

Honor Biology 2nd Quarter - EQT Study Guide 2017

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. A science teacher performs an experiment to measure the CO₂ uptake of the green algae *Chlorella* under light conditions. He prepares a suspension of *Chlorella* and places it in a growth experiment by turning off the lamp, creating dark conditions. Why is there a negative uptake of CO₂ under dark conditions?
- CO₂ production requires light.
 - Cellular respiration is taking place.
 - Chlorella* is actively photosynthesizing.
 - Glucose production in the dark requires less CO₂.
- _____ 2. The presence of which structure indicates that cells are NOT photosynthetic bacteria?
- Cell wall
 - Chloroplast
 - DNA
 - Ribosome
- _____ 3. What characteristic of early autotrophs gave them an advantage over early heterotrophs?
- They ate heterotrophs.
 - They produced spores.
 - They made their own food.
 - They reproduced sexually.
- _____ 4. Which criterion is NOT necessarily true of a trait that has evolved through natural selection?
- It is heritable.
 - It varies among individuals.
 - It increases individuals' life spans.
 - It influences individuals' reproductive success.
- _____ 5. Maria wanted to rid her home of cockroaches. She applied pesticide and after 1 day she found many dead cockroaches. Days later, she observed a few live cockroaches. She reapplied the pesticide, but she continued to see some live cockroaches. What best explains the continuing presence of live cockroaches?
- A few cockroaches exhibited pesticide resistance due to natural variability within the population.
 - A few cockroaches developed pesticide resistance through contact with other resistant insects.
 - A few cockroaches developed pesticide resistance after contact with it.
 - A few cockroaches detected the pesticide and avoided sprayed areas.
- _____ 6. As part of a simulation of evolutionary process, a teacher drops 500 red and 500 green jelly beans on green grass. The red and green jelly beans represent individuals of the same species. Students represent predators and pick up as many jelly beans as possible in 30 seconds. Which prediction is most accurate?
- Red individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce.
 - Green individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce.
 - Predators are more likely to capture the green individuals.
 - Predators are equally likely to capture both the red and green individuals.
- _____ 7. When comparing 2 populations of animals, which statement most likely indicates that they are the same species?
- They produce fertile offspring.
 - They inhabit the same general area.
 - Their outward appearance is similar.
 - They consume the same type of diet.
- _____ 8. Dr. Romero is raising 3 types of damselfishes in separate aquariums: 2 from the Atlantic Ocean and 1 from the Pacific Ocean. This table summarizes the information she gathered through observations and breeding experiments.

Fish type and origin	Length of adults(cm)	Number of dorsal fin rays	Colors of adults	Pairs mated and offspring produced	Offspring of pairs successfully reproduced
A. Atlantic	5.0-6.6	14-18	solid brown	A&B yes A&C yes	AxB no AxC yes
B. Atlantic	5.5-8.0	16-20	brown with small white spots	B&A yes B&C no	BxA no
C. Pacific	6.4-9.2	17-21	mottled brown and yellow	C&A yes C&B no	CxA yes

Based on the most commonly accepted definition of a species, how many different species of a species of damselfishes is Dr. Romero raising, and which fish are they?

- a. 1 species: Fish A, B, and C are all members of a single species.
- b. 2 species: Fish A and B are a single species; Fish C is a separate species.
- c. 2 species: Fish A and C are a single species; Fish B is a separate species.
- d. 3 species: Fish A, B, and C are all members of separate species.

9. Cytochrome C is a protein used in the electron transport chain. This table shows short sections of Cytochrome C's amino acid sequences in 5 organisms, using single letter abbreviations.

Organism	Amino acid sequence
Organism 1	...QAGYSTDK...
Organism 2	...MAQFSTDK...
Organism 3	...QAYPSTDK...
Organism 4	...QAPFTTDK...
Human	...QAPYSTAK...

Use this data to determine which organism most likely shares the most recent common ancestor with humans.

- a. Organism 1
- b. Organism 2
- c. Organism 3
- d. Organism 4

10. According to fossil evidence, whales evolved from 4-legged ancestors. The modern baleen whale has forelimbs, but inspection of its skeleton reveals only tiny vestigial hind limbs. What is the best explanation for this loss of hind limbs in the baleen whale?

- a. The hind limbs adapted into flippers to help the whale swim faster.
- b. Random chance and genetic drift led to the reduction in size of hind limbs.
- c. Whales with the shorter hind limbs swam faster than those with longer hind limbs.
- d. Some whales lost longer hind limbs to predators and passed that trait to their offspring.

11. What accounts for genetic biodiversity existing in modern multicellular organisms?

- a. Mutations in gametes are passed to offspring
- b. protein mutations cause DNA changes, creating new species
- c. Genetic mutations from when similar species mate and reproduce
- d. Somatic cell DNA mutations create new phenotypes in the population

12. Plant cells contain both a cell wall and a cell membrane. What is the composition of the cell wall, and where is it located in relation to the cell membrane?

