef individ day for the par experie | apany that manufactures a popular multivitamin d to determine whether their multivitamin had any fects. For its initial study, the company chose 2000 uals to take one of their multivitamin tablets per r one year. Scientists from the company surveyed rticipants to determine whether they had enced any side effects. The greatest problem with pocedure is that | Jan2011 |
| 0.4460 | | | (1) | only one brand of vitamin was tested | 32 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | the study lasted only one year | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | ٨ | | (3) | the sample size was not large enough | Number |
| ANSWER | - | | (4) | no control group was used | 327 |

| controlled | experime | nt | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | 197. | listenir rate. S differe experi for 30 each 3 experi rate ch | ent conducted an experiment to determine if ing to different types of music would affect pulse she thought that pulse rate would change with int types of music. Each person participating in her ment listened to seven different selections of music seconds each. The pulse rates were taken after 30-second interval of music. Based on her ment, the student concluded that a person's pulse hanged when listening to different types of music. component missing from this experiment is a | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | prediction | 68 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | hypothesis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | control group | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | research plan | 305 |
| controlled | experime | nt | | | Regents Date |
| | | 198. | in a te | procedure would most likely provide valid results st to determine if drug A would be effective in g cancer in white mice? | Jan2008 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (1) | injecting 1 mL of drug A into 100 white mice with cancer | 5 |
| | | | (2) | injecting 1 mL of drug A into 100 white mice with cancer and 0.5 mL of drug X into 100 white mice without cancer | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | injecting 1 mL of drug A into 100 white mice with cancer and 0.5 mL of drug X into 100 white mice with cancer | |
| | | | (4) | injecting 1mL of drug A into 100 white mice with cancer and 1 mL of distilled water into another group of 100 white mice with cancer | 78 |
| controlled | experime | nt | | | Regents Date |
| | | 199. | | st trial of a controlled experiment allows a scientist ate and test | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | a logical conclusion | 32 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (2) | a variety of information | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | a single variable | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | several variables | 96 |

| current eve | nts | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 200. | that it withou | ists have genetically altered a common virus so can destroy the most lethal type of brain tumor It harming the healthy tissue nearby. This plogy is used for all of the following except | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | treating the disease | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | curing the disease | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | controlling the disease | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | diagnosing the disease | 62 |
| cytoplasm | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 201. | | ytoplasm in a cell carries out a function similar to a on of which human system? | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | respiratory system | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | reproductive system | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | circulatory system | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | nervous system | 361 |
| decompose | er | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 202. | | ecosystem, nutrients would be recycled if they were erred directly from herbivores to carnivores to | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | hosts | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | prey | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decomposers | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | autotrophs | 800 |
| decompose | er | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 203. | collect landfil | homeowners mow their lawns during the summer, t the grass clippings and dispose of them in a I. Instead of taking the clippings to a landfill, a more gically sound procedure would be to | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | leave the clippings to decompose in the lawn to form materials that enrich the soil | 18 |
| | | | (2) | spray the clippings in the lawn with imported microbes that use them for food | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | burn the clippings and add the ashes to the soil | r |
| r | | | (4) | throw the clippings into a stream or river to provide extra food for organisms living there | 708 |

| decompose | ər | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------------|------|------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 204. | | would most likely happen if most of the bacteria ingi were removed from an ecosystem? | Aug2006 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | <u>S4K6</u> | | (1) | Nutrients resulting from decomposition would be reduced. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | Energy provided for autotrophic nutrition would be reduced. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | The rate of mutations in plants would increase. | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | Soil fertility would increase. | 531 |
| decompose | ər | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 205. | | alanced ecosystem, what microscopic organisms sential to recycle organic chemicals back to the | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | heterotrophs | 52 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | autotrophs | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | producers | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | decomposers | 752 |
| decompos | ər | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 206. | What | is the role of bacteria and fungi in an ecosystem? | Jan2004 |
| • | | | (1) | they make ATP | 52 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | they are decomposers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | they are autotrophs | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | they carry out photosynthesis | 672 |
| decompose | ər | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 207. | | type of organism can obtain energy directly from the other organisms in an ecosystem? | Jan2010 |
| • | | | (1) | herbivore | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | decomposer | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | producer | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | carnivore | 227 |

| decompose | ər | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 208. | Which | statement describes an activity of a decomposer? | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | A mushroom digests and absorbs nutrients from organic matter. | 1 |
| | | | (2) | A sunflower uses nutrients from the soil to make proteins. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | A snail scrapes algae off rocks in an | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | A hawk eats and digests a mouse. | 389 |
| decompose | ər | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 209. | garder yard tr contair primar | families now use compost to make the soil in their ns more fertile. They collect vegetable scraps and immings, place them in a compost pile or special ner, and let them decompose. The organisms ily responsible for decomposing the vegetable and yard trimmings are | Jan2014 |
| 0.446 | | | (1) | plant parasites | 21 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | autotrophs | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | bacteria and fungi | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | scavengers and viruses | 1015 |
| decompose | ər | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 210. | Decon they | posers are important in the environment because | June2003 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | convert large molecules into simpler molecules that can then be recycled | 32 |
| | | | (2) | release heat from large molecules so that the heat can be recycled through the ecosystem | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | can take in carbon dioxide and convert it into oxygen | y |
| , | | | (4) | convert molecules of dead organisms into permanent biotic parts of an ecosystem | 774 |
| decompose | er | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 211. | Decon they | nposers are necessary in an ecosystem because | June2010 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | produce food for plants by the process of photosynthesis | 23 |
| | | | (2) | provide energy for plants by the process of decay | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | can rapidly reproduce and evolve | P |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | make inorganic materials available to plants | 271 |

| dependent | | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------|----------|------|---|---|--|
| | | 212. | drinkin rates c Group was gir soda, t the exp given t | beriment was carried out to determine whether ag caffeinated soda increases pulse rate. The pulse of two groups of people at rest were measured. A was then given caffeinated soda and Group B ven caffeine-free soda. One hour after drinking the the pulse rates were measured. The participants in periment were all the same age, and they were all the same amount of soda. The dependent variable experiment is the | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | type of soda given to each group | 69 |
| LABS | | | (2) | amount of soda given to each group | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | pulse rate of each group | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | age of participants in each group | 306 |
| dependent | variable | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 213. | numbe | experiment to test the effect of exercise on the er of times a clothespin can be squeezed in 1 e, the dependent variable would be the | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | test subject | 81 |
| LAB1 | | | (2) | amount of exercise | Data Base File |
| | | | | | |
| | | | (3) | number of squeezes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) (4) | number of squeezes clothespit | Number 474 |
| ANSWER | | | . , | | 474 |
| | | 214. | (4) Althou from o differe | | |
| | | 214. | (4) Althou from o differe | clothespit gh all of the cells of a human develop ne fertilized egg, the human is born with many nt types of cells. Which statement best explains | 474 Regents Date |
| developme | | 214. | (4) Althou from o differe this ob | clothespit gh all of the cells of a human develop ne fertilized egg, the human is born with many nt types of cells. Which statement best explains pervation? Developing cells may express different parts | 474 Regents Date June2008 |
| developme | | 214. | (4) Althou from o differe this ob (1) | clothespit gh all of the cells of a human develop ne fertilized egg, the human is born with many nt types of cells. Which statement best explains bervation? Developing cells may express different parts of their identical genetic instructions. Mutations occur during development as a | 474 Regents Date June2008 3 Data Base File |

_

| developme | nt / orga | nism | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|-----------|------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 215. | Most n | nammals have adaptations for | June2005 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | internal fertilization and internal development of the fetus | 18 |
| | | | (2) | internal fertilization and external development of the fetus | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | external fertilization and external development of the fetus | , |
| y | | | (4) | external fertilization and internal development of the fetus | 584 |
| diabetes | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 216. | damag legs. Ir longer | ications from diabetes can include nerve cell ge and poor blood flow, especially in the feet and n individuals with diabetes, wounds usually take than normal to heal. One reason for the change in healing time in a diabetic is that | June2012 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | elevated hormone levels block the synthesis of glucose in immune cells | 32 |
| | | | (2) | nerve damage increases absorption of glucose by healthy cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | poor circulation reduces the supply of nutrents and oxygen to the cells | , |
| , | | | (4) | decreased enzyme production slows protein synthesis in pancreatic cells | 440 |
| differentiati | on | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 217. | heredit the sar | gh all the body cells in an animal contain the same tary information, they do not all look and function me way. The cause of this difference is that during ntiation | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | embryonic cells use different portions of their genetic information | 13 |
| | | | (2) | the number of genes increases as embryonic cells move to new locations | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | embryonic cells delete portions of chromosomes | , |
| 1 | | | (4) | genes in embryonic body cells mutate rapidly | 923 |

| differentiat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-----|------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 218. | differe | a series of cell divisions, an embryo develops nt types of body cells such as muscle cells, nerve and blood cells. This development occurs because | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | the genetic code changes as the cells divide | 12 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | different segments of the genetic instructions are used to produce different types of cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | different genetic instructions are synthesized to meet the needs of new types of cells | , |
| r | | | (4) | some parts of the genetic materials are lost as a result of fertilization | 816 |
| differentiat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 219. | | evelopment of specialized tissues and organs in a ellular organism directly results from | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | cloning | 11 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | differentiation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | meiosis | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | evolution | 702 |
| differentiat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 220. | same z | uman brain, kidney, and liver all develop from the zygote. This fact indicates that cells formed by ns of the zygote are able to | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | differentiate | 15 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | mutate | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | undergo cloning | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | be fertilized | 604 |
| differentiat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 221. | geneti | statement indicates that different parts of the c information are used in different kinds of cells, n the same organism? | Aug2006 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | The cells produced by a zygote usually have different genes. | 7 |
| | | | (2) | As an embryo develops, various tissues and organs are produced. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Replicated chromosomes separate during gamete formation. | , |
| 7 | | | (4) | Offspring have a combination of genes from both parents. | 525 |

| differentiation | on | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------|----|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 222. | stem c Variou differe | rch has shown that certain body cells, known as ells, can develop into a variety of specialized cells. s factors can cause stem cells to develop into nt types of mature cells. These different types of e cells result from | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | different antibodies and mitotic cell division | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | identical genetic codes and meiotic cell division | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | different environments of the cells and the functioning of different parts of the genetic code | , |
| | | | (4) | similar steps in the development of the cells and a reduction in the number of chromosomes in each cell | 550 |
| diffusion | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 223. | given a studen three a three t and vit tube 1. No enz memb for 24 numbe the tub studen beaker | our answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. In a class, each t made three models of the small intestine using artificial membrane tubes. They filled each of the ubes with equal amounts of water, starch, protein, amin C. They added starch-digesting enzyme to They added protein-digesting enzyme to tube 2. Type was added to tube 3. The ends of the rane tubes were sealed and the tubes were soaked hours in beakers of pure water. The beakers were ared 1, 2, and 3, corresponding to the number of the they contained. At the end of the experiment, the ts removed the tubes and tested the water in the s for the presence of nutrients. Sugar would most be present in the water in | Jan2005 |
| 0.475 | | | (1) | beaker 1, only | 31 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | beaker 2, only | Data Base File |
| | 1 | | (3) | beakers 1 and 3, only | Number |
| ANSWER | | | (4) | beakers 1, 2, and 3 | 564 |

| diffusion | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 224. | A subs | stance is most likely to diffuse into a cell when | Jan2012 |
| LAB5 | | | (1) | it is a large organic food molecule such as protein or starch | 75 |
| | | | (2) | it is enclosed in an organelle such as a vacuole | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | the concentration of the substance is greater outside the cell than inside | r |
| , | | | (4) | the pH of the substance is greater than the pH of the cell | 419 |
| diffusion / | membra | ane | | | Regents Date |
| | | 225. | | molecule can diffuse from the digestive tract into man bloodstream without first being digested? | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | protein | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | starch | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fat | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | glucose | 620 |
| digestion | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 226. | The m | ain function of the human digestive system is to | Aug2001 |
| 0.41/4 | | | (1) | rid the body of cellular waste materials | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | process organic molecules so they can enter cells | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | break down glucose in order to release energy | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | change amino acids into proteins and carbohydrates | 917 |
| digestion | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 227. | preys. pellet cartila | I cannot entirely digest the animals upon which it Therefore, each day it expels from its mouth a composed of materials such as fur, bones, and ge. By examining owl pellets, ecologists are able to nine the | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | autotrophs that owls prefer | 30 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | organisms that feed on owls | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | pathogens that affect owls | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | consumers that owls prefer | 936 |

| digestion | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 228. | balanc certair chang Which | systems of the human body interact to maintain a ced internal environment. As blood flows through n organs of the body, the composition of the blood es because of interactions with those organs. In change in the composition of the blood occurs as s through the digestive system? | Jan2005 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | oxygen levels increase | 55 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | blood absorbs nutrients | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carbon dioxide increases | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | hemoglobin increases | 566 |
| direct harve | esting | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 229. | and or lotus s and C bloom Collec consid scienti remov result in futu | your answers to this question on the passage given n your knowledge of biology Plants of the snow species, "Saussurea laniceps", are used in Tibet hina to produce traditional medicines. These plants just once, at the end of a seven-year life span. tors remove the taller blooming plants, which they ler to have the best medicinal value. Some ists are concerned that the continual selection and ral of the tall plants from natural ecosystems may in a change in the average height of the snow lotus re populations. The removal of the taller plants is ample of | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | genetic engineering | 50 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | direct harvesting | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | selective breeding | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | asexual reproduction | 357 |
| disease | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 230. | 80% o an infe | 5, during an Ebola virus outbreak, approxmately of the infected individuals died. Which statement is erence that could be made based on this nation? | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | The individuals who survived were able to produce antibodies against the Ebola virus | 22 |
| | | | (2) | The individuals who survived were not exposed to the Ebola antigens. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Eighty percent of the population had a natural immunity to the Ebola virus. | , |
| | | | (4) | Eighty percent of the population was infected | 167 |

| disease | | | _ | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 231. | Which | diseases and their causes are listed below. disease would individuals have the greatest Ity preventing in themselves? | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | A. Flu influenza virus | 5 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) (3) | B. Lung cancer smokingC. Cystic fibrosis genes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | D. Dysentery parasitic ameba | 334 |
| diversity | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 232. | | with many different niches will most likely have | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | large numbers of organisms that will become extinct | 20 |
| | | | (2) | no organisms that will become extinct | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | little diversity among the organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | great diversity among the organisms | 793 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 233. | parts o | a person's teeth are being x rayed, other body of this person are covered with a protective lead et to prevent | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | loss of hair | 7 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | increase in cell size | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | changes in DNA molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | changes in glucose structure | 919 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 234. | adopte tests i DNA s | ermine the identity of their biological parents, ed children sometimes request DNA tests. These nvolve comparing DNA samples from the child to samples taken from the likely parents. Possible nships may be determined from these tests se the | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | base sequence of the father determines the base sequence of the offspring | 12 |
| | | | (2) | DNA of parents and their offspring is more similar than the DNA of nonfamily members | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | position of the genes on each chromosome is unique to each family | 7 |
| r | | | (4) | mutation rate is the same in closely related individuals | 922 |

| DNA | | 235. | For wh | nich organic compounds must information be | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 2001 | encod | ed in DNA for green plants to synthesize the other compounds? | Aug2002 |
| 0.4/20 | | | (1) | sugars | 5 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) (3) | starches fats | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | proteins | 811 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 236. | charac and a | t of instructions that determines all of the cteristics of an organism is compared to a book, chromosome is compared to a chapter in the book, that might be compared to a paragraph in the book? | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | a starch molecule | 10 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | an egg | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an amino acid | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a DNA molecule | 787 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 237. | embry kidney | Is in an embryo have the same DNA. However, the onic cells form organs, such as the brain and the 's, which have very different structures and ons. These differences are the results of | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | having two types of cells, one type from each parent | 11 |
| | | | (2) | rapid mitosis causing mutations in embryo cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | new combinations of cells resulting from meiosis | , |
| , | | | (4) | certain genes being expressed in some cells and not in others | 8 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 238. | | ain protein is found in mitochondria,chloroplasts, acteria. This provides evidence that plants and ia | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | have some similar DNA base sequences | 14 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | can use carbon dioxide to make proteins | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | digest proteins into simple sugars | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | contain certain pathogenic microbes | 11 |

| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 239. | The D using | NA of a human cell can be cut and rearranged by | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | a scalpel | 13 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) (3) | electrophoresis hormones | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | | 141 |
| ļ | | | (4) | enzymes | 141 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 240. | | NA of a fly and the DNA of a gorilla are made up of its that are | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | arranged in the same order in both species | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | arranged in chains of the same length in both species | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | different bases in each of the two species | , |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | in different sequences in each of the two species | 449 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 241. | of stru | sequence correctly represents the arrangement ctures containing genetic material, from the largest smallest size? | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | chromosome \rightarrow gene \rightarrow nucleus | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | nucleus \rightarrow chromosome \rightarrow gene | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | gene \rightarrow chromosome \rightarrow nucleus | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | gene \rightarrow nucleus \rightarrow chromosome | 448 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 242. | | factor would cause two specialized tissues that n identical chromosomes to function differently? | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Specific sections of DNA molecules in the chromosomes are activated. | 8 |
| | | | (2) | All of the sections of DNA molecules in the chromosomes are activated. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Specific sections of the amino acid molecules in the cytoplasm are activated. | k |
| p | | | (4) | All of the amino acid molecules in the cytoplasm are activated. | 976 |

| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 243. | | den change in the DNA of a chromosome can y be passed on to future generations if the change s in a | Jan2003 |
| • | | | (1) | skin cell | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) (3) | liver cell sex cell | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | brain cell | 731 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | | Look L When often u thousa they lo lizards scienti this via were a that ha such g repetit scienti 1,000 of repe ounce additio always of DN | ed and your knowledge of biology They Sure Do Like Dinosaurs making movies about dinosaurs, film producers use ordinary lizards and enlarge their images ands of times. We all know, however, that while pok like dinosaurs and are related to dinosaurs, are not actually dinosaurs. Recently, some ists have developed a hypothesis that challenges ew. These scientists believe that some dinosaurs actually the same species as some modern lizards ad grown to unbelievable sizes. They think that growth might be due to a special type of DNA called tive DNA, often referred to as "junk" DNA because ists do not understand its functions. These ists studied pumpkins that can reach sizes of nearly pounds and found them to contain large amounts etitive DNA. Other pumpkins that grow to only a few s in weight have very little of this kind of DNA . In on, cells that reproduce uncontrollably have almost s been found to contain large amounts of this type A Which kind of cells would most likely contain amounts of repetitive DNA? | Jan2003 |
| 0.41/0 | | | (1) | red blood cells | 60 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (2) | cancer cells | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | nerve cells | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | cells that are unable to reproduce | 753 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 245. | | enetic code of a DNA molecule is determined by a ic sequence of | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | ATP molecules | 9 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | sugar molecules | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chemical bonds | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | molecular bases | 651 |

| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 246. | | estatement best describes the relationship between DNA, and proteins? | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Cells contain DNA that controls the production of proteins. | 2 |
| | | | (2) | DNA is composed of proteins that carry coded information for how cells function. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Proteins are used to produce cells that link amino acids together into DNA. | , |
| r | | | (4) | Cells are linked together by proteins to make different kinds of DNA molecules. | 543 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 247. | | racteristic of a DNA molecule that is not cteristic of a protein molecule is that the DNA ule | Jan2006 |
| • | | | (1) | can replicate itself | 4 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | can be very large | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | is found in nuclei | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | is composed of subunits | 477 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 248. | identic | that develop from a single zygote all contain cal DNA molecules. However, some of these cells evelop differently because | Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | different groups of cells containing the DNA may be exposed to different environmental conditions | 13 |
| | | | (2) | only the DNA in certain cells will replicate | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | sopme of the DNA in some of the cells will be removed by chemical reactions | Number |
| P | | | (4) | DNA is functional in only 10% of the cells in the body | 83 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 249. | | NA sample, 15% of the bases are thymine (T). percentage of the bases in this sample are adenine | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | 15% | 38 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | 30% | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | 35% | J |
| ANOWER | · · | | (4) | 85% | 417 |

| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | 250. | proteir | ical test indicates that a patient has a defective a. This condition is most likely due to a change in ections coded in the | June2001 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | number of hydrogen atoms in starch molecules | 4 |
| | | | (2) | sequence of inorganic molecules | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | number of carbon atoms in sugar molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | sequence of subunits in DNA | 888 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 251. | mamm can be from th | Il amount of DNA was taken from a fossil of a noth found frozen in glacial ice. Genetic technology e used to produce a large quantity of identical DNA nis mammoth's DNA. In this technology, the original ample is used to | June2001 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | stimulate differentiation in other mammoth cells | 12 |
| | | | (2) | provide fragments to replace certain human body chemicals | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | act as a template for repeated replication | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | trigger mitosis to obtain new base sequences | 894 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | | | | |
| | | 252. | | DNA separates into two strands, the DNA would kely be directly involved in | June2003 |
| | | 252. | | | |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | 252. | most li | kely be directly involved in | June2003 10 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | 252. | most li (1) | kely be directly involved in replication | June2003 10 |

| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 253. | enzym | human pancreas, acinar cells produce digestive nes and beta cells produce insulin. The best nation for this is that | June2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | a mutation occurs in the beta cells to produce insulin when the sugar level increases in the blood | 10 |
| | | | (2) | different parts of an individual's DNA are used to direct the synthesis of different proteins in different types of cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | lowered sugar levels cause the production of insulin in acinar cells to help maintain homeostasis | |
| | | | (4) | the genes in acinar cells came from one parent while the genes in beta cells came from the other parent | 679 |
| DNA | | | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 254. | The la | rgest amount of DNA in a plant cell is contained in | Regents Date June2005 |
| | | | (1) | a nucleus | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | a chromosome | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a protein molecule | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | an enzyme molecule | 579 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 255. | | itary traits are transmitted from generation to ation by means of | June2006 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | specific sequences of bases in DNA in reproductive cells | 7 |
| | | | (2) | proteins in body cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carbohydrates in body cells | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | specific starches making up DNA in reproductive cells | 505 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 256. | | nge in the base subunit sequence during DNA ation can result in | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | variation within an organism | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | rapid evolution of an organism | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | | | (3) | synthesis of antigens to protect the cell | Number |
| | 1 | | | | |

| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 257. | | ally reproducing organisms pass on hereditary ation as | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | sequences of A, T, C, and G | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | chains of complex amino acids | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | folded protein molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | simple inorganic sugars | 109 |
| DNA | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 258. | | o of a DNA sample is made up of thymine, T, what ntage of the sample is made up of cytosine, C? | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | 15% | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | 35% | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | 70% | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | 85% | 260 |
| DNA / base | pairing | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 259. | What posses | determines the kind of genes an organism sses? | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | type of amino acids in the cells of the organism | 9 |
| | | | (2) | sequence of the subunits A, T, C, and G in the DNA of the organism | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | size of simple sugar molecules in the organs of the organism | p |
| , | | | (4) | shape of the protein molecules in the organelles of the organism | 786 |
| DNA base s | sequenc | es | | | Regents Date |
| | | 260. | | nge in the order of DNA bases that code for a atory protein will most likely cause | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | the production of a starch that has a similar function | 7 |
| | | | (2) | the digestion of the altered gene by enzymes | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | a change in the sequence of amino acids determined by the gene | Number |
| Į | | | (4) | the release of antibodies by certain cells to correct the error | 732 |

| DNA base s | sequend | ces | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|-----|--|--------------------------|
| | | 261. | | s involved in the production of abnormal red blood ave an abnormal sequence of | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | ATP molecules | 10 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | amino acids | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | sugars | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | bases | 549 |
| DNA base s | sequend | ces | | | Regents Date |
| | | 262. | | onships between plant species may most ately be determined by comparing the | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | habitats in which they live | 67 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | structure of guard cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | base sequences of DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | shape of their leaves | 100 |
| DNA base s | sequenc | ces | | | Regents Date |
| | | 263. | | e situation would most directly affect future ations naturally produced by a maple tree? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Ultraviolet radiation changes the DNA sequence within some leaves of the tree. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | Ultraviolet radiation changes the DNA sequence within the gametes of some flowers of the tree. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | An increase in temperature reduces the number of cell divisions in the roots. | |
| , | | | (4) | Rapidly growing cells just under the bark are exposed to radiation, causing changes in genetic material. | 896 |
| DNA base s | sequend | ces | | | Regents Date |
| | | 264. | | structions for the traits of an organism are coded in rangement of | June2003 |
| - | | | (1) | glucose units in carbohydrate molecules | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | bases in DNA in the nucleus | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fat molecules in the cell membrane | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | energy-rich bonds in starch molecules | 761 |

| DNA base s | sequenc | ces | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 265. | Synthe alterat | esis of a defective protein may result from an ion in | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | vacuole shape | 5 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | the number of mitochondria | Data Base File Number |
| | 2 | | (3) | a base sequence code | number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | cellular fat concentration | 577 |
| dynamic ec | quilibriu | m | | | Regents Date |
| | | 266. | The ac | ction of insulin on sugar levels in the blood helps to | Aug2013 |
| 0.475 | | | (1) | interfere with homeostasis | 22 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | maintain dynamic equilibrium | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | coordinate enzyme production | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | regulate digestion of protein | 987 |
| dynamic ec | quilibriu | m | | | Regents Date |
| | | 267. | | situation is not an example of the maintenance of amic equilibrium in an organism? | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Guard cells contribute to the regulation of water content in a geranium plant. | 30 |
| | | | (2) | Water passes into an animal cell causing it to swell | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The release of insulin lowers the blood sugar level in a human after eating a big meal. | , |
| , | | | (4) | A runner perspires while running a race on a hot summer day. | 663 |
| dynamic ec | quilibriu | m | | | Regents Date |
| | | 268. | period | a certain plant is without water for an extended of time, guard cells close openings in the leaves of ant. This activity conserves water and illustrates | June2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | cellular communication involving the action of nerve cells and receptor sites | 23 |
| | | | (2) | an increase in rate of growth due to a low concentration of water | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | maintenance of a dynamic equilibrium through detection and response to stimuli | p. |
| , | | | (4) | a response to one biotic factor in the environment | 686 |

| dynamic ec | luilibriu | m | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|------|------------------|---|----------------|
| | | 269. | atmos | n dioxide makes up less than 1 percent of Earth's phere, and oxygen makes up about 20 percent. percentages are maintained most directly by | June2009 |
| | | | (1) | respiration and photosynthesis | 13 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | the ozone shield | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | synthesis and digestion | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | energy recycling in ecosystems | 185 |
| dynamic ec | Juilibriu | m | | | Regents Date |
| | | 270. | the are humar | people with spinal cord injuries do not sweat below ea of the injury. Without the ability to sweat, the body temperature begins to rise. Which statement best describe this situation? | June2010 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Feedback mechanisms regulate blood sugar levels. | 22 |
| | | | (2) | Gene mutations are increased. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | Energy from ATP is not available | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | Dynamic equilibrium is disrupted | 270 |
| dynamic ec | luilibriu | m | | | Regents Date |
| | | 271. | | ilure of the human body to effectively maintain ic equilibrium can result in | June2013 |
| • | | | (1) | reproductive success | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | gene manipulation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | differentiation | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | disease | 958 |
| ecological | niche | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 272. | the sa | becies of animals with a similar appearance live in me habitat but do not compete for food. This is se they most likely | Jan2011 |
| - | | | (1) | reproduce at different times of the year | 27 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | are the same size | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | occupy different ecological niches | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | are active at night | 324 |

| ecological | success | sion | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|--|---|----------------|
| | | 273. | Ten ye | oned railroad tracks are overgrown with weeds. ears later there are small aspen trees growing in the e of the tracks. This change is an example of | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | ecological succession | 29 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | biological evolution | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | genetic variation | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | heterotrophic nutrition | 301 |
| ecological | succes | sion | | | Regents Date |
| | | 274. | been c habitat tall gra | angunk Grasslands National Wildlife Refuge has developed from an abandoned airport to restore t for six species of birds that require an area rich in asses. Workers must continually remove trees that ginning to invade the area as a result of | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | direct harvesting | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | evolutionary change | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | ecological succession | 465 |
| ecological | success | sion | | | Regents Date |
| | | 275. | cannot chloro on bar the roo accum other o ability organi | as are composed of two organisms, a fungus that t make its own food and algae that contain phyll. Lichens may live on the bark of trees or even e rock. They secrete acids that tend to break up ck they live on, helping to produce soil. As soil sulates from the broken rock and dead lichens, organisms, such as plants, may begin to grow. The of lichens to alter their environment, enabling other sms to grow and take their places in that nment, is one step in the process of | Jan2006 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | biological evolution | 36 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | ecological succession | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | maintenance of cellular communication | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | differentiationin complex organisms | 497 |

| ecological | success | sion | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 276. | | island formed by volcanic action may eventually the populated with biotic communities as a result of | June2003 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | a decrease in the amount of organic material present | 30 |
| | | | (2) | decreased levels of carbon dioxide in the area | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the lack of abiotic factors in the area | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | the process of ecological succession | 772 |
| ecological | success | | N.4 | | Regents Date |
| | | 277. | and ar as it di | years ago, a volcanic eruption killed many plants nimals on an island. Today the island looks much d before the eruption. Which statement is the best le explanation for this? | June2006 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | Altered ecosystems regain stability through the evolution of new plant species. | 24 |
| | | | (2) | Destroyed environments can recover as a result of the process of ecological succession. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Geographic barriers prevent the migration of animals to island habitats. | p |
| , | | | (4) | Destroyed ecosystems always return to their original state. | 514 |
| ecological | success | sion | | | Regents Date |
| | | 278. | many | York State, small farms that were abandoned years ago have become hardwood forests. This xample of | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | local deforestation | 2 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | biotechnology | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | ecological succession | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | habitat loss | 944 |

| ecology | | 070 | D | and a second to the second term and the following | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 279. | passag belong which this na wings, of mos rocks i oxyger organi stream flight, supply bats es | your answer to this question on the following ge and on your knowledge of biology. Mayflies g to a group of insects known as Ephemeroptera, means "shortlived wings". They have been given ame because the adult, the only stage that has lives for only a few days. The aquatic juvenile form st mayfly species lives for several years under in streams that have high levels of dissolved n. The juveniles feed on microscopic photosynthetic sms. Juveniles supply food for trout and other n fish. Millions of adult mayflies emerge from n water in early summer. The adults have wings for but lack functional mouth parts. Their energy comes from food stored in their bodies. Birds and at adult mayflies. Adult mayflies mate, lay eggs, e within a few days. Adult mayflies are unable to | Aug2011 |
| 0.475 | | | (1) | take in food | 50 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | move from place to place | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | form ATP | Number |
| ANSWER | | | (4) | form gametes | 388 |
| ecology | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 280. | | ns are responsible for some of the NEGATIVE es that occur in nature because they | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | have encouraged the development of wildlife refuges and parks | 30 |
| | | | (2) | have passed laws to preserve the environment | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | are able to preserve scarce resources | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | are able to modify habitats more than any other species | 563 |
| ecology / p | roducer | S | | | Regents Date |
| | | 281. | endan extinct | atee is a water-dwelling herbivore on the list of gered species. If manatees were to become t, what would be the most likely result in the areas they had lived? | June2010 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | The biodiversity of these areas would not be affected. | 24 |
| | | | (2) | Certain producer organisms would become more abundant in these areas. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Other manatees would move into these areas and restore the population. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Predators in these areas would occupy higher levels on the energy pyramid | 272 |

| ecology inte | eraction | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|----------|------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 282. | underg certain with ca | species of plants interact with harmless ground fungi. The fungi enable the plants to absorb n essential minerals and the plants provide the fungi arbohydrates and other nutrients. This describes eraction between a | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | parasite and its host | 22 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | predator and its prey | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | scavenger and a decomposer | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | producer and a consumer | 63 |
| ecology inte | eraction | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 283. | A fund | lamental concept of ecology is that living organisms | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | are independent and do not interact with each other or with the physical environment | 20 |
| | | | (2) | do not interact with other living organisms, but do interact with the physical environment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | interact with each other, but do not interact with the physical environment | 2 |
| , | | | (4) | interact with other living organisms and interact with the physical environment | 1014 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 284. | | set of statements best illustrates a material cycle elf-sustaining ecosystem? | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | In summer, growing plants remove magnesium ions from the soil to make chlorophyll. In autumn, these plants release magnesium when they die and decompose. In spring, new plants will grow in this same area. | 33 |
| | | | (2) | Trees do not live in a desert ecosystem where there is not enough water present in the sandy soil to support their growth. Trees can live in a desert oasis. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | DDT is sprayed on a forest ecosystem to control the mosquito population. After a year, the level of DDT is found to be much higher in the tissues taken from a hawk than in the tissues taken from a mouse in this ecosystem. | |
| | | | (4) | Plants trap the Sun's energy in the chemical bonds of organic molecules. This energy is then used for plant metabolic activities. | 802 |

| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 285. | | stems will have a greater chance of maintaining prium over a long period of time if they have | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | organisms imported by humans from other environments | 30 |
| | | | (2) | a sudden change in climate | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | a diversity of organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | predators eliminated from the food chain | 21 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 286. | - | e statement describes a situation that leads to ty within an ecosystem? | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | Carbon dioxide and water are released only by abiotic sources in the ecosystem. | 25 |
| | | | (2) | Interactions between biotic and abiotic components regulate carbon dioxide and water levels. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Animals provide the oxygen used by plants, and plants provide the nitrogen needed by animals. | |
| | | | (4) | Organisms provide all the necessary energy for the maintenance of this ecosystem. | 17 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 287. | Which ecosys | condition would most likely upset the stability of an stem? | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | a cycling of elements between organisms and the environment | 1 |
| | | | (2) | energy constantly entering the environment | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | green plants incorporating sunlight into organic compounds | Number |
| P. | | | (4) | a greater mass of animals than plants | 1 |

| ecosystem | | 288. | many o Indian | ember 2004, a tsunami (giant wave) destroyed of the marine organisms along the coast of the Ocean. What can be expected to happen to the stem that was most severely hit by the tsunami? | Regents Date Aug2008 |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | The ecosystem will change until a new stable community is established. | 28 |
| | | | (2) | Succession will continue in the ecosystem until one species of marine organism is established. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Ecological succession will no longer occur in this marine ecosystem. | |
| , | | | (4) | The organisms in the ecosystem will become extinct. | 149 |
| ecosystem | | 289. | | factor would have the greatest effect on the flow of into an ecosystem? | Regents Date Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | a large decrease in the amount of sunlight available | 2 |
| | | | (2) | a large increase in the number of carnivores | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | a small increase in the number of decomposers | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a small decrease in the amount of minerals available | 199 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 290. | | er for an ecosystem to remain stable there must be | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | drastic modifications to the environment | 26 |
| <u>•</u> | | | (2) | interrelationships and interdependencies among organisms | Data Base File Number |
| | • | | (3) | limited biodiversity | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | gradual changes in the climate | 466 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 291. | | ganisms in a pond and the physical factors cing them best describe | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | a population | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | an ecosystem | Data Base File Number |
| | 2 | | (3) | a biosphere | Mulliber |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a food chain | 972 |

| ecosystem | | 292. | Vears | ago, an article was written titled "Medicine Chest in | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | LJL. | | ngle". This article most likely described the | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | potential for ecosystems to be a source for new drugs | 26 |
| | | | (2) | dangers of poisonous jungle plants and animals | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | deforestation of jungles for the development of large pharmacies | r |
| , | | | (4) | use of antibiotics to treat certain disorders in trees | 991 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 293. | | condition would cause an ecosystem to become ABLE? | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | only heterotrophic organisms remain after a change in the environment | 3 |
| | | | (2) | a slight increase in the number of heterotrophic and autotrophic organisms occurs | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | a variety of nonliving factors are used by the living factors | |
| , | | | (4) | biotic and abiotic resources interact | 728 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 294. | In an e | ecosystem, which component is NOT recycled? | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | water | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | energy | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | oxygen | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | carbon | 741 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 295. | ecosys affect | the following statement in quotes "Natural stems provide an array of basic processes that humans." Which statement does NOT support lotation? | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | Bacteria of decay help recycle materials. | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | Trees add to the amount of atmospheric oxygen. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Treated sewage is less damaging to the environment than untreated sewage. | 1 |
| р | | | (4) | Lichens and mosses living on rocks help to break the rocks down, forming soil. | 743 |

