

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quiz

Chapter 1 - Worldview

Fill in the Blank

1. State your Worldview by completing the following

A) *I believe life began* _____

B) *I am in the world to* _____

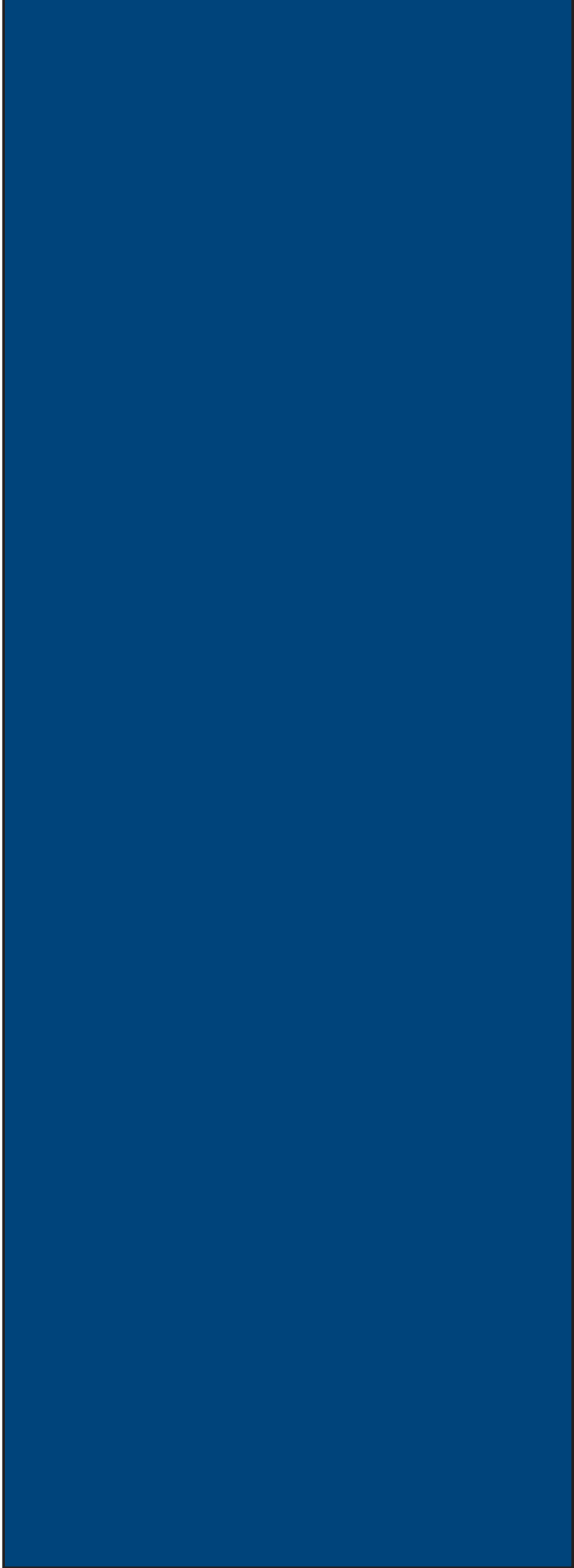
C) *I am unique because* _____

D) *At the end of my life I will* _____

Essay Question

2. Using the BRIDGE of the Biblical worldview, write

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to include



Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 1 - Worldview

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer for each question.

- _____ 1. The acronym OPID means:
- a) to say something over and over
 - b) over protective intelligent daught
 - c) original, practical, ideal, destruct
 - d) origin, purpose, identity, destin
- _____ 2. When we study creation as we read the Bible:
- a) it will always agree with what ot
 - b) it will have no impact on our Ch
 - c) we will believe God and have ho
 - d) all of the above
- _____ 3. Worldview is
- a) a subject that is studied in scho
 - b) the way a person sees or interpr
 - c) a process of government over w
 - d) none of the above
- _____ 4. The acronym "BRIDGE" of Bible h
- a) beginning, rebellion, indignatio
 - b) before, reaction, indemnity, disp
 - c) beginning, response, indecision
 - d) bagels, rebound, inside, discour

True or False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False.