- a. Cellulose, inside the cell membrane
- b. Cellulose, outside the cell membrane
- c. Glucose, inside the cell membrane
- d. Glucose, outside the cell membrane

13. These animals are all placed in the vertebrate class Amphibia and the order Anura.

- wood frog, *Rana sylvatica*
- bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*
- western toad, *Bufo boreas*
- spade foot toad, *Scaphiopus hammondi*

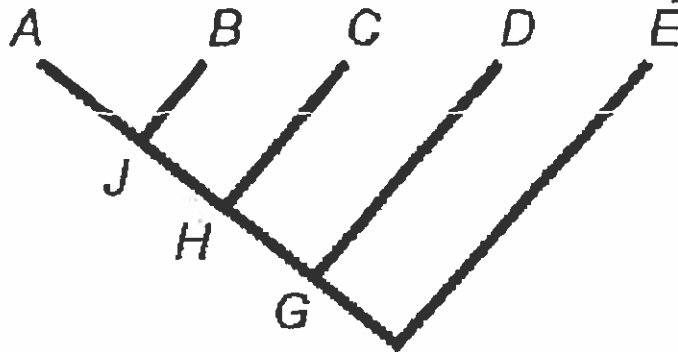
What is the most likely conclusion about the evolutionary relationship between or among these organisms?

- a. The wood frog and bullfrog are better jumpers than the western toad and the spade foot toad.
- b. The wood frog and bullfrog share a more recent common ancestor than do the western toad and the spade foot toad.
- c. The western toad and the spade foot toad share a more recent common ancestor than do the wood frog and the bullfrog.
- d. The western toad and the spade foot toad both evolved in western North America, while the wood frog and the bullfrog evolved in the tropics.

14. Based on their taxonomic classification, which 2 organisms share the most recent common ancestor?

- a. Squid and octopus(same class)
- b. Lobster and eel(same kingdom)
- c. Chimpanzee and gorilla(same family)
- d. Iguana and mouse(same phylum)

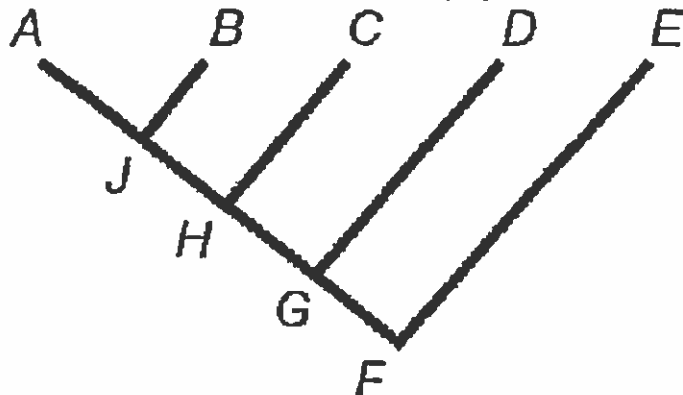
15. The following cladogram illustrates the proposed evolutionary relationships of several extant species (A-E).



According to the cladogram, which of the following species is the most recent common ancestor to Species A and Species E?

- a. Species J
- b. Species H
- c. Species G
- d. Species F

16. The following cladogram illustrates the proposed evolutionary relationships of several extant species (A-E).



According to this cladogram, which of the following species is most closely related to Species B?

- a. Species A
- b. Species C
- c. Species D
- d. Species E

- _____ 17. The organisms of what kingdom possess these traits?
-Eukaryotic cells -Photosynthetic -Cellulose Cell Walls
- a. Eubacteria
 - b. Fungi
 - c. Plantae
 - d. Monera
- _____ 18. Lions and tigers both belong to genus *Panthera*. Cheetahs belong to the *Acinonyx*. Scientists group these 3 types of cats together at the next taxonomic level. What is the most specific taxonomic level that lions, cheetahs, and tigers share?
- a. Class
 - b. Family
 - c. Kingdom
 - d. Order
- _____ 19. Based on their scientific names, what is the most accurate conclusion about the relationship of the organisms *Homo erectus* and *Homo neanderthalus*?
- a. They are genetically similar
 - b. They are the same species
 - c. They are in different genera
 - d. They are in different kingdoms
- _____ 20. An entomologist identified a new species of beetle in a South American rain forest. The beetle has all the features of the darkling beetle family Tenebrionidae and closely resembles other darkling beetles of the genus *Tenebrio*. What should the entomologist do next?
- a. Give the beetle new genus and family names.
 - b. Give the beetle a new species name not used in the genus *Tenebrio*.
 - c. Name the beetle after the species it is most similar to.
 - d. Discard the beetle because it is not found in existing taxonomy.
- _____ 21. An animal has three characteristics:
Many more than eight jointed legs on a segmented body
2 pair of legs attached to each body segment.
Lacks biting jaw
Use the key to determine what animal this is.