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| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | 296. | | ablished ecosystem may remain stable over eds of years because | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | species interdependence is absent | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | there is a lack of variety in the species | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | no competition exists between the species | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | there are natural checks on species | 545 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 297. | balanc | n dioxide containing carbon-14 is introduced into a ced acquarium ecosystem. After several weeks, n-14 will most likely be present in | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | the plants, only | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | the animals, only | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | both the plants and animals | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | neither the plants nor animals | 66 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 298. | onto th These insect- | brown tree snakes were accidentally introduced ne island of Guam, they had no natural predators. snakes sought out and ate many of the eggs of eating birds. What probably occurred following the uction of the brown tree snakes? | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | The bird population increased. | 1 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | The insect population increased. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The bird population began to seek a new food source. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | The insect population began to seek a new food source. | 46 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 299. | Which recycle | component of a stable ecosystem can NOT be ed? | Jan2008 |
| - | | | (1) | oxygen | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | water | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | energy | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | nitrogen | 90 |

| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 300. | | sequence of natural events is likely to lead to stem stability? | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | sexual reproduction -> genetic variation -> biodiversity -> ecosystem stability | 27 |
| | | | (2) | asexual reproduction -> genetic variation -> cloning -> ecosystem stability | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | genetic variation -> asexual reproduction -> biodiversity -> ecosystem stability | , |
| , | | | (4) | genetic variation -> sexual reproduction -> cloning -> ecosystem stability | 171 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 301. | | statement represents a characteristic of an statem that is NOT likely to sustain itself? | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | The Sun provides the needed energy. | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | Energy is transferred from plants to animals | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | There are more consumers than producers. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | There are interactions between biotic and abiotic factors. | 408 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| Ĩ | | 302. | specie | maples and white pines are two different tree es that often grow side by side in the Adirondack ains. Which statement concerning these trees is t? | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | Since they are both trees, they can interbreed. | 18 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | Since they are not closely related, they do not compete with one another. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Even though they are both trees, each plays a different role in the ecosystem. | p |
| r | | | (4) | They utilize totally different abiotic resources. | 1012 |

| ecosystem <u>S4K6</u> ANSWER | 4 | 303. | Which ecosys (1) (2) (3) (4) | statement best describes a characteristic of an stem? It must have producers and consumers but not decomposers. It is stable because it has consumers to recycle energy. It always has two or more different autotrophs filling the same niche. It must have organisms that carry out autotrophic nutrition. | Regents Date June2002 5 Data Base File Number 837 |
|------------------------------------|---|------|---|--|--|
| ecosystem | | 304. | and co | ans remove carnivorous predators such as wolves byotes from an ecosystem, what will probably be the bservable result? | Regents Date June2004 |
| | | | (1) | The natural prey will die off. | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | Certain plant populations will increase. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Certain herbivores will exceed carrying capacity. | Number |
| 1 | | | (4) | The decomposers will fill the predator niche. | 690 |
| ecosystem | | 305. | | impact do the amounts of available energy, water, (ygen have on an ecosystem? | Regents Date June2006 |
| | | | (1) | They act as limiting factors. | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | They are used as nutrients. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | They recycle the residue of dead organisms. They control environmental temperature. | 513 |
| ecosystem | | 306. | | moval of nearly all the predators from an stem would most likely result in | Regents Date June2006 |
| | | | (1) | an increase in the number of carnivore species | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | a decrease in new predators migrating into the ecosystem | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | a decrease in the size of decomposers | p |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | an increase in the number of herbivores | 517 |

| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 307. | Austra million Austra | 9, a small colony of 24 rabbits was brought to lia. By 1928 it was estimated that there were 500 rabbits in a 1-million square mile section of lia. Which statement describes a condition that bly contributed to the increase in the rabbit ation? | June2007 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | The rabbits were affected by many limiting factors. | 30 |
| | | | (2) | The rabbits reproduced by asexual reproduction. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | The rabbits were unable to adapt to the environment. | , |
| 9 | | | (4) | The rabbits had no natural predators in Australia. | 44 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 308. | Which ecosys | statement describes a role of fungi in an stem? | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | They transfer energy to decaying matter. | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | They release oxygen into the ecosystem. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | They recycle chemicals from dead organisms. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | They synthesize organic nutrients from inorganic substances. | 24 |
| ecosystem | | 309. | Their r introdu likely r | ts are herbivores that are not native to Australia. numbers have increased steadily since being uced into Australia by European settlers. One reason the rabbit population was able to grow so s that the rabbits | Regents Date June2008 |
| | | | (1) | were able to prey on native herbivores | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | reproduced more slowly than the native animals | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | successfully competed with native herbi- vores for food | 1 |
| P | | | (4) | could interbreed with the native animals | 124 |

| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---|------|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 310. | | le pond ecosystem would not contain | June2008 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | materials being cycled | 2 |
| <u>041(1</u> | | | (2) | oxygen | Data Base File Number |
| | 4 | | (3) | decomposers | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | more consumers than producers | 104 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 311. | | factor has the greatest influence on the type of stem that will form in a particular geographic area? | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | genetic variations in the animals | 25 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | climate conditions | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | number of carnivores | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | percentage of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere | 120 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 312. | are de Sun. | ecosystem, the growth and survival of organisms pendent on the availability of the energy from the This energy is available to organisms in the stem because | June2008 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | producers have the ability to store energy from light in organic molecules | 24 |
| | | | (2) | consumers have the ability to transfer chemical energy stored in bonds to plants | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | all organisms in a food web have the ability to use light energy | , |
| 2 | | | (4) | all organisms in a food web feed on autotrophs | 119 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 313. | | eral species of carnivores are removed from an stem, the most likely effect on the ecosystem will be | June2009 |
| • | | | (1) | an increase in the kinds of autotrophs | 26 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | a decrease in the number of abiotic factors | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a decrease in stability among populations | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | an increase in the rate of succession | 194 |

| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 314. | known from tl in the prey a | periodically expel a mass of undigested material as a pellet. A student obtained several owl pellets he same location and examined the animal remains pellets. He then recorded the number of different nimal remains in the pellets. The student was most studying the | June2009 |
| • 11/0 | | | (1) | evolution of the owl | 7 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | social structure of the local owl population | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | role of the owl in the local ecosystem | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | life cycle of the owl | 182 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 315. | is repr variati | uence of events associated with ecosystem stability resented as: sexual reproduction -> genetic on -> biodiversity -> ecosystem stability The WS in this sequence should be read as | June2009 |
| | | | (1) | leads to | 9 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | reduces | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | prevents | |
| ANONER | | | (4) | simplifies | 183 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 316. | the gre | characteristic of a geographic region would have eatest influence on the type of ecosystem that in that region? | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | ratio of autotrophs to heterotrophs | 17 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | concentration of atmospheric oxygen | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | number of food chains | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | climatic conditions | 428 |
| ecosystem | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 317. | | ecosystem? | June2012 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | They are held in check by environmental factors. | 16 |
| | | | (2) | They are producers that rely indirectly on other producers. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | They are not limited by natural predators. | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | They are not dependent on other species. | 427 |

| ecosystem | / altered | k | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|---|---|--|
| | | 318. | | ed animal species often disrupt an ecosystem se in their new environment, they will most likely | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | eliminate the genetic variation of the autotrophs | 34 |
| | | | (2) | increase the number of mutations in the herbivores | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | have no natural enemies | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | be unable to produce offspring | 803 |
| ecosystem | / altered | t | | | Regents Date |
| | | 319. | the sta popula | 0, an invasive species of fish was introduced into able ecosystem of a river. Since then, the ation of a native fish species has declined. This on is an example of an | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | ecosystem that has recovered | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | ecosystem altered through the activities of an organism | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | environmental impact caused by physica factors | , |
| ļ | | | (4) | ecological niche without competition | 247 |
| | | | () | | 271 |
| ecosystem | / altered | d | | | |
| ecosystem | / altered | d 320. | In an e | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when | Regents Date June2003 |
| ecosystem <u>S4K6</u> | / altered | | In an e | ecosystem, the presence of many different species | Regents Date |
| - | / altered | | In an e is critic | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods | Regents Date June2003 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | / altered | | In an e is critic (1) | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time | Regents Date June2003 27 |
| - | / altered | | In an e is critic (1) (2) | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time significant changes occur in the ecosystem | Regents Date June2003 27 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K6</u> | 2 | 320. | In an e is critic (1) (2) (3) (4) | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time significant changes occur in the ecosystem natural selection does not occur | Regents Date June2003 27 Data Base File Number 770 |
| S4K6 | 2 | 320. | In an e is critic (1) (2) (3) (4) acity The siz | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time significant changes occur in the ecosystem natural selection does not occur | Regents Date June2003 27 Data Base File Number |
| S4K6 ANSWER ecosystem | 2 | 320. ng cap | In an e is critic (1) (2) (3) (4) acity The siz | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time significant changes occur in the ecosystem natural selection does not occur the finite resources of Earth increase ze of a frog population in a pond remains fairly | Regents Date June2003 27 Data Base File Number 770 Regents Date |
| S4K6 | 2 | 320. ng cap | In an e is critic (1) (2) (3) (4) acity The siz | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time significant changes occur in the ecosystem natural selection does not occur the finite resources of Earth increase | Regents Date June2003 27 Data Base File Number 770 Regents Date Aug2008 |
| S4K6 ANSWER ecosystem | 2 | 320. ng cap | In an e is critic (1) (2) (3) (4) acity The siz consta (1) | ecosystem, the presence of many different species cal for the survival of some forms of life when ecosystems remain stable over long periods of time significant changes occur in the ecosystem natural selection does not occur the finite resources of Earth increase | Regents Date June2003 27 Data Base File Number 770 Regents Date Aug2008 26 |

| ecosystem | / equilil | brium | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-----------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 322. | | osystem that has almost the same number and type anisms for many years is exhibiting | Aug2010 |
| • 444- | | | (1) | feedback | 1 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | global instability | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | environmental change | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | equilibrium | 280 |
| ecosystem | / equili | brium | | | Regents Date |
| | | 323. | oil, in l | esence of wastes, such as plastic bags and motor lakes and streams miles away from developed suggests that | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | ecosystems are interconnected and human action can alter ecosystem equilibrium | 28 |
| | | | (2) | recycling programs have failed to conserve biotic resources | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | natural processes can alter ecosystem stability | , , |
| , | | | (4) | direct harvesting practices have led to irreversible destruction of ecosystems | 378 |
| ecosystem | / equili | brium | | | Regents Date |
| | | 324. | | statement best describes an ecosystem aining a state of approximate equilibrium? | June2013 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | Nutrients from decayed organisms are recycled in a forest ecosystem. | 26 |
| | | | (2) | All the frog species in a South American rain forest become extinct. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | A mutation spreads through a species of bacterium, making them unable to decompose wastes. | , |
| | | | (4) | Mice are released into a field ecosystem as food for a declining predator population. | 964 |

| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|----------|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 325. | prairie | ertain ecosystem, rattlesnakes are predators of dogs. If the prairie dog population started to se, how would the ecosystem most likely regain y? | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | The rattlesnake population would start to decrease. | 7 |
| | | | (2) | The rattlesnake population would start to increase. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The prairie dog population would increase rapidly. | , |
| , | | | (4) | The prairie dog population would begin to prey on the rattlesnakes. | 784 |
| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 326. | Which | statement describes all stable ecosystems? | Aug2005 |
| 0 (1/0 | | | (1) | Herbivores provide energy for the autotrophs. | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | The populations of predators are dependent on the populations of their prey. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The number of autotrophs equals the number of heterotrophs. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Consumers synthesize ATP from light energy. | 614 |
| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 327. | A stab | le ecosystem is characterized by having | Aug2010 |
| 0.4140 | | | (1) | predators that outnumber their prey | 22 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | a continual input of energy | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | limited autotrophic nutrition | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | no competition between species | 295 |
| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
| - | | 328. | | natural ecosystem to be self-sustaining, many ial chemical elements must be | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | converted to energy | 35 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | changed into fossil fuels such as oil and coal | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | permanently removed from the environment | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | cycled between organisms and the environment | 881 |
| | т | | (4) | , , | 881 |

| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 329. | Which | statement concerning ecosystems is correct? | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | Stable ecosystems that are changed by natural disaster will slowly recover and may again become stable if left alone for a long period of time. | 34 |
| | | | (2) | Competition does not influence the number of organisms that live in ecosystems. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Climatic change is the principal cause of habitat destruction in ecosystems in the last fifty years. | p |
| | | | (4) | Stable ecosystems, once changed by natural disaster, will never recover and become stable again, even if left alone for a long period of time. | 667 |
| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 330. | | statement best describes what happens to energy olecules in a stable ecosystem? | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | Both energy and molecules are recycled in an ecosystem. | 31 |
| | | | (2) | Neither energy nor molecules are recycled in an ecosystem. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Energy is recycled and molecules are continuously added to the ecosystem. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Energy is continuously added to the ecosystem and molecules are recycled | 664 |
| ecosystem | / stable | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 331. | A stab | le ecosystem would not contain | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | materials being cycled | 2 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | consumers without producers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decomposers | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a constant source of energy | 153 |
| electrophor | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 332. | Electro | ophoresis is a method of | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | separating DNA fragments | 75 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | changing the genetic code of an organism | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | indicating the presence of starch | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | separating colored compounds on a strip of paper | 103 |

| electropho | resis | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|-----|--|----------------|
| | | 333. | | paration for an electrophoresis procedure, enzymes ded to DNA in order to | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | convert the DNA into gel | 68 |
| LABS | | | (2) | cut the DNA into fragments | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | change the color of the DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | produce longer sections of DNA | 128 |
| electropho | resis | | | | Regents Date |
| - | | 334. | | amples can be separated according to size using chnique of | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | chromatography | 82 |
| LAB1 | | | (2) | electrophoresis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | replication | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | dissection | 444 |
| electropho | resis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 335. | | technique could be used to determine the relative er of bases in fragments taken from a sample of | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | electrophoresis | 76 |
| LAB1 | | | (2) | cloning | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | paper chromatography | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | light microscopy | 971 |
| embryo | | | | | Regents Date |
| - | | 336. | | malities present in the cells that line the uterus may nt the production of offspring by directly interfering ne | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | development of the embryo | 37 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | differentiation of gametes into zygotes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | secretion of estrogen by the ovary | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | production and release of egg cells | 386 |

| embryonic develo | pment | | | Regents Date |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | 337. | | sequence represents the correct order of sees that result in the formation and development of bryo? | Jan2008 |
| | | (1) | meiosis -> fertilization -> mitosis | 14 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | (2) | mitosis -> fertilization -> meiosis | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | fertilization -> meiosis -> mitosis | Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (4) | fertilization -> mitosis -> meiosis | 84 |
| embryonic develo | pment | | | Regents Date |
| | 338. | humar Which greate | the last months of pregnancy, the brain of a n embryo undergoes an essential "growth spurt." action by the mother would most likely pose the st threat to the normal development of the nervous n of the embryo at this time? | June2001 |
| | | (1) | spraying pesticides in the garden | 21 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | (2) | taking prescribed vitamins on a daily basis | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | maintaining a diet high in fiber and low in fat | Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (4) | not exercising | 902 |
| embryonic develo | pment | | | Regents Date |
| | 339. | | nals, the normal development of an embryo is dent on | June2003 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | (1) | fertilization of a mature egg by many sperm cells | 21 |
| | | (2) | production of new cells having twice the number of chromosomes as the zygote | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | production of body cells having half the number of chromosomes as the zygote | , |
| , | | (4) | mitosis and the differentiation of cells after fertilization has occurred | 766 |

| embryonic | develo | pment | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|-------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 340. | | statement about embryonic organ development in is is accurate? | June2007 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | It is affected primarily by the eating habits and general health of the father. | 18 |
| | | | (2) | It may be affected by the diet and general health of the mother. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | It will not be affected by any medication taken by the mother in the second month of pregnancy. | , |
| | | | (4) | It is not affected by conditions outside the embryo. | 60 |
| embryonic | develo | pment | | | Regents Date |
| | | 341. | | sequence represents the order of some events in development? | June2009 |
| • | | | (1) | zygote -> sperm -> tissues -> egg | 14 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | fetus -> tissues -> zygote -> egg | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | zygote -> tissues -> organs -> fetus | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | sperm -> zygote -> organs -> tissues | 186 |
| energy / ho | me | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 342. | decide expens | se of an attractive tax rebate, a homeowner s to replace an oil furnace heating system with sive solar panels. The trade-offs involved in making cision include | June2010 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | high cost of solar panels, reduced fuel costs, and lower taxes | 30 |
| | | | (2) | low cost of solar panels, increased fuel costs, and higher taxes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | increased use of fuel, more stable ecosystems, and less availability of solar radiation | |
| | | | (4) | more air pollution, increased use of solar energy, and greater production of oil | 277 |

| energy con | sumpti | on | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 343. | | human activity is correctly paired with its likely consequence? | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | overfishing in the Atlantic - increase in supply of flounder and salmon as food for people | 30 |
| | | | (2) | development of electric cars or hybrid vehicles - increased rate of global warming | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | use of fossil fuels - depletion of underground coal, oil, and natural gas supplies | P |
| , | | | (4) | genetically engineering animals - less food available to feed the world's population | 174 |
| energy tran | sfer | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 344. | Which nature | energy transfer is LEAST likely to be found in ? | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | consumer to consumer | 4.6 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | producer to consumer | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | host to parasite | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | predator to prey | 826 |
| energy tran | sfer | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 345. | | transfer of energy from the Sun to ecosystems, molecule is one of the first to store this energy? | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | protein | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | fat | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | glucose | 42 |
| environmer | nt stabi | lity | | | Regents Date |
| | | 346. | | factor is LEAST likely to contribute to an increase rate of evolution? | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | presence of genetic variations in a population | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | environmental selection of organisms best adapted to survive | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | chromosomal recombinations | k |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a long period of environmental stability | 602 |

| environmental influence 347 | | Regents Date Aug2009 |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 0.470 | (1) an inherited disorder | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | (2) environmental influence on gene expression | Data Base File |
| | (3) expression of a hidden trait | Number |
| ANSWER 2 | (4) a characteristic controlled by more than one pair of genes | 204 |
| environmental influence | 9 | Regents Date |
| 348 | Scientists have discovered that the Oklahoma salamander, "Eurycea tynerensis", develops into its adult form in streams where the streambeds are made of fine, tightly packed gravel. Salamanders living in streams with streambeds made of large, loosely packed gravel remain immature. This situation is an example of | Aug2010 |
| | | |
| • • • • • | (1) the production of gametes | 13 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | (1) the production of gametes(2) faulty genes found in aquatic organisms | Data Base File |
| S4K4 ANSWER 3 | | |

environmental influence

| | | | _ | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------------|-------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 349. | given a The Ga (C. mar Islands. Volcand discove animal species Galapa high as of the a species about 5 iguanas C. subc | bur answer to this question on the information nd on your knowledge of biology. lapagos pink land iguana, Conolophus marthae thae), is native to only one of the Galapagos . Its entire range is currently limited to Wolf o on Isabella Island. The iguana was first ered on this island in 1986. Genetic studies of the began sometime later, and it was identified as a separate from other iguana populations on the gos in 2009. Its population might have been as 100 in 1986, but now there might be as few as 10 mimals left alive. Other evidence indicates that this could have diverged from another line of iguanas .7 million years ago. After that, the other line of s diverged into two other species, C. pallidus and cristatus. One likely reason for the existence of ink land iguanas today is that their ancestors | June2013 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | had the same variations as other iguanas but, after a long period of changing environmental conditions, mutated to the pink form when the environment eventually stabilized | 40 |
| | | | (2) | had variations not present in other iguanas that allowed them to live in a particular environment more successfully than the other iguanas | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | lived on several other islands long ago, but migrated to Isabella Island around 1980 to have the environment to themselves, without predators to harm them | |
| | | | (4) | found that they were less visible to predators if they made themselves pink to blend in with the plants growing around them | 969 |
| environmer | ntal prote | ction | | | Regents Date |
| | - | 350. | Which air? | action by humans could improve the quality of the | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | building homes that use only oil furnaces for heat | 30 |
| | | | (2) | buying cars that get more miles per gallon of gasoline | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | increasing the number of coal-burning power plants that generate electricity | |
| | | | (4) | cutting down forests to clear land for factories | 414 |

IP.

| environmer | ntal qua | lity | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|--|---|----------------|
| | | 351. | official garbag burned produc | attempt to improve environmental quality, local is in a county in New York State want to build a ge-to-steam plant. At the plant,garbage would be it to produce energy, but air pollution would also be ced. In order to decide whether or not to build this the community must consider | Aug2009 |
| • | | | (1) | the trade-offs involved | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | new genetic technology | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the natural process of succession | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | energy flow between organisms | 223 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 352. | of hur enzym | ancreas is an organ connected to the digestive tract hans by a duct (tube) through which digestive les flow. These enzymes are important to the ve system because they | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | form proteins needed in the stomach | 7 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | form the acids that break down food | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | change food substances into molecules that can pass into the bloodstream and cells | Number |
| , | | | (4) | change food materials into wastes that can be passed out of the body | 812 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 353. | Which | statement describes all enzymes? | Aug2002 |
| 0.4475 | | | (1) | They control the transport of materials. | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | They provide energy for chemical reactions. | Data Base File |
| | - | | (3) | They affect the rate of chemical reactions. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | They absorb oxygen from the environment. | 822 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 354. | meat. | enderizer contains an enzyme that interacts with If meat is coated with tenderizer and then placed in gerator for a short time, how would the enzyme be ed? | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | It would be broken down. | 3 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | Its activity would slow down | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | Its shape would change. | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | It would no longer act as an enzyme. | 523 |

| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 355. | molec activit | ne molecules normally interact with substrate ules. Some medicines work by blocking enzyme y in pathogens. These medicines are effective se they | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | are the same size as the enzyme | 4 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | are the same size as the substrate molecules | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | have a shape that fits into the enzyme | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | have a shape that fits into all cell receptors | 4 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 356. | carboł proteir | nzyme amylase will affect the breakdown of hydrates, but it will not affect the breakdown of hs. The ability of an enzyme molecule to interact becific molecules is most directly determined by the | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | shapes of the molecules involved | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | number of molecules involved | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | sequence of bases present in ATP | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | amount of glucose present in the cell | 370 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 357. | Which | statement best describes enzymes? | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Every enzyme controls many different reactions. | 20 |
| | | | (2) | The rate of activity of an enzyme might change as pH changes. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Temperature changes do not affect enzymes. | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | Enzymes are produced from the building blocks of carbohydrates. | 460 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 358. | | icals that help chemical reactions occur at faster n living organisms are known as | Aug2013 |
| A | | | (1) | biotic resources | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | simple sugars | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | | | (3) | oxygen molecules | Number |
| | 4 | | | | |

| enzyme | | 359. | Luciferin is a molecule that, when broken down in fireflies, produces heat and light. The rate at which luciferin is broken down in cells is controlled by | Regents Date Jan2002 |
|-------------|---|------|--|--------------------------|
| 0.475 | | | (1) a carbohydrate | 3 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) a simple sugar | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) an enzyme | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) a complex fat | 858 |
| enzyme | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 360. | All cells of an organism are engaged in many different chemical reactions. This fact is best supported by the presence in each cell of thousands of different kinds of | Jan2006 |
| | | | (1) enzymes | 24 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) nuclei | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) chloroplasts | J |
| ANOWER | | | (4) organelles | 491 |
| enzyme | | 361. | Experiments revealed the following information about a certain molecule: (a) It can be broken down into amino acids. (b) It can break down proteins into amino acids. (c) It is found in high concentrations in the small intestine of humans. Based on this information, this molecule is most likely | Regents Date Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) an enzyme | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) an inorganic compound | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) a hormone | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) an antigen | 61 |

| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---|---|--|
| | | 362. | sugar about picking corn is then c | weet taste of freshly picked corn is due to the high content in the kernels. Enzyme action converts 50% of the sugar to starch within one day after g. To preserve its sweetness, the freshly picked simmersed in boiling water for a few minutes, and ooled. Which statement most likely explains why iled corn kernels remain sweet? | Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Boiling destroys sugar molecules so they cannot be converted to starch. | 22 |
| | | | (2) | Boiling kills a fungus on the corn that is needed to convert sugar to starch. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Boiling activates the enzyme that converts amino acids to sugar. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Boiling deactivates the enzyme responsible for converting sugar to starch. | 88 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 363. | of mar | nrome c is an enzyme located in the mitochondria ny types of cells in many different animals nrome c is most likely a | Jan2008 |
| | | | | | |
| _ | | | (1) | protein molecule | 70 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) (2) | protein molecule material containing genes | Data Base File |
| | | | . , | | |
| S4K1 | 1 | | (2) | material containing genes | Data Base File |
| | 1 | 364. | (2) (3) (4) Base y given a living i nitroge Venus by attr produc usable | material containing genes carbohydrate that is absorbed by cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | 364. | (2) (3) (4) Base y given a living i nitroge Venus by attr produc usable | material containing genes carbohydrate that is absorbed by cells component of the membrane around the cell. your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology Organisms in a bog environment must be able to tolerate en-poor, acidic conditions. Bog plants such as the flytrap and sundew are able to obtain their nitrogen acting and consuming insects. These plants ce chemicals that break down the insects into a compounds. The chemicals present in the plants | Data Base File Number 102 Regents Date |
| ANSWER | 1 | 364. | (2) (3) (4) Base y given a living i nitroge Venus by attr produc usable that br | material containing genes carbohydrate that is absorbed by cells component of the membrane around the cell. your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology Organisms in a bog environment must be able to tolerate en-poor, acidic conditions. Bog plants such as the flytrap and sundew are able to obtain their nitrogen acting and consuming insects. These plants ce chemicals that break down the insects into e compounds. The chemicals present in the plants reak down the insects are most likely | Data Base File Number 102 Regents Date Jan2010 37 Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | 364. | (2) (3) (4) Base y given a living i nitroge Venus by attr produc usable that br (1) | material containing genes carbohydrate that is absorbed by cells component of the membrane around the cell. your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology Organisms in a bog environment must be able to tolerate en-poor, acidic conditions. Bog plants such as the flytrap and sundew are able to obtain their nitrogen acting and consuming insects. These plants ce chemicals that break down the insects into a compounds. The chemicals present in the plants reak down the insects are most likely fats | Data Base File Number 102 Regents Date Jan2010 37 |

| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|---|---|
| | | 365. | | Inction of a specific enzyme is most directly nced by its | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | molecular size | 8 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | physical shape | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carrying capacity | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | stored energy | 1004 |
| enzyme | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 366. | | cell can make enzymes that a heart cell can NOT because liver cells | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | digest large, complex molecules | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | contain more DNA than heart cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | use different genes than the heart cells use | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | remove carbon dioxide from blood | 335 |
| | | | | | |
| enzyme str | ucture | | | | Regents Date |
| enzyme str | ucture | 367. | | racteristic shared by all enzymes, hormones, and dies is that their function is determined by the | Regents Date Aug2001 |
| - | ucture | 367. | | | - |
| enzyme str <u>S4K5</u> | ucture | 367. | antibo | dies is that their function is determined by the | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | 367. | antibo (1) | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules | Aug2001 26 |
| - | ucture 1 | 367. | antibo (1) (2) | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules DNA they contain | Aug2001 26 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K5</u> | 1 | 367. | antibo (1) (2) (3) | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules DNA they contain inorganic molecules they contain | Aug2001 26 Data Base File Number 934 |
| S4K5 ANSWER | 1 | 367. 368. | antibo (1) (2) (3) (4) Which | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules DNA they contain inorganic molecules they contain | Aug2001 26 Data Base File Number |
| S4K5 ANSWER enzyme str | 1 | | antibo (1) (2) (3) (4) Which | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules DNA they contain inorganic molecules they contain organelles present in their structure | Aug2001 26 Data Base File Number 934 Regents Date |
| S4K5 ANSWER | 1 | | antibo (1) (2) (3) (4) Which to fund | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules DNA they contain inorganic molecules they contain organelles present in their structure | Aug2001 26 Data Base File Number 934 Regents Date Aug2006 28 Data Base File |
| S4K5 ANSWER enzyme str | 1 | | antibo (1) (2) (3) (4) Which to fund (1) | dies is that their function is determined by the shape of their molecules DNA they contain inorganic molecules they contain organelles present in their structure | Aug2001 26 Data Base File Number 934 Regents Date Aug2006 28 |

enzyme structure

| ,, | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|--|----------------|
| | 369. | Base your answer to this question on the information given and on your knowledge of biology Where is the Beef? Out Being Irradiated E. coli bacteria in food cause an estimated 73,000 cases of infection leading to some deaths in the United States each year. Until recently, the only way to guarantee meat free of E. coli was to heat it to 160°F, which kills E. coli. The rare hamburgers preferred by many people are not heated to this temperature, and just a few E. coli may cause severe illness. Recently, ground beef has been decontaminated by irradiation using electron beam technology. The packaged ground beef is scanned by an electron beam that disrupts the genetic structure of the pathogens. This kills them or leaves them unable to reproduce. This process is considered safe and has been endorsed by various governmental groups in this country as well as the World Health Organization. Irradiation is effective in preserving only certain foods, such as herbs, wheat flour, fresh fruits, vegetables, and some meats. Although some methods of irradiation can change the taste of some foods, this is not an effect of electron beam technology on ground beef. Opponents of irradiating food are concerned that the process may result in the formation of chemicals that may be harmful or result in a loss of vitamins. Supporters claim that irradiation is safe and should be considered as just another technique for preservation of food. Which specific group of molecules in bacteria would be interfered with by heating them to 160°F? | Jan2006 |
| 04/4 | | (1) carbohydrates and fats | 56 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | (2) enzymes and proteins | Data Base File |
| | 2 | (3) ATP and DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | (4) glucose and fructose | 500 |

IP.

| ethics | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 370. | experin other s | United States, there has been relatively little mentation involving the insertion of genes from species into human DNA. One reason for the lack se experiments is | June2008 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | the subunits of human DNA are different from the DNA subunits of other species | 32 |
| | | | (2) | there are many ethical questions to be answered before inserting foreign genes into human DNA | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) |) inserting foreign DNA into human DNA would require using techniques completely different from those used to insert foreign DNA into the DNA of other mammals | |
| | | | (4) |) inserting foreign DNA into human DNA would require using techniques completely different from those used to insert foreign DNA into the DNA of other mammals | 125 |
| evolution | | 371. | 5,000 today. change | ists compared fossil remains of a species that lived years ago with members of the same species living Scientists concluded that this species had ed very little over the entire time period. Which tent best accounts for this lack of change? | Regents Date Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | The environment changed significantly and those offspring without favorable characteristics died. | 13 |
| | | | (2) | The environment changed significantly, but the species had no natural enemies for a long period of time. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | The environment did not change significantly and those offspring expressing new characteristics survived their natural enemies. | |
| | | | (4) | The environment did not change significantly and those offspring expressing new characteristics did not survive. | 552 |

| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 372. | | statement is most closely related to the modern of evolution? | Jan2007 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Characteristics that are acquired during life are passed to offspring by sexual | 11 |
| | | | (2) | Evolution is the result of mutations and recombination, only. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Organisms best adapted to a changed environment are more likely to reproduce and pass their genes to offspring. | , |
| | | | (4) | Asexual reproduction increases the survival of species. | 54 |
| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 373. | of mar molds, contair organi | nrome c is an enzyme located in the mitochondria ny types of cells. The mitochondria of tuna fish, , moths, dogs, horses,chichens and humans all n cytochrome c. The fact that all of these sms contain Cytochrome c could lead to the nce that | Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Cytochrome c is essential for the reproduction of all organisms | 69 |
| | | | (2) | these organisms have all evolved from an ancestor that produced Cytochrome c | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | mutations in genes that code for Cytochrome c always occur during DNA replication. | , |
| ļ | | | (4) | only heterotrophs make Cytochrome c | 101 |
| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 374. | now su whale. of wild evider | ists in the United States, Europe, and Africa have uggested that the hippopotamus is a relative of the Earlier studies placed the hippo as a close relative pigs, but recent studies have discovered stronger nee for the connection to whales. This information sts that | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | genetic engineering was involved in the earlier theories | 1 |
| | | | (2) | structural evidence is the best evolutionary factor to consider | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | natural selection does not occur in hippopotamuses | 7 |
| , | | | (4) | scientific explanations are tentative and subject to change | 152 |

| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| | | 375. | | nce that best supports the theory of biological ion was obtained from the | Jan2014 |
| _ | | | (1) | investigation of environmental niches | 6 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | study of fossil records | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | comparison of the number of cells in organisms | Number |
| , | | | (4) | analysis of food chains and food webs | 1002 |
| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 376. | | tic cell division is the only way a particular species le-celled organism can reproduce, it is most likely | June2004 |
| | | | (1) | mutations can not occur in this species | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | the rate of evolution in this species is slower than in one that reproduces sexually | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | the number of organisms of this species in an area will remain constant | y |
| 1 | | | (4) | this species belongs to the animal kingdom | 680 |
| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 377. | | will most likely occur as a result of changes in the ncy of a gene in a particular population? | June2009 |
| • | | | (1) | ecological succession | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | biological evolution | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | global warming | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | resource depletion | 184 |
| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 378. | | statement provides evidence that evolution is still ing at the present time? | June2010 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | The extinction rate of species has decreased in the last 50 years. | 28 |
| | | | (2) | Many bird species and some butterfly species make annual migrations. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | New varieties of plant species appear more frequently in regions undergoing climatic change. | p |
| | | | (4) | Through cloning, the genetic makeup of organisms can be predicted. | 276 |

| evolution | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 379. | | scientists suggest that billions of years ago, life on began with | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | simple, single-celled organisms | 30 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | simple, multicellular organisms | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | complex, single-celled organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | complex, multicellular organisms | 438 |
| evolution / | genetic | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 380. | have shows | ghout the history of life on Earth, many processes resulted in new traits in organisms. Which list some of these processes in order from the oldest most recently used? | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | gene manipulation, natural selection, selective breeding | 35 |
| | | | (2) | natural selection, selective breeding, gene manipulation | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | natural selection, gene manipulation, selective breeding | p. |
| , | | | (4) | selective breeding, gene manipulation, natural selection | 384 |
| evolution i | nheritan | се | | | Regents Date |
| | | 381. | nest of leave, automa nest ar to do s | males of certain species of turtles will sneak into a f alligator eggs to lay their own eggs and then never to return. When the baby turtles hatch, they atically hide from the mother alligator guarding the nd go to the nearest body of water when it is safe so. Which statement best explains the behavior of baby turtles? | Aug2008 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | More of the turtles' ancestors who acted in this way survived to reproduce, passing this behavioral trait to their offspring. | 17 |
| | | | (2) | The baby turtles are genetically identical, so they behave the same way | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Turtles are not capable of evolving, so they repeat the same behaviors generation after generation. | 4 |
| | | | (4) | The baby turtles' ancestors who learned to behave this way taught the behaviors to their offspring | 145 |

| evolution n | nechanis | sm | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 382. | having span o | opulation of birds, the percentage of individuals a certain gene changes from 20% to 60% over the of several hundred years. This situation will most affect the rate of | Aug2013 |
| 0.476 | | | (1) | biological evolution | 14 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | asexual reproduction | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | gene mutation | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | ecological succession | 980 |
| evolution n | nechanis | sm | | | Pagants Data |
| | | 383. | | species is most likely to survive changing nmental conditions? | Regents Date Jan2004 |
| • | | | (1) | a species that has few variations | 18 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | a species that reproduces sexually | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a species that competes with similar species | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a species that has a limited life span | 656 |
| evolution n | nechanis | sm | | | Regents Date |
| | | 384. | one-ce | ossible explanation for the fact that some simple, elled organisms did not evolve into complex, ellular organisms is that | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | energy flow in an ecosystem requires simple autotrophic organisms | 27 |
| | | | (2) | the reproductive rate of single-celled organisms is too fast for change to occur | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | these organisms possessed traits that enabled them to survive in a changing environment | r |
| | | | (4) | stability within an ecosystem requires the presence of a variety of different species | 1019 |
| evolution p | athway | 385. | and ra | ists hypothesize that cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, dishes developed along a common evolutionary ay. Which observation would best support this nesis? | Regents Date Jan2006 |
| <u>LAB1</u> | | | (1) | Fossils of these plants were found in the same rock layer. | 65 |
| | | | (2) | Chloroplasts of these plants produce a gas. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | These plants live in the same environment. | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | These plants have similar proteins. | 501 |

| evolution p | athway | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|--|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | 386. | In2007, scientists broke open a fossil of a dinosaur bone and found some preserved tissues. Analysis showed that some proteins in these tissues are very similar to proteins found in modern chickens. The conclusion that these dinosaurs are related to modern chickens is based on | | Jan2013 | |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | molecular similarities | 13 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | natural selection | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | similarities in behavior | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | the occurrence of mutations | 626 |
| evolution p | athway | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 387. | The fi | rst life-forms to appear on Earth were most likely | June2001 |
| e | | | (1) | complex single-celled organisms | 16 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | complex multicellular organisms | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | simple single-celled organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | simple multicellular organisms | 898 |
| evolution tl | neory | 388. | Which evolut | n statement is best supported by the theory of ion? | Regents Date Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Genetic alterations occur every time cell reproduction occurs. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | The fossil record provides samples of every organism that ever lived | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Populations that have advantageous characteristics will increase in number. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Few organisms survive when the environment remains the same. | 288 |
| evolution tl | neory | | | | Regents Date |
| | - | 389. | | n statement represents the major concept of the ical theory of evolution? | June2002 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | A new species moves into a habitat when another species becomes extinct. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | Every period of time in Earth's history has its own group of organisms. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Present-day organisms on Earth developed from earlier, distinctly different organisms. | r |
| P | | | (4) | Every location on Earth's surface has its own unique group of organisms. | 842 |

| evolutionar | y chang | е | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 390. | indicat | characteristics of a population would most likely te the lowest potential for evolutionary change in opulation? | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | sexual reproduction and few mutations | 14 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | sexual reproduction and many mutations | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | asexual reproduction and few mutations | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | asexual reproduction and many mutations | 705 |
| evolutionar | y chang | е | | | Regents Date |
| | | 391. | When chang | changes occur in the genes of sex cells, these es | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | lead to mutations in the parent organism | 13 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | are always harmful to the offspring | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | can be the basis for evolutionary change | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | only affect asexually reproducing organisms | 366 |
| evolutionar | y chang | е | | | Regents Date |
| | | 392. | | d resources contribute to evolutionary change in Is by increasing | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | genetic variation within the population | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | competition between members of the species | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | the carrying capacity for the species | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | the rate of photosynthesis in the population | 163 |
| evolutionar | y chang | е | | | Regents Date |
| | | 393. | | reproductive pattern would be associated with a s that is most likely to undergo rapid evolutionary e? | Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | asexual reproduction with a short reproductive cycle | 11 |
| | | | (2) | sexual reproduction with a short reproductive cycle | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | asexual reproduction with a long reproductive cycle | ¢. |
| r | | | (4) | sexual reproduction with a long reproductive cycle | 234 |

evolutionary change

| evolutionary | change | • | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--|-------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | a p Isla me eas in s the sho inc gro info mo | | 394. Evolutionary changes have been observed in beak size in a population of medium ground finches in the Galapagos Islands. Given a choice of small and large seeds, the medium ground finch eats mostly small seeds which are easier to crush. However, during dry years, all seeds are in short supply. Small seeds are quickly consumed, so the birds are left with a diet of large seeds. Studies have shown that this change in diet may be related to an increase in the average size of the beak of the medium ground finch. Base your answer to this question on the information given and on your knowledge of biology. The most likely explanation for the increase in average beak size of the medium ground finch is that the | | June2007 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | trait is inherited and birds with larger beaks have greater reproductive success | 69 |
| | | | (2) | birds acquired larger beaks due to the added exercise of feeding on large seeds | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 1 | 1 | | (3) | birds interbred with larger-beaked species and passed on the trait | , |
| , | | | (4) | lack of small seeds caused a mutation which resulted in a larger beak | 45 |
| volutionary | change | • | | | Regents Date |
| | | 395. | The fo eviden | ssil record of ancient life forms provides scientific ice of | June2013 |
| 0.446 | | | (1) | direct harvesting | 6 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | selective breeding | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | gene manipulation | Number |
| ANSWER | • | | (4) | evolutionary changes | 946 |
| volutionary | relatior | nship | | | Regents Date |
| | | 396. | | esence of some similar structures in all vertebrates sts that these vertebrates | Aug2005 |
| 0.075 | | | (1) | all develop at the same rate | 9 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | evolved from different animals that appeared on Earth at the same time | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | all develop internally and rely on nutrients supplied by the mother | μ. |
| p | | | | | |

may have an evolutionary relationship

(4)