A Partial Key to the Phyla of Common Small Animals

- 1.a. Body divided into a series of repeating segments from head to tail.....2
- 1.b. Body not segmented.....7
- 2.a. Most body segments possess a pair of jointed legs or other appendages.....3 (arthropods)
- 2.b. Appendages, if any, are not jointed.....earthworms, sandworms, and leeches (phylum Annelida)
- 3.a. Body possesses six walking legs.....4 (insects)
- 3.b. Body possesses more than six walking legs.....9
- 4.a. Possesses one pair of wings.....flies and mosquitoes (order Diptera)
- 4.b. Possesses two pairs of wings.....5 (other winged insects)
- 5.a. Front pair of wings modified into a hard shell..... beetles (order Coleoptera)
- 5.b. Both pairs of wings at least partially membranous and transparent.....6
- 6.a. Wings held out to the side at rest.....dragonflies (order Odonata)
- 6.b. Wings folded back over the body at rest.....bees and wasps (order Hymenoptera)
- 7.a. Body has radial symmetry.....8
- 7.b. Body has bilateral symmetry.....snails, slugs, clams (phylum Mollusca)
- 8.a. Body soft and gelatinous, many slender tentacles present.....jellyfish and anemones (phylum Cnidaria)
- 8.b. Body covered with spines, spikes, or nodules in most species.....sea stars and urchins (phylum Echinodermata)
- 9.a. Body possesses eight walking legs.....spiders, ticks, and mites
- 9.b. Long slender body possessing many more than 8 walking legs.....10 (myriapods)
- 10.a. One pair of walking legs per body segment, large biting jaws, body somewhat flattened from top to bottom, able to run fast.....centipedes (class Chilopoda)
- 10.b. Body nearly cylindrical (round in cross section), two pairs of legs per segment, relatively slow-moving, no large biting jaws.....millipedes (class Diplopoda)

- a. Dragonfly
- b. Millipede

- c. Sea star
- d. Slug

___ 22. All members of which biological group require a host cell to reproduce?

- a. Fungi
- b. Bacteria
- c. Protists
- d. Viruses

___ 23. Which statement best explains how penicillin, a common antibiotic, stops the growth of certain bacteria?

- a. It inhibits production of the protein coat.
- b. It inhibits replication of DNA.
- c. It inhibits synthesis of bacterial walls.
- d. It inhibits formation of spores.

___ 24. Cell organelles, like mitochondria, experience changes in structure and function over time. Modern forms of mitochondria seem to have arisen from interactions between 2 organisms. Which organisms gave rise to the modern mitochondria?

- a. A virus entering a eukaryotic cell
- b. A virus entering a prokaryotic cell
- c. A prokaryotic entering a eukaryotic cell
- d. A prokaryotic entering a viral cell

___ 25. Which group (s) contain organisms that can be classified as primary producers?

- a. Monerans only
- b. Protists only
- c. Monerans and protists
- d. Viruses and monerans

___ 31. Alec studied an unknown microscopic organism and recorded this information:

- It contains DNA
- It has a cell wall, but no nucleus

What is Alec most likely studying?

- a. Bacterium
- b. Fungus
- c. Protist
- d. Virus

___ 27. The presence of what cellular structure distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?

- a. Cell membrane
- b. Chloroplast
- c. Mitochondrion
- d. Nucleus

___ 28. In what kingdom would scientists classify a multicellular, nonmotile, autotrophic organism?

- a. Animalia
- b. Fungi
- c. Plantae
- d. Protista

___ 29. Which characteristic do organisms in class Mammalia (mammals) and class Aves (birds) share?

- a. 4-chambered heart
- b. Lightweight hollow bones
- c. Specialized teeth adapted to a specific diet
- d. Diaphragm separating the thoracic and abdominal cavities

___ 30. Scientists discover a new invertebrate in the rainforests of Argentina. This small creature has:

- exoskeleton
- 2 body segments
- 8 legs
- 8 eyes
- chelicerae (pair of appendages near the mouth)
- jointed appendages

TO what known animal would this new invertebrate be most closely related?

- a. Mosquito (Insecta)
- b. Lobster (Crustacean)
- c. Millipede (Myriapoda)
- d. Scorpion (Arachnida)

- ___ 31. What level of organization best describes a group of living organisms and their abiotic environment?
- a. Community
 - b. Ecosystem
 - c. Niche
 - d. Population
- ___ 32. As Juaquin travels by train up a mountain, he observes that the terrain changes from coniferous trees to small shrubs. Which level of organization has most likely remained constant?
- a. Population
 - b. Ecosystem
 - c. Community
 - d. Biosphere
- ___ 33. In North America, prairies and deciduous forests have growing seasons of similar length and temperature. Which major factor determines whether a region develops into a prairie or a deciduous forest?
- a. Amount of rain
 - b. Amount of sunlight
 - c. Nutrient content of the soil
 - d. Type of animal populations
- ___ 34. A hospital patient had a serious bacterial infection that required treatment with strong antibiotics. The patient recovered from the infection, but experienced side effects, including oral fungal infections and digestive problems. What is the most probable reason for the side effects?
- a. The patient experienced an allergic reaction to the antibiotics.
 - b. The patient had not fully recovered from the infection.
 - c. The antibiotics killed both harmful and beneficial bacteria.
 - d. The antibiotics encouraged an overgrowth of beneficial bacteria.
- ___ 35. Which path best illustrates one way energy travels through a forest ecosystem consisting of mouse, owl, plant, snake, and sun?
- a. Sun → plant → owl → snake → mouse
 - b. Sun → plant → mouse → snake → owl
 - c. Plant → sun → snake → owl → mouse
 - d. Mouse → owl → snake → plant → sun
- ___ 36. Approximately 10% of the energy absorbed by one trophic level is transferred to the next successive level. The same number of calories are available at the primary producer level of each of these chains.

Food Chain 1:

Phytoplankton → zooplankton → smelt → trout → humans

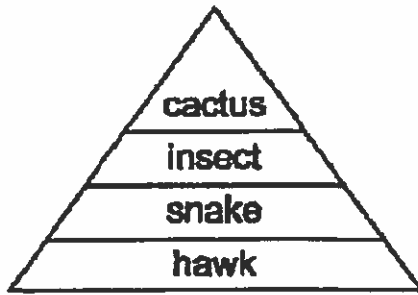
Food Chain 2: phytoplankton → smelt → humans

How much energy is available to humans in Food Chain 2 as compared to the energy available to humans in Food Chain 1?

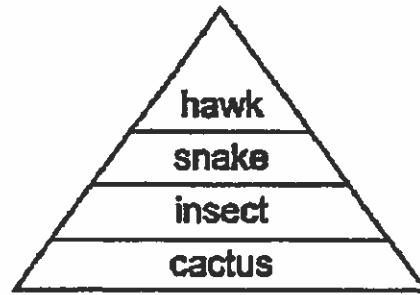
- a. 10 times less energy
 - b. 100 times less energy
 - c. 10 times more energy
 - d. 100 times more energy
- ___ 37. Zooxanthellae are protists that live inside reef-building coral polyps and provide the corals nutrients. Corals protect zooxanthellae and give them access to light for photosynthesis. When most of the zooxanthellae inside corals die, the corals also die. Zooxanthellae living in closely related coral species may not be closely related, while zooxanthellae living in distantly related corals may be more closely related. Which description of the relationship between zooxanthellae and corals is accurate?
- a. It is a chance relationship that occurs frequently only if both types of organisms exist close together.
 - b. It is a chance relationship that occurs frequently because zooxanthellae are common on coral reefs.
 - c. It is a symbiotic relationship that most likely evolved on coral reefs in 1 geographic location.
 - d. It is a symbiotic relationship that most likely evolved on coral reefs in a number of geographic locations.

38. Which energy pyramid accurately represents the amount of energy in a desert food chain including cactus, hawk, insect, and snake?

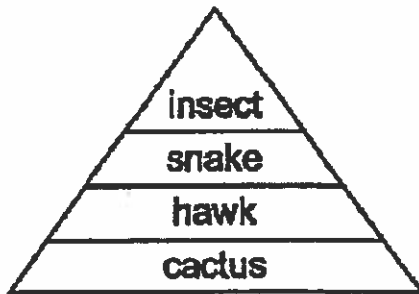
a.



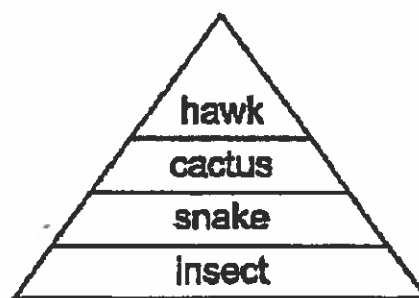
c.



b.

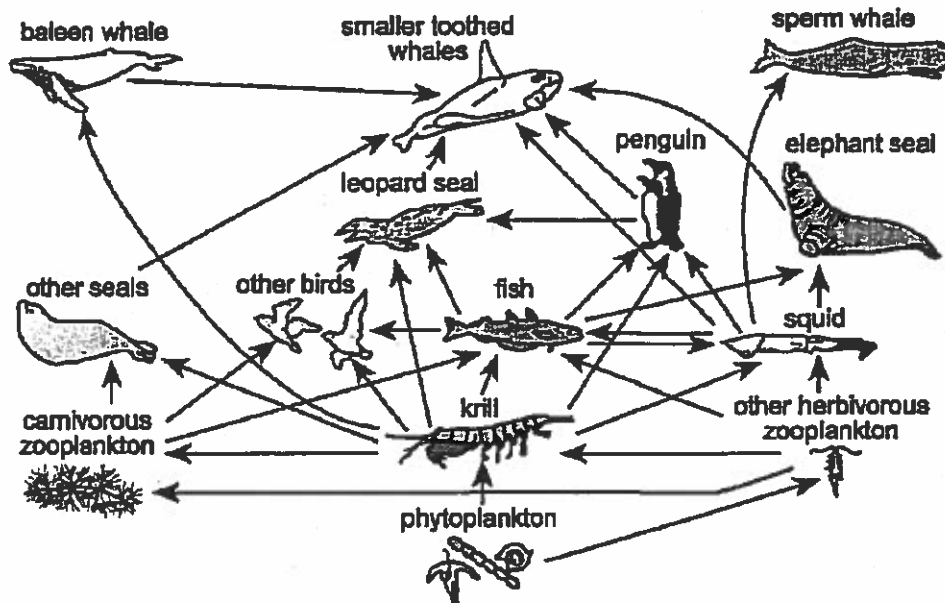


d.