599

| evolutionar | y relatio | onship | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 397. | organi | etermine evolutionary relationships between sms, a comparison would most likely be made en all of the characteristics below except | Aug2008 |
| 0.41/0 | | | (1) | methods of reproduction | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | number of their ATP molecules | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | sequences in their DNA molecules | J |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | structure of protein molecules present | 144 |
| evolutionar | y relatio | onship | | | Regents Date |
| | - | 398. | | observation could best be used to indicate an ionary relationship between two species? | Jan2009 |
| • · · · · · | | | (1) | They have similar base sequences. | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | They have similar fur color. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | They inhabit the same geographic regions. | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | They occupy the same niche. | 159 |
| excretory s | ystem | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 399. | Which | system is correctly paired with its function? | Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | immune system intake and distribution of oxygen to cells of the body | 2 |
| | | | (2) | excretory system remove potentially dangerous materials from the body | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | digestive system transport energy-rich molecules to cells | r |
| , | | | (4) | circulatory system produce building blocks of complex compounds | 281 |
| excretory s | ystem | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 400. | nitroge | will most likely happen to wastes containing en produced as a result of the breakdown of amino within liver cells of a mammal? | Jan2007 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | They will be digested by enzymes in the stomach. | 2 |
| | | | (2) | They will be removed by the excretory system. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | They will be destroyed by specialized blood cells. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | They will be absorbed by mitochondria in nearby cells. | 47 |

| experiment | al testin | - | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | 401. | given a Femal humar biting. male mosqu norma offspri | rour answers to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. e mosquitoes spread diseases when they bite as to obtain blood. It is only the females that do the Research is being conducted to alter the DNA of nitoes. These altered males could then mate with I female mosquitoes. All of the resulting female ng would have wing defects that prevent them from One assumption from this research is that the | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | altered males would begin to bite humans and spread the diseases | 34 |
| | | | (2) | female offspring would be unable to bite humans, since they cannot fly | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | altered males would not be able to reproduce | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | female offspring would become larger in size | 1024 |
| experiment | al testin | g | | | Regents Date |
| | | 402. | experi proced | perimental design included references from prior ments, materials and equipment, and step-by-step lures. What else should be included before the ment can be started? | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | a set of data | 2 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (2) | a conclusion based on data | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | safety precautions to be used | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | an inference based on results | 834 |
| experiment | al testin | g | | | Regents Date |
| | | 403. | | evelopment of an experimental research plan not include a | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | list of safety precautions for the experiment | 33 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | list of equipment needed for conducting the experiment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | procedure for the use of technologies needed for the experiment | r |
| P | | | (4) | conclusion based on data expected to be collected in the experiment | 126 |

| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 404. | Extinc | tion of a species could result from | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | evolution of a type of behavior that produces greater reproductive success | 15 |
| | | | (2) | synthesis of a hormone that controls cellular communication | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | limited genetic variability in the species | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | fewer unfavorable mutations in the species | 12 |
| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 405. | | reversible effect of both deforestation and water on on the environmrnt is the | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | extinction of species | 23 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | thinning of the ozone shield | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | depletion of atmospheric carbon dioxide levels | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | increase in renewable resources | 16 |
| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 406. | | cies that lacks the variation necessary to adapt to a ing environment is more likely to | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | develop many mutated cells | 16 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | become extinct over time | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | begin to reproduce sexually | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | develop resistance to diseases | 290 |
| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 407. | reveal | nation of ancient rock layers at a certain location s many different fossils. Which conclusion can be concerning the species that formed these fossils? | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | Only the predators are still present. | 14 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | Many of them are now extinct. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | They produced offspring that were all genetically identical. | Number |
| J | | | (4) | They had no variations due to mutations. | 455 |

| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---|---|--|
| | | 408. | | statement describing a cause of extinction es the other three? | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Members of the extinct species were unable to compete for food. | 12 |
| | | | (2) | Members of the extinct species were unable to conceal their presence by camouflage. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Members of the extinct species lacked adaptations essential for survival. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Members of the extinct species were too slow to escape from predators. | 551 |
| extinction | | 409. | stream systen course becom compl | ain plant species, found only in one particular n valley in the world, has a very shallow root n. An earthquake causes the stream to change its e so that the valley in which the plant species lives nes very dry. As a result, the species dies out etely. The effect of this change on this plant es is known as | Regents Date Jan2006 |
| • | | | (1) | evolution | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | extinction | Data Base File |
| | | | (2) | mutation | Number |
| | • | | (3) | mutation | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) (4) | succession | 483 |
| ANSWER | 2 | 410. | (4) Wooly ago, w time s | | ļ |
| | 2 | 410. | (4) Wooly ago, w time s | succession mammoths became extinct thousands of years hile other species of mammals that existed at that till exist today. These other species of mammals | 483 Regents Date |
| extinction | 2 | 410. | (4) Wooly ago, w time s most l | succession mammoths became extinct thousands of years hile other species of mammals that existed at that till exist today. These other species of mammals ikely exist today because, unlike the mammoths the produced offspring that all had identical | 483 Regents Date Jan2007 14 Data Base File |
| extinction | 2 | 410. | (4) Wooly ago, w time s most l (1) | succession mammoths became extinct thousands of years hile other species of mammals that existed at that till exist today. These other species of mammals ikely exist today because, unlike the mammoths the produced offspring that all had identical inheritable characteristics | 483 Regents Date Jan2007 14 |

| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--|--|---|
| | | 411. | Accoro | ding to the fossil record, which statement is te? | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Most of the species that have lived on Earth no longer exist. | 18 |
| | | | (2) | Most of the species that have lived on Earth still exist today. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Fossils of species that never existed can be found. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Fossils of species that never existed, but will exist in the future, can be found. | 630 |
| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 412. | Which | statement is best supported by fossil records? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Many organisms that lived in the past are now extinct. | 15 |
| | | | (2) | Species occupying the same habitat have identical environmental needs. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | The struggle for existence between organisms results in changes in populations. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Structures such as leg bones and wing bones can originate from the same type of tissue found in embryos. | 897 |
| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 413. | | population of organisms would be in greatest r of becoming extinct? | June2003 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | A population of organisms having few variations living in a stable environment. | 20 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | (2) | A population of organisms having few variations living in an unstable environment. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (2) (3) | | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | | variations living in an unstable environment. A population of organisms having many | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | variations living in an unstable environment. A population of organisms having many variations living in a stable environment A population of organisms having many | Number 765 |
| , | 2 | 414. | (3) (4) | variations living in an unstable environment. A population of organisms having many variations living in a stable environment A population of organisms having many variations living in an unstable environment. | Number |
| extinction | 2 | 414. | (3) (4) Which | variations living in an unstable environment. A population of organisms having many variations living in a stable environment A population of organisms having many variations living in an unstable environment. | Number 765 Regents Date |
| ļ | 2 | 414. | (3) (4) Which specie (1) (2) | variations living in an unstable environment. A population of organisms having many variations living in a stable environment A population of organisms having many variations living in an unstable environment. factor contributed most to the extinction of many s? changes in the environment lethal mutations | Number 765 Regents Date June2005 11 Data Base File |
| extinction | 2 | 414. | (3) (4) Which specie (1) | variations living in an unstable environment. A population of organisms having many variations living in a stable environment A population of organisms having many variations living in an unstable environment. | Number 765 Regents Date June2005 11 |

| extinction | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 415. | | ain species has little genetic variation. The rapid tion of this species would most likely result from the of | June2007 |
| _ | | | (1) | successful cloning | 14 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) (3) | gene manipulation environmental change | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | genetic recombination | 34 |
| feedback | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 416. | | n statement does NOT describe an example of a a ack mechanism that maintains homeostasis? | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | The guard cells close the openings in leaves, preventing excess water loss from a plant. | 19 |
| | | | (2) | White blood cells increase the production of antigens during an allergic reaction. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Increased physical activity increases heart rate in humans. | , |
| ļ | | | (4) | The pancreas releases insulin, helping humans to keep blood sugar levels stable. | 709 |
| feedback | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 417. | | back interactions in the human body are important se they | Aug2005 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | determine the diversity necessary for evolution to occur | 22 |
| | | | (2) | direct the synthesis of altered genes that are passed on to every cell in the body | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | regulate the shape of molecules involved in cellular communication | , |
| , | | | (4) | keep the internal body environment within its normal range | 610 |
| feedback | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 418. | | ting is a process that helps cool the body during lous exercise. This is an example of | Aug2011 |
| A | | | (1) | recycling of gases | 22 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | cellular respiration | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | gene malfunction | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a feedback mechanism | 372 |

| | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|---|--|--|
| | | 419. | Feedb that he | ack mechanisms are best described as processes elp | Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | reduce hormone levels to below normal in the blood | 21 |
| | | | (2) | destroy hormones in the blood | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | directly control muscle contraction in the leg | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | keep body conditions near a normal, steady state | 869 |
| feedback | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 420. | Which plants | process illustrates a feedback mechanism in ? | June2006 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Chloroplasts take in more nitrogen, which increases the rate of photosynthesis. | 21 |
| | | | (2) | Chloroplasts release more oxygen in response to a decreased rate of photosynthesis. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Guard cells change the size of leaf openings, regulating the exchange of gases. | |
| ļ | | | (4) | Guard cells release oxygen from the leaf at night. | 511 |
| feedback | | | | | |
| loodbaok | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 421. | adjustr continu | a bicycle requires balance and constant ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most y results from the ability to | Regents Date June2013 |
| | | 421. | adjustr continu | ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most | - |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | 421. | adjustr continu directly | ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most y results from the ability to | June2013 |
| | | 421. | adjustr continu directly (1) | ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most y results from the ability to sexually reproduce | June2013 21 |
| | 3 | 421. | adjustr continu directly (1) (2) | ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most y results from the ability to sexually reproduce grow and develop | June2013 21 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K5</u> | _ | | adjustr continu directly (1) (2) (3) (4) | ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most y results from the ability to sexually reproduce grow and develop detect and respond to change metabolize food for energy | June2013 21 Data Base File Number |
| <u>S4K5</u> ANSWER | _ | 421. | A study (1) (2) (3) (4) A study and wa for the substa | ment and monitoring by the rider in order to ue cycling. Successfully riding a bicycle most y results from the ability to sexually reproduce grow and develop detect and respond to change | June2013 21 Data Base File Number 960 |
| <u>S4K5</u> ANSWER | _ | | A study (1) (2) (3) (4) A study and wa for the substa | ent prepared a test tube containing yeast, glucose, ater. After 24 hours, the test tube was analyzed e presence of several substances. What ince would the student expect to find if respiration | June2013 21 Data Base File Number 960 Regents Date |
| <u>S4K5</u> ANSWER | _ | | Adjustr continu directly (1) (2) (3) (4) A study and wa for the substa occurry (1) (2) | ent prepared a test tube containing yeast, glucose, ater. After 24 hours, the test tube was analyzed e presence of several substances. What ince would the student expect to find if respiration ed in the test tube? a hormone starch | June2013 21 Data Base File Number 960 Regents Date Jan2011 37 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K5</u> ANSWER fermentatio | _ | | Adjustr continu directly (1) (2) (3) (4) A study and wa for the substa occurre (1) | ent prepared a test tube containing yeast, glucose, ater. After 24 hours, the test tube was analyzed e presence of several substances. What ince would the student expect to find if respiration ed in the test tube? a hormone | June2013 21 Data Base File Number 960 Regents Date Jan2011 37 |

| fertilization | 1 | | | | Regents Date |
|------------------------|--------|------|---|--|--|
| | | 423. | | normally happens immediately after fertilzation in reproduction? | June2010 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | specialization of cells to form a fetus from an egg | 17 |
| | | | (2) | production of daughter cells having twice the number of chromosomes as the parent cell | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | production of daughter cells having half the number of chromosomes as the parent cell | , |
| y | | | (4) | division of cells resulting in the development of an embryo from a zygote | 266 |
| fetal develo | opment | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 424. | | naracteristics of a developing fetus are most need by | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | gene combinations and their expression in the embryo | 28 |
| | | | (2) | hormone production by the father | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | circulating levels of white blood cells in the placenta | Number |
| , | | | (4) | milk production in the mother | 718 |
| fetal develo | opment | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 425. | | situation involves a risk to a fetus due to the r smoking during pregnancy? | Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | decreased digestive activity in the stomach of the fetus | 18 |
| | | | (2) | a decrease in the amount of oxygen in the | |
| | | | () | ovary of the mother | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | | |
| ANSWER | 4 | | | ovary of the mother | |
| ļ | - | | (3) | ovary of the mother inhalation of secondhand smoke by the fetus | Number 292 |
| ANSWER fetal develo | - | 426. | (3) (4) The dr womar | ovary of the mother inhalation of secondhand smoke by the fetus | Number |
| fetal develo | - | 426. | (3) (4) The dr womar most d | ovary of the mother inhalation of secondhand smoke by the fetus toxins in the bloodstream of the mother inking of alcoholic beverages by a pregnant n is harmful to the development of her fetus. This is | Number 292 Regents Date |
| ļ | - | 426. | (3) (4) The dr womar most of time | ovary of the mother inhalation of secondhand smoke by the fetus toxins in the bloodstream of the mother inking of alcoholic beverages by a pregnant n is harmful to the development of her fetus. This is lamaging early in a pregnancy because during this | Number 292 Regents Date Aug2011 17 Data Base File |
| fetal develo | - | 426. | (3) (4) The dr womar most of time (1) | ovary of the mother inhalation of secondhand smoke by the fetus toxins in the bloodstream of the mother inking of alcoholic beverages by a pregnant n is harmful to the development of her fetus. This is lamaging early in a pregnancy because during this the lungs of the fetus become functional | Number 292 Regents Date Aug2011 17 |

| fetal develo | pment | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-------|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 427. | is mor | ure to toxins during early stages of pregnancy e likely to cause birth defects than exposure in late ancy because | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | essential organs form during early development | 14 |
| | | | (2) | the uterus provides more protection in late pregnancy | Data Base File Number |
| | _ | | (3) | the placenta forms during late pregnancy | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | meiosis occurs rapidly during early development | 402 |
| fetus blood | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 428. | | statement best describes the relationship between bod of a human fetus and the blood of the mother? | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Their blood systems are separate only at certain times in development and connected at other times. | 17 |
| | | | (2) | The blood flows directly from the mother into the fetus. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Their blood systems are separate and no materials are exchanged. | 1 |
| , | | | (4) | Their blood systems are separate, but certain materials pass from one to the other. | 212 |
| finite resou | rces | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 429. | grasse broker | uels are being produced by converting corn and es into compounds containing alcohols that can be n down for energy in various engines. The purpose research is to | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | reduce the use of finite resources | 27 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | increase the rate of air pollution | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | reduce the rate of homeostasis in organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | cause a loss of biodiversity in the rain forests | 377 |
| finite resou | rces | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 430. | | hite resources of Earth are often affected by sing human consumption. These finite resources | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | not renewable over a short period of time | 15 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | the products of rapid human population growth | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the result of deforestation | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | needed to degrade ecosystems | 981 |

| finite resou | rces | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|------|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 431. | | eason that organisms can NOT produce populations mited size is that | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | the resources of Earth are finite | 19 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | there is no carrying capacity on Earth | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | species rarely compete with one another | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | interactions between organisms are unchanging | 557 |
| food chain | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 432. | seawe | rctic food chain consists of polar bears, fish, ed, and seals. Which sequence demonstrates the t flow of energy between these organisms? | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | seals \rightarrow seaweed \rightarrow fish \rightarrow polar bears | 22 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | fish \rightarrow seaweed \rightarrow polar bears \rightarrow seals | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | seaweed \rightarrow fish \rightarrow seals \rightarrow polar bears | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | polar bears \rightarrow fish \rightarrow seals \rightarrow seaweed | 660 |
| food chain | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 433. | energy | statement best describes the flow of and the movement of chemical compounds in psystem? | Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | Energy flows into living organisms and remains there, while chemical compounds are transferred from organism to organism. | 22 |
| | | | (2) | Chemical compounds flow in one direction in a food chain and energy is produced. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Energy is transferred from organism to organism in a food chain and chemical compounds are recycled. | , |
| | | | (4) | Energy flows out of living organisms and is lost, while chemical compounds remain permanently inside organisms. | 244 |
| food chain | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 434. | Which chain? | group would most likely be represented in a food | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | biotic factors | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | abiotic factors | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | inorganic compounds | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | finite resources | 434 |

| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 435. | waters cool. T alter w | o is a short-term climatic change that causes ocean to remain warm when they should normally be The warmer temperatures disrupt food webs and veather patterns. Which occurrence would most result from these changes? | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | Some species would become extinct, and other species would evolve to take their place. | 34 |
| | | | (2) | Some populations in affected areas would be reduced, while other populations would increase temporarily. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The flow of energy through the ecosystem would remain unchanged. | |
| J | | | (4) | The genes of individual organisms would mutate to adapt to the new environmental conditions. | 940 |
| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 436. | A food food w | l web is more stable than a food chain because a /eb | Aug2002 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | transfers all of the producer energy to herbivores | 3 |
| | | | (2) | reduces the number of niches in the ecosystem | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | includes alternative pathways for energy flow | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | includes more consumers than producers | 809 |
| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 437. | web. A decrea | eason, there was a shortage of producers in a food As a result, the number of deer and wolves ased. The reason that both the deer and wolf ations declined is that | Aug2008 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | producers are not as important as consumers in a food web | 3 |
| | | | (2) | more consumers than producers are needed to support the food web | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | organisms in this food web are interdependent | p. |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | populations tend to stay constant in a food web | 133 |

| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 438. | availa | of the energy taken in by an organism is not ble to other organisms in a food web. Energy that is ailable to other organisms in a food web is energy | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | stored in the remains of a dead animal | 22 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | lost to the environment as heat | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | stored in eggs produced during sexual reproduction | Number |
| , | | | (4) | produced in muscle tissue during the growth of an organism | 217 |
| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 439. | | type of model provides the most complete entation of the feeding relationships within a unity? | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | a material cycle | 23 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | a predator-prey association | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a food chain | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a food web | 870 |
| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 440. | | pical forest food web in New York State, what is the al source of energy? | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | chemical bonds in sugar molecules | 51 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | enzymatic reactions | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the Sun | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | chemical reactions of bacteria | 751 |
| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 441. | | ent could best demonstrate knowledge of how y flows throughout an ecosystem by | Jan2004 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (1) | drawing a food web using specific organisms living in a pond | 2 |
| | | | (2) | conducting an experiment that demonstrates the process of photosynthesis | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | labeling a diagram that illustrates ecological succession | r |
| P | | | (4) | making a chart to show the role of bacteria in the evironment | 645 |

| food web | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 442. | | eatest number of relationships between the sms in an ecosystem is best shown in | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | a food chain | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | an energy pyramid | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | a food web | number |
| ANSWER | 5 | | (4) | an ecological succession diagram | 307 |
| functions / | speciali | zed | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 443. | The h | uman heart and lungs contain cells that | Regents Date Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | produce a hormone involved in respiration | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | have the same genetic information but perform different specialized functions | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | use one part of the genetic code to synthesize all enzymes needed by the cell | μ |
| , | | | (4) | contain different numbers of DNA molecules | 284 |
| Galapagos | Finches | i. | | | Regents Date |
| | | 444. | | structures differ between individuals of one species I. These differences most likely indicate | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | the presence of a variety of food sources | 71 |
| LAB3 | | | (2) | a reduced rate of reproduction | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a large supply of one kind of food | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | an abundance of predators | 569 |
| Galapagos | Finches | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 445. | the gre | mbers of a bird species living on a remote island, eatest number of beak variations in the population most likely be found when | June2005 |
| LAB3 | | | (1) | there is a high level of competition for limited resources | 74 |
| | | | (2) | homeostasis is limited by a severe climate | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | they have a large and varied food supply | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | they are prey for a large number of predators | 592 |

| gametes | | | | | Regents Date |
|----------------|----------|------|---|---|--|
| | | 446. | muscl | ish shark contains 24 chromosomes in each of its e cells. How many chromosomes are normally in each of its gametes? | Jan2010 |
| • | | | (1) | 6 | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) (3) | 12 24 | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | 48 | 240 |
| gametes | | | | | |
| guinetee | | 447. | - | statement describes a function of the human male uctive system? | Regents Date Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | It produces gametes in testes. | 13 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | It supplies a fluid that protects the fetus. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | It provides support for the development of the embryo. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | It provides nutrient materials through a placenta. | 401 |
| gel electro | phoresis | 6 | | | Regents Date |
| | | 448. | | ectrophoresis is used to separate DNA fragments | |
| | | | on the | basis of their | June2004 |
| | | | on the (1) | basis of their size | June2004 63 |
| LAB1 | | | | | 63 Data Base File |
| | | | (1) | size | 63 |
| LAB1 ANSWER | 1 | | (1) (2) | size color | 63 Data Base File |
| | 1 | | (1) (2) (3) | size color functions | 63 Data Base File Number 694 |
| ANSWER | 1 | 449. | (1) (2) (3) (4) Viruse into th infected | size color functions | 63 Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | 449. | (1) (2) (3) (4) Viruse into th infected | size color functions chromosomes s frequently infect bacteria and insert new genes e genetic material of the bacteria. When these ed bacteria reproduce asexually, which genes would | 63 Data Base File Number 694 Regents Date |
| ANSWER | 1 | 449. | (1) (2) (3) (4) Viruse into th infecte most I | size color functions chromosomes s frequently infect bacteria and insert new genes e genetic material of the bacteria. When these ed bacteria reproduce asexually, which genes would ikely be passed on? | 63 Data Base File Number 694 Regents Date Aug2007 12 12 Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | 449. | (1) (2) (3) (4) Viruse into th infected most I (1) | size color functions chromosomes s frequently infect bacteria and insert new genes e genetic material of the bacteria. When these ed bacteria reproduce asexually, which genes would ikely be passed on? only the new genes | 63 Data Base File Number 694 Regents Date Aug2007 12 |

| gene | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 450. | charac | organisms, the coded instructions for specifying the steristics of the organism are directly determined by rangement of the | Aug2008 |
| • | | | (1) | twenty kinds of amino acids in each protein | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | twenty-three pairs of genes on each chromosome | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | strands of simple sugars in certain carbohydrate molecules | P |
| , | | | (4) | four types of molecular bases in the genes | 137 |
| gene | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 451. | gene t | statement indicates one difference between the hat codes for insulin and the gene that codes for terone in humans? | Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | The gene for insulin is replicated in vacuoles, while the gene for testosterone is replicated in mitochondria. | 12 |
| | | | (2) | The gene for insulin has a different sequence of molecular bases than the gene for testosterone. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The gene for insulin is turned on in liver cells, but the gene for testosterone is not. | |
| | | | (4) | The gene for insulin is a sequence of five different molecular bases while the gene for testosterone is a sequence of only four different molular bases. | 82 |
| gene | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 452. | persor | an liver cell and a human skin cell in the same n have the same genetic sequences. However, cells are different because the liver cell | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | has more dominant traits than the skin cell | 3 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | can reproduce but the skin cell cannot | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | carries out respiration but the skin cell does not | Number |
| , | | | (4) | uses different genes than the skin cell | 154 |

| gene altera | tion | 453. | nutrier ultravi | bacteria are unable to survive unless a certain it is present in their food supply. After exposure to olet radiation, some of these bacteria are able to size this nutrient. This change is most likely due to | Regents Date Jan2012 |
|-------------|----------|------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 0.470 | | | (1) | increased respiration | 29 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | exposure to an antigen | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | an alteration in a gene | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | gamete formation | 413 |
| gene altera | tion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 454. | | process can produce new inheritable teristics within a multicellular species? | June2006 |
| | | | (1) | cloning of the zygote | 8 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | mitosis in muscle cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | gene alterations in gametes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | differentiation in nerve cells | 506 |
| gene comb | inations | 5 | | | Regents Date |
| | | 455. | numbe in body | le pair of goldfish in an aquarium produced a large er of offspring. These offspring showed variations y shape and coloration. The most likely ation for these variations is that the | June2007 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | offspring were adapting to different environments | 13 |
| | | | (2) | offspring were produced from different combinations of genes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | parent fish had not been exposed to mutagenic agents | v |
| r | | | (4) | parent fish had not reproduced sexually | 33 |

| gene expression | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | 456. | produc brown. enzym coat th | the warm temperatures of summer, the arctic fox ces enzymes that cause its fur to become reddish During the cold temperatures of winter, these les do not function. As a result, the fox has a white nat blends into the snowy background. This change color shows that | Aug2001 |
| • 11/2 | | (1) | the genes of a fox are made of unstable DNA | 10 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | (2) | mutations can be caused by temperature extremes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | random alteration of DNA can occur on certain chromosomes | , |
| , | | (4) | the expression of certain genes is affected by temperature | 920 |
| gene expression | 457. | is usua almost warm, paws, outside these a | mese cats, the fur on the ears, paws, tail, and face ally black or brown, while the rest of the body fur is t white. If a Siamese cat is kept indoors where it is it may grow fur that is almost white on the ears, tail, and face, while a Siamese cat that stays e where it is cold, will grow fur that is quite dark on areas. The best explanation for these changes in or is that | Regents Date Aug2002 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | (1) | an environmental factor influences the expression of this inherited trait | 11 |
| | | (2) | the location of pigment-producing cells determines the DNA code of the genes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | skin cells that produce pigments have a higher mutation rate than other cells | , |
| , | | (4) | the gene for fur color is modified by interactions with the environment | 815 |
| gene expression | 458. | expose kernel | articular variety of corn, the kernels turn red when ed to sunlight. In the absence of sunlight, the s remain yellow. Based on this information, it can icluded that the color of these corn kernels is due to | Regents Date Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | (1) | a different type of DNA that is produced when sunlight is present | 8 |
| | | (2) | a different species of corn that is produced in sunlight | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | the effect of sunlight on the number of chromosomes inherited | Į. |
| 7 | | (4) | the effect of environment on gene expression | 785 |

| gene expres | ssion | 459. | pigme certair | mammals have genes for fur color that produce nt only when the outside temperature is above a level. This pigment production is an example of e environment of an organism can | Regents Date Aug2004 |
|-------------|------------|------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | (1) | destroy certain genes | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | cause new mutations to occur | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | stop the process of evolution | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | influence the expression of certain genes | 699 |
| gene expres | ssion | | | | Pogonto Dato |
| | | 460. | stoma small i reasor | nzyme pepsin is produced in the cells of the ch but NOT in the cells of the small intestine. The ntestine produces a different enzyme, trypsin. The n that the stomach and small intestine produce nt enzymes is that the gene that codes for pepsin is | Regents Date Aug2005 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | in the cells of the stomach, but not in the cells of the small intestine | 8 |
| | | | (2) | expressed in the stomach but not expressed in the small intestine | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | mutated in the small intestine | ļ |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | digested by the trypsin in the small intestine | 598 |
| gene expres | ssion | 461. | to sunl remair | variety of corn, the kernels turn red when exposed ight. In the absence of sunlight, the kernels yellow. Based on this information, it can be ded that the color of these corn kernels is due to | Regents Date Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | process of selective breeding | 4 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | rate of photosynthesis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | effect of environment on gene expression | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | composition of the soil | 596 |
| | | | | | |
| gene expres | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| gene expres | ssion | 462. | | are inherited, but their expressions can be ed by the environment. This statement explains why | Regents Date Aug2006 |
| gene expres | ssion | 462. | | | - |
| | ssion | 462. | modifi | ed by the environment. This statement explains why some animals have dark fur only when the | Aug2006 |
| | ssion 1 | 462. | modifi (1) | ed by the environment. This statement explains why some animals have dark fur only when the temperature is within a certain range offspring produced by means of sexual | Aug2006 2 Data Base File |

| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 463. | birds, a | own summer feathers of ptarmigans, small Arctic are replaced by white feathers after winter arrives. statement best explains this observation? | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | The expression of genes can be modified by the environment. | 8 |
| | | | (2) | Holes in the ozone layer vary in size depending on the season. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Acids in rain bleach the brown feathers of the bird. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Mutations occur only during certain seasons. | 6 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 464. | develo but de explan | ent notices that fruit flies with the curly wing trait op straight wings if kept at a temperature of 16°C, velop curly wings if kept at 25°C. The best nation for this vation is that | Aug2008 |
| • | | | (1) | wing shape is controlled by behavior | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | wing shape is influenced by light intensity | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | gene expression can be modified by interactions with the environment | Number |
| * | | | (4) | gene mutations for wing shape can occur at high temperatures | 136 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 465. | repel i | olors and scents of plants attract helpful insects and nsects that feed on them. The production of the ns that provide these colors and scents is the direct of the | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | behavior learned from parent plants | 17 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | presence of specific genes | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | the genetic makeup of the surrounding vegetation | Number |
| r | | | (4) | inability of plants to move as animals do | 458 |

| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 466. | the gra | I placed on a lawn for a length of time can cause ass beneath it to lose its green color. The most ole explanation for this is that darkness | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | affects the expression of certain genes in the grass | 5 |
| | | | (2) | causes a mutation in the plants | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | affects the structure of cell membranes in the grass | Number |
| , | | | (4) | causes plants to switch to heterotrophic nutrition | 447 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 467. | wings develo | ies with the curly-wing trait will develop straight if kept at a temperature of 16°C during opment and curly wings if kept at 25°C. The best nation for this change in the shape of wings is that | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | genes for curly wings and genes for straight wings are found on different chromosomes | 8 |
| | | | (2) | type of genes present in the fruit fly is dependent on environmental temperature | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | environment affects the expression of the genes for this trait | g |
| , | | | (4) | higher temperature produces a gene mutation | 650 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 468. | some | ells that make up the skin of an individual have functions different from the cells that make up the ecause | Jan2004 |
| • | | | (1) | all cells have a common ancestor | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | different cells have different genetic material | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | environment and past history have no influence on cell function | Number |
| r | | | (4) | different parts of genetic instructions are used in different types of cells | 653 |

| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 469. | | statement best explains the fact that some al twins appear different from one another? | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Their DNA is essentially the same and the environment plays little or no role in the expression of their genes. | 6 |
| | | | (2) | Their DNA is very different and the environment plays a significant role in the expression of their genes. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Their DNA is very different and the environment plays little or no role in the expression of their genes. | |
| | | | (4) | Their DNA is essentially the same and the environment plays a significant role in the expression of their genes. | 478 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 470. | refrige the ba | "S. marcescens", a bacterium, is grown in a rator, it produces red-colored colonies.However, if cterium is grown at room temperature, the colonies ite. The best explanation for this situation is that | Jan2011 |
| 0.4/60 | | | (1) | refrigeration changes the structure of genes | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | room temperature stimulates the synthesis of a red pigment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | temperature has an effect on the expression of genes | , |
| , | | | (4) | only temperature is responsible for the expression of a trait | 310 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 471. | develo | gh a liver cell and a muscle cell in a human ped from the same single cell, their appearance nctions are different. This is because the liver cell | Jan2012 |
| • | | | (1) | contains different genes than the muscle cell | 15 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | expresses different genes than the muscle cell | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | destroys the muscle cell genes it contains | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | lacks the genes found in muscle cells | 403 |

| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 472. | cells p the arc | summer, the arctic fox appears brown because its produce a dark pigment. However, in the winter, stic fox appears white because the dark pigment is oduced. The color change is most likely due to the of | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | different genes produced in the different seasons | 6 |
| | | | (2) | increased pollution on genetic mutations | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | environmental conditions on gene expression | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | poor nutrition on cell growth and development | 622 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 473. | sharks exposi deep b | rchers recently discovered that when hammerhead were moved to shallower water, resulting in ure to increased light intensity, their backs turned a prownish black. Which statement best supports this vation? | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Genes are inherited, but their expression can be modified by interactions with the environment. | 30 |
| | | | (2) | The cells of hammerhead sharks contain many thousands of different genes in their nuclei. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | An inherited trait of an individual can be determined by one or by many genes. | |
| , | | | (4) | Asexually produced offspring are normally genetically identical to the parent. | 1022 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 474. | preser indicat menta on a s develo | ood of newborn babies is tested to determine the ace of a certain substance. This substance tes the genetic disorder PKU, which may result in I retardation. Babies born with this disorder are put pecial diet so that mental retardation will not op. In this situation, modification of the baby's diet is ample of how biological research can be used to | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | change faulty genes | 24 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | cure a disorder | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) (4) | stimulate immunity control a disorder | 849 |

| gene expression | 475. | separa in heig | fic studies show that identical twins who were ted at birth and raised in different homes may vary ht, weight, and intelligence. The most probable ation for these differences is that | Regents Date June2003 |
|-----------------|------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <u>S4K2</u> | | (1) | original genes of each twin increased in number as they developed | 9 |
| | | (2) | one twin received genes only from the mother while the other twin received genes only from the father | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) | environments in which they were raised were different enough to affect the expression of their genes | |
| | | (4) | environments in which they were raised were different enough to change the genetic makeup of both individuals | 759 |

| gene expression | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | 476. | and on Sort their m Individu they org deadly, Rochess Biofilm billions defend deadly. Once th to antib wash the discove commu- interrup Using " that is a cystic f that the includer includer includer includer includer Sort Adapte to disru 26, 199 controll | s are actually intricately organized colonies of of microbes, all working in a coordinated way to against attack and to pump out a toxin that can be hey are organized, the bacteria are highly resistant biotics and even strong detergents often cannot hem away or kill them. It and colleagues from Montana State University a University of Iowa report in "Science" that they ered how the microbes in the colonies unicate and found that once this conversation is oted, the deadly bugs can be easily washed away. Pseudomonas aeruginosa", a common bacteria a major infection hazard in hospitals and among ibrosis patients, the researchers isolated a gene a bacteria uses to make a communications le. The molecule helps the microbes organize elves into a biofilm a complex structure that is tubes to carry in nutrients and carry out wastes, ng deadly toxins. study, the researchers showed that if the gene akes the communications molecule was blocked, eeudomonas aeruginosa" could form only wimpy unorganized colonies that could be washed away st a soap that has no effect on a healthy colony d from: Paul Recer, "Researchers find new means upt attack by microbes," The Daily Gazette, April 28 Bacteria that form biofilms may be led most effectively by | June2004 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | (1) | antibiotics | 34 |
| <u></u> | | (2) | detergents | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | cutting the tubes through which the bacteria communicate | |
| | | (4) | blocking the expression of a gene that helps the colonies to organize | 692 |

| gene expre | ssion | 477. | chlorop plants | inherit genes that enable them to produce phyll, but this pigment is not produced unless the are exposed to light. This is an example of how the nment can | Regents Date June2005 |
|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) (2) | cause mutations to occur influence the expression of a genetic trait | 4 Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) (4) | result in the appearance of a new species affect one plant species, but not another | Number 576 |
| gene expre | ssion | 478. | functio | an liver cell is very different in structure and on from a nerve cell in the same person. This is xplained by the fact that | Regents Date June2006 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) (2) | different genes function in each type of cell liver cells can reproduce while the nerve cells cannot | 5 Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | liver cells contain fewer chromosomes than nerve cells different DNA is present in each type of cell | 503 |
| gene expre | ssion | 479. | same l | hough each body cell in an individual contains the DNA, the functions of muscle cells and liver cells DT the same because | Regents Date June2007 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | mutations usually occur in genes when muscle cells divide | 10 |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (2) (3) | liver tissue develops before muscle tissue liver cells produce more oxygen than muscle cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANOWER | - | | (4) | liver cells use different genes than muscle cells | 31 |

| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 480. | seen g same l enviro accura | m temperatures, a certain bread mold can often be prowing on bread as a dark-colored mass. The bread mold growing on bread in a cooler nment is red in color. Which statement most ately describes why this change in the color of the mold occurs? | June2008 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | Gene expression can be modified by interactions with the environment. | 6 |
| | | | (2) | Every organism has a different set of coded instructions. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | The DNA was altered in response to an environmental condition. | , |
| , | | | (4) | There is no replication of genetic material in the cooler environment. | 108 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 481. | genes, | gh identical twins inherit exact copies of the same , the twins may look and act differently from each because | June2009 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | a mutation took place in the gametes that produced the twins | 5 |
| | | | (2) | the expression of genes may be modified by environmental factors | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | the expression of genes may be different in males and females | , |
| , | | | (4) | a mutation took place in the zygote that produced the twins | 180 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 482. | materi | hough identical twins have the same genetic al, they may develop slightly different steristics because | June2010 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | each twin receives different chromosomes from the egg | 16 |
| | | | (2) | one twin may only have genes from the father | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | gene expression may be influenced by factors that switch genes on and off | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a gene mutation may have occurred before the zygote divided | 265 |

| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 483. | resem | le children get older, some begin to closely ble their fathers and have no resemblance to their rs. Which statement best explains this observation? | June2011 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Several sperm fertilized the egg, so the fertilized egg contained more genes from their father. | 8 |
| | | | (2) | More genes are inherited from the sperm cell of their father than from the egg cell of their mother, so most traits will be like those of their father. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | More genes from their father are expressed in traits that can be seen, and more genes from their mother are expressed in traits that cannot be seen, such as blood type or enzyme function. | |
| | | | (4) | Genes from their father are stronger than genes from their mother, so the genes from their mother are not expressed. | 336 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 484. | nerve | organism, a muscle cell has the same DNA as a cell, yet the cells perform different functions. This is le because | June2013 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | different mutations occur in each cell type, changing the genetic instructions | 15 |
| | | | (2) | temperature variations within the body alter DNA | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | proteins in each cell type change the structure of DNA | , |
| , | | | (4) | different parts of the genetic instructions are used in each type of cell | 954 |
| gene expre | ssion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 485. | Chloro light, s | phyll gives plants their green color. phyll is produced only when plants are exposed to o plants kept in darkness have no chlorophyll and r white. The best explanation for this is that | June2013 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | chlorophyll is not needed by green plants at night | 12 |
| | | | (2) | darkness mutates the chlorophyll genes, causing them to produce a white color | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | light is required for chlorophyll genes to be expressed | , |
| , | | | (4) | genetic information in cells is not influenced by the outside environment | 951 |

| gene mutat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|----------|------|--------|--|----------------|
| | | 486. | A sing | le gene mutation results from | Aug2004 |
| SAK2 | | | (1) | a change in a base sequence in DNA | 4 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | recombination of traits | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the failure of chromosomes to separate | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | blocked nerve messages | 697 |
| gene mutat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 487. | | esult of sexual reproduction, an organism can pass e mutation to its offspring if the mutation occurs in | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | a body cell | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | a gamete | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | liver tissue | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | white blood cells | 862 |
| gene mutat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 488. | exces | e have been warned about the dangers of sive exposure to radiation during certain medical dures. The most likely reason for this warning is idiation exposure might | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | result in gene mutations and uncontrolled cell growth | 23 |
| | | | (2) | cause the rejection of transplanted organs | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | increase body temperature by two to five degrees | Number |
| J | | | (4) | prevent the transport of materials into cells | 635 |
| gene recon | nbinatio | n | | | Regents Date |
| | | 489. | | ion in the offspring of sexually reproducing sms is the direct result of | Jan2007 |
| A 1175 | | | (1) | sorting and recombining of genes | 5 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | replication and cloning | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the need to adapt and maintain homeostasis | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | overproduction of offspring and competition | 52 |

| gene splici | ng | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----|------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 490. | | ne is inserted into the DNA of a bacterial cell, every oduced by that cell will have | Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | DNA that is different from that of the other cells produced | 12 |
| | | | (2) | a 50% chance of having a copy of the inserted gene | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | a copy of the inserted gene | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | a new type of DNA base | 235 |
| genetic coo | le | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 491. | | ges in the genetic code of a human can be nitted to offspring if they occur in | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | cancer cells | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | gametes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cell membranes | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | antibodies | 701 |
| genetic coo | de | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 492. | develo | rd gas removes guanine (G) from DNA.For oping embryos, exposure to mustard gas can serious deformities because guanine | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | stores the building blocks of proteins | 8 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | supports the structure of ribosomes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | produces energy for genetic transfer | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | is part of the genetic code | 158 |
| genetic coo | de | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 493. | lifetim | racteristic that an organism exhibits during its e will only affect the evolution of its species if the cteristic | June2010 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | results from isolation of the organism from the rest of the population | 10 |
| | | | (2) | is due to a genetic code that is present in the gametes of the organism | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | decreases the number of genes in the body cells of the organism | p |
| , | | | (4) | causes a change in the environment surrounding the organism | 262 |

| genetic continuity | 494. | A variety of plant produces small white fruit. A stem was removed from this organism and planted in a garden. If this stem grows into a new plant, it would most likely produce (1) large red fruit, only | Regents Date June2009 15 |
|--------------------|------|--|--------------------------------|
| <u>S4K2</u> | | (2) large pink fruit, only | Data Base File |
| | | (3) small white fruit, only | Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (4) small red and small white fruit on the same plant | 187 |
| genetic diversity | 495. | Base your answer to this question on the information given and on your knowledge of biologyUnless actions are taken to slow the decline of domesticated honeybees and augment [increase] their populations with wild bees, many fruits and vegetables may disappear from the food supply, said Claire Kremen, a conservation biologist at Princeton University in New Jersey The honeybee decline, which is affecting domesticated and wild bee populations around the world, is mostly the result of diseases spread as a result of mites and other parasites as well as the spraying of crops with pesticides, scientists say Source: "Bee Declines May Spell End of Some Fruits, Vegetables," National Geographic News, October 5, 2005. Some honeybees have been able to survive the changes in their environment and reproduce. This is most likely due to | Regents Date Aug2013 |
| S1K3 | | (1) the aggressive behavior of wild bees | 43 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | (2) an abundance of food sources for the bees | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) genetic diversity in the bees | Inditibel |
| ANSWER 3 | | (4) lack of mutations in the bees | 996 |

| genetic eng | jineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 496. | synthe diseas | echnology firm has produced tobacco plants that size human antibodies that prevent bacterial ses. One of the first steps in the production of these required | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | using natural selection to increase the survival of antibody-producing tobacco plants | 13 |
| | | | (2) | inserting human DNA segments into the cells of tobacco plants | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | using selective breeding to increase the number of antibody genes in tobacco plants | , |
| , | | | (4) | growing tobacco plants in soil containing a specific fertilizer | 704 |
| genetic eng | jineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
| | | 497. | biodeg | e that codes for resistance to glyphosate, a gradable weedkiller, has been inserted into certain . As a result, these plants will be more likely to | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | produce chemicals that kill weeds growing near them | 12 |
| | | | (2) | die when exposed to glyphosate | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | convert glyphosate into fertilizer | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | survive when glyphosate is applied to them | 703 |
| genetic eng | jineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
| | | 498. | Africar | rchers Cohn and Boyer transferred a gene from an n clawed frog into a bacterium. To accomplish this, scientists had to use | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | enzymes to cut out and insert the gene | 13 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | hereditary information located in amino acids | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | radiation to increase the gene mutation rate of the bacterial cells | Number |
| , | | | (4) | cancer cells to promote rapid cell division | 603 |

| genetic eng | ineering | 3 | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 499. | Plants One po | in species A cannot fight most fungal infections. in species B make a protein that kills many fungi. ossible way for humans to produce species A with the ability to synthesize this protein be to | Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | mutate fungal DNA and introduce the mutated DNA into species B using a virus | 9 |
| | | | (2) | add DNA from species B into the soil around species A | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | insert the gene for the protein from species B into a chromosome in species A | p |
| , | | | (4) | cross species A and a fungus to stimulate the synthesis of this protein | 286 |
| genetic eng | ineering | J | | | Regents Date |
| | | 500. | technic egg ce was th to deve female | 6, scientists cloned the first mammal, a sheep. This que involved the removal of the nucleus from an ell. The nucleus from a cell of another adult sheep en inserted into this egg cell. Once this cell began elop into an embryo, it was implanted into a third e sheep that later gave birth to a healthy lamb, Which statement concerning Dolly is correct? | Aug2013 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | Her offspring would be genetically identical. | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | Dolly and her DNA donor are genetically identical. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Two different gametes were manipulated to produce Dolly. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Dolly was produced by the recombination of genetic material. | 983 |
| genetic eng | ineering | 1 | | | Paganta Data |
| - 0 | | 501. | | statement best describes the result of some of the sees involved in genetic engineering? | Regents Date Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | They alter the arrangement of hereditary material. | 15 |
| | | | (2) | They provide energy for mitosis and meiosis | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | They are necessary for normal gamete formation. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | They reduce variation in organisms that reproduce asexually. | 863 |

| genetic eng | jineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 502. | into ce | ene for the production of human insulin is inserted ertain bacterial cells. The offspring of these bacterial vill most likely be able to | Jan2002 |
| • | | | (1) | destroy pathogens | 27 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) (3) | reproduce sexually synthesize this hormone | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | form human tissue | 874 |
| genetic eng | jineerin | g | | | Pagants Data |
| | | 503. | | roduction of certain human hormones by genetically sered bacteria results from | Regents Date Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | inserting a specific group of amino acids into the bacteria | 12 |
| | | | (2) | combining a portion of human DNA with bacterial DNA and inserting this into bacteria | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | crossing two different species of bacteria | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | deleting a specific amino acid from human DNA and inserting it into bacterial DNA | 654 |
| genetic eng | jineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
| | | 504. | Vegeta biotecl preser | eadline "Improved Soybeans Produce Healthier able Oils" accompanies an article describing how a hnology company controls the types of lipids (fats) nt in soybeans. The improved soybeans are most being developed by the process of | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | natural selection | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | asexual reproduction | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | genetic engineering | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | habitat modification | 81 |
| genetic eng | lineerin | q | | | Degente Date |
| | | 505. | to the | l instructions that are passed from one generation next can be most directly changed by the sses of | Regents Date Jan2011 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | passive transport, natural selection, and synthesis | 5 |
| | | | (2) | selective breeding, replication, and absorption | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | recombination, mutation, and genetic engineering | Number |
| , | | | (4) | evolution, reproduction, and digestion | 309 |