39. In this food web, which is a correct sequence for the flow of energy in a food chain containing leopard seal?

Aquatic Food Web



a. Phytoplankton → krill → penguin → leopard seal

b. Smaller toothed whales → leopard seal → fish → krill

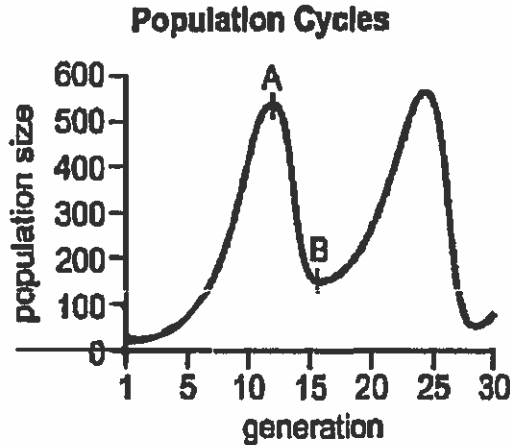
c. Other birds → leopard seal → other seals → baleen whale

d. Carnivorous zooplankton → other seals → leopard seal → smaller toothed whales

40. An oxpecker is a bird that usually feeds on parasites on a rhinoceros's back. It occasionally picks scabs off the rhinoceros's back and drinks blood from the wounds. Describe the relationship(s) between the oxpecker and the rhinoceros.

- a. Mutualism only
- b. Mutualism and predation
- c. Mutualism and parasitism
- d. Mutualism and commensalism

41. The graph provides information about the size of 1 rabbit population over 30 generations.



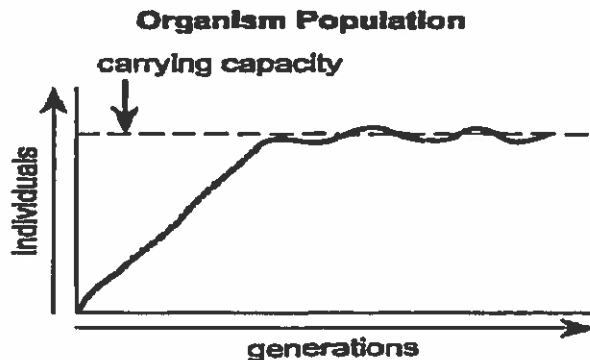
What most likely happened shortly after the 10th generation to cause the change in population between points A&B?

- a. A fatal disease infected the rabbits
- b. Area farmers set traps for coyotes
- c. The average temperature decreased by 0.5°.
- d. The average monthly rainfall increased by 0.25 in.

42. A flagellated protozoan lives within the intestines of a termite and helps it digest wood. What type of relationship most likely exists between the protozoan and the termite?

- a. Competitive
- b. Mutualistic
- c. Parasitic
- d. Predatory

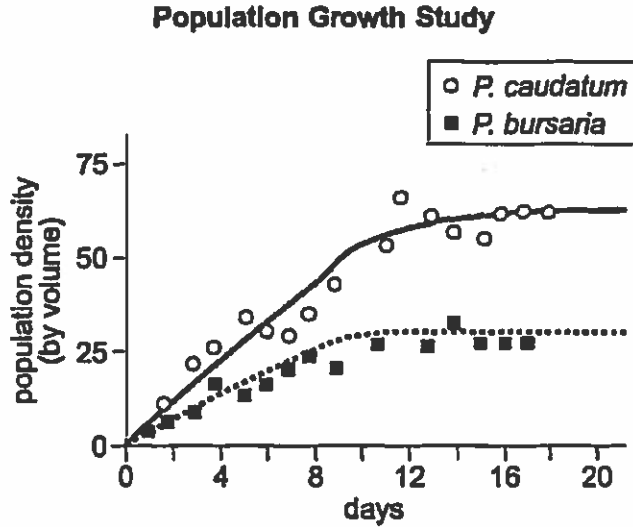
43. Using the graph, determine which statement most likely describes the relationship between the population of organisms and the resources available to the population.



- a. There are adequate resources to support this stable population.
- b. There are inadequate resources to support this stable population.
- c. There are adequate resources to support this stable population.
- d. There are inadequate resources to support this stable population.

- b. There are adequate resources to support this unstable population. d. There are inadequate resources to support this unstable population.

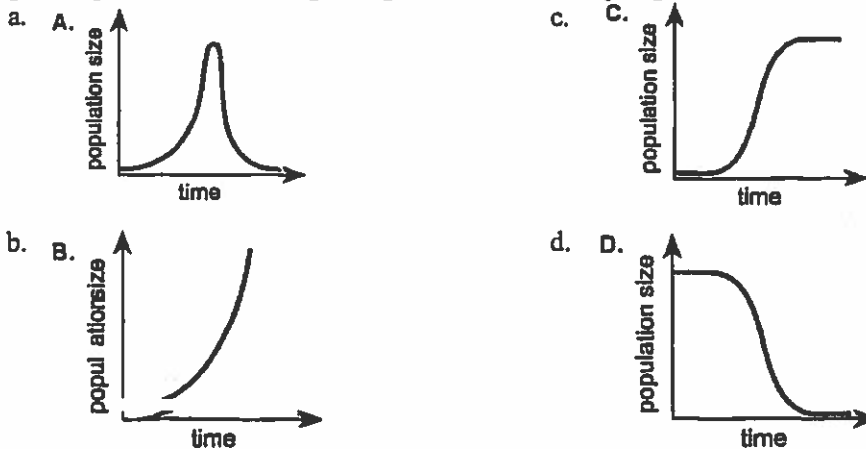
44. In a classic study of population growth, G. F. Gause obtained data on growth rates of 2 species of Paramecium, a common ciliate protozoan. The 2 species grew in separate cultures. The graph shows his results.