| genetic eng | gineering | 9 | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 506. | about one ty experi In a ga being i | rchers use a variety of techniques to learn more the function of a specific gene in an organism. In pe of experiment, called a loss-of-function ment, the gene being investigated is eliminated. ain-of-function experiment, extra copies of the gene investigated are inserted. The cell process most y affected in both experiments is | Jan2012 |
| 0.41/0 | | | (1) | protein synthesis | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | waste disposal | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | transport of materials | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | breakdown of nutrients | 399 |
| genetic eng | gineering | 9 | | | Regents Date |
| | | 507. | gene t anticlo milk a | goats have been genetically modified with a human hat codes for a blood anticlotting factor. The otting factor can then be extracted from the goat nd used during surgery. To produce these cally modified goats, scientists most likely | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | injected the anticlotting factor into the milk- producing glands of the animals | 9 |
| | | | (2) | added modified DNA into the milk of the animals | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | inserted the human gene into the egg cells of goats | , |
| , | | | (4) | altered the nutritional requirements of newborn goats | 397 |
| genetic eng | gineering | 3 | | | Regents Date |
| | | 508. | cats, a offer a or redu | ose individuals who have an allergic reaction to a company in Los Angeles promises relief. They a new line of cats genetically modified to eliminate uce their allergy-causing properties. The opment of this new line of cats most likely involved | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | using natural selection to produce a new variety of cat | 15 |
| | | | (2) | altering the reproductive rate of cats | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | changing the behavior of cats | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | manipulating the DNA of cats | 627 |

| genetic eng | gineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 509. | given found the ke fightin | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The process of inserting ene into the DNA of a tomato plant is known as | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | selective breeding | 32 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cloning | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | replication | 640 |
| genetic eng | gineerin | g | | | Regents Date |
| | | 510. | given For ma a singl produc of scie sweetr this ge | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. any years, scientists hypothesized the existence of le tomato gene that increases the sweetness and ction of tomatoes. After years of research, a team entists identified the gene and observed greater ness and tomato production in plants that contain ene.Which process could be used to insert this nto other plant species to increase fruit production | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | electrolysis | 52 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | paper chromatography | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | gel electrophoresis | 1028 |
| genetic enç | gineerin | <mark>g</mark> 511. | certair | diabetics are now using insulin that was made by n bacteria. The ability of these bacteria to produce n was most likely the result of | Regents Date June2001 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | deleting many DNA segments from bacterial DNA | 13 |
| | | | (2) | genetic mapping of bacterial DNA to activate the gene for insulin production | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | inserting a portion of human DNA into the ring- shaped DNA of bacteria | , |
| p | | | (4) | using radiation to trigger mutations | 895 |

| genetic eng | gineer | ing | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 512. | | statement best describes human insulin that is bed by genetically engineered bacteria? | June2003 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | This insulin will not function normally in humans because it is produced by bacteria. | 19 |
| | | | (2) | This insulin is produced as a result of human insulin being inserted into bacteria cells. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | This insulin is produced as a result of exposing bacteria cells to radiation, which produces a mutation. | , |
| | | | (4) | This insulin may have fewer side effects than the insulin previously extracted from the pancreas of other animals. | 764 |
| genetic eng | gineer | ing | | | Regents Date |
| | | 513. | for ins certair | nes are used in moving sections of DNA that code ulin from the pancreas cells of humans into a n type of bacterial cell. This bacterial cell will uce, giving rise to offspring that are able to form | June2004 |
| • | | | (1) | human insulin | 39 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | antibodies against insulin | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | enzymes that digest insulin | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a new type of insulin | 693 |
| genetic eng | gineer | ing | | | Regents Date |
| | | 514. | | farmers currently grow genetically engneered An argument against the use of this technology is | June2006 |
| | | | (1) | it increases crop production | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | it produces insect-resistant plants | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | its long-term effects on humans are still being investigated | Number |
| , | | | (4) | it always results in crops that do not taste good | 516 |

| genetic en | gineering | J | | | Regents Date |
|----------------------|-----------|------|---|--|---|
| | | 515. | water. preven for this cut and spliced the pla | bunder is a species of fish that can live in very cold The fish produces an "antifreeze" protein that ts ice crystals from forming in its blood. The DNA protein has been identified, An enzyme is used to d remove this section of flounder DNA that is then into the DNA of a strawberry plant. As a result, nt can now produce a protein that makes it more in to the damaging effects of frost. This process is as | June2007 |
| S4K2 | | | (1) | sorting of genes | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | recombination of chromosomes | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | mutation by deletion of genetic material | 32 |
| genetic en | gineering | 1 | | | Regents Date |
| | | 516. | protein except Recent the cot | plants produce seeds that contain high-quality . This protein could be used as a food source that the seeds are poisonous to humans. tly, scientists have inserted a section of DNA into ton plants that makes the cotton seeds sonous. The technique for this procedure is known | June2011 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | (1) | gene manipulation | 17 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) (2) | gene manipulation cloning | Data Base File |
| | | | . , | | |
| S4K2 | 1 | | (2) | cloning | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | · | 1 | (2) (3) | cloning reproduction | Data Base File Number 340 |
| | · | 517. | (2) (3) (4) | cloning reproduction direct harvesting situation results in a characteristic that is | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | · | | (2) (3) (4) Which | cloning reproduction direct harvesting situation results in a characteristic that is | Data Base File Number 340 Regents Date |
| ANSWER genetic en | · | | (2) (3) (4) Which | cloning reproduction direct harvesting situation results in a characteristic that is able? A limb is lost when two marine organisms | Data Base File Number 340 Regents Date June2012 |
| ANSWER genetic en | · | | (2) (3) (4) Which inherita (1) | cloning reproduction direct harvesting situation results in a characteristic that is able? A limb is lost when two marine organisms fight. A puppy learns to beg for food by watching an | Data Base File Number 340 Regents Date June2012 15 Data Base File |

| genetic enç | gineering | 9 | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 518. | anticlo from th disordo which | have been genetically modified to produce an otting protein in their milk. The protein is extracted the milk and given to people who have inherited a er that causes their bodies to produce blood clots, can be fatal. A benefit of the technology used to be this protein is that it | June2013 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | can be used to overcome the effects of a harmful mutation | 3 |
| | | | (2) | can provide people with a new kind of nutrient- rich milk | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | will result in healthier goats with more nutritious milk for their offspring | , |
| , | | | (4) | will reduce blood clots in other farm animals that are modified in this way | 945 |
| genetic inh | eritance | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 519. | | of the hereditary information that determines the of an organism is located in | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | only those cells of an individual produced by meiosis | 8 |
| | | | (2) | the nuclei of body cells of an individual | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | certain genes in the vacuoles of body cells | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | the numerous ribosomes in certain cells | 700 |
| genetic inh | eritance | | | | Pogonte Dato |
| - | | 520. | memb | birds that have been raised in isolation from ers of their species build nests characteristic of pecies. This suggests that the nest-building ior is | Regents Date June2010 |
| | | | (1) | genetically inherited from parents | 21 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | learned by watching members of their species | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | a disadvantage to the survival of the species | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a direct result of the type of food the bird eats | 269 |

| genetic res | istance | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 521. | Bt, pro feed o transfe bacteri proteir feed o | us thuringiensis", a bacterium commonly known as iduces a protein that can kill certain insects that in corn crops. Scientists have been successful in erring the gene that codes for this protein from the ium to the corn, so the corn can now make the Bt in. Corn borers, insects that eat corn, die when they in corn containing the Bt protein. A potential is associated with increased production of Bt corn | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | corn borers may stop feeding on corn plants | 34 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | corn borers may develop resistance to the Bt protein | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | farmers may need to use less pesticide to control corn borers | , |
| | | | (4) | corn borers may compete with other insects that feed on corn plants | 383 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | |
| generie va | | 522. | | ecosystem has a better chance of surviving when nmental conditions change over a long period of | Regents Date Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | one with a great deal of genetic diversity | 29 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | one with plants and animals but no bacteria | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | one with animals and bacteria but no plants | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | one with little or no genetic diversity | 827 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 523. | | s and fertilization are important processes because ay most immediately result in | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | many body cells | 9 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | immune responses | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | genetic variation | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | natural selection | 814 |

| genetic variation | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | 524. | specie over s | environment that undergoes frequent change, s that reproduce sexually may have an advantage pecies that reproduce asexually because the ly reproducing species produce | Aug2006 |
| | | (1) | more offspring in each generation | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | (2) | identical offspring | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | offspring with more variety | Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (4) | new species of offspring in each generation | 528 |
| genetic variation | | | | Regents Date |
| | 525. | culture most c | chemical was discovered and introduced into a containing one species of bacteria. Within a day, of the bacteria were dead, but a few remained alive. statement best explains why some of the bacteria ed? | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | (1) | They had a genetic variation that gave them resistance to the chemical. | 12 |
| | | (2) | They were exposed to the chemical long enough to develop a resistance to it. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | They mutated and became a different species after exposure to the chemical. | , |
| р | | (4) | They absorbed the chemical and broke it down in their digestive systems. | 481 |
| genetic variation | | | | Regents Date |
| | 526. | were a proble popula Texas Florida system | 3 there were only 30 panthers in Florida. They all closely related and many had reproductive ms. To avoid extinction and restore health to the ation, biologists introduced 8 female panthers from . Today, there are more than 80 panthers in a and most individuals have healthy reproductive ns. The success of this program was most likely the fact that the introduced females | Jan2007 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | (1) | produced more reproductive cells than the male panthers in Texas | 12 |
| | | (2) | solved the reproductive problems of the species by asexual methods | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) | increased the genetic variability of the panther population in Florida | r. |
| P | | (4) | mated only with panthers from Texas | 55 |

| genetic var | iation | 527. | the Ur of the likely t have t | 0, a deadly disease spread through corn crops in hited States. Scientists discovered that 80 percent corn contained the gene that made the plants more to be infected with the disease. This problem might been avoided if the cornfields across the country ad more | Regents Date Jan2013 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|--|---|---|
| 0.41/0 | | | (1) | large predators to control parasite populations | 17 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | selective mutations | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | genetic diversity | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | breeding of infected plants | 629 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 528. | | er for new species to develop, there MUST be a e in the | June2004 |
| | | | (1) | temperature of the environment | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | migration patterns within a population | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | genetic makeup of a population | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | rate of succession in the environment | 681 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 529. | | is and fertilization are important for the survival of species because these two processes result in | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | large numbers of gametes | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | increasingly complex multicellular organisms | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cloning of superior offspring | Number |
| | | | (-) | cioning of superior onspiring | |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | genetic variability of offspring | 571 |
| ANSWER genetic var | 4 iation | | . , | | |
|] | 4 iation | 530. | (4) Which | | 571 Regents Date June2005 |
| genetic var | 4 iation | 530. | (4) Which | genetic variability of offspring factor could be the cause of the other three in an | Regents Date |
| | 4 iation | 530. | (4) Which anima | genetic variability of offspring factor could be the cause of the other three in an I species? | Regents Date June2005 9 Data Base File |
| genetic var | 4 iation | 530. | (4) Which anima (1) | genetic variability of offspring factor could be the cause of the other three in an l species? the inability of the species to adapt to changes | Regents Date June2005 9 |

| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|--------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 531. | identic | Illy produced offspring often resemble, but are not cal to, either of their parents. Why do the offspring ble their parents but are not identical to either ? | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | The offspring are a result of mitosis. | 39 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | The offspring receive only half of their genetic information from each parent. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The offspring receive one-fourth of their genetic information from each parent. | p |
| P | | | (4) | Environmental factors always change the appearance of offspring. | 591 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 532. | | cosystem is changed through a natural disaster, sms will have the best chance of survival if | June2009 |
| • | | | (1) | their environment has few abiotic factors | |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | the organisms are large | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the population size is small | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | their species exhibits genetic variation | 219 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 533. | | one type of tree is planted in an abandoned field, osystem will | June2011 |
| • 44/ • | | | (1) | evolve quickly and become extinct | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | be unable to reach dynamic equilibrium | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | contain little genetic variability | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | be unable to cycle materials | 349 |
| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 534. | prairie silicate reinfor survive | o grass is a species of plant found on the grazing s of Wyoming. It is a tough grass that has es (compounds containing oxygen and silicon) that rce its leaves. For hundreds of years, this grass has ed in an adverse environment. Which statement xplains the presence of this grass today? | June2011 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | There are no variations in this grass species that help it to survive in an adverse environment. | 20 |
| | | | (2) | Silicates are necessary for photosynthesis. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | The current species has no mutations. | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | The silicates in the grass have given the species an advantage in its environment. | 343 |

| genetic var | iation | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 535. | | a species includes organisms with a wide variety of t is most likely that this species will have | June2011 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | a high proportion of individuals immune to genetic diseases | 4 |
| | | | (2) | a greater chance to survive if environmental conditions suddenly change | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | less success competing for resources | p |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | limitless supplies of important resources, such as food and water | 333 |
| genetics | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 536. | brown brown | has brown hair and brown eyes. His father has hair and blue eyes. His mother has red hsir and eyes. The best explanation for the child having hair and brown eyes is that | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | a gene mutation occurred that resulted in brown hair and brown eyes. | 9 |
| | | | (2) | gene expressions must change in each generation so evolution can occur | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | the child received genetic information from each parent | , |
| , | | | (4) | cells from his mother's eyes were present in the fertilized egg | 7 |
| geographic | isolatio | n | | | Regents Date |
| | | 537. | barrier | Ilation of animals is permanently split by a natural into two separate populations in different nments. What will likely result after a long period of | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | The evolution of the two populations will be identical. | 23 |
| | | | (2) | The production of variations will stop in the two populations. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | The two populations will evolve into separate species. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Autotrophic nutrition will replace heterotrophic nutrition in the two populations. | 373 |

| global warr | ming | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 538. | given Canac weeks therefo during lost ar fewer studie early r averac was a What | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. The ice fields off da's Hudson Bay are melting an average of three e earlier than 25 years ago. The polar bears are ore unable to feed on the seals on these ice fields the last three weeks in spring. Polar bears have n average of 10% of their weight and have 10% cubs when compared to a similar population d just 20 years ago. Scientists have associated the melting of the ice fields with the fact that the ge world temperature is about 0.6°C higher than it century ago and this trend is expected to continue. ecological problem most likely caused the earlier g of the ice fields in the Hudson Bay area of da? | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | warming of the Arctic waters due to pollution | 53 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | changes in water currents due to wind variations | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | global warming | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | polar bear migration | 617 |
| global warr | ning | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 539. | | ossible reason for the rise in the average air rature at Earth's surface is that | Aug2008 |
| • | | | (1) | decomposers are being destroyed | 25 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | deforestation has increased the levels of oxygen in the atmosphere | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | industrialization has increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air | , |
| , | | | (4) | growing crops is depleting the ozone shield | 146 |
| global warr | ning | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 540. | emissi | scientists recommend reducing carbon dioxide ions. Less carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would pected to | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | reduce the rate of global warming | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increase damage caused by acid rain | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | decrease the number of biotic factors in ecosystems | Number |
| P | | | (4) | reduce destruction of the ozone layer | 380 |

| global warı | ming | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|----------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 541. | will inc | data suggest that the average global temperature crease by 1°C-2°C by the year 2050. If this occurs, or concern for humans would most likely be that | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | sea levels might rise enough to flood some coastal areas | 27 |
| | | | (2) | long-term stability of the climate will benefit ecosystems | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | the availability of salt water for agricultural use will increase | p. |
| P | | | (4) | the threat of extinction of land organisms will decrease | 467 |
| global warı | ming | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 542. | of carb | chaust has been blamed for increasing the amount bon dioxide in the air. Some scientists believe this onal carbon dioxide in the air may cause | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | global warming | 32 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increased biodiversity | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | habitat preservation | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | ozone destruction | 878 |
| global warı | ning | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 543. | Which | process helps reduce global warming? | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | decay | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | industrialization | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | photosynthesis | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | burning | 69 |
| global warı | ning | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 544. | not rel | v York State, cars are inspected to be sure they are easing excessive amounts of several gases into nosphere. This is done in an effort to | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | recycle more nutrients | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | reduce biodiversity | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | reduce global warming | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (0) | 5 | |

| global warr | ning | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|---|---|----------------|
| | | 545. | given have I life on amphi since f specie others in amp weathe destru toad. N and sr reduci the rep the eg makes the en used t | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology Amphibians ong been considered an indicator of the health of Earth. Scientists are concerned because bian populations have been declining worldwide the 1980s. In fact, in the past decade, twenty es of amphibians have become extinct and many are endangered. Scientists have linked this decline ohibians to global climatic changes. Warmer er during the last three decades has resulted in the ction of many of the eggs produced by the Western <i>N</i> armer weather has also led to a decrease in rain now in the Cascade Mountain Range in Oregon, ng the water level in lakes and ponds that serve as oroductive sites for the Western toad. As a result, gs are exposed to more ultraviolet light. This is the eggs more susceptible to water mold that kills hbryos by the hundreds of thousands The term o identify the worldwide climatic changes referred he passage is | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | global warming | 50 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | deforestation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mineral depletion | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | iindustrialization | 782 |
| global warr | ning | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 546. | Which | factor is a major cause of global warming? | June2004 |
| | | | (1) | increased burning of fuels | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increased number of green plants | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decreased mineral availability | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | decreased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere | 689 |
| global warr | ming | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 547. | Globa | I warming has been linked to a DECREASE in the | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | size of the polar ice caps | 8 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | temperature of Earth | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | rate of species extinction | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | rate of carbon dioxide production | 261 |

| global warming | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | 548. | and bu | e parts of the world, forests are being cut down irned to clear land for new homes and new nd. A NEGATIVE effect of these activities might be | June2013 |
| - ··· | | (1) | an increase in global warming | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) | destruction of the ozone shield | Data Base File |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | a decrease in the average temperature of the atmosphere | Number |
| , | | (4) | an increase in biodiversity of the deforested areas | 965 |
| habitat destruction | | | | Regents Date |
| | 549. | showe decrea The st natura | udubon Society recently released a study that d that the populations of some bird species have ased in number by as much as 50% since 1966. udy eliminated food and water shortages and I cycles as causes for the decrease. Which factor have contributed to this decline? | Jan2010 |
| A 11/ - | | (1) | overproduction of bird offspring | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) | destruction of natural habitats | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | fewer predators | Number |
| ANSWER 2 | | (4) | an energy-rich diet | 249 |
| habitat destruction | | | | Regents Date |
| | 550. | weeds sprays heat de | 3, the city of Rochester, New York, began killing with steam. A machine heats water to 280°F then it on the weeds with great pressure. The extreme estroys the cellular structure of the plants. What is ible DISADVANTAGE of this method of weed !? | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | It can be used safely in areas where children play. | 22 |
| | | (2) | It reduces the number of mutations in the ecosystem. | Data Base File Number |
| | | (3) | It destroys weeds without chemicals. | h. |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | It alters the habitats of some beneficial insects | 1016 |

| habitat stat | oility | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|------|--------|---|----------------|
| | | 551. | | action will result in the greatest DECREASE in rain stability? | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | removing one species of plant for medicine | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | harvesting nuts from some trees | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cutting down all the trees for lumber | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | powering all homes with wind energy | 274 |
| heart rate | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 552. | An inc | rease in heart rate will most likely result in | Jan2005 |
| 1.450 | | | (1) | a decrease in metabolic rate | 69 |
| <u>LAB2</u> | | | (2) | an increase in pulse rate | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an increase in cell division | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a decrease in body temperature | 568 |
| herbivores | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 553. | | st habitats, the removal of predators will have the mmediate impact on a population of | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | producers | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | decomposers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | herbivores | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | microbes | 646 |
| herbivores | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 554. | | arrying capacity for herbivores in a habitat is most y affected by the availability of | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | heat energy released by carnivores | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | carbon dioxide in the atmosphere | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | photosynthetic organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | decomposers in the soil | 245 |

| herbivores | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 555. | poison poison | es of oleander plants contain chemicals that are hous to many mammals. The production of these hous chemicals most likely benefits oleanders by hting leaf loss caused by | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | lack of rain | 17 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | scavengers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mineral absorption | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | herbivores | 1011 |
| heredity | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 556. | The tra known | ansfer of genes from parents to their offspring is as | Jan2008 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | differentiation | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | heredity | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | immunity | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | evolution | 74 |
| heredity | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 557. | produc produc The sc plants | years ago, a scientist grew pea plants that ced wrinkled peas. The peas from these plants ced new plants that also produced wrinkled peas. cientist concluded that something in the parent was being transmitted to the next generation. iscovery is now known as | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | genetic engineering | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | biological evolution | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | heredity | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | natural selection | 623 |
| heredity | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 558. | | uman liver contains many specialized cells that e bile. Only these cells produce bile because | June2009 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | different cells use different parts of the genetic information they contain | 4 |
| | | | (2) | cells can eliminate the genetic codes that they do not need | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | all other cells in the body lack the genes needed for the production of bile | ţ. |
| , | | | (4) | these cells mutated during embryonic development | 179 |

| | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--|--|----------------|
| | | 559. | | change in a sample of pond water could indicate eterotrophic microbes were active? | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | increase in ozone level | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | increase in glucose level | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decrease in oxygen level | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | decrease in carbon dioxide level | 537 |
| heterotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 560. | directly bloods the ski blood f | bloodsucking insects insert their mouth parts y into a blood vessel and withdraw blood. Other ucking insects have mouth parts that cut through n and blood vessels and produce a small pool of from which they feed. Both mouthpart types are lized for | Jan2010 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | autotrophic nutrition | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | heterotrophic nutrition | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | regulation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | excretion | 231 |
| heterotroph | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 561. | Why is | s a mushroom considered a heterotroph? | June2010 |
| CAKA | | | (1) | It manufactures its own food. | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | It divides by mitosis. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | It transforms light energy into chemical energy. | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | It obtains nutrients from its environment. | 255 |
| homeostasi | S | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 562. | | usually results when an organism fails to maintain ostasis? | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | Growth rates within organs become equal. | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | The organism becomes ill or may die. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | A constant sugar supply for the cells is produced. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | The water balance in the tissues of the organism stabilizes. | 931 |

| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | 563. | | a bloo | ormal sodium level in human blood is 135 mEq/L. If d test taken immediately after a meal reveals a n level of 150 mEq/L, what will most likely result? | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | Antibody production will increase. | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | The person will move to an ecosystem with a lower sodium level. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | The nutritional relationships between humans and other organisms will change. | , |
| , | | | (4) | An adjustment within the human body will be made to restore homeostasis. | 918 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 564. | | isms undergo constant chemical changes as they ain an internal balance known as | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | interdependence | 23 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | homeostasis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | synthesis | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | recombination | 823 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 565. | sugar The in | ancreas produces one hormone that lowers blood level and another that increases blood sugar level. teraction of these two hormones most directly humans to | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | maintain a balanced internal environment | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | digest needed substances for other body organs | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | dispose of wastes formed in other body organs | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | increase the rate of cellular communication | 783 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 566. | within | bility of the human body to keep bloodsugar levels a fairly narrow range, despite the intake of meals a carbohydrates, is an example of | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | active transport | 15 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | genetic recombination | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | homeostasis | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | digestion | 210 |

| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------------|----|------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 567. | | situation indicates a serious organ system action? | Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | The ovary releases estrogen, which quickly binds to cell receptors. | 25 |
| | | | (2) | Blood flow throughout the entire body is suddenly reduced. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | White blood cells release enzymes in response to the proteins on inhaled pollen. | p |
| , | | | (4) | Mitochondria stop functioning in a unicellular organism exposed to pollutants. | 297 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Demonto Doto |
| | | 568. | decrea | sease known as malaria may result in a fever, a ase in red blood cells, and an enlarged liver and . These symptoms are evidence of | Regents Date Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | a disruption of homeostasis | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | a decrease in allergic reactions | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an increased number of cell organelles | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | hormone destruction | 371 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 569. | | ing rate is constantly being monitored and adjusted human body, which results in | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | the differentiation of mature body cells | 15 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | feedback mechanisms removing damaged cells | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | modification of gene activity in cells | p |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | the internal environment being kept within certain limits | 456 |
| | | | | | |
| homeostas | IS | | | | Pegente Data |
| homeostas | IS | 570. | surrou | deer and a tree react to changes in their external ndings, helping them to maintain a constant al environment. This statement describes | Regents Date Jan2002 |
| | IS | 570. | surrou | ndings, helping them to maintain a constant | |
| homeostas <u>S4K1</u> | IS | 570. | surrou interna | ndings, helping them to maintain a constant al environment. This statement describes | Jan2002 |
| | IS | 570. | surrou interna (1) | ndings, helping them to maintain a constant al environment. This statement describes predation | Jan2002 29 |

| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|----|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 571. | | ostasis in unicellular organisms depends on the functioning of | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | organelles | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) (3) | insulin guard cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | antibodies | 50 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 572. | sodiun during the wa dilutes sodiun known Sympt and la coma feedba sodiun major and pr | humans perspire, water, urea, and salts containing n are removed from the blood. Drinking water extended periods of physical exercise replenishes ater but not the sodium. This increase in water is the blood and may result in the concentration of n dropping low enough to cause a condition as hyponatremia. toms of hyponatremia include headache, nausea, ck of coordination. Left untreated, it can lead to and even death. The body has a variety of ack mechanisms that assist in regulating water and n concentrations in the blood. The kidneys play a role in these mechanisms, as they filter the blood roduce urine. The best way to reduce the oms of hyponatremia would be to | Jan2008 |
| • (1/ - | | | (1) | drink more water | 46 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | eat chocolate | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | eat salty foods | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | drink cranberry juice | 99 |
| homeostas | is | 573. | | aintenance of homeostasis in the body is most y related to | Regents Date Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | cellular communication | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | cycling of energy | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | aging of the organism | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | recombination of chromosomes | 242 |

| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------------|---------|------|------------------------|--|---|
| | | 574. | | ostasis is maintained in a single-celled organism by eraction of | Jan2012 |
| . | | | (1) | organs | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) (3) | systems tissues | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | organelles | 391 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 575. | | man system fails to function properly, what is the ikely result? | June2001 |
| | | | (1) | a stable rate of metabolism | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | a disturbance in homeostasis | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | a change in the method of cellular respiration | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a change in the function of DNA | 889 |
| homeostas | is | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 576. | vessel in diar | a person does strenuous exercise, small blood s (capillaries) near the surface of the skin increase neter. This change allows the body to be cooled. statements best illustrate | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | synthesis | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | homeostasis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | excretion | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | | | |
| | | | (4) | locomotion | 757 |
| homeostas | is | | (4) | locomotion | |
| homeostas | is | 577. | Which | locomotion situation indicates that a disruption of homeostasis ken place? | 757 Regents Date June2007 |
| homeostas <u>S4K1</u> | is | 577. | Which | situation indicates that a disruption of homeostasis | Regents Date |
| | is | 577. | Which has ta | situation indicates that a disruption of homeostasis ken place? the presence of hormones that keep the blood | Regents Date June2007 |
| | is 4 | 577. | Which has ta (1) | situation indicates that a disruption of homeostasis ken place? the presence of hormones that keep the blood sugar level steady the maintenance of a constant body | Regents Date June2007 3 Data Base File |

| homeostasis | 6 | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 578. | excess In hum | actile vacuoles maintain water balance by pumping s water out of some single-celled pond organisms. nans, the kidney is chiefly involved in maintaining balance. These facts best illustrate that | June2007 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | tissues, organs, and organ-systems work together to maintain homeostasis in all living things | 5 |
| | | | (2) | interference with nerve signals disrupts cellular communication and homeostasis within organisms | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | a disruption in a body system may disrupt the homeostasis of a single-celled organism | |
| , | | | (4) | structures found in single-celled organisms can act in a manner similar to tissues and organs in multicellular organisms | 27 |
| homeostasis | 5 | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 579. | | t, dry days, guard cells often close microscopic ogs in plant leaves, conserving water. This is an ole of | June2011 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | environmental factors causing gene mutation in plants | 15 |
| | | | (2) | finite resources acting as selecting agents for evolution | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | a feedback mechanism for maintaining homeostasis | p |
| , | | | (4) | differentiation in plants as a result of stimuli | 339 |
| homeostasis | 5 | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 580. | One c | haracteristic of all living things is that they | June2012 |
| SAKA | | | (1) | develop organ systems | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | produce identical offspring | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | maintain internal stability | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | synthesize only inorganic matter | 420 |

| homeostasis | | | Regents Date | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| 581. | | to mai Great manuf that co harm t | al patients are often given intravenous fluids (IVs) ntain proper levels of water and salts in the body. care is used in preparing these solutions. If a acturer accidentally prepared a batch of IV fluid ontained much more than the usual amount of salt, to the patient could result. The most likely effect on ent if this incorrectly prepared IV fluid was used is | June2013 | |
| LAB5 | | | (1) | water would move into body cells and cause them to burst | 75 |
| | | | (2) | water would move out of body cells and cause them to dehydrate | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | salt and water would both move out of body cells and disrupt homeostasis | , |
| , | | | (4) | salt and water would both move into body cells and preserve homeostasis | 970 |
| homeostasis | S | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 582. | | statement explains the importance of maintaining tant internal environment to ensure proper enzyme ning? | June2013 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Changes in pH and temperature will cause the enzyme reaction rate to be too fast. | 37 |
| | | | (2) | Temperature and pH determine amino acid sequences in enzymes. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Changes in pH will change the genetic instructions of enzymes. | y. |
| , | | | (4) | Increasing the temperature and pH can alter the specific shape of enzymes. | 968 |
| homeostasis | S | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 583. | the br | er for the human body to maintain homeostasis, eakdown of glucose to release energy must be ed by the | June2013 |
| 0.000 | | | (1) | production of oxygen | 13 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | division of the cell | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | removal of wastes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | production of receptor molecules | 952 |

| homeostas | is / feed | dback | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|--|----------------|
| | | 584. | mainta | process is most directly responsible for aining internal stability in an organism when its nment is constantly changing? | Aug2009 |
| . | | | (1) | digestion | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | feedback | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | reproduction | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | evolution | 201 |
| hormone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 585. | The re | productive cycle of a human is usually regulated by | Aug2005 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | gametes | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | hormones | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | natural selection | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | immune responses | 605 |
| hormone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 586. | comm | substances play an important role in unication between cells in a multicellular organism ing as chemical messengers? | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | fats | 8 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | antibiotics | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | minerals | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | hormones | 233 |
| hormone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 587. | | hormone does not directly regulate human luctive cycles? | June2009 |
| • | | | (1) | testosterone | 6 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | estrogen | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | insulin | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | progesterone | 181 |

| hormone | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 588. | | e statement best explains why some cells in the luctive system only respond to certain hormones? | June2010 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | These cells have different DNA than the cells in other body systems. | 4 |
| | | | (2) | These cells have specific types of receptors on their membranes. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Reproductive system cells could be harmed if they made contact with hormones from other body systems. | P |
| | | | (4) | Cells associated with the female reproductive system only respond to the hormone testosterone. | 258 |
| hormones | / human | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 589. | The hu | uman reproductive system is regulated by | June2005 |
| 0.4/4 | | | (1) | restriction enzymes | 14 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | antigens | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | complex carbohydrates | J |
| | | | (4) | hormones | 573 |
| hormones | pregnan | су | | | Regents Date |
| | | 590. | Which pregna | hormones most directly influence the uterus during ancy? | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | testosterone and insulin | 19 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | progesterone and testosterone | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | estrogen and insulin | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | progesterone and insulin | 86 |
| human acti | vities | | | | Pogonto Doto |
| | | 591. | | using atmospheric changes through activities such luting and careless harvesting, humans have | Regents Date Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | caused the destruction of habitats | 32 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | affected global stability in a positive way | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | established equilibrium in ecosystems | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | replaced nonrenewable resources | 829 |

| human activ | vities | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 592. | | human activity would have the LEAST negative to the quality of the environment? | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | adding animal wastes to rivers | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | cutting down tropical rain forests for plywood | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | using species-specific sex attractants to trap and kill insect pests | Number |
| , | | | (4) | releasing chemicals into the groundwater | 540 |
| human activ | vities | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 593. | Which stabilit | human activity creates the least threat to global ty? | Aug2009 |
| • | | | (1) | overuse of resources | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | pollution of water with heavy metals | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | pollution of air with sulfur gases | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | reuse of plastic bags | 221 |
| human activ | vities | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 594. | trees a but pic | e forests and parks containing varieties of flowering and shrubs, there are signs that say "Take nothing ctures, leave nothing but footprints." These signs cessary because | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | humans can destroy habitats by removing flowering trees and shrubs | 25 |
| | | | (2) | all animals feed directly on flowering shrubs that may be removed by people | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | removal of flowering trees and shrubs will increase biodiversity | , |
| , | | | (4) | flowering shrubs grow best in state forests and parks | 220 |
| human activ | vities | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 595. | Which | human activity would preserve finite resources? | Aug2010 |
| 0.477 | | | (1) | deforestation | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | removing carnivores from a forest | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | recycling aluminum | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | heating homes with fossil fuels | 300 |

| human activities | | | Regents Date |
|------------------|------|--|--------------------------|
| | 596. | Which statement illustrates how human activities can most directly change the dynamic equilibrium of an ecosystem? | Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | A hurricane causes a stream to overflow its banks. | 33 |
| | | (2) Increased wind increases water evaporation from a plant. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) Water pollution causes a decrease in fish populations in a river. | p |
| , | | (4) The ozone shield helps prevent harmful radiation from reaching the surface of Earth. | 879 |
| human activities | | | Regents Date |
| | 597. | Which human activity would be LEAST likely to disrupt the stability of an ecosystem? | Jan2004 |
| | | (1) disposing of wastes in the ocean | 35 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) using fossil fuels | Data Base File |
| | | (3) increasing the human population | Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) recycling bottles and cans | 668 |

| human acti | vities | | | | Regents Date | |
|----------------------|--------|------|--|---|--|--|
| | | 598. | given a inhabit where and it that ha on the Maurit engag source dodos rats br nests. happe | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. The dodo bird ted the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, it lived undisturbed for years. It lost its ability to fly lived and nested on the ground where it ate fruits ad fallen from trees. There were no mammals living island. In 1505, the first humans set foot on ius. The island quickly became a stopover for ships ed in the spice trade. The dodo was a welcome e of fresh meat for the sailors and large numbers of were killed for food. In time, pigs, monkeys, and ought to the island ate the dodo eggs in the ground Which statement describes what most likely ned to the dodo bird within 100 years of the arrival nans on Mauritius? | Jan2005 | |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | Dodo birds developed the ability to fly in order to escape predation and their population increased. | 33 | |
| | | | (2) | The dodo bird population increased after the birds learned to build their nests in trees. | Data Base File Number | |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Human exploitation and introduced species significantly reduced dodo bird populations. | , | |
| P | | | (4) | The dodo bird population became smaller because they preyed upon the introduced species. | 565 | |
| human acti | vities | | | | Regents Date | |
| | | 599. | The iv | | | |
| | | | was re area. T | ory-billed woodpecker, long thought to be extinct, ecently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to | Jan2009 | |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | was re area. T | cently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure | Jan2009 24 | |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | was re area. ∃ the na | cently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of | 24 Data Base File | |
| | 4 | | was re area. ∃ the na (1) | cently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain | 24 | |
| S4K6 | 4 | | was re area. T the na (1) (2) | The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain destroy their natural enemies and predators | 24 Data Base File | |
| | - | | was re area. T the na (1) (2) (3) | The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain destroy their natural enemies and predators move the population of birds to a zoo | 24 Data Base File Number 169 | |
| ANSWER | - | 600. | was re area. ↑ the na (1) (2) (3) (4) | Accently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain destroy their natural enemies and predators move the population of birds to a zoo limit human activities in the habitat of the bird | 24 Data Base File Number | |
| ANSWER | - | | was re area. ↑ (1) (2) (3) (4) Which | Accently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain destroy their natural enemies and predators move the population of birds to a zoo limit human activities in the habitat of the bird | 24 Data Base File Number 169 Regents Date | |
| ANSWER human acti | - | | was re area. 1 the na (1) (2) (3) (4) Which resour | Accently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain destroy their natural enemies and predators move the population of birds to a zoo limit human activities in the habitat of the bird human activity would most likely deplete finite ces? use of natural enemies to eliminate insect | 24 Data Base File Number 169 Regents Date Jan2010 28 Data Base File | |
| ANSWER human acti | - | | was re area. 1 the nat (1) (2) (3) (4) Which resour (1) | Accently reported to be living in a southern swamp The most ecologically appropriate way to ensure tural survival of this population of birds is to feed them daily with corn and other types of grain destroy their natural enemies and predators move the population of birds to a zoo limit human activities in the habitat of the bird human activity would most likely deplete finite ces? use of natural enemies to eliminate insect pests | 24 Data Base File Number 169 Regents Date Jan2010 28 | |

| human acti | vities | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 601. | | human activity would interfere most directly with oduction of oxygen in the environment? | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | using fertilizer for agriculture | 16 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) (3) | using nuclear fuels accelerating deforestation | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | preserving wetlands | 1010 |
| human acti | vities | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 602. | | factor is NOT considered by ecologists when they ate the impact of human activities on an ecosystem? | June2001 |
| | | | (1) | amount of energy released from the Sun | 32 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | quality of the atmosphere | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | degree of biodiversity | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | location of power plants | 910 |
| human acti | vities | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 603. | | human activity would have the most postive effect environment of an area? | June2006 |
| | | | (1) | using fire to eliminate most plants in the area | 22 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | clearing the area to eliminate weed species | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | protecting native flowers and grasses in the area | Number |
| , | | | (4) | introducing a foreign plant species to the area | 512 |
| human acti | vities | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 604. | rain fo | dying the chemicals in rare plants that grow only in rests, scientists hope to discover new life-saving ines. Chances of finding such new medicines are ed by | June2011 |
| • | | | (1) | predation by carnivores | 3 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | homeostasis in organisms | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | recycling of materials in food webs | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | loss of species due to human activities | 332 |

| human activ | ity | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 605. | beetle | nportation of organisms such as the Japanese and gypsy moth to areas where they have no al enemies best illustrates | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | the use of abiotic factors to reduce pest species | 29 |
| | | | (2) | the selection of species to mate with each other to produce a new variety | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | attempts by humans to protect extinct species | , |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a human activity that disrupts existing ecosystems | 719 |
| human activ | ity | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 606. | given New Y energy natura to extr (hydro natura chemi produc while o the ne other s provid | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. York State relies on natural gas for 24% of its y supply. It is estimated that large deposits of al gas are located in New York State. It is possible ract the gas via high-volume hydraulic fracturing ofracking). Hydrofracking involves freeing the al gas by using a large amount of water treated with cals, which produces large quantities of waste cts. Some people are in favor of hydrofracking, others are against it. One side is concerned about egative effect it will have on the environment. The side points out the potential benefits it might le. What is a "trade-off" that must be considered in ecision whether to move forward with hydrofraking? | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | Fracking is 100% safe and will not hurt the environment. | 71 |
| | | | (2) | Fracking will rrovide more natural gas but might damage the environment. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Fracking improves the quality of the water in surrounding water wells. | P |
| , | | | (4) | Fracking is 100% harmful to the environment. | 1031 |
| human grow | /th | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 607. | | n factor is primarily responsible for the destruction of eatest number of habitats? | Aug2004 |
| e | | | (1) | human population growth | 23 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | decreased use of renewable resources | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | spread of predatory insects | Number |
| ANSWER | | | | | |

| human grov | wth | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 608. | | sed human population growth usually results in | Jan2013 |
| S4K7 | | | (1) | a decrease in the need for farming | 25 |
| <u>0417</u> | | | (2) | a need for stronger environmental protection laws | Data Base File Number |
| | • | | (3) | lower levels of air and water pollution | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | an increase in natural wildlife habitats | 637 |
| human grov | wth | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 609. | Deplet | ion of nonrenewable resources is often a result of | June2011 |
| o | | | (1) | environmental laws | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | human population growth | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | reforestation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | recycling | 353 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 610. | | a certain area was contaminated with gasoline, fuel, home heating oil, and grease from the | Aug2001 |
| | | | BIORE organie metho pollutio inorga | ion of the previous facility. A technique known as EMEDIATION has been used to destroy such c pollutants using special bacteria. Although this d is effective for cleaning up some forms of on, BIOREMEDIATION is NOT effective for nic materials. BIOREMEDIATION is not an ve method for breaking down which of the following | |
| | | | (1) | grease | 47 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | gasoline | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fuel for diesel engines and furnaces | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | heavy metals such as lead | 942 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 611. | manuf River. | chemicals called PCBs, produced as a result of acturing processes, were dumped into the Hudson What was most likely a result of this action on fish Hudson River? | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | Some fish became unfit to eat. | 35 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | The fish populations increased. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Thermal pollution of the river increased, decreasing the fish population. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | The carrying capacity for fish increased in the river. | 941 |

| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 612. | | estation would most immediately result in | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | the disappearance of native species | 33 |
| <u>34R/</u> | | | (2) | industrialization of an area | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the depletion of the ozone shield | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | global warming | 939 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 613. | To mir should | nimize negative environmental impact, a community | Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | approve the weekly spraying of pesticides on the plants in a local park | 32 |
| | | | (2) | grant a permit to a chemical manufacturing company to build a factory by one of its lakes, with no restrictions on waste disposal | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | make a decision about building a new road in a hiking area based only on the economic advantages | |
| | | | (4) | set policy after considering both the risks and benefits involved in building a toxic waste site within its boundaries | 938 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 614. | Which | factor is often responsible for the other three? | Aug2002 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | increase in levels of toxins in both water and air | 31 |
| | | | (2) | increase in human population | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | increased poverty and malnutrition | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | increased depletion of finite resources | 828 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 615. | | ing raw sewage into a river will lead to a reduction olved oxygen in the water. This reduction will most cause | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | an increase in all fish populations | 34 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | a decrease in most aquatic animal populations | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an increase in depth of the water | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a decrease in water temperature | 830 |

| human impact | 616. | | or reason that humans have negatively affected the nment in the past is that humans have | Regents Date Aug2003 |
|--------------|------|-----|--|-------------------------|
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | frequently lacked an understanding of how their activities affect the environment | 35 |
| | | (2) | passed laws to protect certain wetlands | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | attempted to control their population growth | Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (4) | discontinued the use of certain chemicals used to control insects | 804 |

human impact

| | 647 | Bass | your answer to this question on the passage given | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|---|---|----------------|
| | 617 | and on with Ba harmfu up the In 1989 hole w spread soaked be no enlist t Alaska hydroc harmfu that ac Within beacteri bacteri that ac Within beacteri with oi toxic m being u under scienti phenol harmle drainae explos treatm rain by Becaus of toxic | Your answer to this question on the passage given a your knowedge of biology Fighting Pollution acteria. You may think that all bacteria are all. Think again! Some bacteria are working to clean damage humans have caused to the environment. 9, the oil tanker Exxon Valdez hit ground and a as ripped in its hull. Millions of gallons of crude oil along the coast of Alaska. In some places, the oil d 2 feet deep into the beaches. There seemed to way to clean up the spill. Then scientists decided to the help of bacteria that are found naturally on an beaches. Some of these bacteria break down earbons (molecules found in oil) into simpler, less all substances such as carbon dioxide and water. oblem was that there were not enough of these ia to handle the huge amount of oil. To make the ia multiply faster, the scientists sprayed a chemical ted as a fertilizer along 70 miles of coastline. 15 days, the number of bacteria had tripled. The es that had been treated with the chemical were cleaner than those that had not. Without this ial activity, Alaska's beaches might still be covered 1. This process of using organisms to eliminate materials is called bioremediation. Bioremediation is used to clean up gasoline that leaks into the soil gas stations. At factories that process wood pulp, sts are using microorganisms to break down (a poisonous by-product of the process) into ass salts. Bacteria also can break down acid ge that seeps out of abandoned coal mines, and ives, such as TNT. Bacteria are used in sewage ent plants to clean water. Bacteria also reduce acid or removing sulfur from coal before it is burned. se Americans produce more than 600 million tons c waste a year, bioremediation may soon become a siness. If scientists can identify microorganisms tack all the kinds of waste we produce, expensive ent plants and dangerous toxic dumps might be put business. The chemical was sprayed along the in coastline in order to | Aug2004 |
| 041/2 | | (1) | introduce new bacteria to the beaches | 44 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | (2) | dissolve oil that was spilled on the shore | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | increase the population of bacteria | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | (4) | wash away oil that had been spilled | 721 |

| human impa | act | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 618. | to mak contair | It states, automobiles must be inspected every year the sure that the exhaust fumes they emit do not in high levels of pollutants such as carbon tride. This process is a way humans attempt to | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | control the water cycle | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | recycle nutrients from one ecosystem to another | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | control energy flow in natural ecosystems | , |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | maintain the quality of the atmosphere | 717 |
| human impa | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 619. | materia | ocess of using organisms to eliminate toxic als is called bioremediation. Which statement does epresent an example of bioremediation? | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | Duckweed removes heavy metals from ponds and lakes. | 45 |
| | | | (2) | Ladybugs eliminate insect pests from plants. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | Bacteria break down hydrocarbons in oil. | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | Ragweed plants remove lead from the ground around factory sites. | 722 |
| human impa | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 620. | certain impact consid likely g | automobile manufacturing plant is opening in a town. It will have some negative environmental is. This is a trade-off that the town officials had to er carefully before giving final approval. They most gave their approval because the negative impacts be offset by the | Aug2004 |
| •= | | | (1) | release of pollutants into the environment | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | creation of new employment opportunities | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | decrease of property values in the area around the plant | Number |
| 7 | | | (4) | increase of automobile traffic in the area around the plant | 716 |

| human impact | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | 621. | | ns have altered ecosystems in many ways. The ositive impact on an ecosystem would result from | Aug2005 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | planting a single economically valuable crop in a 25-acre area | 30 |
| | | (2) | seeding an area with valuable plants that are from another ecosystem | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) | planting many different plants that are native to the area in a vacant lot | y |
| , | | (4) | filling in a swamp and planting grass and trees for a community park | 615 |
| human impact | : | | | Regents Date |
| | 622. | affectin these s occurs fallen o from e this an other p | nd other pesticides used over 50 years ago are still ng the environment today. Scientists have found substances in recent glacier runoff. Glacier runoff during the summer, when precipitation that has on glaciers during the winter is released. Ice layers xisting glaciers have been analyzed. The results of alysis show that the concentrations of DDT and besticides were highest about 10 years after the these substances was banned. This information that | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | DDT and other pesticides cause glacier runoff during the summer | 36 |
| | | (2) | it takes humans over 50 years to analyze a glacier | Data Base File Number |
| | | (3) | precipitation helps to break down pesticides | 1 |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | the decision of one human generation may have an impact on future generations | 385 |
| human impact | : | | | Regents Date |
| | 623. | Which | occurrence most likely led to the other three? | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | Human population growth reached 6.8 billion in 2010 and it continues to increase. | 29 |
| | | (2) | The number of African elephants has declined from 1.2 million in 1979 to about 20,000 today. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | Approximately 6,500 gallons of oil were spilled into a river in Illinois after a pipeline broke. | |
| | | (4) | At one time, rain forests covered 14 percent of Earth and today they cover only 6 percent. | 469 |

| human impact | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | 624. | shoppi propos some | munity is trying to decide on the location for a new ing center. Two possible locations have been sed, with each location having some benefits and problems. The proper approach to deciding the location would be to | Aug2012 |
| | | (1) | select the site that could hold the most stores | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) | select the site that would be the least expensive to develop | Data Base File Number |
| | | (3) | compare the problems, but not the benefits | p |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | compare the trade-offs of building at either location | 470 |
| human impact | | | | Regents Date |
| | 625. | given Specie contrib would keysto which keysto elimina beds. major and co anima action otters | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. Keystone es. A keystone species is one whose presence butes to the diversity of life and whose extinction lead to the extinction of other forms of life. A ne species helps to support the ecosystem of it is a part. An example of what can happen when a ne species is removed occurred when fur hunters ated sea otters from some Pacific Ocean kelp Otters eat sea urchins, which eat kelp. With its predator gone, sea urchin populations exploded onsumed most of the kelp. Fish, snails, and other Is associated with the kelp beds disappeared. One humans can take that might ensure that these sea will continue their function as a keystone species in nvironment is to | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | establish a sea otter wildlife refuge in the Atlantic Ocean | 47 |
| | | (2) | pass laws to regulate the hunting of sea otters | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | plant kelp in the Pacific Ocean | Number |
| ANSWER 2 | | (4) | destroy sea urchins found living in the kelp beds | 472 |

| human impact | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | 626. | ecosys allowir produc | and provides a variety of services for an stem, such as filtering pollutants from the water, ng animals to lay eggs and reproduce, and cing fertile soils for plants. When humans build s on wetland areas, they always | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | change this area so these processes can still take place | 28 |
| | | (2) | create new habitats for the wetland species | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | transport the wetland species to a new area | Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | make changes that might not be reversible | 468 |
| human impact | | | | Regents Date |
| | 627. | given Giant were c northw were b for the They h plant li reache Jersey pound is harr in New | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. Invasion of the Rodents Large, 20-pound rodents [nutria] that originally from South America are spreading ward from the southern United States. The nutria prought in and raised in the southern United States or fur. Nutria escaped and started a wild population. have since moved up the east coast, damaging ife in Delaware and Maryland. Currently, they have ed New Jersey. These rodents are damaging New r's marshland ecosystems. A nutria can eat up to 5 s of marshland plants a day. This loss of plant life ning the marshland ecosystems. A wildlife manager v Jersey wants to use poisons to destroy the nutria. is a harmful end result that might result from this | Aug2012 |
| C 41/7 | | (1) | Other animals might be poisoned. | 61 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (2) | Beneficial organisms might be destroyed. | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | The poison might be harmful to people. | Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | All of the above could be correct. | 473 |
| human impact | | | | Regents Date |
| | 628. | | factories have a negative impact on Earth's stems because they | Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | have high energy demands that require the use of fossil fuels and nuclear fuels | 34 |
| | | (2) | utilize agricultural technology that decreases soil erosion | Data Base File Number |
| | | (3) | decrease the need for finite resources | , |
| ANSWER 1 | | (4) | limit the amount of emissions produced each | 880 |

| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 629. | | ay to help provide suitable environments for future ations is to urge individuals to | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | apply ecological principles when making decisions that will have an environmental impact | 35 |
| | | | (2) | control all aspects of natural environments | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | agree that population controls have no impact on environmental matters | Number |
| , | | | (4) | work toward increasing global warming | 748 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 630. | | pid destruction of tropical rain forests may be Il because | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | removing trees will prevent scientists from studying ecological succession | 25 |
| | | | (2) | genetic material that may be useful for future medical discoveries will be lost | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | energy cycling in the environment will stop | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | the removal of trees will limit the construction of factories that will pollute the environment | 561 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 631. | plant a | farmers plant corn, and then harvest the entire it the end of the growing season. One negative of this action is that | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | soil minerals used by corn plants are not recycled | 29 |
| | | | (2) | corn plants remove acidic compounds from the air all season long | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | corn plants may replace renewable sources of energy | r |
| r | | | (4) | large quantities of water are produced by corn plants | 173 |

| human imp | | | | Regents Date | |
|-------------|------|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| | 632. | The Su New Y design One of of sew of the result | Jan2009 | | |
| | | | (1) | global warming | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | human population | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | recycling programs | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | atmospheric changes | 172 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 633. | | method of protecting members of an endangered s is most ecologically sound? | Jan2011 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | protecting the habitats where these animals live from human development | 24 |
| | | | (2) | capturing these animals and putting them in wildlife parks | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | feeding and constructing shelters for these organisms | , |
| , | | | (4) | passing laws that encourage hunting of the predators of these species | 321 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 634. | of sha coast of feed of which consur | ists have been concerned about the reduction ark populations due to overfishing off the east of the United States. Sharks feed on rays, which n scallops. Scallops feed on microscopic algae, they filter from seawater. Without sharks, the rays me and eliminate scallop beds, harming the of fishing industry. This situation demonstrates that | Jan2013 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | sharks are not important for the stability of this ecosystem | 28 |
| | | | (2) | reducing the shark population increases the quantity of scallops that can be harvested | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | humans can upset ecosystem stability by removing species | , |
| ٢ | | | (4) | humans improve ecosystem diversity by removing predators | 639 |

| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 635. | the scl | aduating class of a high school would like to give hool a gift that would have a positive impact on the nment. Which plan would be the best choice? | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | making wooden benches by harvesting trees from school property | 24 |
| | | | (2) | planting native trees along the border of the school property | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | introducing a new population of foxes, the school mascot, to school grounds | , |
| , | | | (4) | clearing an area to make room for additional student parking | 1017 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 636. | than th | n impact on the environment is often more dramatic ne impact of most other living things because ns have a greater | June2001 |
| | | | (1) | need for water | 31 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | need for food | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | ability to adapt to change | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | ability to alter the environment | 909 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 637. | | zers used to improve lawns and gardens may re with the equilibrium of an ecosystem because | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | cause mutations in all plants | 34 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | cannot be absorbed by roots | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | can be carried into local water supplies | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | cause atmospheric pollution | 854 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 638. | other a | animal has modified ecosystems more than any animal and has had the greatest negative impact on ecosystems? | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | gypsy moth | 35 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | zebra mussel | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | human | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | shark | 777 |

| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | 639. | | or reason that humans can have such a significant to a significant to an ecological community is that humans | June2008 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | can modify their environment through technology | 29 |
| | | | (2) | reproduce faster than most other species | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | are able to increase the amount of finite resources available | Number |
| , | | | (4) | remove large amounts of carbon dioxide from the air | 123 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 640. | | eason why people should be aware of the impact of ctions on the environment is that | June2009 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | ecosystems are never able to recover once they have been adversely affected | 30 |
| | | | (2) | the depletion of finite resources cannot be reversed | Data Base File Number |
| | • | | (3) | there is a decreased need for new technology | <i>y</i> |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | there is a decreased need for substances produced by natural processes | 197 |
| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 641. | given After t rate of humar the da habita certair releas | your answers to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. The Aswan High Dam was built on the Nile River, the parasitic blood-fluke infection doubled in the population near the dam. As a result of building m, the flow of the Nile changed. This changed the t, which resulted in an increase in its population of a n aquatic snail. The snails, which were infected, ed larvae of the fluke. These larvae then infected ns. This situation best illustrates that | June2010 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | the influence of humans on a natural system is always negative in the long term | 42 |
| | | | (2) | the influence of humans on a natural system can have unpredictable negative impacts | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | human alteration of an ecosystem does not need to be studied to avoid ecological disaster | |
| , | | | (4) | human alteration of an ecosystem will cause pollution and loss of finite resources | 279 |

| human imp | act | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 642. | | o overfishing, the number of fish in the ocean could cally decrease. This will cause | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | an increase in the stability of the oceans | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) (3) | an increase in the salt content of the oceans a decrease in the stability of the oceans | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) (4) | a decrease in the oxygen available in the oceans | 421 |
| human pop | ulation | / reduc | cing | | Regents Date |
| | | 643. | Which specie | action would be LEAST likely to harm endangered s? | Aug2010 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | releasing more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere | 30 |
| | | | (2) | reducing the human population | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | decreasing the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans | Number |
| , | | | (4) | reducing the thickness of the ozone layer | 302 |
| human rep | roductio | on | | | Regents Date |
| | | 644. | | cigarette smoking and the use of alcohol hout pregnancy usually increase the likelihood of | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | the birth of twins | 25 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | the birth of a male baby | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a baby being born with a viral infection | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a baby being born with medical problems | 872 |
| human rep | roductio | on | | | Regents Date |
| | | 645. | Repro | duction in humans usually requires | June2005 |
| • 447 | | | (1) | the process of cloning | 13 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | mitotic cell division of gametes | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | gametes with chromosomes that are not paired | Number |
| , | | | (4) | the external fertilization of sex cells | 572 |

| hypothesis | | 646. | larger studen magne | ent formulated a hypothesis that cotton will grow bolls (pods) if magnesium is added to the soil. The at has two experimental fields of cotton, one with esium and one without. Which data should be ted to support this hypothesis? | Regents Date Aug2002 |
|-------------|---|------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| CAIZO | | | (1) | height of the cotton plants in both fields | 1 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (2) | diameter of the cotton bolls in both fields | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | length of the growing season in both fields | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | color of the cotton bolls in both fields | 807 |
| hypothesis | | 647. | Which | statement best describes a hypothesis? | Regents Date Aug2009 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (1) | A hypothesis is the process of making careful observations. | 32 |
| | | | (2) | The conclusion drawn from the results of an experiment is part of a hypothesis. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | A hypothesis serves as a basis for determining what data to collect when designing an experiment. | |
| | | | (4) | The facts collected from an experiment are written in the form of a hypothesis. | 225 |
| hypothesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 648. | | ns for conducting peer review include all of the ng EXCEPT | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | analyzing the experimental design | 41 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (2) | pointing out possible bias | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | identifying an illogical conclusion | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | changing data to support the hypothesis | 387 |

| hypothesis | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | 649. | would of design watchin took th sports took th that the pulse r Althoug | ent hypothesized that watching sports on television cause viewers' pulse rates to increase. She ed an experiment to determine the effect of ng sports on pulse rate. A group of 200 volunteers eir pulse rates and then watched their favorite on television. After the games, they immediately eir pulse rates again. The data collected showed e pulse rates of some people increased, but the ates of an equal number of people did not change. gh the hypothesis was oported by the data, the hypothesis is still valuable se it | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | may lead to further investigation | 76 |
| <u>LAB2</u> | | | (2) | can be changed to fit the data | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | is the opinion of the experimenter | number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | is based on beliefs of the volunteers | 997 |
| hypothesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 650. | garden | o plants in a garden are not growing well. The ler hypothesizes that the soil is too acidic. To test pothesis accurately, the gardener could | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | plant seeds of a different kind of plant | 5 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (2) | move the tomato plants to an area with less sunlight | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | change the pH of the soil | |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | reduce the amount of water available to the plant | 860 |

hypothesis

| hypothesis | | _ | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | 651. | given a An exp "Does" Two gr was wa group v groups of light in the s were m Which | rour answers to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. beriment was carried out to answer the question the pH of water affect the growth of radish plants?" roups of ten radish plants were set up. One group atered with water having a pH of 3.0, and the other was watered with water having a pH of 7.0. Both of plants received the same amount and intensity t, the same amount of water, and they were grown same type of soil. The heights of the radish plants heasured every 2 days for a period of 2 weeks. sentence is a possible hypothesis that was tested experiment? | Jan2014 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | (1) | Does the pH of water affect the growth of radish plants? | 31 |
| | | (2) | Will the amount of water alter the heights of the radish plants? | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | The temperature of the water will affect the heights of the radish plants. | , |
| , | | (4) | The pH of the water will affect the heights of the radish plants. | 1023 |
| hypothesis | | | | Regents Date |
| | 652. | would The fin the dee researc | ntist tested a hypothesis that white-tailed deer prefer apples over corn as a primary food source. Idings of the test, in which the scientist claimed that er preferred apples, were published. Which ch technique, if used by the scientist, might result claim being questioned? | June2001 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | (1) | The scientist observed four deer in different locations at various times of the day. | 2 |
| | | (2) | The scientist observed a total of 500 deer in 20 different locations at various times of the day. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | The scientist observed 200 deer in various natural settings, but none in captivity. | |
| , | | (4) | The scientist observed 300 deer in various locations in captivity, but none in natural settings. | 886 |

| hypothesis | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 653. | - | o scientists consider any hypothesis valuable? | June2003 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (1) | A hypothesis requires no further investigation. | 2 |
| <u>31K3</u> | | | (2) | A hypothesis may lead to further investigation even if it is disproved by the experiment. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | A hypothesis requires no further investigation if it is proved by the experiment. | |
| , | | | (4) | A hypothesis can be used to explain a conclusion even if it is disproved by the experiment. | 755 |
| hypothesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 654. | experii observ | ogist formulates a hypothesis, performs ments to test his hypothesis, makes careful vations, and keeps accurate records of his findings. er to complete this process, the biologist should | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | adjust the data to support the hypothesis | 33 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (2) | eliminate data that do not support the hypothesis | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | write a research paper explaining his theories before performing his experiments, in order to gain funding sources | y |
| | | | (4) | evaluate the findings and, if necessary, alter the hypothesis based on his findings, and test the new hypothesis | 354 |
| hypothesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 655. | could s | periment was designed to test whether students squeeze a clothespin more times in 1 minute after or after exercising. What would be a hypothesis experiment? | June2012 |
| LAB2 | | | (1) | Do students squeeze clothespins more often in 1 minute after exercising? | 81 |
| | | | (2) | Can most students squeeze a clothespin more times after they rest? | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Ten students who exercise before squeezing a clothespin squeezed it more times in 1 minute than ten students who rested first. | ۳ |
| | | | (4) | Students who rest before squeezing a clothespin will squeeze it fewer times in 1 minute than students who exercise beforehand. | 443 |

| immune sys | stem | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 656. | | rpose of introducing weakened microbes into the f an organism is to stimulate the | Aug2005 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | production of living microbes that will protect the organism from future attacks | 24 |
| | | | (2) | production of antigens that will prevent infections from occurring | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | immune system to react and prepare the organism to fight future invasions by these microbes | , |
| | | | (4) | replication of genes that direct the synthesis of hormones that regulate the number of microbes | 611 |
| immune sys | stem | | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 657. | becom | e who have AIDS are more likely than others to e ill with multiple infections because the pathogen uses AIDS | Regents Date Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | targets many body systems | 22 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | mutates, releasing toxins directly into the bloodstream | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | increases the rate of enzyme activity in different types of body cells | , |
| , | | | (4) | damages the immune system | 462 |
| immune sys | stem | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 658. | causec infecte the bir | ividual recovers from the common cold, which is d by rhinovirus A. The person then becomes d with the avian influenza virus, which causes rd flu. Which statement best describes what will kely happen to this person? | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | He will have the symptoms of the bird flu because he is not immune to the avian influenza virus. | 23 |
| | | | (2) | He will have the symptoms of the common cold because he is not immune to the avian influenza virus. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | He will not have the symptoms of the bird flu because he is immune to rhinovirus A. | |
| p | | | (4) | He will not have the symptoms of the common cold because the avian influenza virus causes it. | 988 |

| immune system | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | 659. | | mune system of humans may respond to cals on the surface of an invading organism by | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | (1) | releasing hormones that break down these chemicals | 18 |
| | | (2) | synthesizing antibodies that mark these organisms to be destroyed | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 2 | | (3) | secreting antibiotics that attach to these organisms | 7 |
| , | | (4) | altering a DNA sequence in these organisms | 486 |
| immune system | 660. | milk ca | e people, substances such as peanuts, eggs, and ause an immune response. This response to / harmless substances is most similar to the | Regents Date Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | (1) | action of the heart as the intensity of exercise increases | 23 |
| | | (2) | mechanism that regulates the activity of guard cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) | action of white blood cells when certain bacteria enter the body | 7 |
| 7 | | (4) | mechanism that maintains the proper level of antibiotics in the blood | 168 |
| | | | | |

immune system Regents Date 661. Base your answer to this guestion on the passage given June2006 and on your knowledge of biology. ---- In Search of a Low-Allergy Peanut ---- Many people are allergic to substances in the environment. Of the many foods that contain allergens (allergy-inducing substances), peanuts cause some of the most severe reactions. Mildly allergic people may only get hives. Highly allergic people can go into a form of shock. Some people die each year from reactions to peanuts. A group of scientists is attempting to produce peanuts that lack the allergy-inducing proteins by using traditional selective breeding methods. They are searching for varieties of peanuts that are free of the allergens. By crossing those varieties with popular commercial types, they hope to produce peanuts that will be less likely to cause allergic reactions and still taste good. So far, they have found one variety that has 80 percent less of one of three complex proteins linked to allergic reactions. Removing all three of these allergens may be impossible, but even removing one could help. Other researchers are attempting to alter the genes that code for the three major allergens in peanuts. All of this research is seen as a possible long-term solution to peanut allergies. Allergic reactions usually occur when the immune system produces 49 (1)antibiotics against usually harmless antigens S4K5 (2)antigens against usually harmless antibodies Data Base File Number (3) antibodies against usually harmless antigens ANSWER 3 enzymes against usually harmless antibodies (4)519 independent variable Regents Date 662. Which statement about the use of independent variables Jan2009 in controlled experiments is correct? A different independent variable must be used 36 (1)each time an experiment is repeated. S1K2 (2) The independent variables must involve time. Data Base File Number (3) Only one independent variable is used for ANSWER 3 each experiment. (4) The independent variables state the problem 175 being tested

| industrializ | ation | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 663. | | change is a cause of the other three? | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | increased fossil fuel consumption | 26 |
| <u>54M</u> | | | (2) | destruction of the ozone shield | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | increased industrialization | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | destruction of natural habitats | 222 |
| industrializ | ation | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 664. | Increa | sed industrialization will most likely | Jan2008 |
| 0.41/7 | | | (1) | decrease available habitats | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increase environmental carrying capacity for native species | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | increase the stability of ecosystems | P. |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | decrease global warming | 92 |
| inference | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 665. | male s model model is the | nce that can be drawn regarding this | Aug2011 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (1) | A male stickleback will defend its territory against all other fish. | 32 |
| | | | (2) | The stimulus for an attack is a model with red fins or a male stickleback. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | The stimulus for an attack is a red underside. | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | Male sticklebacks turn red to attract females. | 381 |
| inheritance | | 666. | colors usually offspri feathe genera | eral species of birds, the males show off their bright and long feathers. The dull colored females y pick the brightest colored males for mates. Male ng inherit their father's bright colors and long rs. Compared to earlier generations, future ations of these birds will be expected to have a r proportion of | Regents Date Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | bright-colored females | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | dull-colored females | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | dull-colored males | |
| ANSWER | - | | (4) | bright-colored males | 143 |

| inorganic | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|----------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 667. | | substance is an inorganic molecule? | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | starch | 18 |
| <u> </u> | | | (2) | DNA | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | water |] |
| ANOWER | • | | (4) | fat | 369 |
| insulin | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 668. | | rease in the level of insulin in the blood would most y result in | June2001 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | a decrease in the amount of glucose in the blood | 29 |
| | | | (2) | a decrease in the amount of protein in the blood | Data Base File Number |
| | _ | | (3) | an increase in the amount of fat in cells | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in cells | 907 |
| insulin | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 669. | | ost immediate response to a high level of blood in a human is an increase in the | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | muscle activity in the arms | 29 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | blood flow to the digestive tract | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | activity of all cell organelles | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | release of insulin | 771 |
| insulin | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 670. | cells fi | irst successful transplant of insulin-producing rom a living donor pancreas was completed in April n Japan. This enabled the body of the recipient to | June2013 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | regulate fat concentration by a feedback mechanism | 22 |
| | | | (2) | provide protection against an infectious disease | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | slow down the heart rate after a period of activity ends | μ |
| r | | | (4) | maintain blood sugar levels throughout the day | 961 |

| interrelationships | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | 671. | a spec | s that had been invaded by bacteria were eaten by ies of bird. Many of these birds died as a result. ost likely explanation for this is that the | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | (1) | bacteria interfered with normal life functions of the birds | 26 |
| | | (2) | disease that killed the birds was inherited | Data Base File |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | gene alterations in the bacterial cells killed the birds | Number |
| , | | (4) | birds produced antigens in response to the bacteria | 18 |
| interrelationships | | | | Regents Date |
| | 672. | | action illustrates an increased understanding and m by humans for ecological interrelationships | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | (1) | importing organisms in order to stabilize existing ecosystems | 27 |
| | | (2) | eliminating pollution standards for industries that promote technology | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | removing natural resources at a rate equal to the needs of the population | , |
| p | | (4) | implementing laws to regulate the number of animals hunted and killed each year | 19 |
| interrelationships | | | | Regents Date |
| | 673. | have o to spec protec inhibiti plant. | before a flower bud opens, certain plant chemicals colored the flower in patterns particularly attractive cific insects. At the same time, these chemicals t the plant's reproductive structures by killing or ing pathogens and insects that may feed on the Which statement about the plant and the other sms mentioned is correct? | Jan2006 |
| • | | (1) | Chemicals affect plants but not animals. | 26 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | (2) | Organisms of every niche may be preyed on by herbivores. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (3) | Any chemical produced in a plant can protect against insects. | |
| , | | (4) | Organisms may interact with other organisms in both positive and negative ways. | 492 |

| lab | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 674. | used to | piece of laboratory equipment would normally be o accurately measure 5 milliliters of glucose n for an experiment? | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | a beaker | 43 |
| <u>LABA</u> | | | (2) | a flask | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | a graduated cylinder | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | a test tube | 806 |
| laboratory | proced | ure | | | Regents Date |
| | | 675. | sugar s | ratory procedure calls for heating 50 milliliters of a solution to 60°C. Which piece of laboratory nent will NOT be needed? | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | protective eyewear | 31 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | ruler | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | thermometer | |
| ANSWER | - | | (4) | graduated cylinder | 224 |
| limiting fac | tors | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 676. | followi 25 cm or are | information concerning a desert is provided by the ng quotation? "The desert is arid, with less than of rain per year. The plants are spaced far apart, grouped around water sources. Most of the s are active at night." | June2005 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | daily temperature range and types of autotrophs | 34 |
| | | | (2) | time of rainy season and type of food used by heterotrophs | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | identity of a limiting factor and behavior of heterotrophs | , |
| ٢ | | | (4) | type of nutrition in animals and distribution of autotrophs | 590 |

| limiting fac | tors | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 677. | | | include come fans to bases in colo creatu infuse live in passin feedin surviv salinity ocean bleach parts o The bl Africa, recove | your answers to this question on the passage ed and on your knowledge of biology Corals in about 1,500 known species - from soft swaying o stony varieties with hard skeletons that form reef . They are made up of polyps, tiny animals that live onies and feed at night on microscopic plants and res. The coral's surface is the living part, with color d by single-celled algae called zooxanthellae that polyp tissue. The algae act like solar panels, og energy to the coral as they photosynthesize while g on the coral's waste. Extremely sensitive, corals e in a narrow range of temperature, sunlight and y. An uncommonly severe El Niño in 1998 raised temperatures and changed currents, causing ning that devastated reefs worldwide. Scientists say of the Indian Ocean lost up to 90 percent of corals. leaching struck reefs around the Persian Gulf, East , Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. Some ered. Many died Source: Associated Press, nber 2001 The passage contains information rring | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | limiting factors | 43 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) (3) | reproductive methods bacteria | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | competition | 356 |
| marsupials | | 678. | they m | aroos are mammals that lack a placenta. Therefore, nust have an alternate way of supplying the oping embryo with | Regents Date June2008 |
| | | | (1) | nutrients | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | carbon dioxide | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | enzymes | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | genetic information | 116 |
| meiosis | | 679. | | reat variety of possible gene combinations in a Ily reproducing species is due in part to the | Regents Date Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | sorting of genes as a result of gene replication | 17 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | pairing of genes as a result of mitosis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | pairing of genes as a result of differentiation | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | sorting of genes as a result of meiosis | 791 |

| meiosis | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 680. | | cell process occurs only in organisms that luce sexually? | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | mutation | 11 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) (3) | replication meiosis | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | mitosis | 601 |
| meiosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 681. | Which meios | cell is normally produced as a direct result of is? | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | a uterine cell having half the normal species number of chromosomes | 19 |
| | | | (2) | an egg having the full species number of chromosomes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | a zygote having the full species number of chromosomes | 1 |
| J | | | (4) | a sperm having half the normal species number of chromosomes | 15 |
| meiosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 682. | chrom | cells in the body of a fruit fly contain eight osomes. In some cells, only four chromosomes are nt, a condition which is a direct result of | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | mitotic cell division | 19 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | meiotic cell division | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | embryonic differentiation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | internal fertilization | 867 |
| meiosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 683. | preser | syndrome is a genetic disorder caused by the nce of an extra chromosome in the body cells of ns. This extra chromosome occurs in a gamete as It of | Jan2005 |
| _ | | | (1) | an error in the process of cloning | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | an error in meiotic cell division | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a gene mutation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | replication of a single chromosome during mitosis | 555 |

| meiosis | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | | 684. | | statement best explains the significance of s in the process of evolution within a species? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | The gametes produced by meiosis ensure the continuation of any particular species by asexual reproduction. | 19 |
| | | | (2) | Equal numbers of eggs and sperm are produced by meiosis. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Meiosis produces eggs and sperm that are alike. | , |
| , | | | (4) | Meiosis provides for variation in the gametes produced by an organism. | 901 |
| meiosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 685. | Offspr have | ing that result from meiosis and fertilization each | June2006 |
| - | | | (1) | twice as many chromosomes as their parents | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | one-half as many chromosomes as their parents | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | gene combinations different from those of either parent | r |
| r | | | (4) | gene combinations identical to those of each parent | 510 |
| metabolisn | า | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 686. | Every carries | single-celled organism is able to survive because it sout | June2001 |
| 0.474 | | | (1) | metabolic activities | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | autotrophic nutrition | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | heterotrophic nutrition | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | sexual reproduction | 892 |
| microscop | | | | | |
| microscop | e | | | | Regents Date |
| meroscop | e | 687. | the lov that ha switch Which | e of human blood cells was observed in focus under w-power objective of a compound light microscope ad clean lenses. When the microscope was ed to high power, the image was dark and fuzzy. parts of the microscope should be used to correct uation? | Regents Date Aug2003 |
| | e | 687. | the lov that ha switch Which | v-power objective of a compound light microscope ad clean lenses. When the microscope was ed to high power, the image was dark and fuzzy. parts of the microscope should be used to correct | - |
| <u>S1K2</u> | e | 687. | the low that ha switch Which this sit (1) (2) | w-power objective of a compound light microscope ad clean lenses. When the microscope was ed to high power, the image was dark and fuzzy. parts of the microscope should be used to correct uation? nosepiece and coarse adjustment diaphragm and ocular | Aug2003 39 Data Base File |
| | e 4 | 687. | the low that ha switch Which this sit (1) | v-power objective of a compound light microscope ad clean lenses. When the microscope was ed to high power, the image was dark and fuzzy. parts of the microscope should be used to correct uation? nosepiece and coarse adjustment | Aug2003 39 |

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| microscope | • | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 688. | First th objecti throug light m relativ | lent prepared a slide of pollen grains from a flower. he pollen was viewed through the low-power ive lens and then, without moving the slide, viewed h the high-power objective lens of a compound hicroscope. Which statement best describes the e number and appearance of the pollen grains ved using these two objectives? | Aug2007 |
| LABS | | | (1) | low power: 25 small pollen grains, high power: 100 large pollen grains | 36 |
| | | | (2) | low power: 100 small pollen grains, high power: 25 large pollen grains | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | low power: 25 large pollen grains, high power: 100 small pollen grains | y. |
| , | | | (4) | low power: 100 large pollen grains, high power: 25 small pollen grains | 22 |
| microscope | ; | 689. | objecti | switching from the high-power to the low-power ive lens of a compound light microscope, the area low-power field will appear | Regents Date Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | larger and brighter | 36 |
| <u>LABA</u> | | | (2) | smaller and brighter | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | larger and darker | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | smaller and darker | 669 |
| microscope |) | 690. | compo specin micros | viewing a specimen under high power of a bund light microscope, a student noticed that the nen was out of focus. Which part of the scope should the student turn to obtain a clearer under high power? | Regents Date Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | eyepiece | 31 |
| LABS | | | (2) | coarse adjustment | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fine adjustment | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | nosepiece | 72 |

| microscope | e techn | ique | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 691. | | a structure is best observed using a compound light scope? | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | a cell | 37 |
| <u>LABA</u> | | | (2) | a virus | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | a DNA sequence | 740 |
| | | | (4) | the inner surface of a mitochondrion | 749 |
| microscope | e techn | ique | | | Regents Date |
| | | 692. | | erslip should be slowly lowered from a 45° angle slide in order to | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | prevent the slide from being scratched | 74 |
| <u>LAB5</u> | | | (2) | stop the loss of water from under the coverslip | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | ensure that the specimen being viewed will stay alive | Number |
| , | | | (4) | reduce the formation of air bubbles | 418 |
| mitochond | ria | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 693. | studer of ene | viewing a slide of rapidly moving sperm cells, a nt concludes that these cells require a large amount argy to maintain their activity. The organelles that directly provide this energy are known as | Aug2002 |
| | | | (1) | vacuoles | 8 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | ribosomes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chloroplasts | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | mitochondria | 813 |
| mitochond | ria | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 694. | than m | e cells in athletes often have more mitochondria nuscle cells in nonathletes. Based on this vation, it can be inferred that the muscle cells in es | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | have a smaller demand for cell proteins than the muscle cells of nonathletes | 6 |
| | | | (2) | reproduce less frequently than the muscle cells of nonathletes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | have nuclei containing more DNA than nuclei in the muscle cells of nonathletes | r |
| | | | (4) | have a greater demand for energy than the muscle cells of nonathletes | 698 |

| mitochond | ria | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 695. | | anelle that releases energy for metabolic activity in e cell is the | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | chloroplast | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | ribosome | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | mitochondrion | |
| ANOTER | - | | (4) | vacuole | 135 |
| mitochond | ria | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 696. | warms surroui structu | vordfish contains a heat generating organ that its brain and eyes up to 14°C above the nding ocean water temperature. Which ires are most likely to be found at relatively high ntrations within the cells of this heat generating | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | nuclei | 26 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | chloroplasts | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chromosomes | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | mitochondria | 323 |
| mitochond | ria | 697. | have fe | s of fat cells and thyroid cells show that fat cells ewer mitochondria than thyroid cells. A biologist most likely infer that fat tissue | Regents Date June2003 |
| | | | (1) | does not require energy | 42 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | has energy requirements equal to those of thyroid tissue | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | requires less energy than thyroid tissue | |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | requires more energy than thyroid tissue | 781 |
| mitochond | ria | 698. | they in | n poisons are toxic to organisms because terfere with the function of enzymes in ondria. This results directly in the inabiliity of the | Regents Date June2008 |
| | | | (1) | store information | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | build proteins | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | release energy from nutrients | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | dispose of metabolic wastes | 107 |

| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 699. | from ra contaii from o very fe | tly, scientists noted that stained chromosomes apidly dividing cells, such as human cancer cells, n numerous dark, dotlike structures. Chromosomes Ider human cells that have stopped dividing have ew, if any, dotlike structures. The best alization regarding these dotlike structures is that | Jan2004 |
| 0.4.1/0 | | | (1) | will always be present in cells that are dividing | 39 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (2) | may increase the rate of mitosis in human cells | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | definitely affect the rate of division in all cells | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | can cure all genetic disorders | 671 |
| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 700. | divide. attach two ce | resulting from the fertilization of an egg begins to Two cells are formed that normally remain ed and could develop into a new individual. If the Ils become separated, which statement describes vould most likely occur? | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | The cells would each have all of the needed genetic information, and both could survive | 15 |
| | | | (2) | The cells would each have only one-half of the needed genetic information, so both would die. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | One cell would have all of the needed genetic information and would survive, but the other would have none of the needed genetic information and would die. | |
| | | | (4) | Each cell would have some of the needed genetic information, but would be unable to share it, so both would die. | 554 |
| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 701. | certair | e sponges contain a biological catalyst that blocks a step in the separation of chromosomes. Which r process would be directly affected by this catalyst? | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | mitosis | 15 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | diffusion | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | respiration | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | photosynthesis | 58 |

| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------------------|---|--------------|--|--|---|
| | | 702. | bacter chrom to the grows, The ce Each r seque | equence of events occurring in the life cycle of a ium is listed: [A] The bacterium copies its single osome. [B]) The copies of the chromosome attach cell membrane of the bacterium. [C] As the cell , the two copies of the chromosome separate. [D] ell is separated by a wall into equal halves. [E] new cell has one copy of the chromosome. This nce as described above most closely resembles occess of | Jan2008 |
| 0.4/4 | | | (1) | recombination | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | zygote formation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mitotic cell division | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | meiotic cell division | 85 |
| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 703. | | emical that interrupts cell division is added to a e of human liver tissue, which process would stop? | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | meiosis | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | mitosis | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | breakdown of glucose | ļ |
| / | - | | (4) | diffusion of nutrients | 239 |
| | | | | | |
| mitosis | | 704. | given found the ke fightin increa | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of | Regents Date Jan2013 |
| | | 704. | given found the ke fightin increa | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new | - |
| mitosis <u>S4K2</u> | | 704. | given found the ke fightin increa tomato | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of | Jan2013 33 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | 704. | given found the key fighting increas tomato (1) | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of recycling | Jan2013 33 |
| | 2 | 704. | given found the key fighting increa- tomato (1) (2) | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of recycling mitosis | Jan2013 33 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K2</u> | 2 | 704. 705. | given found the key fighting increas tomato (1) (2) (3) (4) | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of recycling mitosis enzyme action | Jan2013 33 Data Base File Number |
| S4K2 ANSWER mitosis | 2 | | given found the key fighting increas tomato (1) (2) (3) (4) Which | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of recycling mitosis enzyme action gene expression | Jan2013 33 Data Base File Number 641 Regents Date |
| S4K2 ANSWER | 2 | | given found the key fighting increa- tomato (1) (2) (3) (4) Which size? (1) (2) | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of recycling mitosis enzyme action gene expression | Jan2013 33 Data Base File Number 641 Regents Date Jan2013 16 Data Base File |
| S4K2 ANSWER mitosis | 2 | | given found the key fighting increation (1) (2) (3) (4) Which size? (1) | and on your knowledge of biology. Scientists have a gene in the DNA of a certain plant that could be y to increasing the amount of lycopene, a cancer g substance, in tomatoes. The ability to produce sed amounts of lycopene will be passed on to new o cells as a direct result of recycling mitosis enzyme action gene expression | Jan2013 33 Data Base File Number 641 Regents Date Jan2013 16 |