According to these data, which is the most accurate comparison of the 2 species' growth rates?

- a. Both show exponential growth, but *P. caudatum* has a higher rate of increase. c. *P. caudatum* shows exponential growth, but *P. bursaria* shows logistic growth.
 b. Both show logistic growth, but *P. caudatum* has a higher rate of increase. d. *P. bursaria* shows exponential growth, but *P. caudatum* shows logistic growth.

45. For years, runoff from a nearby industrial plant has entered a certain lake. Environmental scientists observe that this runoff causes seasonal blooms of algae in the lake. Which graph illustrates the most likely algae growth pattern from the beginning to the end of the spring seasonal bloom?



53. The group of animals in Figure 2-6 is an example of what?

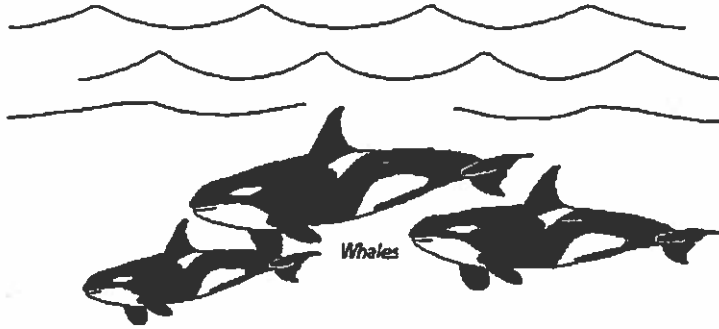


Figure 2-6

- a. community
- b. ecosystem
- c. population
- d. biosphere

54. In the energy pyramid shown in Figure 2-7, which level has the smallest number of organisms?

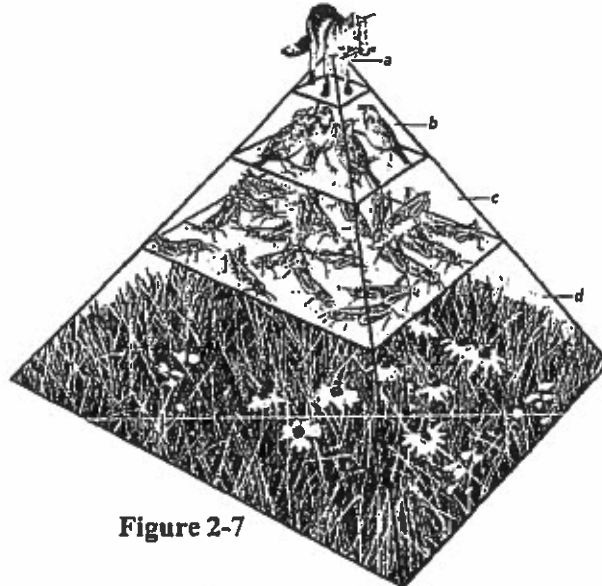


Figure 2-7

- a. fox
- b. birds
- c. grasshoppers
- d. grass

55. Which organism shown in the pyramid shown in Figure 2-9 receives the highest percentage of energy from the sun? —

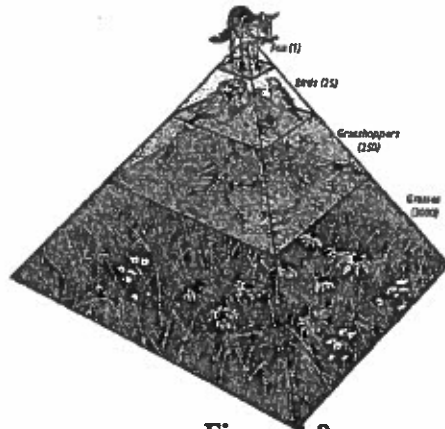


Figure 2-9

- a. fox
- b. birds
- c. grasshoppers
- d. grass

___ 56. What type of cycle is depicted in Figure 2-10?

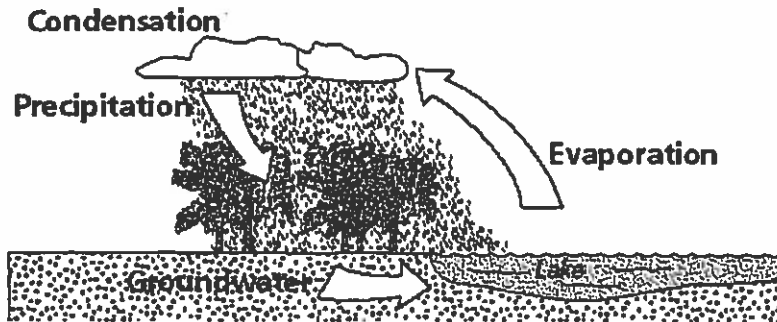


Figure 2-10

- a. carbon
- b. water
- c. phosphorus
- d. nitrogen

___ 57. What type of ecosystem is shown in Figure 2-11?

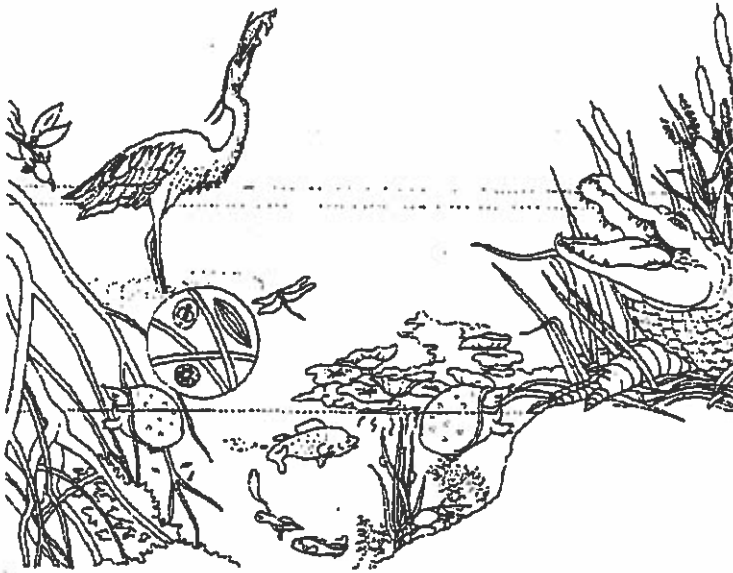


Figure 2-11

- a. terrestrial
- b. population
- c. aquatic
- d. abiotic

___ 58. Within a decade of the introduction of a new insecticide, nearly all of the descendants of the target pests were immune to the usual-sized dose. The most likely explanation for this immunity to the insecticide is that

- a. eating the insecticide caused the bugs to become resistant to it
- b. eating the insecticide caused the bugs to become less resistant to it
- c. it destroyed organisms that cause disease in the insects, thus allowing them to live longer
- d. the pests developed physiological adaptations to the insecticide

59. Natural processes such as speciation and gradualism provide the genetic basis for ____.
- evolution
 - spontaneous generation
 - biogenesis
 - sexual reproduction