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| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| | | 706. | can alt | processes of deletion, insertion, and substitution ter genes in a skin cell. The altered genes will most be passed on to | June2013 |
| • | | | (1) | sperm cells | 8 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) (3) | egg cells every cell that develops from that skin cell | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | only a few of the cells that develop from that skin cell | 947 |
| mitosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 707. | cells d which | oma is a type of cancer in which abnormal skin livide uncontrollably. Some chemotherapy drugs, stop the growth of the cancer, directly interfere with ocess of | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | meiosis | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | coordination | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mitosis | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | recombination | 959 |
| | | | | | |
| mitosis / di | fferenti | ation | | | Regents Date |
| mitosis / di | fferenti | ation 708. | develo | he union of sperm and egg, the single celled zygote ops into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of | Regents Date Jan2006 |
| | fferenti | | develo | ops into a multicellular organism with specialized | - |
| mitosis / di <u>S4K4</u> | fferenti | | develo cells b | ops into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | fferenti | | develo cells b (1) | ops into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication | Jan2006 14 |
| | fferenti 2 | | develo cells b (1) (2) | bps into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication mitosis and differentiation | Jan2006 14 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K4</u> | 2 | | develo cells b (1) (2) (3) | bps into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication mitosis and differentiation cloning and growth | Jan2006 14 Data Base File Number 482 |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 2 | | develc cells b (1) (2) (3) (4) A mar- cramp cramp most | bps into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication mitosis and differentiation cloning and growth | Jan2006 14 Data Base File Number |
| S4K4 ANSWER muscle cra | 2 | 708. | develc cells b (1) (2) (3) (4) A mar- cramp cramp most | ops into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication mitosis and differentiation cloning and growth fertilization and gamete production athon runner frequently experiences muscle is while running. If he stops running and rests, the is eventually go away. The cramping in the muscles | Jan2006 14 Data Base File Number 482 Regents Date |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 2 | 708. | develo cells b (1) (2) (3) (4) A mar cramp most likely r | ops into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication mitosis and differentiation cloning and growth fertilization and gamete production athon runner frequently experiences muscle is while running. If he stops running and rests, the is eventually go away. The cramping in the muscles results from | Jan2006 14 Data Base File Number 482 Regents Date June2008 |
| S4K4 ANSWER muscle cra | 2 | 708. | develo cells b (1) (2) (3) (4) A mara cramp most likely r (1) | ops into a multicellular organism with specialized by the processes of meiosis and replication mitosis and differentiation cloning and growth fertilization and gamete production athon runner frequently experiences muscle s while running. If he stops running and rests, the seventually go away. The cramping in the muscles results from lack of adequate oxygen supply to the muscle | Jan2006 14 Data Base File Number 482 Regents Date June2008 70 |

| muscle fati | que | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 710. | given is carr rate at | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. An investigation ied out to determine the effect of exercise on the which a person can squeeze a clothespin. Muscle occurs during this activity when | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | carbon dioxide is used up in the muscle cells | 70 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | simple sugar is converted to starch in the muscle cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | proteins accumulate in mitochondria in the muscle cells | P |
| , | | | (4) | certain waste products collect in the muscle cells | 329 |
| mutagenic | chemic | al | | | Regents Date |
| - | | 711. | that re DNA. | mical known as 5-bromouracil causes a mutation sults in the mismatching of molecular bases in The offspring of organisms exposed to 5- uracil can have mismatched DNA if the mutation s in | Aug2010 |
| • | | | (1) | the skin cells of the mother | 15 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | the gametes of either parent | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | all the body cells of both parents | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | only the nerve cells of the father | 289 |
| mutation | | 712. | New ir result | heritable characteristics would be LEAST likely to from | Regents Date Aug2001 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | mutations which occur in muscle cells and skin cells | 16 |
| | | | (2) | mutations which occur in male gametes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mutations which occur in female gametes | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | the sorting and recombination of existing genes during meiosis and fertilization | 926 |

| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | 713. | | ultravi ultravi increa | zone layer of Earth's atmosphere helps to filter olet radiation. As the ozone layer is depleted, more olet radiation reaches Earth's surface. This se in ultraviolet radiation may be harmful because it rectly cause | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | photosynthesis to stop in all marine organisms | 27 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | abnormal migration patterns in waterfowl | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | mutations in the DNA of organisms | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | sterility in most species of mammals and birds | 799 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 714. | mouse | ation occurs in the liver cells of a certain field e. Which statement concerning the spread of this on through the mouse population is correct? | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | It will spread because it is beneficial. | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | It will spread because it is a dominant gene. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | It will not spread because it is not in a gamete. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | It will not spread because it is a recessive gene. | 600 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 715. | chemi best e | roup of mushrooms exposed to a poisonous cal, only a few of the mushrooms survived. The xplanation for the resistance of the surviving rooms is that the resistance | Aug2006 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | was transmitted to the mushrooms from the poisonous chemical | 9 |
| | | | (2) | resulted from the presence of mutations in the mushrooms | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | was transferred through the food web to the mushrooms | , |
| r | | | (4) | developed in response to the poisonous chemical | 526 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 716. | | ons that occur in skin or lung cells have little effect evolution of a species because mutations in these | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | usually lead to the death of the organism | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | cannot be passed on to offspring | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | are usually beneficial to the organism | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (0) | | P |

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| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 717. | | ation changes a gene in a cell in the stomach of an ism. This mutation could cause a change in | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | both the organism and its offspring | 13 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | the organism, but not its offspring | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | its offspring, but not the organism itself | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | neither the organism nor its offspring | 10 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 718. | | isadvantage of a genetic mutation in a n skin cell is that it | Aug2008 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | may result in the production of a defective protein | 12 |
| | | | (2) | may alter the sequence of simple sugars in in insulin molecules | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | can lead to a lower mutation rate in the offspring of the human | P |
| , | | | (4) | can alter the rate of all the metabolic processes in the human | 139 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 719. | | n situation would most likely produce a gene ion in a squirrel? | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | The squirrel stops using its claws for digging. | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | The squirrel is exposed to radiation for several days. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Oak trees gradually become less common. | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | The weather becomes wetter for a short period of time. | 207 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 720. | rate in | activity would most likely increase the mutation a culture of bacteria being grown in a laboratory ment? | Aug2013 |
| _ | | | (1) | adding more distilled water to the culture | 19 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | adding excess nutrients to the culture | Data Base File |
| | 4 | | (3) | exposing the culture to a higher concentration of carbon dioxide | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | | | |

| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 721. | | acteristic of mutations is that they usually | Jan2002 |
| S1K2 | | | (1) | are caused only by the events of mitosis | 16 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | do not occur at random | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | result in different genetic sequences | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | occur to meet the needs of a species | 864 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 722. | repres | ation occurs in a cell. Which sequence best ents the correct order of their events involved for utation to affect the traits expressed by this cell? | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | a change in the sequence of DNA bases \rightarrow joining amino acids in sequence \rightarrow appearance of characteristic | 38 |
| | | | (2) | joining amino acids in sequence \rightarrow a change in the sequence of DNA bases \rightarrow appearance of characteristic | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | appearance of characteristic \rightarrow joining amino acids in sequence \rightarrow a change in the sequence of DNA bases | |
| | | | (4) | a change in the sequence of DNA bases \rightarrow appearance of characteristic \rightarrow joining amino acids in sequence | 670 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 723. | given often r | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. Mutations are referred to as the "raw materials" of evolution. Why utations often referred to as the "raw materials" of ion? | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | mutations cause variations | 56 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | mutations always cause damage to the organism | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | mutations cause meiosis to occur | ji . |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | mutations are never beneficial to the organism | 567 |

| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 724. | comm | ands of years ago, giraffes with short necks were on within giraffe populations. Nearly all giraffe ations today have long necks. This difference could e to | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | giraffes stretching their necks to keep their heads out of reach of predators | 10 |
| | | | (2) | giraffes stretching their necks so they could reach food higher in the trees | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | a mutation in genetic material controlling neck size occurring in some skin cells of a giraffe | , |
| , | | | (4) | a mutation in genetic material controlling neck size occurring in the reproductive cells of a giraffe | 479 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 725. | | or in genetic information present in a body cell of a nal would most likely produce | Jan2007 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | rapid evolution of the organism in which the cell is found | 9 |
| | | | (2) | a mutation that will affect the synthesis of a certain protein in the cell | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | an adaptation that will be passed on to other types of cells | , |
| , | | | (4) | increased variation in the type of organelles present in the cell | 53 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 726. | | cies in a changing environment would have the best e of survival as a result of a mutation that has a | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | high adaptive value and occurs in its skin cells | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | low adaptive value and occurs in its skin cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | high adaptive value and occurs in its gametes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | | | |

| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | | 727. | can alt | rchers have found that formaldehyde and asbestos ter DNA base sequences. Based on this research, e of these chemicals has been greatly reduced se they | Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | may act as fertilizers, increasing the growth of algae in ponds | 14 |
| | | | (2) | have been replaced by more toxic compounds | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | are capable of causing mutations in humans | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | interfere with the production of antibiotics by white blood cells | 237 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 728. | | ually reproducing organisms, mutations can be ed if they occur in | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | the egg, only | 8 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | the sperm, only | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | any body cell of either the mother or the father | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | either the egg or the sperm | 311 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 729. | skin ce | tion of a DNA segment alters a gene in a single ell of an individual. Which statement best describes It of this mutation? | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | Any cell produced from this skin cell will have the same mutation. | 8 |
| | | | (2) | All offspring of the individual will have a skin cell mutation. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | | | (3) | The mutation will spread into other types of | |
| ANOVEN | 1 | | (0) | cells. | |
| ANOTER | 1 | | (4) | | 396 |
| mutation | 1 | | | cells. The gametes of this individual will have the | 396 Regents Date |
| , | 1 | 730. | (4) Which | cells. The gametes of this individual will have the | |
| mutation | 1 | 730. | (4) Which | cells. The gametes of this individual will have the same mutation. | Regents Date |
| , | 1 | 730. | (4) Which evelop | cells. The gametes of this individual will have the same mutation. factor has the greatest influence on the oment of new, inheritable characteristics? | Regents Date Jan2013 12 Data Base File |
| mutation | 2 | 730. | (4) Which evelop (1) | cells. The gametes of this individual will have the same mutation. factor has the greatest influence on the oment of new, inheritable characteristics? combinations of genes resulting from mitosis | Regents Date Jan2013 12 |

| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 731. | Which in DN/ | statement is true regarding an alteration or change A? | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | It is always known as a mutation. | 12 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | It is always advantageous to an individual. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | It is always passed on to offspring. | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | It is always detected by the process of chromatography | 762 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 732. | A muta from | ation that can be inherited by offspring would result | June2009 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | random breakage of chromosomes in the nucleus of liver cells | 16 |
| | | | (2) | a base substitution in gametes during meiosis | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | abnormal lung cells produced by toxins in smoke | Number |
| , | | | (4) | ultraviolet radiation damage to skin cells | 188 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 733. | Which offspri | n mutation in a fruit fly could be passed on to its ng? | June2011 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | a mutation in a cell of an eye that changes the color of the eye | 18 |
| | | | (2) | a mutation in a leg cell that causes the leg to be shorter | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | a mutation in a sperm cell that changes the shape of the wing | p |
| ţ. | | | (4) | a mutation in a cell of the digestive tract that produces a different enzyme | 341 |
| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 734. | | jing one base in a gene could have the most direct on the | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | function of the membrane of a cell | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | sequence of building blocks of a protein found in a cell | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | number of mitochondria in a cell | p. |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | type of carbohydrates synthesized by a cell | 424 |

| mutation | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---------|--------|-------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 735. | | rease in the amount of ultraviolet light entering the phere through holes in the ozone layer will most | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | reduce the rate of photosynthesis in fungi | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | result in rapid recycling of finite resources | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | prevent animal migration | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | cause an increase in the rate of certain mutations | 437 |
| mutation / I | recombi | nation | | | Regents Date |
| | | 736. | | two processes result in variations that commonly the evolution of sexually reproducing species? | June2006 |
| • | | | (1) | mutation and genetic recombination | 9 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | mitosis and natural selection | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | extinction and gene replacement | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | environmental selection and selective breeding | 507 |
| natural pre | dators | 737. | Which | farming practice causes the LEAST harm to the | Regents Date |
| | | 151. | | nment? | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | using natural predators to reduce insect numbers | 28 |
| | | | (2) | adding chemical fertilizers to all the crops in the area | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | planting the same crop for 1 year on all the fields in the area | r |
| , | | | (4) | planting the same crop in the same field each year for 10 years | 412 |

| natural sele | ection | 738. | flow du the ab land fr fish in | area in Africa, temporary pools form where rivers uring the rainy months. Some fish have developed ility to use their ventral fins as FEET to travel on om one of these temporary pools to another. Other these pools die when the pools dry up. What can pected to happen in this area after many years? | Regents Date Aug2002 |
|--------------|--------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | The fish using ventral fins as FEET will be present in increasing numbers. | 15 |
| | | | (2) | FEET in the form of ventral fins will develop on all fish. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | The fish using ventral fins as FEET will develop real FEET. | 1 |
| , | | | (4) | All of the varieties of fish will survive and produce many offspring. | 817 |
| natural sele | ection | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 739. | punctu flat an | eth of carnivores are pointed and are good for ring and ripping flesh. The teeth of herbivores are d are good for grinding and chewing. Which ent best explains these observations? | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | Herbivores have evolved from carnivores. | 13 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | Carnivores have evolved from herbivores. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | The two types of teeth most likely evolved as a result of natural selection. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | The two types of teeth most likely evolved as a result of the needs of an organism. | 530 |
| natural sele | ection | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 740. | The di of | versity of organisms present on Earth is the result | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | ecosystem stability | 7 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | homeostasis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | natural selection | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | direct harvesting | 285 |

| natural sele | ction | 741. | factory black | ulation of white moths lives in a forest near a y. This factory burns coal and pollutes the air with dust. Over time, this dust has settled on the trees in ea, making them darker in color. This could result in | Regents Date Aug2012 |
|--------------|-------|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| • | | | (1) | an increase in the white moth population | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | a decrease in the white moth population | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an increase in the number of trees in the area | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a decrease in the air pollution affecting the area | 453 |
| natural sele | ction | | | | Regents Date |
| | 742. | | than th | stic horses have a greater diversity of coat colors nat of wild horses. The process that led to a greater ity of coat colors in domestic horses is | Aug2012 |
| | | | (1) | selective breeding | 11 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | random mutation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | gene alteration | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | natural selection | 452 |
| natural sele | ction | 743. | | statement best describes a current understanding | Regents Date Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Natural selection influences the frequency of an adaptation in a population. | 13 |
| | | | (2) | Natural selection has been discarded as an important concept in evolution. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Changes in gene frequencies due to natural selection have little effect on the evolution of species. | , |
| | | | (4) | New mutations of genetic material are due to natural selection. | 655 |

| natural selec | tion | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|------|------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | 744. | with er filmed remain Scienti way, th predate octopu as ofte | n when it behaves in this manner. This unique d of locomotion has lasted over many generations | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | competition between octopuses and their predators | 13 |
| | | | (2) | ecological succession in marine habitats | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | the process of natural selection | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | selective breeding of this octopus species | 161 |
| natural selec | tion | 745. | very sł | tors of the giant panda had rounded paws with five nort toes. Today, the giant panda has a sixth toe, | Regents Date Jan2011 |
| | | | from a that all shoots | eferred to as a thumb, even though it develops wrist bone. This unique thumb is an adaptation lows the panda to easily hold and eat bamboo . The presence of the giant panda's thumb is most he result of | |
| | | | (1) | natural selection | 19 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | selective breeding | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | asexual reproduction | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | ecological succession | 318 |
| natural selec | tion | | | | Pagants Data |
| | | 746. | | characteristic is necessary for natural selection to n a species? | Regents Date Jan2012 |
| • | | | (1) | stability | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | variation | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | complex cellular organization | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | a very low mutation rate | 398 |

| natural sele | ection | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 747. | | situation would most likely result in the highest natural selection? | June2002 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | reproduction of organisms by an asexual method in an unchanging environment | 16 |
| | | | (2) | reproduction of a species having a very low mutation rate in a changing environment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | reproduction of organisms in an unchanging environment with little competition and few predators | , |
| | | | (4) | reproduction of organisms exhibiting genetic differences due to mutations and genetic recombinations in a changing environment | 843 |
| natural sele | ection | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 748. | Which selecti | statement is not part of the concept of natural on? | June2004 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Individuals that possess the most favorable variations will have the best chance of reproducing. | 13 |
| | | | (2) | Variation occurs among individuals in a population. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | More individuals are produced than will survive. | y |
| , | | | (4) | Genes of an individual adapt to a changing environment. | 682 |
| natural sele | ection | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 749. | | Il selection and its evolutionary consequences e a scientific explanation for each of the following PT | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | the fossil record | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | protein and DNA similarities between different organisms | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | similar structures among different organisms | |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | a stable physical environment | 581 |

| natural sele | ection | 750. | and or Darwir 14 dist observ food a finches comme structu | your answer to this question on the passage given in your knowedge of biology When Charles in traveled to the Galapagos Islands, he observed cinct varieties of finches on the islands. Darwin also red that each finch variety ate a different type of nd lived in a slightly different habitat from the other s. Darwin concluded that the finches all shared a on ancestor but had developed different beak ures The different beak structures mentioned in | Regents Date June2006 |
|--------------|--------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | (1) | t sentence were most likely influenced by selection for favorable variations | 71 |
| LAB3 | | | (2) | environmental conditions identical to those of the common ancestor | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | abnormal mitotic cell division | ļ |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | characteristics that are acquired during the bird's lifetime | 521 |
| natural sele | ection | 751. | they liv | n insects resemble the bark of the trees on which ve. Which statement provides a possible biological ation for this resemblance? | Regents Date June2008 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | The insects needed camouflage so they developed protective coloration. | 13 |
| | | | (2) | Natural selection played a role in the development of this protective coloration. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The lack of mutations resulted in the protective coloration. | , |
| , | | | (4) | The trees caused mutations in the insects that resulted in protective coloration. | 112 |
| natural sele | ection | | | | |
| | | 752. | decrea | cteristics that are harmful to a species tend to use in frequency from generation to generation se these characteristics usually | Regents Date June2012 |
| | | | (1) | have a high survival value for the species | 14 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | have a low survival value for the species | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | are inherited by more individuals | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | affect only the older members of the population | 425 |

| natural selection | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------------|---|------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| | | 753. | New Y outdoo | ts are tropical birds. However, in some areas of York City, some parrots have been able to survive ors year-round. These parrots survive, while most a cannot, due to | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | overproduction of offspring | 6 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | extinction of previous species | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | asexual reproduction of parrots with a mutation | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a variation that allows these parrots to live in colder climates | 423 |
| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 754. | | n pair of organisms would most likely compete for me ecological niche? | Aug2010 |
| • · · · · | | | (1) | bacteria and fungi | 26 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | deer and wolf | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | tree and fungi | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | deer and bacteria | 298 |
| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 755. | Specie feeds | losely related species of birds live in the same tree. es A feeds on ants and termites, while species B on caterpillars. The two species coexist ssfully because | Jan2006 |
| | | | (1) | each occupies a different niche | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | they interbreed | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | they use different methods of reproduction | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | birds compete for food | 475 |
| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 756. | the sic absort growir | brest community, a shelf fungus and a slug live on de of a decaying tree trunk. The fungus digests and bs materials from the tree, while the slug eats algae ng on the outside of the trunk. These organisms do ompete with one another because they occupy | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | the same habitat, but different niches | 41 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | the same niche, but different habitats | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the same niche and the same habitat | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | different habitats and different niches | 780 |

| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------------------|---|----------------|
| | | 757. | niches | habitats are destroyed, there are usually fewer for animals and plants. This action would most not lead to a change in the amount of | June2006 |
| • | | | (1) | biodiversity | 26 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | competition | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | interaction between species | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | solar radiation reaching the area | 515 |
| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 758. | the soir a sour | rthworm lives and reproduces in the soil. It aerates il and adds organic material to it. The earthworm is ice of food for other organisms. All of these ments together best describe | June2011 |
| • | | | (1) | a habitat | 29 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | autotrophic nutrition | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an ecological niche | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | competition | 352 |
| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 759. | | term refers to the ecological niche of many ia and fungi in an ecosystem? | June2012 |
| • | | | (1) | decomposer | 36 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | herbivore | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | producer | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | scavenger | 441 |
| niche | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 760. | | two different bird species temporarily occupy the niche, they would most likely | June2012 |
| • | | | (1) | change their nesting behaviors | 22 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | not affect one another | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | interbreed to form a new species | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | compete with one another | 433 |

| nonrenewa | ble res | ource | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|-------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| | | 761. | | kely reason some experimental automobiles have developed to use electricity rather than gasoline is | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | gasoline is made from petroleum, a nonrenewable resource | 29 |
| | | | (2) | Earth has an unlimited supply of fossil fuels | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | the use of electricity will eliminate the need for all antipollution laws | Number |
| , | | | (4) | the use of electricity will increase the manufacture of antipollution devices for cars | 20 |
| nonrenewa | ble res | ource | | | Regents Date |
| | | 762. | | practice would most likely deplete a nonrenewable I resource? | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | harvesting trees on a tree farm | 33 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | burning coal to generate electricity in a power plant | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 2 | 2 | | (3) | restricting water usage during a period of water shortage | r |
| , | | | (4) | building a dam and a power plant to use water to generate electricity | 746 |
| nonrenewa | ble res | ource | | | Regents Date |
| | | 763. | | er to reduce consumption of nonrenewable ces, humans could | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | burn coal to heat houses instead of using oil | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | heat household water with solar radiation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | increase industrialization | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | use a natural-gas grill to barbecue instead of using charcoal | 43 |
| nuclear was | ste | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 764. | | nvironmental problem caused by the use of nuclear as an energy source is the | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | destruction of the ozone shield | 23 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | disposal of wastes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | production of acid rain | Number |
| ANSWER | | | | | |

| nucleus | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|--------|------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 765. | | which structure of an animal cell does DNA ation take place? | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | vacuole | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | cell membrane | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | nucleus |] |
| rateriza | - | | (4) | ribosome | 392 |
| nucleus | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 766. | that ta | ucleus of a cell coordinates processes and activities ke place in the cell. Which two systems perform a r function in the human body? | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | nervous and endocrine | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | digestive and reproductive | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | circulatory and respiratory | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | skeletal and muscular | 621 |
| nucleus | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 767. | Hered | itary information is stored inside the | June2006 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | ribosomes, which have chromosomes that contain many genes | 4 |
| | | | (2) | ribosomes, which have genes that contain many chromosomes | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | nucleus, which has chromosomes that contain many genes | , |
| , | | | (4) | nucleus, which has genes that contain many chromosomes | 502 |
| nutrient rec | ycling | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 768. | discar lawnm pieces | homeowners who used to collect, bag, and d grass clippings are now using mulching owers, which cut up the clippings into very fine and deposit them on the soil. The use of mulching owers contributes most directly to | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | increasing the diversity of life | 29 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | recycling of nutrients | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the control of pathogens | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | the production of new species | 150 |

| organ funct | tion | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|-------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 769. | Which | structure is correctly paired with its function? | Aug2013 |
| 0.474 | | | (1) | ovary provides milk for newborns | 12 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | testis development of sperm | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | placenta storage of released eggs | |
| , . | | | (4) | uterus produces estrogen | 979 |
| organ syste | ems | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 770. | | statement best compares a multicellular organism ngle-celled organism? | Aug2006 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | A multicellular organism has organ systems that interact to carry out life functions, while a single-celled organism carries out life functions without using organ systems. | 6 |
| | | | (2) | A single-celled organism carries out fewer life functions than each cell of a multicellular organism. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | A multicellular organism always obtains energy through a process that is different from that used by a single-celled organism. | |
| | | | (4) | The cell of a single-celled organism is always much larger than an individual cell of a multicellular organism. | 524 |
| organ syste | ems | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 771. | | two organ systems provide materials required for man body to produce ATP? | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | reproductive and excretory | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | digestive and respiratory | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | respiratory and immune | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | digestive and reproductive | 546 |

| organ systems | | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|-------|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 772. | proces systen | ns require organ systems to carry out life sses. Single-celled organisms do not have organ ns and yet they are able to carry out life processes. because | June2008 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | human organ systems lack the organelles found in single-celled organisms | 4 |
| | | | (2) | a human cell is more efficient than the cell of a single-celled organism | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | it is not necessary for single-celled organisms to maintain homeostasis | , |
| , | | | (4) | organelles present in single-celled organisms act in a manner similar to organ systems | 106 |
| organ trans | plant | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 773. | the pe | rease chances for a successful organ transplant, rson receiving the organ should be given special ations. The purpose of these medications is to | June2008 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | increase the immune response in the person receiving the transplant | 20 |
| | | | (2) | decrease the immune response in the person receiving the transplant | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | decrease mutations in the person receiving the transplant | , |
| , | | | (4) | increase mutations in the person receiving the transplant | 118 |
| organelles | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 774. | Which | structures carry out life functions within cells? | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | tissues | 3 |
| <u>04R1</u> | | | (2) | organ systems | Data Base File Number |
| | 3 | | (3) | organelles | Inumber |
| ANSWER | 5 | | (4) | organs | 200 |
| organelles | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 775. | In a ce | ell, all organelles work together to carry out | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | diffusion | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | active transport | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | information storage | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | | | |

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| organelles | | | _ | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 776. | life fur | nulticellular organism, organs carry out a variety of netions. In a single-celled organism, these functions erformed by | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | tissues | 11 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) (3) | organelles organ systems | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | organs | 950 |
| organic che | emistry | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 777. | | organisms break the bonds of organic compounds, ganisms can | Jan2005 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | use the smaller molecules to plug the gaps in the cell membrane to slow diffusion | 22 |
| | | | (2) | use the energy obtained to digest molecules produced by respiration that uses oxygen | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | obtain energy or reassemble the resulting materials to form different compounds | p |
| 1 | | | (4) | excrete smaller amounts of solid waste materials during vigorous exercise | 559 |
| organizatio | n | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 778. | | a sequence of terms is in the correct order from est to most complex? | Aug2002 |
| 0.074 | | | (1) | cells \rightarrow tissues \rightarrow organs \rightarrow organ systems | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | tissues \rightarrow organisms \rightarrow cells \rightarrow organ systems | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | cells \rightarrow tissues \rightarrow organ systems \rightarrow organs | P |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | organs \rightarrow organisms \rightarrow organ systems \rightarrow cells | 810 |
| organizatio | n | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 779. | | expression sequence illustrates the increasing complexity of organization in multicellular organisms? | Aug2005 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | organelle \rightarrow cell \rightarrow tissue \rightarrow organ \rightarrow organ system \rightarrow organism | 2 |
| | | | (2) | cell \rightarrow organelle \rightarrow tissue \rightarrow organ \rightarrow organ system \rightarrow organism | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | organelle \rightarrow tissue \rightarrow cell \rightarrow organ \rightarrow organ system \rightarrow organism | p |
| J | | | (4) | cell \rightarrow organism \rightarrow organ system \rightarrow organ \rightarrow tissue \rightarrow organelle | 594 |

| organizatio | n | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 780. | | sequence represents the correct order of zation in complex organisms? | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | tissues -> organs ->systems -> cells | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) (3) | organs -> tissues -> systems -> cells systems -> organs ->cells -> tissues | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) (4) | cells -> tissues -> organs -> systems | 48 |
| organizatio | n | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 781. | | sequence represents the correct order of levels of zation found in a complex organism? | June2003 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | cells \rightarrow organelles \rightarrow organs \rightarrow organ systems \rightarrow tissues | 8 |
| | | | (2) | tissues \rightarrow organs \rightarrow organ systems \rightarrow organelles \rightarrow cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | organelles \rightarrow cells \rightarrow tissues \rightarrow organs \rightarrow organ systems | 1 |
| , | | | (4) | organs \rightarrow organ systems \rightarrow cells \rightarrow tissues \rightarrow organelles | 758 |
| osmosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 782. | | eggs taken from a freshwater pond are placed in a ter aquarium, what will most likely happen? | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | Water will leave the eggs. | 68 |
| LABS | | | (2) | Salt will leave the eggs. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | Water will neither enter nor leave the eggs. | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | The eggs will burst. | 23 |
| osmosis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 783. | | substance can enter a cell by diffusion without to be digested? | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | water | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | protein | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | starch | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | fat | 422 |

| ovary | | | | | Regents Date |
|----------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 784. | Remov likely | val of one ovary from a human female would most | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | affect the production of eggs | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | make fertilization impossible | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | make carrying a fetus impossible | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | decrease her ability to provide essential nutrients to an embryo | 533 |
| overpopula | tion | | | | Regente Date |
| | | 785. | | organisms directly help to reduce opulation in a deer herd? | Regents Date June2011 |
| _ | | | (1) | parasites and predators | 27 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | parasites and scavengers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decomposers and predators | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | decomposers and consumers | 350 |
| oxygen concentration | | tion 786. | Which | two processes are responsible for keeping the | Regents Date |
| | | | percer | ntage of atmospheric oxygen at relatively int levels? | Aug2013 |
| • | | | (1) | circulation and coordination | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | respiration and coordination | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | respiration and photosynthesis | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | photosynthesis and circulation | 985 |
| ozone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 787. | causes Earth. affects | lease of products of combustion into the air often s the formation of ozone near the surface of This ground-level ozone damages plants and s their ability to absorb carbon dioxide. The doubling and level ozone since 1850 is most likely due to | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | the chemical composition of the upper atmosphere | 25 |
| | | | (2) | emissions from vehicles and industrial processes | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | the extinction of certain animal species | p |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a greater use of nuclear fuel | 375 |

| ozone | | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---------|------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | 788. | Contin result i | ued depletion of the ozone layer will most likely in | Jan2006 |
| | | | (1) | an increase in skin cancer among humans | 28 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | a decrease in atmospheric pollutants | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an increase in marine ecosystem stability | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a decrease in climatic changes | 494 |
| ozone | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 789. | | ge to the ozone shield over the United States is o cause | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | increased warming of local ecosystems | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increased exposure to ultraviolet light | Data Base File |
| | - | | (3) | reduction in the pH of acid precipitation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | reduction in the frequency of floods and droughts | 1021 |
| paper chro | matogra | phy | | | Regents Date |
| | | 790. | Paper used to | chromatography is a laboratory technique that is | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | separate different molecules from one another | 69 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | stain cell organelles | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | indicate the pH of a substance | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | compare relative cell sizes | 129 |
| parasite / d | ecompo | oser | | | Regente Data |
| - | | 791. | outerm fungus breakii | ain fungus can be harmful when it infects the nost layers of the human foot, while another type of s can be beneficial when it recycles nutrients by ng down dead organisms. Which terms identify two roles of fungi? | Regents Date Aug2012 |
| • | | | (1) | producer, prey | 24 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | host, autotroph | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | parasite, decomposer | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | herbivore, predator | 464 |

| parasite / h | ost | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-----|------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 792. | | elationship that exists when athlete's foot fungus on a human is an example of | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | predator/prey | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | producer/consumer | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | parasite/host | |
| parton 2 | | | (4) | decomposer/autotroph | 218 |
| parasite / h | ost | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 793. | This o bloode | icks are responsible for spreading Lyme disease. rganism, which feeds on the blood of warm- ed organisms like mice, deer, and humans, is best bed as a | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | predator | 25 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | scavenger | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | parasite | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | host | 990 |
| parasite / h | ost | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 794. | The pr in | resence of parasites in an animal will usually result | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | an increase in meiotic activity within structures of the host | 25 |
| | | | (2) | the inability of the host to maintain homeostasis | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | the death of the host organism within twenty- four hours | , |
| p | | | (4) | an increase in genetic mutation rate in the host organism | 739 |
| parasite / h | ost | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 795. | round some | es are often given medicine to eliminate worms from their intestines. These worms consume of the food the puppies have digested. The worms e puppies represent a relationship known as | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | predator-prey | 35 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | consumer-producer | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | parasite-host | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | autotroph-heterotroph | 416 |

| parasite / h | ost | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 796. | Which | r is a creeping vine that is parasitic on other plants. characteristic does dodder share with all other trophs? | June2003 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | It produces nutrients by photosynthesis. | 40 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | It must grow in bright locations. | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | It consumes preformed organic molecules. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | It remains in one place for its entire life. | 779 |
| pathogens | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 797. | Which harmfi | statement best describes why pathogens are ul? | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | All of the cells of an organism infected by pathogens become pathogens. | 17 |
| | | | (2) | Pathogens cannot be controlled once they enter the cells of an organism. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Pathogens produce antibodies that will kill the host organism. | , |
| ţ | | | (4) | Pathogens can interfere with normal life functions. | 982 |
| pathogens | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 798. | Microb as | bes that enter the body, causing disease, are known | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | pathogens | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | antibodies | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | enzymes | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | hosts | 848 |
| pathogens | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 799. | stoma effect | onella" bacteria can cause humans to have ch cramps, vomiting, diarrhea, and fever. The these bacteria have on humans indicates that nella bacteria are | June2009 |
| | | | (1) | predators | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | pathogenic organisms | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | parasitic fungi | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | decomposers | 189 |

| pH / blood | | | The fe | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|------|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 800. | activity | ilure to regulate the pH of the blood can affect the y of | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | enzymes that clot blood | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | red blood cells that make antibodies | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | chlorophyll that carries oxygen in the blood DNA that controls starch digestion in the blood | 268 |
| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 801. | | process is directly used by autotrophs to store / in glucose? | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | diffusion | 26 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | photosynthesis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | respiration | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | active transport | 798 |
| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 802. | given a a simp molect | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowedge of biology. "Carbon exists in ole organic molecule in a leaf and in an inorganic ule in the air humans exhale." What is the simple c molecule formed in the leaf and the process that ces it? | Aug2004 |
| • /// • | | | (1) | glucose produced by photosynthesis | 57 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | glucose produced by respiration | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | glucose produced by mitochondria | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | glucose produced by digestion | 724 |
| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 803. | | zyme known as rubisco enables plants to use large nts of carbon dioxide. This enzyme is most likely in the | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | nucleus | 18 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | vacuoles | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mitochondria | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | chloroplasts | 535 |

| photosynthe | esis | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 804. | | of the carbon dioxide produced by green plants is excreted as a metabolic waste because it | Aug2008 |
| | | | (1) | can be used for photosynthesis | 14 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | is too large to pass through cell membranes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | is needed for cellular respiration | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | can be used for the synthesis of proteins | 142 |
| photosynthe | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 805. | period | ass of some corn plants at the end of their growth was 6 tons per acre. Most of this mass was ced from | Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | water and organic compounds absorbed from the soil | 26 |
| | | | (2) | minerals from the soil and oxygen from the air | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | minerals and organic materials absorbed from the soil | Number |
| , | | | (4) | water from the soil and carbon dioxide from the air | 873 |
| photosynthe | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 806. | was pr When tested test inc | ine test of a tomato plant leaf revealed that starch resent at 5:00 p.m. on a sunny afternoon in July. a similar leaf from the same tomato plant was with iodine at 6:00 a.m. the next morning, the dicated that less starch was present. This reduction ch content most likely occurred because starch was | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | changed directly into proteins | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | transported out of the leaves through the guard cells | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | transported downward toward the roots through tubes | r |
| r | | | (4) | changed into simple sugars | 857 |

| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
|------------------------|------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | 807. | stomat cells a outside net flo | s of green plants contain openings known as tes, which are opened and closed by specialized llowing for gas exchange between the leaf and the e environment. Which phrase best represents the w of gases involved in photosynthesis into and out leaf through these openings on a sunny day? | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | carbon dioxide moves in; oxygen moves out | 24 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | carbon dioxide and oxygen move in; ozone moves out | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | oxygen moves in; nitrogen moves out | <i>v</i> |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | water and ozone move in; carbon dioxide moves out | 661 |
| photosynth | esis | 808. | more o longer with lo | in areas with short growing seasons often have chloroplasts in their cells than plants in areas with growing seasons. Compared to plants in areas nger growing seasons, plants in areas with shorter ing seasons most likely | Regents Date Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | make and store food more quickly | 18 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | have a higher rate of protein metabolism | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | grow taller have a different method of respiration | 556 |
| photosynthesis 809. | | in a lal steadil | -year study was carried out on a population of algae ke. The study found that the algae population was ly decreasing in size. Over the five-year period this ase most likely led to | Regents Date Jan2008 | |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | a decrease in the amount of nitrogen released into the atmosphere | 28 |
| - | | | (2) | an increase in the amount of oxygen present in the lake | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | an increase in the amount of water vapor present in the atmosphere | , |
| P. | | | (4) | a decrease in the amount of oxygen released into the lake | 93 |

| photosynth | nesis | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | 810. | destro occur | s of acres of tropical rain forest are being yed each year. Which change would most likely over time if the burning and clearing of these s were stopped? | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | an increase in the amount of atmospheric pollution produced | 25 |
| | | | (2) | a decrease in the source of new medicines | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | an increase in the amount of oxygen released into the atmosphere | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a decrease in the number of species | 170 |
| photosynth | nesis | 811. | | n organisms are able to store energy from the Sun rgy-rich compounds. Which event best illustrates tivity? | Regents Date Jan2011 |
| _ | | | (1) | A fox captures and eats a young rabbit. | 3 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | A caterpillar is eaten by a blackbird. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | Lettuce produces organic substances. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | Bacteria change organic material into simple nutrients. | 308 |
| photosynth | nesis | 812. | and la perfori | cells can synthesize energy-rich organic molecules, ter break them down to extract that energy for ming life processes. These activities require direct ction between the | Regents Date Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | chloroplasts and vacuoles | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | cell walls and ribosomes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chloroplasts and mitochondria | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | ribosomes and mitochondria | 394 |
| photosynth | nesis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 813. | Which ecosys | process will result in a gain of energy in an stem? | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | photosynthesis in algae cells | 10 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | digestion in hummingbirds | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | ATP synthesis in fungi | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | respiration in maple tree cells | 1006 |

| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 814. | | a sweet potato provides energy for human olic processes. The original source of this energy is ergy | June2001 |
| 0.475 | | | (1) | in protein molecules stored within the potato | 25 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | from starch molecules absorbed by the potato plant | Data Base File Number |
| | • | | (3) | made available by photosynthesis | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | in vitamins and minerals found in the soil | 904 |
| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 815. | plant n plants exposi each p proces tested found i starch He cor photos Which | ent performed an experiment to demonstrate that a needs chlorophyll for photosynthesis. He used that had green leaves with white areas. After ing the plants to sunlight, he removed a leaf from lant and used the leaves to remove the chlorophyll. He then each leaf for the presence of starch. Starch was in the area of the leaf that was green, and no was found in the area of the leaf that was white. included that chlorophyll is necessary for synthesis. statement represents an assumption the student make in order to draw this conclusion? | June2008 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | | (1) | Starch is synthesized from the glucose produced in the green areas of the leaf. | 34 |
| | | | (2) | Starch is converted to chlorophyll in the green areas of the leaf. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | The white areas of the leaf do not have cells | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | The green areas of the leaf are heterotrophic | 127 |
| photosynth | esis | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 816. | In the | leaf of a plant, guard cells help to | June2009 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | destroy atmospheric pollutants when they enter the plant | 21 |
| | | | (2) | regulate oxygen and carbon dioxide levels | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | transport excess glucose to the roots | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | block harmful ultraviolet rays that can disrupt chlorophyll production | 191 |

| photosynth | nesis | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 817. | | the process of photosynthesis, energy from the converted into | June2012 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | chemical energy in the bonds of inorganic molecules | 20 |
| | | | (2) | chemical energy in the bonds of organic molecules | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | enzymes used to produce inorganic molecules | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | enzymes used to produce organic molecules | 431 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 818. | | ructure that makes nutrients most directly available iman embryo is the | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | gamete | 15 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | ovary | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | stomach | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | placenta | 790 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 819. | | can harm a developing fetus. They usually enter us by the process of | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | blood flow from the mother to the fetus | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | active transport from the ovary | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | diffusion across placental membranes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | recombination of genes from the fetus and mother | 607 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 820. | throug | substance usually passes in the greatest amount h the placenta from the blood of the fetus to the of the mother? | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | oxygen | 17 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | carbon dioxide | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | amino acids | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | glucose | 534 |

| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------------------|---|------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | 821. | | statement describes one function of the placenta nmals? | Aug2007 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | It allows blood of the mother to mix with the blood of the fetus. | 6 |
| | | | (2) | It contains fluid that protects the embryo from harm. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | It removes waste products that are produced in the cells of the fetus, | p |
| , | | | (4) | It synthesizes food for the embryo. | 5 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 822. | the mo | an measles is a disease that can harm an embryo if other is infected in the early stages of pregnancy se the virus that causes German measles is able to | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | be absorbed by the embryo from the mother's milk | 17 |
| | | | (2) | be transported to the embryo in red blood cells | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | pass across the placenta | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | infect the eggs | 164 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 823. | Which | structure is correctly paired with its function? | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | testis produces nutrients for the offspring | 19 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | placenta allows nutrients to diffuse from the mother to the embryo | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | uterus produces testosterone used in egg production | p |
| , | | | (4) | ovary provides a place for the internal development of the embryoo | 241 |
| | | | | | Regents Date |
| placenta | | | | | |
| placenta | | 824. | A path cause | ogen passing from a mother to her fetus could | Jan2011 |
| placenta <u>S4K4</u> | | 824. | | ogen passing from a mother to her fetus could a decrease in the chromosome number of the fetus | - |
| | | 824. | cause | a decrease in the chromosome number of the | Jan2011 21 Data Base File |
| | | 824. | cause (1) | a decrease in the chromosome number of the fetus | Jan2011 21 |

| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 825. | | st mammals, the placenta is essential to the o for the processes of | Jan2011 |
| | | | (1) | meiosis and excretion | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | nutrition and excretion | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | milk production and digestion | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | blood exchange and digestion | 317 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 826. | given The C The pr growth the pla regula transp function function develo an adu develo appea This co develo thormo develo the thi function function function develo thormo develo | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. ritical Role of the Placenta roper functioning of the placenta is critical to the and development of a healthy fetus. For example, acenta appears to act as a nutrient sensor. It tes the amounts and types of nutrients that are orted from the mother to the fetus. Improper oning of the placenta can alter the structure and on of specific cells and organ systems in the opping fetus, putting it at risk for health problems as ult. For example, in some pregnancies, the placenta ops a resistance to blood flow. This resistance rs to force the heart of the fetus to work harder. ould result in an increased chance of the individual opping heart disease as an adult. A group of mes known as glucocorticoids affects the opment of all the tissues and organ systems. One of ngs this group of hormones does is to alter cell on by changing the structure of cell membrane ors. What controls the passage of chemicals h the placenta? | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | concentration of chemicals, only | 64 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | presence of ATP, only | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | permeability of the placenta | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | passage of red blood cells through membranes | 1029 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 827. | | process normally occurs at the placenta? | June2003 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Oxygen diffuses from fetal blood to maternal blood. | 23 |
| | | | (2) | Materials are exchanged between fetal and maternal blood. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Maternal blood is converted into fetal blood. | k |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | Digestive enzymes pass from maternal blood to fetal blood. | 767 |

| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------------------|---|------|--|---|---|
| | | 828. | | unction of the placenta in a human is to | June2004 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | surround the embryo and protect it from shock | 16 |
| <u>34n4</u> | | | (2) | allow for mixing of maternal blood with fetal blood | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | act as the heart of the fetus, pumping blood until the fetus is born | |
| , | | | (4) | permit passage of nutrients and oxygen from the mother to the fetus | 684 |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 829. | The hu | uman female reproductive system is adapted for | June2007 |
| 0.474 | | | (1) | production of zygotes in ovaries | 17 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | external fertilization of gametes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | production of milk for a developing embryo | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | transport of oxygen through a placenta to a fetus | 37 |
| | | | | | |
| placenta | | | | | Regents Date |
| placenta | | 830. | | tial materials needed for development are orted to a human fetus through the | Regents Date June2010 |
| | | 830. | | | - |
| placenta <u>S4K4</u> | | 830. | transp | orted to a human fetus through the | June2010 19 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | 830. | transp (1) | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones | June2010 19 |
| | 3 | 830. | transp (1) (2) | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones egg cell | June2010 19 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K4</u> | 3 | 830. | transp (1) (2) (3) | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones egg cell placenta | June2010 19 Data Base File Number 267 |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 3 | 830. | transp (1) (2) (3) (4) | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones egg cell placenta | June2010 19 Data Base File Number 267 Regents Date |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 3 | | transp (1) (2) (3) (4) | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones egg cell placenta ovaries | June2010 19 Data Base File Number 267 |
| <u>S4K4</u> ANSWER placenta | 3 | | transp (1) (2) (3) (4) The m | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones egg cell placenta ovaries ajor function of the placenta is to cushion the fetus so it won't be hurt when the | June2010 19 Data Base File Number 267 Regents Date June2012 |
| <u>S4K4</u> ANSWER placenta | 3 | | transp (1) (2) (3) (4) The m (1) | orted to a human fetus through the reproductive hormones egg cell placenta ovaries ajor function of the placenta is to cushion the fetus so it won't be hurt when the mother moves exchange food, oxygen, and waste between | June2010 19 Data Base File Number 267 Regents Date June2012 19 Data Base File |

| plasmolysi | S | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|-----|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 832. | given a One of New C plants bacteri later d floodw | rour answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. The effects of Hurricane Katrina, which devastated orleans in 2005, was the death of almost all of the in flooded areas. Initially, toxic chemicals and a were suspected as a possible cause. Scientists etermined that the salt concentration in the ater caused the plants to die. The death of the was most likely due to | Jan2014 |
| LAB5 | | | (1) | water moving into plant cells from the surrounding environment | 76 |
| | | | (2) | water moving out of plant cells into the surrounding environment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | both water and salt moving from plant cells into the surrounding environment | р |
| , | | | (4) | both water and salt moving into plant cells from the surrounding environment | 1033 |
| pollination | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 833. | very ta ears b one va State o | er planted two corn varieties, one of which was asty but had small ears, and the other one had large ut did not taste nearly as good. The pollen from wriety was used to fertilize the other variety of corn. one biological advantage this method of uction has over cloning. | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | This method can create identical species. | 67 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | This method can create mutations. | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | This method can create new varieties. | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | This method can help bees pollinate the corn | 1030 |
| pollution / a | air | | | | Pegents Date |
| | | 834. | | nills that generate electricity are being built in I areas. The main benefit of these windmills is that | Regents Date Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | produce finite resources | 30 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | reduce dependency on fuels that cause air pollution | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | absorb the noise of passing boats | <i>p</i> |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | maintain the salt concentration in the ocean | 995 |

| pollution / | air | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|-----|------|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | 835. | comfo energy | used production of goods makes our lives more ortable, but causes an increase in the demand for y and other resources. One NEGATIVE impact of tuation on ecosystems is an increase in | Jan2005 |
| | | (1) | living space for wildlife | 29 | |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | renewable resources | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the diversity of plant species | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | pollution levels in the atmosphere | 562 |
| pollution / a | air | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 836. | | nge in the acidity of mountain lakes would most be a result of | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | ecological succession of the area at the top of the mountain | 29 |
| | | | (2) | the introduction of new species into the lakes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | air pollution from smoke stacks miles away | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | planting grasses and shrubs around the lakes | 495 |
| pollution / a | air | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 837. | Before | type of fuel gives off excessive amounts of smoke. e this type of fuel is widely used, an ecologist would ikely want to know | June2001 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | what effect the smoke will have on the environment | 35 |
| | | | (2) | how much it will cost to produce the fuel | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | how long it will take to produce the fuel | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | if the fuel will be widely accepted by consumers | 912 |
| population | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 838. | | a rabbit population reaches the carrying capacity of bitat, the population of rabbits will most likely | Jan2007 |
| - | | | (1) | decrease, only | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | increase, only | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | alternately increase and decrease | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | | | |

| oopulation / | enviroi | 839. | The siz (1) | e of plant populations can be influenced by the molecular structure of available oxygen | Regents Date June2009 23 |
|--------------|---------|------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | . , | | |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (2) (3) | size of the cells of decomposers number of chemical bonds in a glucose molecule | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (4) | type of minerals present in the soil | 192 |
| population | growth | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 840. | Which three? | long-term change could directly cause the other | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | pollution of air and water | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increasing human population | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | scarcity of suitable animal habitats | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | depletion of resources | 613 |
| opulation | growth | | | | Regents Date |
| | | | product quantity release annour of rice other b (New R Nerica rare Af maturity called s pair of | your knowledge of biology Better Rice The tion of new types of food crops will help raise the y of food grown by farmers. Research papers ed by the National Academy of Sciences need the development of two new superior varieties one produced by selective breeding and the y biotechnology. One variety of rice, called Nerica Rice for Africa), is already helping farmers in Africa. combines the hardiness and weed resistance of rican rice varieties with the productivity and faster y of common Asian varieties. Another variety, Stress-Tolerant Rice, was produced by inserting a bacterial genes into rice plants for the production | |
| | | | healthy enviror drough better t | alose (a sugar). Trehalose helps plants maintain v cell membranes, proteins, and enzymes during mental stress. The resulting plants survive t, low temperatures, salty soils, and other stresses han standard rice varieties. Why is the production varieties of food crops necessary? | |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | healthy enviror drough better t | alose (a sugar). Trehalose helps plants maintain cell membranes, proteins, and enzymes during mental stress. The resulting plants survive t, low temperatures, salty soils, and other stresses han standard rice varieties. Why is the production | 41 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | healthy enviror drough better t of new | alose (a sugar). Trehalose helps plants maintain y cell membranes, proteins, and enzymes during mental stress. The resulting plants survive t, low temperatures, salty soils, and other stresses han standard rice varieties. Why is the production varieties of food crops necessary? Essential food crops are rapidly becoming | 41 Data Base File Number |
| S4K7 | 4 | | healthy enviror drough better t of new (1) | alose (a sugar). Trehalose helps plants maintain cell membranes, proteins, and enzymes during mental stress. The resulting plants survive t, low temperatures, salty soils, and other stresses han standard rice varieties. Why is the production varieties of food crops necessary? Essential food crops are rapidly becoming extinct. Technology for producing fresh water for | Data Base File |

| population | growth | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| | | 842. | | human activity will most likely have a NEGATIVE on global stability? | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | decreasing water pollution levels | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | increasing recycling programs | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decreasing habitat destruction | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | increasing world population growth | 68 |
| population | growth | | | | Pogonto Doto |
| | - | 843. | | situation has had the most NEGATIVE effect on osystems of Earth? | Regents Date June2004 |
| | | | (1) | use of air pollution controls | 29 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | use of natural predators to control insect pests | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | recycling glass, plastic, and metals | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | increasing human population | 691 |
| population | growth | | | | Paganta Data |
| | | 844. | | IEGATIVE effect humans have on the stability of vironment is most directly linked to an increase in | Regents Date June2005 |
| | | | (1) | recycling activities by humans | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | supply of finite resources | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | predation and disease | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | human population size | 589 |
| population | interact | ion | | | Regents Date |
| | | 845. | | ay humans can promote the survival of organisms | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | One way humans can promote the survival of organisms in an ecosystem is to | 26 |
| | | | (2) | introduce new consumers to control autotrophs | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | release extra CO2 into the atmosphere to help autotrophs | , |
| , | | | (4) | learn about the interactions of populations | 410 |

| positive im | pact | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | 846. | | ay that humans could have a positive impact on environments is to | June2010 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | generate waste products as a result of technological advances | 27 |
| | | | (2) | use resources that are renewable | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | increase planting large areas of one crop | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | increase the use of pesticides | 275 |
| predator / p | orey | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 847. | shoreb Americ horses mass. | its annual migration, the red knot, a medium-size bird, flies the entire length of North and South ca. During one critical stop to feed on the eggs of shoe crabs, the birds nearly double their body The relationship between the red knot and the | Jan2011 |
| | | | horse- shoe c | brab is that of | |
| • | | | (1) | parasite - host | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | consumer - producer | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | scavenger - producer | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | predator - prey | 325 |
| predators | | 848. | ago ha have i native | is introduced into Australia over one hundred years ave become a serious pest. Rabbit populations ncreased so much that they have displaced many species of herbivores. Which statement best ns the reason for their increased numbers? | Regents Date Aug2010 |
| 0.41/7 | | | (1) | Rabbits have a high metabolic rate. | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | There are few native predators of rabbits. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Additional rabbit species have been introduced. | Number |
| P | | | (4) | There is an increase in rabbit competitors. | 299 |

| prions | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--|--|--|
| | | 849. | cause diseas own, b prions | are proteins that act as an infectious agent. They a variety of diseases, including "Mad Cow" e. Prions cannot produce more prions on their ut cause the host organism to replicate more . Most scientists do not consider prions to be alive. d reason for accepting that prions are nonliving is that | Jan2013 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | no living thing can cause a disease | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | proteins are inorganic molecules | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | prions contain all of the material needed to reproduce | Number |
| , | | | (4) | prions cannot carry out reproduction independently | 619 |
| producer | | 850. | cannot chloro | is are composed of two organisms, a fungus that t make its own food and algae that contain phyll. Lichens may live on the bark of trees or even e rock. They secrete acids that tend to break up | Regents Date Jan2006 |
| | | | the roo accum other o Lichen organia enviro | they live on, helping to produce soil. As soil sulates from the broken rock and dead lichens, organisms, such as plants, may begin to grow. Is can alter their environment, enabling other sms to grow and take their places in that nment. What is the role of the algae component of on in an ecosystem? | |
| • | | | (1) | decomposer | 37 |
| S1K6 | | | | | 57 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | parasite | Data Base File |
| | | | (2) (3) | parasite herbivore | |
| ANSWER | 4 | | . , | | Data Base File |
| | 4 | | (3) | herbivore | Data Base File Number 498 |
| ANSWER | 4 | 851. | (3) (4) The de light fr | herbivore | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | 851. | (3) (4) The de light fr | herbivore producer ense needles of Douglas fir trees can prevent most om reaching the forest floor. This situation would | Data Base File Number 498 Regents Date |
| ANSWER | 4 | 851. | (3) (4) The de light fr have t | herbivore producer ense needles of Douglas fir trees can prevent most om reaching the forest floor. This situation would he most immediate effect on | Data Base File Number 498 Regents Date June2002 4 Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | 851. | (3) (4) The de light fr have t (1) | herbivore producer ense needles of Douglas fir trees can prevent most om reaching the forest floor. This situation would he most immediate effect on producers | Data Base File Number 498 Regents Date June2002 4 |

| producer | | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|---|------|--------|--|----------------|
| | | 852. | | relationship best describes the interactions en lettuce and a rabbit? | June2002 |
| • | | | (1) | predator prey | 26 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | producer consumer | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | parasite host | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | decomposer scavenger | 851 |
| producer | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 853. | | type of organism helps to reduce atmospheric a dioxide? | June2013 |
| 0 ///0 | | | (1) | carnivores | 25 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | producers | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decomposers | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | herbivores | 963 |
| protein | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 854. | Which | compounds are composed of amino acids? | Jan2010 |
| SAVE | | | (1) | proteins | 38 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | sugars | Data Base File |
| | 4 | | (3) | carbohydrates | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | fats | 254 |
| protein | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 855. | | two cell structures work together in the process of synthesis? | Jan2013 |
| - ···· | | | (1) | nucleus and chloroplast | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | ribosome and vacuole | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | nucleus and ribosome | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | mitochondrion and cell membrane | 618 |
| protein | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 856. | charac | ers and sisters often have similar facial steristics, such as nose shape or eye color, se they | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | are raised in similar environments | 3 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | eat similar types of foods | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | have similar types of proteins | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | use similar types of facial care products | 999 |

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protein

| protein | | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|---|------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | 857. | Which | statement concerning proteins is NOT correct? | June2006 |
| 0.41/0 | | | (1) | Proteins are long, usually folded, chains. | 12 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | The shape of a protein molecule determines its function. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Proteins can be broken down and used for energy. | , |
| P | | | (4) | Proteins are bonded together, resulting in simple sugars. | 508 |
| protein | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 858. | | roteins in the same cell perform different functions. because the two proteins are composed of | June2007 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | chains folded the same way and the same sequence of simple sugars | 9 |
| | | | (2) | chains folded the same way and the same sequence of amino acids | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | chains folded differently and a different sequence of simple sugars | y |
| , | | | (4) | chains folded differently and a different sequence of amino acids | 30 |
| protein | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 859. | the or | days after an organism eats some meat, many of ganic molecules originally contained in the meat be found in newly formed molecules of | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | glucose | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | protein | Data Base File |
| | | | | | |
| | | | (3) | starch | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) (4) | starch oxygen | Number 256 |
| ANSWER protein fun | | | . , | | 256 |
| J | | 860. | (4) The w | | J |
| protein fun | | 860. | (4) The w | oxygen ay a protein molecule is folded determines the | 256 Regents Date |
| J | | 860. | (4) The w shape | oxygen ay a protein molecule is folded determines the of the molecule, which determines the | 256 Regents Date Aug2012 9 Data Base File |
| protein fun | | 860. | (4) The w shape (1) | oxygen ay a protein molecule is folded determines the of the molecule, which determines the function of that protein | 256 Regents Date Aug2012 9 |

| protein fun | ction | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 861. | | nction of most proteins depends primarily on the | Jan2008 |
| 64162 | | | (1) | type and order of amino acids | 4 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | environment of the organism | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | availability of starch molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | nutritional habits of the organism | 77 |
| protein sha | pe | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 862. | definit | ograph of a father and his teenage son show e facial similarities.Which conclusion can be drawn ing these similarities? | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | The DNA present in their body cells is identical. | 39 |
| | | | (2) | The percentage of their proteins with the same molecular composition is high. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The base sequences of their genes are identical. | r |
| r | | | (4) | The mutation rate is the same in their body cells. | 750 |
| protein sha | pe | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 863. | The sh | ape of a protein is most directly determined by the | Jan2010 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | amount of energy available for synthesis of the protein | 13 |
| | | | (2) | kind and sequence of amino acids in the protein | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | type and number of DNA molecules in a cell | |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | mistakes made when the DNA is copied | 236 |
| protein sha | pe | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 864. | The sh | hape of a protein is originally determined by the | Jan2012 |
| CAIZO | | | (1) | size of the protein molecule | 5 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | location of the protein within the cell | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | arrangement of amino acids in the protein | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | function the protein must carry out | 393 |

| protein sha | ipe | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-----|------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 865. | The sh | hape of a protein molecule is influenced by | June2001 |
| 0.41/0 | | | (1) | whether it is organic or inorganic | 9 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | the sequence of amino acids in it | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the number of genes found in the nucleus | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | the number of chromosomes in the cell | 893 |
| receptor | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 866. | | bdy molecules and receptor molecules are similar in ey both | Aug2005 |
| | | | (1) | control transport through the cell membrane | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | have a specific shape related to their specific function | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | remove wastes from the body | μ. |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | speed up chemical reactions in cells | 609 |
| receptor | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 867. | the su | ein on the surface of HIV can attach to proteins on rface of healthy human cells. These attachment on the surface of the cells are known as | June2007 |
| | | | (1) | receptor molecules | 4 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | genetic codes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | molecular bases | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | inorganic catalysts | 26 |
| receptor | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 868. | The al directl | bility of estrogen to affect certain cells depends y on | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | amino acids | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | receptor molecules | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | gametes | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | nerve cells | 331 |

| receptor / h | ormone | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|----------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | 869. | given a comm to sign importa insulin glucos of the | Your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. "Cell unication involves a cell detecting and responding als from other cells. Receptor molecules play an ant role in these reactions. Human cells have receptors that are needed for the movement of e out of the blood". What is one way that the shape insulin receptor is related to its role in cell unication? | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | The shape of the receptor molecule is not specific for a specific molecule. | 59 |
| | | | (2) | The shape of the receptor molecule is specific for a specific molecule. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The shape of the receptor molecule is exactly the same as the target molecule. | r |
| , | | | (4) | The shape of the receptor molecule is not known. | 726 |
| receptor m | olecules | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 870. | | substances are found on cell surfaces and d to nerve and hormone signals? | Aug2005 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | starches and simple sugars | 1 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | Which substances are found on cell surfaces and subunits of DNA | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | vitamins and minerals | |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | receptor molecules | 593 |
| receptor m | olecules | | | | Pagants Data |
| - | | 871. | lower p the cel most li | rus that causes bird flu can attach to the cells of the part of the respiratory system in humans, but not to Is of the upper part of the respiratory system. The kely reason for this is that these two groups of cells lifferent | Regents Date Jan2010 |
| 0.4475 | | | (1) | DNA codes in their nuclei | 4 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | enzymes in their mitochondria | Data Base File |
| | 4 | | (3) | amounts of water in their cytoplasm | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | receptor molecules on their membranes | 229 |

| receptor m | olecules | 5 | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|----------|------|------|---|----------------|
| | | 872. | comm | ticellular organisms, cells must be able to unicate with each other. Structures that enable cells to communicate with each other are known as | June2001 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | pathogenic agents | 7 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | chloroplasts | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | antibiotics | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | receptor molecules | 891 |
| receptor m | olecules | 5 | | | Regents Date |
| | | 873. | | bility of certain hormones to attach to a cell is rily determined by the | June2002 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | receptor molecules in the cell membrane | 7 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | proteins in the cytoplasm of the cell | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | amount of DNA in the cell | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | concentration of salts outside the cell | 839 |
| receptor si | tes | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 874. | | racteristic of hormones and enzymes that allows to work effectively with other organic molecules is | Jan2002 |
| _ | | | (1) | specific shape | 28 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | small size | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | concentration of carbon and hydrogen atoms | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | high-energy bonds | 875 |
| receptor si | tes | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 875. | | viruses infect only a certain type of cell because ind to certain | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | other viruses on the surface of the cell | 5 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | mitochondria in the cell | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | hormones in the cell | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | receptor sites on the surface of the cell | 156 |

| receptors | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 876. | Which correc | statement concerning cell communication is ? | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | DNA codes for certain molecules that become cell receptors involved in cell communication. | 4 |
| | | | (2) | Cells produce ATP molecules, which become cell receptors for communication. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Cells build new cell parts, which function as communication genes. | P |
| ŗ | | | (4) | Certain proteins use cell communication to build new cell parts made of DNA. | 446 |
| receptors | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 877. | throug cells. | hormone enters the bloodstream, it is transported hout the body, but the hormone affects only certain The reason only certain cells are affected is that the ranes of these cells have specific | Jan2006 |
| | | | (1) | receptors | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | tissues | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | antibodies carbohydrates | 476 |
| receptors | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 878. | given a conditi One for proper diabeto flow, e diabeto heal. | Your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. Diabetes is a on characterized by elevated blood sugar levels. orm of diabetes occurs when insulin fails to ly regulate blood sugar levels. Complications from es can include nerve cell damage and poor blood specially in the feet and legs. In individuals with es, wounds usually take longer than normal to The failure of a cell to react in a normal manner to is most likely the result of a problem with | June2012 |
| | | | (1) | vacuoles | 31 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | receptors | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mitochondria | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | sugars | 439 |

| recombinat | ion | 879. | | orting and recombining of genes during meiosis and | Regents Date Aug2009 |
|-------------|-----|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| S4K3 | | | fertiliza (1) | ation usually leads to the production of gametes with many copies of the same chromosome | 9 |
| <u></u> | | | (2) | embryos with traits identical to those of all other members of the species | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | zygotes with the genetic information to produce only females | , |
| , , | | | (4) | offspring with some traits that did not appear in their parents | 206 |
| recombinat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 880. | Sexua | I reproduction in a species usually results in | Jan2012 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | an increase in the chromosome number in the offspring | 16 |
| | | | (2) | offspring genetically identical to the parent | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | recombination of genes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | a decrease in biodiversity | 404 |
| recombinat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 881. | | process will increase variations that could erited? | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | mitotic cell division | 16 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | active transport | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | recombination of genes | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | synthesis of proteins | 115 |
| recombinat | ion | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 882. | vegeta reprod | Iturists have developed some varieties of ables from common wild mustard plants, which uce sexually. Which statement best explains the opment of these different varieties of vegetables? | June2010 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | Different varieties can develop from a single species as a result of the recombination of genetic information. | 11 |
| | | | (2) | Different species can develop from a single species as a result of the effect of similar environmental conditions. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Mutations will occur in the genes of a species only if the environment changes. | |
| J | | | (4) | Variations in a species will increase when the rate of mitosis is decreased. | 263 |

| recycling | | 883. | | ecosystem, what happens to the atoms of certain | Regents Date Aug2001 |
|--------------|---|------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | | | cal elements such as carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen? | - |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | They move into and out of living systems. | 3 |
| <u>041(1</u> | | | (2) | They are never found in living systems. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | They move out of living systems and never return. | Number |
| | | | (4) | They move into living systems and remain there. | 916 |
| recycling | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 884. | the mi | bil on a farm can very quickly become depleted of nerals essential to plants because harvesting of can interfere with the | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | reproductive cycles of animals | 19 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | recycling of inorganic compounds | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | flow of energy | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | transport of groundwater | 214 |
| recycling | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 885. | | es, which are classified as scavengers, are an ant part of an ecosystem because they | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | hunt herbivores, limiting their populations in an ecosystem | 29 |
| | | | (2) | feed on dead animals, which aids in the recycling of environmental materials | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | cause the decay of dead organisms, which releases usable energy to herbivores and carnivores | P |
| | | | (4) | are the first level in food webs and make energy available to all the other organisms in the web | 742 |
| recycling | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 886. | and ot decom and us | people make compost piles consisting of weeds her plant materials. When the compost has posed, it can be used as fertilizer. The production se of compost is ample of | June2009 |
| | | | (1) | the introduction of natural predators | 27 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | the use of fossil fuels | Data Base File Number |
| | 4 | | (3) | the deforestation of an area | |
| ANSWER | - | | (4) | the recycling of nutrients | 195 |

| red cell | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 887. | | uman red blood cell matures, it loses its nucleus. esult of this loss, a mature red blood cell lacks the to | Aug2007 |
| • | | | (1) | take in material from the blood | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) (3) | release hormones to the blood | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | | pass through artery walls carry out cell division | 3 |
| | | | (4) | | 5 |
| renewable | energy | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 888. | genera as rair same | ter flows downhill, its energy can be used to ate electricity. Later, this water may evaporate, fall n, and be used again to generate electricity in the way. This explains why electricity generated with is considered | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | a source of water pollution | 17 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | a renewable form of energy | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | more expensive than nuclear energy | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | responsible for global warming | 405 |
| replication | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 889. | Which | statement is true of both mitosis and meiosis? | Jan2005 |
| 04/4 | | | (1) | Both are involved in asexual reproduction. | 14 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | Both occur only in reproductive cells. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | The number of chromosomes is reduced by half. | Number |
| , | | | (4) | DNA replication occurs before the division of the nucleus. | 553 |
| reproductio | on | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 890. | | situation would be part of the normal reproductive of a human? | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | the presence of testosterone regulating gamete production in a male | 18 |
| | | | (2) | estrogen in concentrations that would produce sperm in a female | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | a high progesterone level in a male | p |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | a low insulin level in either a male or a female | 459 |

| reproductio | on | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 891. | Estrog | en has a direct effect on the | Jan2006 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | formation of a zygote | 11 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | changes within the uterus | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | movement of an egg toward the sperm | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | development of a placenta within the ovary | 480 |
| reproductio | on | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 892. | | statement describes the reproductive system of a male? | Jan2006 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | It releases sperm that can be used only in external fertilization. | 17 |
| | | | (2) | It synthesizes progesterone that regulates sperm formation. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | It produces gametes that transport food for embryo formation. | , |
| J | | | (4) | It shares some structures with the excretory system. | 485 |
| reproductio | on | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 893. | Which correc | statement concerning production of offspring is t? | Jan2009 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Production of offspring is necessary for a species to survive, but it is not necessary for an individual to survive. | 14 |
| | | | (2) | An organism can reproduce without performing any of the other life processes. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Production of offspring is necessary for an individual organism to survive, while the other life processes are important for a species to survive. | , |
| | | | (4) | Reproduction is a process that requires gametes in all species. | 162 |
| reproductio | on / f | emale | | | Regents Date |
| | | 894. | | statement does not correctly describe an ation of the human female reproductive system? | Aug2002 |
| - | | | (1) | It produces gametes in ovaries. | 19 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | It provides for external fertilization of an egg. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | It provides for internal development of the embryo. | Number |
| J | | | (4) | It removes excretions produced by the fetus. | 818 |

| reproduction | on / male | • | | | Regents Date |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--|---|--|
| | | 895. | | ation of sexual reproductive cycles of human males ted most directly to the presence of the hormone | Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | estrogen | 17 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) (3) | progesterone testosterone | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | insulin | 865 |
| reproductio | on / male | • | | | Regents Date |
| | | 896. | | productive system of the human male produces es and | Jan2003 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | transfers gametes to the female for internal fertilization | 18 |
| | | | (2) | produces enzymes that prevent fertilization | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | releases hormones involved in external fertilization | Number |
| , | | | (4) | provides an area for fertilization | 736 |
| reproductiv | | | | | |
| reproducin | on / male | | | | Regents Date |
| reproduction | on / male | 897. | The re | productive system of a male mammal provides | Regents Date June2013 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | on / male | | The re (1) | productive system of a male mammal provides support for the internal development of the embryo | - |
| | on / male | | | support for the internal development of the | June2013 17 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | support for the internal development of the embryo | June2013 17 |
| | on / male | | (1) (2) | support for the internal development of the embryo materials through the placenta | June2013 17 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K4</u> | 3 | 897. | (1) (2) (3) | support for the internal development of the embryo materials through the placenta a means for the delivery of gametes | June2013 17 Data Base File Number |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 3 | 897. | (1) (2) (3) (4) Which | support for the internal development of the embryo materials through the placenta a means for the delivery of gametes | June2013 17 Data Base File Number 956 |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 3 | 897. SS | (1) (2) (3) (4) Which specifi | support for the internal development of the embryo materials through the placenta a means for the delivery of gametes the ovaries for gamete production | June2013 17 Data Base File Number 956 Regents Date |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 3 | 897. SS | (1) (2) (3) (4) Which specifi land? | support for the internal development of the embryo materials through the placenta a means for the delivery of gametes the ovaries for gamete production characteristic of sexual reproduction has ically favored the survival of animals that live on | June2013 17 Data Base File Number 956 Regents Date Aug2001 22 Data Base File |
| S4K4 ANSWER | 3 | 897. SS | (1) (2) (3) (4) Which specifi land? (1) | support for the internal development of the embryo materials through the placenta a means for the delivery of gametes the ovaries for gamete production characteristic of sexual reproduction has ically favored the survival of animals that live on fusion of gametes in the outside environment | June2013 17 Data Base File Number 956 Regents Date Aug2001 22 |

| reproductiv | e succ | ess | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 899. | In orde | er for a species to evolve, it must be able to | Aug2012 |
| 0.476 | | | (1) | consume a large quantity of food | 10 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | reproduce successfully | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | maintain a constant body temperature | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | be domesticated | 451 |
| reproductiv | e succ | ess | | | Regents Date |
| | | 900. | observ their b off the Femal | ties of bird known as Bird of Paradise has been red in the jungles of New Guinea. The males shake odies and sometimes hang upside down to show ir bright colors and long feathers to attract females. es usually mate with the FLASHIEST males. These rations can be used to support the concept that | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | unusual courtship behaviors lead to extinction | 13 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | some organisms are better adapted for asexual reproduction | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | homeostasis in an organism is influenced by physical characteristics | , |
| , | | | (4) | behaviors that lead to reproductive success have evolved | 264 |
| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
| - | | 901. | | s the carbon-containing molecule that humans and the process that produces it? | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | carbon dioxide produced by photosynthesis | 58 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | carbon dioxide produced by respiration | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carbon dioxide produced by ATP | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | carbon dioxide produced by mitochondria | 725 |
| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 902. | Which | statement best describes cellular respiration? | Aug2005 |
| 0.475 | | | (1) | It occurs in animal cells but not in plant cells. | 19 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | It converts energy in food into a more usable form. | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | It uses carbon dioxide and produces oxygen. | , |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | It stores energy in food molecules. | 608 |

| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | 903. | | depends on the availability of usuable energy. nergy is released when | Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | organisms convert solar energy into the chemical energy found in food molecules | 21 |
| | | | (2) | respiration occurs in the cells of producers and high-energy molecules enter the atmosphere | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | cells carry out the process of respiration | |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | animal cells synthesize starch and carbon dioxide | 87 |
| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
| - | | 904. | given a openin The st rate at | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. A student is and closing clothespins as part of a lab activity. udent begins to experience muscle fatigue, and the which the student is opening and closing the spins slows. The fatigue is due to | Jan2013 |
| LAB2 | | | (1) | an increase of metabolic waste products in the muscles | 75 |
| | | | (2) | an increase in the pulse rate of the student | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | a decrease of metabolic waste products in the muscles | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a decrease in the pulse rate of the student | 642 |
| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 905. | given openin The st rate at clothes | your answer to this question on the information and on your knowledge of biology. A student is and and closing clothespins as part of a lab activity. udent begins to experience muscle fatigue, and the which the student is opening and closing the spins slows. In order for the muscle fatigue to end, uscle cells must be provided with | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | oxygen | 76 |
| LAB2 | | | (2) | nitrogen | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | carbon dioxide | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | amino acids | 643 |

| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| | | 906. | | n phrase best describes cellular respiration, a ss that occurs continuously in the cells of isms? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | removal of oxygen from the cells of an organism | 23 |
| | | | (2) | conversion of light energy into the chemical bond energy of organic molecules | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | transport of materials within cells and throughout the bodies of multicellular organisms | p |
| | | | (4) | changing of stored chemical energy in food molecules to a form usable by organisms | 903 |
| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 907. | | happens to certain nutrient molecules after they nto muscle cells? | June2001 |
| _ | | | (1) | They are replicated in the nucleus. | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | They are acted on by enzymes and release the energy they contain. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | They are changed into tissues and organs in the cytoplasm. | , |
| , | | | (4) | They enter chloroplasts, where they can absorb light energy. | 887 |
| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 908. | | cells of the human body, oxygen molecules are directly in a process that | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | releases energy | 36 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | digests fats | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | synthesizes carbohydrate molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | alters the genetic traits of the cell | 967 |

| respiration | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 909. | oxyge the ce nasal | bsorb oxygen through the gills, earthworms absorb n through the skin, amebas take in oxygen through Il membranes, and cows inhale oxygen through the passages into their lungs. This statement nstrates that living things | June2013 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | rely on similar or the same processes, but accomplish them in different ways | 1 |
| | | | (2) | rely on different processes and accomplish them in different ways | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | rely on different processes, but perform them in the same or related ways | , |
| , | | | (4) | have no relationship to one another, and are all independent individuals | 943 |
| ribosome | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 910. | Which functio | n cell structure is correctly paired with its primary on? | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | ribosome-protein synthesis | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | mitochondrion-movement | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | vacuole-cell division | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | nucleus-storage of nutrients | 360 |
| ribosome | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 911. | Which functio | organelle is correctly paired with its specific on? | Jan2007 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | cell membranestorage of hereditary information | 4 |
| | | | (2) | chloroplasttransport of materials | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | ribosomesynthesis of proteins | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | vacuoleproduction of ATP | 49 |
| ibosome | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 912. | | ribosomes of a cell were destroyed, what effect this most likely have on the cell? | Jan2010 |
| | | | (1) | It would stimulate mitotic cell division. | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | The cell would be unable to synthesize proteins. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | Development of abnormal hereditary features would occur in the cell. | , |
| P | | | (4) | Increased protein absorption would occur through the cell membrane. | 232 |

| ribosome | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | 913. | molec | Iteraction of which two systems provides the ules needed for the metabolic activity that takes at ribosomes? | Jan2011 |
| • | | | (1) | digestive and circulatory | 25 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | reproductive and excretory | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | immune and nervous respiratory and muscular | 322 |
| ribosome | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 914. | | ell, information that controls the production of ns must pass from the nucleus to the | June2004 |
| | | | (1) | cell membrane | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | chloroplasts mitochondria | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) (4) | ribosomes | 678 |
| ribosome | | 915. | produc | ticide that kills an insect by interfering with the ction of proteins in the insect would most directly the activity of | Regents Date June2012 |
| | | | (1) | ribosomes | 21 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | minerals | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | chloroplasts mitochondria | 432 |
| ribosome | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 916. | | ell, protein synthesis is the primary function of | June2013 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) (2) | ribosomes mitochondria | 10 Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) (4) | chloroplasts vacuoles | 949 |

| scavenger | | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|----------|------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | | 917. | include biology To most treatmo fly larv inside of fly larv area is dead ti healthy excrete wound or three origina | our answer to this question on the passage ed in this question, and on your knowledge of 7. st people, using maggots (fly larvae) for a medical ent is not a great idea. However, to many doctors, ae do have a place in medicine, and that place is open wounds. In maggot debridement therapy, live ae are mixed into a dressing for a wound and the covered with gauze. Maggots, which will only eat ssue, feed on damaged flesh and leave the 7 tissue behind. In the process, the maggots e an antimicrobial chemical that helps cleanse the of pathogens. When the dressing is cut away two e days later, the maggots, now up to 10 times their I size, are easily removed. Question: What is the ng of the term DEBRIDEMENT? | Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | excretions of pathogens | 44 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | impaired wound healing | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | removal of dead tissue | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | destruction of antimicrobial chemicals | 226 |
| scientific d | | | | | |
| | lata | | | | Paganta Data |
| | ata | 918. | the wor popula popula 37 cou amphit continu What is | gist used the internet to contact scientists around rld to obtain information about declining amphibian tions. He was able to gather data on 936 tions of amphibians, consistin of 157 species from ntries. Results showed that the overall numbers of bians dropped 15% a year from 1960 to 1966 and ued to decline about 2% a year through 1997. s the importance of collecting an extensive amount a such as this? | Regents Date Jan2008 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | ata | 918. | the wor popula popula 37 cou amphit continu What is | rld to obtain information about declining amphibian tions. He was able to gather data on 936 tions of amphibians, consistin of 157 species from ntries. Results showed that the overall numbers of bians dropped 15% a year from 1960 to 1966 and ued to decline about 2% a year through 1997. s the importance of collecting an extensive amount | - |
| <u>S1K1</u> | ata | 918. | the wor popula popula 37 cou amphit continu What is of data | rld to obtain information about declining amphibian tions. He was able to gather data on 936 tions of amphibians, consistin of 157 species from ntries. Results showed that the overall numbers of bians dropped 15% a year from 1960 to 1966 and ued to decline about 2% a year through 1997. Is the importance of collecting an extensive amount a such as this? Researchers will now be certain that the decline in the amphibian populations is due to | Jan2008 |
| <u>S1K1</u> ANSWER | ata 4 | 918. | the wor popula popula 37 cou amphit continu What is of data (1) | rld to obtain information about declining amphibian tions. He was able to gather data on 936 tions of amphibians, consistin of 157 species from ntries. Results showed that the overall numbers of bians dropped 15% a year from 1960 to 1966 and ued to decline about 2% a year through 1997. Is the importance of collecting an extensive amount such as this? Researchers will now be certain that the decline in the amphibian populations is due to pesticides. The data collected will prove that all animal | Jan2008 31 Data Base File |

| scientific ir | nquiry | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 919. | for use | source would provide the most reliable information in a research project investigating the effects of tics on diseasecausing bacteria? | Aug2005 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | the local news section of a newspaper from 1993 | 33 |
| | | | (2) | a news program on national television about antigens produced by various plants. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | a current professional science journal article on the control of pathogens | r |
| y | | | (4) | an article in a weekly news magazine about reproduction in pathogens | 616 |
| scientific ir | nquiry | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 920. | inherita discov Mende | 0, Thomas Morgan discovered a certain pattern of ance in fruit flies known as sex linkage. This ery extended the ideas of inheritance that Gregor I had discovered while working with garden peas in Which principle of scientific inquiry does this te? | Aug2007 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | A control group must be part of a valid experiment. | 2 |
| | | | (2) | Scientific explanations can be modified as new evidence is found. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The same experiment must be repeated many times to validate the results. | , |
| y | | | (4) | Values can be used to make ethical decisions about a scientific discovery. | 2 |
| scientific ir | nquiry | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 921. | Which inquiry | statement most accurately describes scientific ? | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | It ignores information from other sources. | 33 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | It does not allow scientists to judge the reliability of their sources. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | It should never involve ethical decisions about the application of scientific knowledge. | - |
| μ | | | (4) | It may lead to explanations that combine data with what people already know about their surroundings. | 73 |

| scientific inquiry | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | 922. | grows physic | ntist was investigating why a particular tree species only in a specific environment. To determine al conditions the tree species needs to survive, an priate study should include | Jan2009 |
| <u>S1K2</u> | | (1) | the identification of organisms in the food web in that environment | 37 |
| | | (2) | an analysis of the arrangement of the leaves on the trees | Data Base File Number |
| | | (3) | the identification of all tree species in the area | , |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | an analysis of the soil around the tree | 176 |
| scientific inquiry | 923. | whethe indicat which disorde | ood of newborn babies is tested to determine er a certain substance is present. This substance es the presence of the disorder known as PKU, may result in mental retardation. Babies with this er are put on a special diet to prevent mental ation. In this situation, which action is usually taken | Regents Date June2001 |
| o | | (1) | treating the expression of the disorder | 27 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | (2) | preventing the expression of the disorder | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | controlling the disorder | Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | diagnosing the disorder | 906 |
| scientific inquiry | 924. | develo in orde theory conditi surviva | heory, Lamarck suggested that organisms will p and pass on to offspring variations that they need er to survive in a particular environment. In a later , Darwin proposed that changing environmental ons favor certain variations that promote the al of organisms. Which statement is best illustrated information? | Regents Date June2002 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | (1) | Scientific theories that have been changed are the only ones supported by scientists. | 3 |
| | | (2) | All scientific theories are subject to change and improvement. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 2 | | (3) | Most scientific theories are the outcome of a single hypothesis. | , |
| P | | (4) | Scientific theories are not subject to change. | 835 |

| scientific in | nquiry | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|--------|------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 925. | the fut makeu inform | It deal of information can now be obtained about ure health of people by examining the genetic up of their cells. There are concerns that this ation could be used to deny an individual health nce or employment. These concerns best illustrate | June2003 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | scientific explanations depend upon evidence collected from a single source | 4 |
| | | | (2) | scientific inquiry involves the collection of information from a large number of sources | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | acquiring too much knowledge in human genetics will discourage future research in that area | , |
| | | | (4) | while science provides knowledge, values are essential to making ethical decisions using this knowledge | 756 |
| scientific n | nethod | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 926. | effect | ntist is planning to carry out an experiment on the of heat on the function of a certain enzyme. Which not be an appropriate first step? | Aug2004 |
| | | | (1) | doing research in a library | 1 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | having discussions with other scientists | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | completing a data table of expected results | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | using what is already known about the enzyme | 695 |
| scientific n | nethod | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 927. | Which | statement best describes a scientific theory? | Aug2005 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | It is a collection of data designed to provide support for a prediction. | 3 |
| | | | (2) | It is an educated guess that can be tested by experimentation. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | It is a scientific fact that no longer requires any evidence to support it. | , |
| P | | | (4) | It is a general statement that is supported by many scientific observations. | 595 |

scientific method Regents Date An investigation was carried out to determine which of 928. Aug2012 three antibacterial soaps is most effective. Four petri dishes labeled A, B, C, and D were set up. The same amount and type of bacteria was added to each dish. Next, 2 mL of a different brand of soap were added to dishes B, C, and D. Then, 2 mL of water were added to dish A, instead of soap. The dishes were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. At the end of the investigation, the amount of bacteria in each dish was determined. Dish D had the least bacteria. It was concluded that the soap in dish D was the most effective soap to use against bacteria. Which statement best decribes the validity of this conclusion? (1)The conclusion is not valid since the same 32 amount of bacteria was used in each dish. <u>S1K1</u> (2) The conclusion is valid since too small a Data Base File sample of bacteria was used in this Number investigation. The conclusion is valid since the amounts of (3) bacteria were measured at the end of the ANSWER investigation. (4) The conclusion might not be valid since the 471 investigation was carried out only once. scientific method Regents Date 929. In an investigation to determine the change in heart rate Jan2002 with increased activity, a biology teacher asked students to take their pulses immediately before and immediately after exercising for 2 minutes. The data showed an average heart rate of 72 beats per minute before exercising and 90 beats per minute after exercising. If a valid conclusion is to be made from the results of this investigation, which assumption must be made? In most students, the average heart rate is not 52 (1)affected by exercise. S1K3 (2) Exercise causes the heart rate to slow down. Data Base File Number (3) Each student exercised with the same ANSWER 3 intensity. (4) The heart rate of each student goes up 18 883 beats after jogging for 2 minutes.

| scientific m | ethod | 930. | to 2,33 2,081. choles years, attacks actual help p withou reduci is anot | as, researchers gave a cholesterol-reducing drug 35 people and an inactive substitute (placebo) to Most of the volunteers were men who had normal sterol levels and no history of heart disease. After 5 97 people getting the placebo had suffered heart s compared to only 57 people who had received the drug. The researchers are recommending that to revent heart attacks, all people (even those it high cholesterol) take these cholesterol- ng drugs. In addition to the information above, what ther piece of information that the researchers must before support for the recommendation can be ed? Were the eating habits of the two groups | Regents Date Jan2003 |
|--------------|-------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (1) | similar? | 20 |
| | | | (2) | How does a heart attack affect cholesterol levels? | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | Did the heart attacks result in deaths? | , |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | What chemical is in the placebo? | 740 |
| scientific m | ethod | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 931. | lion, p | ogist reported success in breeding a tiger with a roducing healthy offspring. Other biologists will this report as fact only if | Jan2003 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (1) | research shows that other animals can be crossbred | 1 |
| | | | (2) | the offspring are given a scientific name | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | the biologist included a control in the experiment | Number |
| p | | | (4) | other researchers can replicate the experiment | 727 |
| scientific m | ethod | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 932. | | nalysis of data gathered during a particular ment is necessary in order to | Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | formulate a hypothesis for that experiment | 1 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | | (2) | develop a research plan for that experiment | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | design a control for that experiment | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | draw a valid conclusion for that experiment | 644 |

| scientific metho | d | | | Regents Date |
|------------------|------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | 933. | | usions based on an experiment are most likely to cepted when | Jan2010 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | (1) | they are consistent with experimental data and observations | 31 |
| | | (2) | they are derived from investigations having many experimental variables | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (3) | scientists agree that only one hypothesis has been tested | , |
| P | | (4) | hypotheses are based on one experimental design | 251 |
| scientific metho | d | | | Regents Date |
| | 934. | Diagra mainly | ams, tables, and graphs are used by scientists / to | June2001 |
| | | (1) | design a research plan for an experiment | 1 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | (2) | test a hypothesis | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | organize data | Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (4) | predict the independent variable | 885 |
| scientific metho | d | | | Regents Date |
| | 935. | the inv The w of kno | urrent knowledge concerning cells is the result of vestigations and observations of many scientists. ork of these scientists forms a well-accepted body wledge about cells. This body of knowledge is an one of a | June2002 |
| | | (1) | hypothesis | 1 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | (2) | controlled experiment | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | theory | Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (4) | research plan | 833 |
| scientific metho | d | | | Regents Date |
| | 936. | | ent observes that an organism is green. A valid ision that can be drawn from this observation is that | June2003 |
| | | (1) | the organism must be a plant | 1 |
| <u>S1K3</u> | | (2) | the organism cannot be single celled | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | the organism must be an animal | Number |
| ANSWER 4 | | (4) | not enough information is given to determine whether the organism is a plant or an animal | 754 |

| scientific me | ethod | | | | Regents Date |
|---------------|-------|------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 937. | | statement best describes the term THEORY as n the gene-chromosome theory? | June2004 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (1) | A theory is never revised as new scientific evidence is presented. | 2 |
| | | | (2) | A theory is an assumption made by scientists and implies a lack of certainty. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | A theory refers to a scientific explanation that is strongly supported by a variety of experimental data. | p |
| | | | (4) | A theory is a hypothesis that has been supported by one experiment performed by two or more scientists. | 675 |
| scientific me | ethod | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 938. | | rchers performing a well-designed experiment I base their conclusions on | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | the hypothesis of the experiment | 1 |
| <u>S1K1</u> | | | (2) | data from repeated trials of the experiment | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a small sample size to insure a reliable outcome of the experiment | Number |
| J | | | (4) | results predicted before performing the experiment | 574 |
| scientific me | ethod | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 939. | plant s statem | ent was comparing preserved specimens of three species, X, Y, and Z, in a classroom. Which nent is an example of an observation the student have made and NOT an inference? | June2006 |
| LAB1 | | | (1) | The leaves produced by plant X are 4 cm across and 8 cm in length. | 66 |
| | | | (2) | Plant Y has large purple flowers that open at night. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | Plant X produces many seeds that are highly attractive to finches. | , |
| 7 | | | (4) | The flowers of plant Z are poisonous to household pets. | 520 |

| scientific m | nethod | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------|---------|------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 940. | experi | nce researcher is reviewing another scientist's ment and conclusion. The reviewer would most consider the experiment INVALID if | June2006 |
| 0.476 | | | (1) | the sample size produced a great deal of data | 32 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | other individuals are able to duplicate the results | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | it contains conclusions not explained by the evidence given | , |
| , | | | (4) | the hypothesis was not supported by the data obtained | 518 |
| selective b | reeding | 941. | have o varieti | rch applications of the basic principles of genetics contributed greatly to the rapid production of new es of plants and animals. Which activity is an ole of such an application? | Regents Date Aug2003 |
| 0.476 | | | (1) | testing new fertilizers on food crops | 11 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | selective breeding of plants and animals that exhibit high resistance to disease | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | developing new irrigation methods to conserve water | , |
| , | | | (4) | using natural predators to control insect pests | 788 |
| selective b | reeding | 942. | individ allowir genera | e cases, humans have chosen to mate certain ual farm animals within a species. For example, by ng only the largest cattle to reproduce over many ations, strains of very large cattle have been ced. This process is known as | Regents Date Aug2009 |
| | | | (1) | natural selection | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | direct harvesting | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | selective breeding | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | dynamic equilibrium | 203 |

| selective br | reeding | 943. | some include his fat | edigree of Seattle Slew, a racehorse considered by to be one of the fastest horses that ever lived, es very fast horses on both his mother's side and her's side. Seattle Slew most likely was a result of | Regents Date Aug2010 |
|--------------|---------|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | environmental selection | 23 |
| 04112 | | | (2) | alteration of DNA molecules | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | selective breeding | Number |
| ANSWER | • | | (4) | a sudden mutation | 296 |
| selective br | reeding | | | | |
| | ocumy | 944. | to brin in orde strong beautit | he past few thousand years, humans have helped g about changes in many plant and animal species er to make them more useful. Examples include workhorses, hunting dogs, large-eared corn, and ful flower varieties. These changes were primarily nt about by humans, using the process of | Regents Date Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | mitosis | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | selective breeding | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | cloning | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | natural selection | 974 |
| selective br | reeding | 945. | relativ many dalma | humans first domesticated dogs, there was ely little diversity in the species. Today, there are variations such as the German shepherd and the tion. This increase in diversity is most closely ated with | Regents Date Jan2002 |
| | | | (1) | cloning of selected body cells | 9 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | selective breeding | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mitotic cell division | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | environmental influences on inherited traits | 861 |
| selective br | reeding | 946. | and sp one va | duce large tomatoes that are resistant to cracking plitting, some seed companies use the pollen from ariety of tomato plant to fertilize a different variety of p plant. This process is an example of | Regents Date Jan2004 |
| | | | (1) | selective breeding | 10 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | DNA sequencing | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | direct harvesting | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | cloning | 652 |

| selective b | reeding | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|---|---|----------------|
| | | 947. | grower plants. seeds, very lig genera grower consid | er to produce the first white marigold flowers, rs began with the lightest yellow-flowered marigold After crossing them, these plants produced which were planted, and only the offspring with ght-yellow flowers were used to produce the next ation. Repeating this process over many years, rs finally produced a marigold flower that is ered the first white variety of its species. This dure is known as | Jan2008 |
| • | | | (1) | differentiation | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | cloning | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | gene insertion | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | selective breeding | 79 |
| selective b | reeding | | | | Regents Date |
| | - | 948. | Select to | ive breeding has been used for thousands of years | Jan2012 |
| | | | (1) | develop bacteria that produce human insulin | 7 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | clone desirable plant varieties | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | develop viruses that protect against diseases | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | produce new varieties of domestic animals | 395 |
| selective b | reeding | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 949. | Englis feature bulldoo similar its fier | Id English Bulldog is extinct. To produce a new h Bulldog, dogs having the desired physical es, but not the aggressive nature of the old gs, were mated. The result was a bulldog that was in appearance to the extinct bulldog, but without ce nature. Which technique was most likely to develop this new variety of dog? | Jan2013 |
| | | | (1) | cloning | 9 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | inducing mutations | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | genetic engineering | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | selective breeding | 624 |

| selective b | reeaing | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|---------|------|---|--|---|
| | | 950. | by farn | process is a common practice that has been used ners for hundreds of years to develop new plant imal varieties? | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | cloning | 13 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File Number |
| | 4 | | (3) | cutting DNA and removing segments | Number |
| ANSWER | - | | (4) | selective breeding for desirible traits | 841 |
| selective b | reeding | | | | Pagante Data |
| | _ | 951. | fungus variety same f | ariety of strawberry is resistant to a damaging b, but produces small fruit. Another strawberry b produces large fruit, but is not resistant to the fungus. The two desirable qualities may be ned in a new variety of strawberry plant by | Regents Date June2005 |
| | | | (1) | cloning | 6 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | asexual reproduction | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | direct harvesting | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | selective breeding | 578 |
| selective b | reeding | 952. | poduce have l | nturies, certain animals have been crossed to e offspring that have desirable qualities. Dogs been mated to produce Labradors, beagles, and s. All of these dogs look and behave very | Regents Date June2008 |
| | | | | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as | |
| | | | | ntly from one another. This technique of producing | 12 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | organis | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as | 12 Data Base File |
| | | | organis (1) | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication | |
| S4K3 ANSWER | 4 | | organis (1) (2) | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication natural selection | Data Base File |
| | | | organis (1) (2) (3) | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication natural selection random mutation | Data Base File Number 111 |
| ANSWER | | 953. | organis (1) (2) (3) (4) | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication natural selection random mutation | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER selective b | | 953. | organis (1) (2) (3) (4) | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication natural selection random mutation selective breeding | Data Base File Number 111 Regents Date |
| ANSWER | | 953. | organis (1) (2) (3) (4) Selecti | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication natural selection random mutation selective breeding | Data Base File Number 111 Regents Date June2011 14 Data Base File |
| ANSWER selective b | | 953. | organis (1) (2) (3) (4) Selecti (1) | ntly from one another. This technique of producing sms with specific qualities is known as gene replication natural selection random mutation selective breeding ive breeding is a technique that is used to give all organisms a chance to reproduce | Data Base File Number 111 Regents Date June2011 14 |

| selective b | reeding | I | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|------|------------------|---|----------------|
| | | 954. | | past, humans developed varieties of dogs, such as rman shepherd and the bearded collie, using | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | selective breeding for particular traits | 14 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | recombination of genes during mitosis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mutations present only in body cells | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | natural selection of favorable traits | 953 |
| sex hormo | nes | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 955. | As wor decrea | nen age, their reproductive cycles stop due to sed | Aug2007 |
| | | | (1) | digestive enzyme production | 17 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | production of ATP | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | levels of specific hormones | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | heart rate | 14 |
| sexual repr | oductio | on | | | Regents Date |
| | | 956. | | organism would most likely have new gene nations? | Aug2012 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | a frog that was produced from a skin cell of a frog | 23 |
| | | | (2) | a hamster resulting from sexual reproduction | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a bacterium resulting from asexual reproduction | Number |
| , | | | (4) | a starfish that grew from part of a starfish | 463 |
| sexual repr | oductio | on | | | Regents Date |
| | | 957. | Which reprod | sequence best represents sexual uction? | June2013 |
| | | | (1) | mitosis \rightarrow gametes \rightarrow zygote \rightarrow fertilization | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | gametes \rightarrow meiosis \rightarrow mitosis \rightarrow fertilization | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | fertilization \rightarrow gametes \rightarrow meiosis \rightarrow zygote | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | meiosis \rightarrow gametes \rightarrow fertilization \rightarrow zygote | 955 |

| sickle cell anemia | | | | Regents Date |
|--------------------|------|--|---|----------------|
| | 958. | from f proteir sickle- | ckle-cell trait is an inherited condition resulting the presence of abnormal molecules of the n hemoglobin in red blood cells. A person with the -cell trait may have a child with the same condition se the child receives from the parent | Aug2009 |
| | | (1) | abnormal red blood cells | 8 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | (2) | abnormal hemoglobin molecules | Data Base File |
| ANSWER 3 | | (3) | a code for the production of abnormal hemoglobin | Number |
| , | | (4) | a code for the production of abnormal amino acids | 205 |
| sickle cell anemia | | | | Regents Date |
| | | anemi people is caus benefi diseas diseas These the dis muscle childhe most of has or the ge speed A pers blood malari | and on your knowledge of biology. Sickle-cell a is an inherited disease that occurs mainly in e from parts of Africa where malaria is common. It sed by a gene mutation that may be harmful or icial. A person with two mutant genes has sickle-cell se. The hemoglobin of a person with sickle-cell se twists red blood cells into a crescent shape. blood cells cannot circulate normally. Symptoms of sease include bleeding and pain in bones and es. People with sickle-cell disease suffer terribly in ood and, until modern medicine offered treatment, of them died before reproducing. An individual who ne mutant gene is protected from malaria because ene changes the hemoglobin structure in a way that s removal of malaria-infected cells from circulation. son with two normal genes has perfectly good red cells, but lacks resistance to ia. Which statement about having one sickle-cell s correct? | Jan2006 |
| 0.4/20 | | (1) | It is fatal to anyone who inherits the gene. | 48 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | (2) | It is beneficial to anyone who inherits the gene | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | It is beneficial in certain environments. | Number |
| ANSWER 3 | | (4) | It is beneficial or harmful depending on whether it is common or rare. | 499 |
| simple sugar | | | | Regents Date |
| | 960. | In plar | nts, simple sugars are least likely to be | June2005 |
| | | (1) | linked together to form proteins | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | (2) | broken down into carbon dioxide and water | Data Base File |
| | | (3) | used as a source of energy | Number |
| ANSWER 1 | | (4) | stored in the form of starch molecules | 575 |

| soil nutrien | nts | | | | Regents Date |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|---|--|
| | | 961. | | ing factor unique to a field planted with corn year ear is most likely | June2010 |
| | | | (1) | temperature | 41 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) (3) | sunlight water | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | soil nutrients | 278 |
| species rel | ations | hips | | | Regents Date |
| | | 962. | from E garder across | Il wetland plant, purple loosestrife, was brought Europe to the United States in the early 1800s as a n plant. The plant's growth is now so widespread the United States that it is crowding out a number ve plants. This situation is an example of | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | the results of the use of pesticides | 35 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (2) | the recycling of nutrients | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | the flow of energy present in all ecosystems | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | an unintended effect of adding a species to an ecosystem | 855 |
| | | | | , | |
| species rel | ations | hips | | | Regents Date |
| species rel | ations | hips 963. | intestir protec termite food fo | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two is can be described as | Regents Date June2004 |
| - | ations | | intestir protec termite food fo | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two | - |
| species rel <u>S4K6</u> | ations | | intestir protec termite food fo specie | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two is can be described as | June2004 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | ations | | intestir protect termite food for specie (1) | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two as can be described as harmful to both species | June2004 25 |
| - | ations 3 | | intestin protect termite food for specie (1) (2) | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two es can be described as harmful to both species parasite/host | June2004 25 Data Base File |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | intestin protect termite food for specie (1) (2) (3) | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two es can be described as harmful to both species parasite/host beneficial to both species | 25 Data Base File Number 688 |
| <u>S4K6</u> ANSWER | | | intestin protect termite food for specie (1) (2) (3) (4) | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two is can be described as harmful to both species parasite/host beneficial to both species predator/prey | June2004 25 Data Base File Number |
| S4K6 ANSWER sperm | | 963. | intestin protect termite food for specie (1) (2) (3) (4) Which | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two is can be described as harmful to both species parasite/host beneficial to both species predator/prey | 25 Data Base File Number 688 Regents Date |
| <u>S4K6</u> ANSWER | | 963. | intestin protect termite food for specie (1) (2) (3) (4) Which functio | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two es can be described as harmful to both species parasite/host beneficial to both species predator/prey | 25 Data Base File Number 688 Regents Date Aug2005 17 Data Base File |
| S4K6 ANSWER sperm | | 963. | intestin protect termite food for specie (1) (2) (3) (4) Which function (1) | icular species of unicellular organism inhabits the nes of termites, where the unicellular organisms are ted from predators. Wood that is ingested by the es is digested by the unicellular organisms, forming or the termites. The relationship between these two es can be described as harmful to both species parasite/host beneficial to both species predator/prey | 25 Data Base File Number 688 Regents Date Aug2005 17 |

| sperm | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 965. | | statement correctly describes the genetic makeup sperm cells produced by a human male? | Aug2006 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | Each cell has pairs of chromosomes and the cells are usually genetically identical. | 10 |
| | | | (2) | Each cell has pairs of chromosomes and the cells are usually genetically different. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | Each cell has half the normal number of chromosomes and the cells are usually genetically identical. | , |
| | | | (4) | Each cell has half the normal number of chromosomes and the cells are usually genetically different. | 527 |
| sperm | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 966. | every | e number of sperm cells are produced by males day. This large number of sperm cells increases ance that | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | at least one sperm cell will be reached when the eggs swim toward the sperm cells in the ovary | 16 |
| | | | (2) | several sperm cells will unite with an egg so the fertilized egg will develop properly | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | some of the sperm cells will survive to reach the egg | <i>y</i> |
| , | | | (4) | enough sperm cells will be present to transport the egg from where it is produced to where it develops into a fetus | 211 |
| sperm | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 967. | Testos | sterone directly affects the | June2013 |
| 0.41/4 | | | (1) | formation of a zygote | 31 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | changes within an ovary | Data Base File |
| 4.1.0 | • | | (3) | production of sperm cells | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | development of a placenta | 966 |

| staining | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|--------|---|----------------|
| | | 968. | | using a compound light microscope, the most on reason for staining a specimen being observed | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | keep the organism from moving around | 36 |
| <u>LABA</u> | | | (2) | make the view more colorful | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | determine the effects of chemicals on the organism | Number |
| , | | | (4) | reveal details that are otherwise not easily seen | 355 |
| starch | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 969. | materi | molecules present in a maple tree are made from als that originally entered the tree from the external nment as | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | enzymes | 19 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | simple sugars | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | amino acids | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | inorganic compounds | 536 |
| starch | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 970. | | of the starch stored in the cells of a potato is osed of molecules that originally entered these cells | June2006 |
| | | | (1) | enzymes | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | simple sugars | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | amino acids | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | minerals | 504 |
| starch | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 971. | Before | e starch can enter a cell, it must be | June2013 |
| CAKA | | | (1) | absorbed by simple sugars | 9 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | diffused into simple sugars | Data Base File |
| | 2 | | (3) | digested to form simple sugars | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | actively transported by simple sugars | 948 |

| stomate | | | | | Regents Date |
|-----------------------|---|------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 972. | stoma exchar to drav | aves of a plant are dotted with openings known as ta. When open, stomata allow the plant to nge gases and allow moisture to evaporate, helping w water from the roots up into the plant. These ies help the plant to | Aug2010 |
| • 44/ • | | | (1) | produce light energy | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | maintain homeostasis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | decompose organic matter | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | synthesize minerals | 294 |
| stomate | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 973. | | teraction between guard cells and a leaf opening NOT be involved in | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | diffusion of carbon dioxide | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | maintaining homeostasis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | heterotrophic nutrition | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | feedback mechanisms | 585 |
| succession | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 974. | forest | ccession proceeds from a shrub community to a community, the shrub community modifies its nment, eventually making it | Aug2006 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | more favorable for itself and less favorable for the forest community | 23 |
| | | | (2) | more favorable for itself and more favorable for the forest community | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | less favorable for itself and more favorable for the forest community | , |
| , | | | (4) | less favorable for itself and less favorable for the forest community | 538 |
| succession | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 975. | grasse small l | a building was torn down and the area was cleared, es began to grow in the area. Several years later, bushes replaced the grasses. This pattern of plant n is known as ecological | Aug2013 |
| | | | (1) | stability | 27 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | cultivation | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | succession | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | coordination | 992 |

| succession | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|-------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 976. | an are grasse trees, | after the lava from an erupting volcano destroyed a, grasses started to grow in that area. The es were gradually replaced by shrubs, evergreen and finally, by a forest that remained for several ed years. This entire process is an example of | Jan2008 |
| • | | | (1) | feedback | 26 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | ecological succession | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | plant preservation | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | deforestion | 91 |
| succession | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 977. | area. (these | ns and mosses are the first organisms to grow in an Over time, grasses and shrubs will grow where organisms have been. The grasses and shrubs are o grow in the area because the lichens and mosses | June2005 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | synthesize food needed by producers in the area | 26 |
| | | | (2) | are at the beginning of every food chain in a community | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | make the environment suitable for complex plants | , |
| , | | | (4) | provide the enzymes needed for plant growth | 588 |
| succession | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 978. | with vo | anic eruption destroyed a forest, covering the soil olcanic ash. For many years, only small plants grow. Slowly, soil formed in which shrubs and could grow. These changes are an example of | June2008 |
| | | | (1) | manipulation of genes | 28 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | evolution of a species | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | ecological succession | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | equilibrium | 122 |
| succession | / secor | ndary | | | Regents Date |
| | | 979. | After a | a fire destroys a forest, the area will most likely | Aug2011 |
| 0.11/0 | | | (1) | remain bare land indefinitely | 26 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | develop into a desert area | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | develop into an entirely different type of forest after hundreds of years | Number |
| / | | | (4) | recover through gradual changes back to a | 376 |

| succession | / secor | ndary | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---------|-------|--------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 980. | | would most likely occur after an ecosystem is ted by fire? | Jan2002 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | The ecosystem would eventually return to its original state. | 31 |
| | | | (2) | The ecosystem would return to its previous state immediately. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | The ecosystem would evolve into a new ecosystem that is totally different from the original. | , |
| | | | (4) | The ecosystem would become an ever- changing environment with no stability. | 877 |
| succession | / secor | ndary | | | Regents Date |
| | | 981. | next 1 | burns an oak forest down to bare ground. Over the 50 years, if the climate remains constant, this area ost likely | Jan2006 |
| | | | (1) | remain bare ground | 27 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (2) | return to an oak forest | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | become a rain forest | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | become a wetland | 493 |
| succession | / secor | ndary | | | Regents Date |
| | | 982. | | will most likely result after a fire or other natural er damages an ecosystem in a certain area? | June2001 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | The area will remain uninhabited for an indefinite number of centuries. | 33 |
| | | | (2) | A stable ecosystem will be reestablished after one year. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | An ecosystem similar to the original one will eventually be reestablished if the climate is stable. | y |
| | | | (4) | The stable ecosystem that becomes reestablished in the area will be different from the original. | 911 |

| survival su | ccess | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|------|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 983. | popula geneti | orida panther, a member of the cat family, has a ation of fewer than 100 individuals and has limited c variation. Which inference based on this ation is valid? | Aug2003 |
| | | | (1) | These animals will begin to evolve rapidly. | 19 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | Over time, these animals will become less likely to survive in a changing environment | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | These animals are easily able to adapt to the environment. | , , |
| y | | | (4) | Over time, these animals will become more likely to be resistant to disease. | 792 |
| survival su | ccess | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 984. | | group would most likely have the greatest survival ss during a long period of environmental changes? | Aug2011 |
| <u>S4K6</u> | | | (1) | a small population of rabbits living in a field of grass | 12 |
| | | | (2) | a large population of red ants living in a forest | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | an endangered population of polar bears living near an iceberg | Number |
| , | | | (4) | one species of bird that nests only in sugar maple trees | 365 |
| survival su | ccess | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 985. | geneti | behaviors such as mating and caring for young are cally determined in certain species of birds. The nee of these behaviors is most likely due to the fact | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | birds do not have the ability to learn | 17 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | individual birds need to learn to survive and reproduce | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | these behaviors helped birds to survive in the past | , |
| - | | | (4) | within their lifetimes, birds developed these behaviors | 844 |

| synthesis | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| | | 986. | succes | ny of bacteria growing on a culture medium is ssfully synthesizing an organic compound. Which dure would be LEAST likely to have an effect on inthesis? | Aug2003 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | adding more subunits of the organic compound to the medium | 25 |
| | | | (2) | lowering the pH of the medium | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | raising the temperature of the colony from 20°C to 30°C | Number |
| P | | | (4) | increasing the number of hormone molecules in the colony | 797 |
| synthesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 987. | Which proces | two terms are considered to be opposite sses? | Aug2012 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | photosynthesis and autotrophic nutrition | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | cloning and mitosis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | digestion and synthesis | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | dynamic equilibrium and homeostasis | 445 |
| synthesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 988. | | statement concerning simple sugars and amino is correct? | Jan2004 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (1) | They are both wastes resulting from protein synthesis. | 5 |
| | | | (2) | They are both building blocks of starch. | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | They are both needed for the synthesis of larger molecules. | Number |
| p | | | (4) | They are both stored as fat molecules in the liver. | 648 |

| synthesis <u>S4K1</u> ANSWER | 3 | 989. | for the | sequence represents the correct order of events production of necessary complex molecules after taken in by a multicellular animal? diffusion -> synthesis -> absorption -> digestion -> circulation circulation -> diffusion -> synthesis -> absorption -> digestion digestion -> absorption -> circulation -> diffusion -> synthesis synthesis -> digestion ->absorption -> diffusion -> circulation | Regents Date Jan2011 12 Data Base File Number 314 |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|--|--|
| synthesis | | 990. | | two systems are most directly involved in providing ules needed for the synthesis of fats in human | Regents Date June2004 |
| | | | (1) | digestive and circulatory | 3 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | excretory and digestive | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | immune and muscular | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | reproductive and circulatory | 676 |
| synthesis | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 991. | | group contains only molecules that are each bled from smaller organic compounds? | June2005 |
| | | | (1) | proteins, water, DNA, fats | 17 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | proteins, starch, carbon dioxide, water | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | proteins, DNA, fats, starch | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | proteins, carbon dioxide, DNA, starch | 583 |
| technologi | cal adva | inceme | ent | | Regents Date |
| | | 992. | | result of technological advancement has a positive on the environment? | Jan2008 |
| <u>S4K7</u> | | | (1) | development of new models of computers each year, with disposal of the old computers in landfills | 29 |
| | | | (2) | development of new models of cars that travel fewer miles per gallon of gasoline | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | development of equipment that uses solar energy to charge batteries | , |
| , | | | (4) | development of equipment to speed up the process of cutting down trees | 94 |

| testes | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|------|-------|---|----------------|
| | | 993. | | s are adapted to produce | Aug2002 |
| S4K4 | | | (1) | body cells involved in embryo formation | 20 |
| <u>3414</u> | | | (2) | immature gametes that undergo mitosis | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | sperm cells that may be involved in fertilizatior | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | gametes with large food supplies that nourish a developing embryo | 819 |
| tissue | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 994. | passa | spiratory system includes a layer of cells in the air ges that clean the air before it gets to the lungs. ayer of cells is best classified as | Jan2009 |
| | | | (1) | a tissue | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | an organ | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | an organelle | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | an organ system | 157 |
| transport / | oxygen | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 995. | | organ system in humans is most directly involved transport of oxygen? | June2009 |
| | | | (1) | digestive | 2 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | nervous | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | excretory | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | circulatory | 178 |
| uterus | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 996. | | which structure in the human body does lization of parts of the developing baby take place? | June2001 |
| | | | (1) | ovary | 18 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | uterus | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | testis | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | pancreas | 900 |

| vaccination | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-------|-------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 997. | | vaccinations stimulate the immune system by ng it to | Jan2003 |
| | | | (1) | antibodies | 8 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | enzymes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mutated genes | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | weakened microbes | 733 |
| vaccination | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 998. | | ations help prepare the body to fight invasions of a c pathogen by | Jan2006 |
| | | | (1) | inhibiting antigen production | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | stimulating antibody production | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | inhibiting white blood cell production | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | stimulating red blood cell production | 490 |
| vaccination | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 999. | | activity would stimulate the human immune n to provide protection against an invasion by a be? | June2003 |
| | | | (1) | receiving antibiotic injections after surgery | 26 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | choosing a well-balanced diet and following it throughout life | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | being vaccinated against chicken pox | , |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | receiving hormones contained in mother's milk while nursing | 769 |
| vaccination | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1000. | happe | statement best describes what will most likely n when an individual receives a vaccination ning a weakened pathogen? | June2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | The ability to fight disease will increase due to antibodies received from the pathogen. | 22 |
| | | | (2) | The ability to fight disease caused by the pathogen will increase due to antibody production. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | The ability to produce antibodies will decrease after the vaccination. | |
| , | | | (4) | The ability to resist most types of diseases will increase. | 685 |

| vaccination | | | | Regents Date | |
|-------------|---|-------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 1001. | - | statement best describes how a vaccination can rotect the body against disease? | June2007 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | Vaccines directly kill the pathogen that causes the disease. | 21 |
| | | | (2) | Vaccines act as a medicine that cures the disease. | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | Vaccines cause the production of specific molecules that will react with and destroy certain microbes. | P |
| | | | (4) | Vaccines contain white blood cells that engulf harmful germs and prevent them from spreading throughout the body. | 41 |
| vaccine | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1002. | act aga | se of a vaccine to stimulate the immune system to ainst a specific pathogen is valuable in maintaining ostasis because | Aug2004 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | once the body produces chemicals to combat one type of virus, it can more easily make antibiotics | 17 |
| | | | (2) | the body can digest the weakened microbes and use them as food | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (3) | the body will be able to fight invasions by the same type of microbe in the future | P |
| P | | | (4) | the more the immune system is challenged, the better it performs | 707 |
| vaccine | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1003. | A vaco | cine used against an infectious disease may contain | Aug2009 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | specialized blood cells | 19 |
| | | | (2) | toxic enzymes | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | a variety of antibiotics | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | weakened pathogens | 215 |

| vaccine | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|-------|-------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | 1004. | | | a new viral infection appears in a population, ists usually try to develop a vaccine against the Which substances would most likely be contained new vaccine? | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | live bacteria that ingest viruses | 5 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | white blood cells from an infected individual | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | weakened viruses associated with the infection | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | a variety of microbes that will attack the virus | 283 |
| vaccine | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1005. | | cine for the viral disease known as chicken pox contain | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | a large amount of live virus | 9 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | a dead or weakened form of the pathogen | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | several different antibiotics | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | a small number of white blood cells | 1005 |
| vacuole | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1006. | What i | is the main function of a vacuole in a cell? | June2010 |
| 0.074 | | | (1) | storage | 6 |
| <u>S4K1</u> | | | (2) | coordination | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | synthesis of molecules | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | release of energy | 259 |
| variation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1007. | for nat | variation must be present in a population in order tural selection to take place. These variations arise nutations in the DNA and | Aug2013 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (1) | sorting of chromosomes during sexual reproduction | 9 |
| | | | (2) | combining of chromosomes during organ development | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | changing of chromosomes during cloning | |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | removal of chromosomes during selective breeding | 977 |

| variation | | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|---|-------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| | | 1008. | | process is LEAST likely to add to the variety of n a population? | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | deletion of bases from DNA | 8 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | accurate replication of DNA | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | exchange of segments between chromosomes | 547 |
| variation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1009. | | orting and recombination of genes during luction is important to evolution because these sses | Jan2011 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (1) | decrease variation and help maintain a stable population | 15 |
| | | | (2) | increase variation that enables species to adapt to change | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | decrease the chances of producing offspring that are adapted to the environment | , |
| P | | | (4) | increase the ability of all the offspring to adapt to the environment | 315 |
| variation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1010. | | processes lead to the greatest variety of genetic nations? | Jan2014 |
| | | | (1) | asexual reproduction and cloning | 26 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | meiosis and fertilization | Data Base File |
| | _ | | (3) | meiosis and mitosis | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | cloning and mitosis | 1018 |
| variation | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1011. | | ariations that exist in a population of wild giraffes ually a result of events that occur during | Jan2014 |
| • | | | (1) | mitotic division | 5 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | genetic engineering | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | asexual reproduction | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | sexual reproduction | 1001 |

vegetative population

| vegetative | popula | tion | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|--------|--|---|----------------|
| | | 1012. | Almost a singl were re known 1800s, entire l of peo The m | es were the main crop in Ireland in the 1800s. t the entire population of Ireland was dependent on e variety of potato, the "lumper." These potatoes eproduced by a method of asexual reproduction as vegetative propagation. In the middle of the a disease caused by a fungus killed almost the lumper crop within two years. As a result, millions ple in Ireland died of starvation. ost likely reason the potato disease was able to y the potato crop in such a short time is that the | Jan2014 |
| • • • • • | | | (1) | potato population lacked variations | 40 |
| <u>S4K3</u> | | | (2) | lumper variety had a long reproductive cycle | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (3) | lumper had several variations caused by vegetative propagation | Number |
| , | | | (4) | potato population in Ireland utilized all of the finite resources | 1026 |
| vegetative | propag | gation | | | Regents Date |
| _ | - • • | 1013. | cut fro | produces only seedless oranges. A small branch m this tree produces roots after it is planted in soil. mature, this new tree will most likely produce | Jan2007 |
| | | | (1) | oranges with seeds, only | 16 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (2) | oranges without seeds, only | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | a majority of oranges with seeds and only a few oranges without seeds | Number |
| , | | | (4) | oranges and other kinds of fruit | 59 |
| water balar | nce | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1014. | | ge to which structure will most directly disrupt water e within a single-celled organism | Jan2008 |
| | | | (1) | ribosome | 2 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | cell membrane | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | nucleus | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | chloroplast | 75 |
| wet mount | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1015. | A wet-i order t | mount slide preparation of a specimen is stained in o | Aug2010 |
| | | | (1) | eliminate some organelles | 32 |
| <u>LABS</u> | | | (2) | make cell structures more visible | Data Base File |
| | • | | (3) | use the high-power lens | Number |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (4) | remove water from the slide | 303 |

| white blood | d cell | | | | Regents Date |
|-------------|--------|-------|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | 1016. | | activity is NOT a response of human white blood pathogens? | Aug2001 |
| | | | (1) | engulfing and destroying bacteria | 24 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | producing antibodies | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | identifying invaders for destruction | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | removing carbon dioxide | 932 |
| white blood | d cell | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1017. | Some bacter | human white blood cells help destroy pathogenic ia by | Aug2006 |
| | | | (1) | causing mutations in the bacteria | 21 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | engulfing and digesting the bacteria | Data Base File |
| ANSWER | 2 | | (3) | producing toxins that compete with bacterial toxins | Number |
| , | | | (4) | inserting part of their DNA into the bacterial cells | 541 |
| white blood | d cell | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1018. | | activity is not a function of white blood cells in use to an invasion of the body by bacteria? | Jan2005 |
| | | | (1) | engulfing these bacteria | 20 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | producing antibodies to act against this type of bacteria | Data Base File Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (3) | preparing for future invasions of this type of bacteria | , |
| , | | | (4) | speeding transmissions of nerve impulses to detect these bacteria | 558 |
| white blood | d cell | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1019. | An infe | ection in the body might result in a sudden | Jan2014 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (1) | decrease in the activity of antigens produced by the mitochondria | 13 |
| | | | (2) | decrease in the amount of DNA present in the nuclei of cells | Data Base File Number |
| | | | (3) | increase in the activity of white blood cells | j¢. |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | increase in the number of red blood cells | 1007 |

| white blood cell | | | | | Regents Date |
|------------------|---|-------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | 1020. | A func | tion of white blood cells is to | June2011 |
| | | | (1) | transport oxygen to body cells | 23 |
| <u>S4K5</u> | | | (2) | produce hormones that regulate cell communication | Data Base File Number |
| | _ | | (3) | carry glucose to body cells | , |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | protect the body against pathogens | 345 |
| zygote | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1021. | reprod every | ntist wants to change the DNA of a sexually lucing organism and have the new DNA present in cell of the organism. In order to do this after ation, she would change the DNA in the | Aug2011 |
| | | | (1) | zygote | 10 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | placenta | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | testes of the father | Number |
| ANSWER | 1 | | (4) | ovaries of the mother | 363 |
| zygote | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1022. | | an zygote is produced from gametes that are y identical in | June2002 |
| | | | (1) | the expression of encoded information | 10 |
| <u>S4K2</u> | | | (2) | the number of altered genes present | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | chromosome number | Number |
| ANSWER | 3 | | (4) | cell size | 840 |
| zygote | | | | | Regents Date |
| | | 1023. | Tissue proces | es develop from a zygote as a direct result of the ss of | June2007 |
| <u>S4K4</u> | | | (1) | fertilization and meiosis | 16 |
| | | | (2) | fertilization and differention | Data Base File |
| | | | (3) | mitosis and meiosis | Number |
| ANSWER | 4 | | (4) | mitosis and differentiation | 36 |