60. Structures that have a similar evolutionary origin and structure but are adapted for different purposes, such as a bat wing and a human arm, are called ____.
- embryological structures
 - analogous structures
 - homologous structures
 - homozygous structures
61. Natural selection can best be defined as the ____.
- survival of the biggest and strongest organisms in a population
 - elimination of the smallest organisms by the biggest organisms
 - survival and reproduction of the organisms that occupy the largest area
 - survival and reproduction of the organisms that are genetically best adapted to the environment
62. Which answer BEST shows an animal's adaptation to the tropical rain forest?
- camouflage in a tree frog
 - the long neck of a giraffe
 - an elephant's long trunk
 - migration of birds in winter
63. Upon close examination of the skeleton of an adult python, a pelvic girdle and leg bones can be observed. These features are an example of ____.
- artificial selection
 - homologous structures
 - vestigial structures
 - comparative embryology
64. What type of adaptation is shown in Figure 15-4?



Figure 15-4

- mimicry
 - camouflage
 - artificial selection
 - homologous structure
65. Why might the beak of the Akialoa, pictured in Figure 15-7, developed this way?

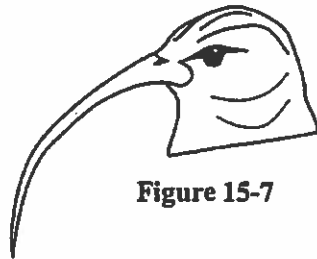


Figure 15-7

- to reach nectar in flowers
- to dig through tree bark for insects
- to scoop up fish
- to crack open seeds

- ___ 66. A system for naming species in which two words are used to name an organism is _____.
 a. binomial nomenclature c. cladistics
 b. dichotomous keying d. fan diagramming
- ___ 67. The placing of information or objects into groups based on certain similarities is _____.
 a. biochemical analysis c. phylogeny
 b. classification d. speciation
- ___ 68. A heterotrophic eukaryote associated with the decomposition of dead organisms is a (n) _____.
 a. bacterium c. fungus
 b. herbivore d. protist
- ___ 69. The science of grouping and naming organisms is _____.
 a. classification c. nomenclature
 b. phylogeny d. taxonomy
- ___ 70. Which of the following processes brings about an exchange of genetic information between bacterial cells?
 a. binary fission c. conjugation
 b. mutualism d. replication
- ___ 71. Viruses are found in _____.
 a. air c. soil
 b. water d. all of these
- ___ 72. Viruses are _____.
 a. producers c. parasites
 b. consumers d. decomposers

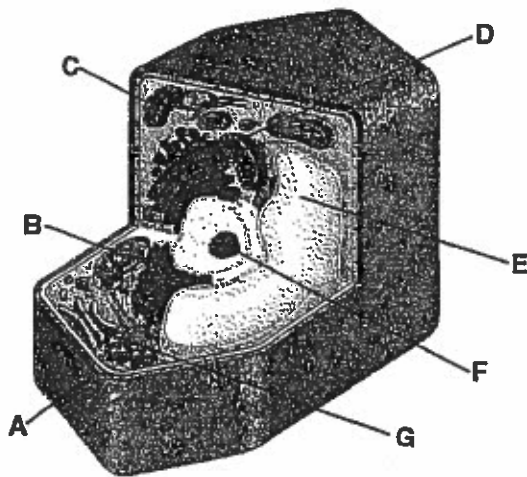


Figure 23-1

- ___ 73. Which structure shown in Figure 23-1 is not found in animal cells?
 a. A c. D
 b. C d. F
- ___ 74. What is the purpose of structure B in Figure 23-1?
 a. powerhouse of the cell c. generating food
 b. making ribosomes d. waste management

75. Which of these animals has bilateral symmetry?

- a. sponge
- b. hydra
- c. jellyfish
- d. flatworm

76. What type of symmetry does a penny have?

- a. bilateral symmetry
- b. radial symmetry
- c. no symmetry
- d. biaxial symmetry

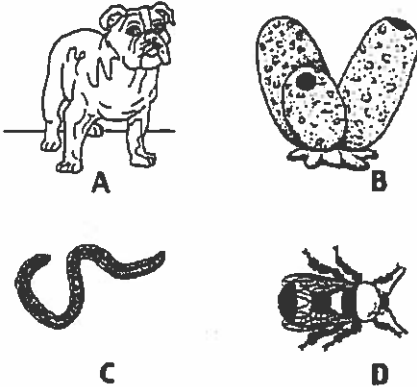


Figure 25-3

77. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 is asymmetrical?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

78. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 probably has the most muscular control?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

79. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 has the most complex systems developed from coelom?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

80. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 has bilateral symmetry but no endoskeleton?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

81. The stages of incomplete metamorphosis are _____.

- a. egg, larva, pupa, adult
- b. larva, pupa, adult
- c. egg, larva, adult
- d. egg, nymph, adult

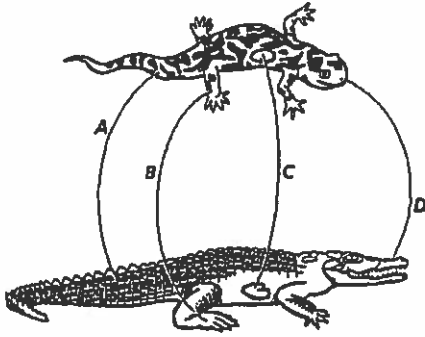


Figure 31-2

82. How does a contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
- crocodile skin is wann blooded while salamander skin is cold blooded
 - crocodile skin is wet and smooth while salamander skin is dry and scaly
 - crocodile skin is dry and scaly while salamander skin. is moist and smooth
 - crocodile skin is moist and scaly while salamander skin is dry and smooth
83. How does B contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
- the crocodile's legs keep its body close to the ground
 - the crocodile's legs raise the body up
 - the crocodile's legs are completely under its body
 - the crocodile's legs make it clumsier than the salamande
84. How does D contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
- salamanders have stronger jaws
 - crocodiles have no teeth
 - salamanders have no teeth
 - crocodiles have stronger jaws

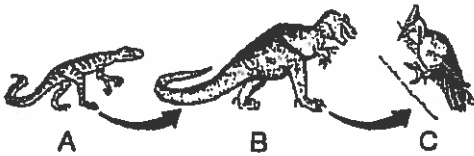


Figure 31-3

85. What can be inferred from Figure 31-3?
- dinosaurs are closely related to birds
 - mammals evolved from dinosaurs
 - reptiles evolved from dinosaurs
 - dinosaurs were just big reptiles

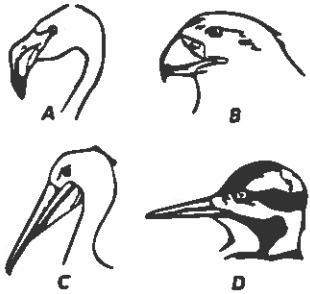


Figure 31-4

- ___ 86. Which beak shown in Figure 31-4 is used to tear meat?
 a. A
 b. B
 c. C
 d. D
- ___ 87. Which beak shown in Figure 31-4 is most similar to that of a tetrapod dinosaur?
 a. A
 b. B
 c. C
 d. D
- ___ 88. Which type of muscle makes up the heart?
 a. cardiac
 b. smooth
 c. skeletal
 d. all of these
- ___ 89. Which type of muscle helps the human body walk and run?
 a. cardiac
 b. filament
 c. skeletal
 d. smooth
- ___ 90. Food is initially broken down by _____.
 a. mechanical digestion
 b. chemical digestion
 c. Both a and b
 d. None of the above
- ___ 91. The body's preferred energy source is _____.
 a. carbohydrates
 b. fats
 c. proteins
 d. minerals
- ___ 92. What is any drug that speeds up transmission of sensory impulses at a synapse called?
 a. neurotransmitter
 b. depressant
 c. stimulant
 d. hallucinogen
- ___ 93. Yellow bone marrow consists of
 a. White blood cells
 b. Red blood cells
 c. Fat
 d. Cartilage