- _____ 5. True science is testable, observable, and repeatable.
- _____ 6. The purpose of the Bible is to be a science textbook.

- _____ 7. Worldview has no impact on origin
- _____ 8. Evolutionists believe that life came
- _____ 9. What you believe about the origin of

Matching Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct term. (5 points each)

- _____ 10. A process of gathering knowledge by observing and reproducing the results
- _____ 11. The overall perspective, or way that one views the world
- _____ 12. A scientific idea that suggests how something works, and how it works.
- _____ 13. A system of values by which one lives
- _____ 14. A gradual process in which something changes, usually more complex or better for the next stage of Evolution.
- _____ 15. God's righteous anger.

- _____ Evolution
- _____ Indignation
- _____ Philosophy
- _____ Model
- _____ Worldview
- _____ True Science
- _____ Creation

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer the questions. (5 points each)

16. Naturalism, Materialism, and Post-modernism explain how it might not agree with the Bible

it, and

17. Is the Bible a science textbook? Explain your answer.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to include the reference.

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quiz

Chapter 2 - Classification

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 1. The Biblical kind found in Genesis 1 re
- a) plants and animals that reproduce w
 - b) plants and animals that live with oth
 - c) all of the above.
- _____ 2. To create means:
- a) to own something out of a group of
 - b) to make something out of nothing
- _____ 3. Nephesh is the Hebrew word for:
- a) blood
 - b) fish
 - c) air-breathing, blood-pumping life
 - d) water-breathing, fish-eating life
- _____ 4. Adam's first job was to:
- a) make Eve
 - b) name all the animals
 - c) plant the Garden of Eden
 - d) all of the above
- _____ 5. The purpose of the classification system
- a) to support the evolutionary model.
 - b) to study and identify living organism
 - c) to support the creation model.
 - d) none of the above.

True or False

Directions: Write "T" for "True" or "F" for "False" in the blank to the left.

____ 6. The Biblical definition of life is the same as the Evolutionary definition of life.

____ 7. The Biblical kind is not the same thing as a

____ 8. The Biblical grouping of plants is based

____ 9. Metamorphosis is evidence in support of

Essay Question

10. Why do we classify living things?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to



Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 2 - Classification

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer. (10 points each)

_____ 1. A furry, warm-blooded animal whose body is covered with hair is called a

- a) a reptile
- b) a bird
- c) a mammal
- d) an amphibian

_____ 2. Which of the following do vertebrates have?

- a) gills
- b) a backbone
- c) flowers
- d) a heart

_____ 3. The purpose of the classification system is to

- a) to study living organisms
- b) to compare living organisms
- c) to identify living organisms
- d) all of these

_____ 4. To be considered alive, an organism must

- a) be able to grow and to reproduce
- b) be able to breathe air and to fly
- c) be able to think and to reason
- d) be able to kill and to eat other organisms

_____ 5. Which of the following makes conifers different from other plants?

- a) Conifers are protists.
- b) Conifers reproduce with cones.
- c) Conifers are non-vascular plants.
- d) Conifers photosynthesize with leaves.

_____ 6. A series of changes in shape or form that an organism undergoes during its lifetime from egg to adult is called metamorphosis. This process is called _____ metamorphosis over a period of time.

- a) an incognito
- b) a dichotomous

_____ 7. Plants and animals are similar organisms, in that both can _____.

- a) be multi-cellular
- b) make their own food
- c) have a backbone
- d) reproduce

_____ 8. A Dichotomous Key is _____.

- a) a guide for classification
- b) a stage of metamorphosis
- c) a way to identify organisms
- d) a way to group organisms

True or False

Directions: Write "T" for "True" or "F" for "False" for each statement. (4 points each)

_____ 9. All living things are made of cells.

_____ 10. In the Bible, man is considered a plant.

_____ 11. Invertebrates have no support.

_____ 12. Walking is one of the processes of life.

_____ 13. Invertebrates have no backbone.

_____ 14. Eating (or digestion) is one of the processes of life.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning for each term. (4 points each)

- a. sensitivity b. respiration c. stimulus d. response e. adaptation f. reproduction

_____ 15. the process that living things use to get energy from food

_____ 16. an action which causes a living thing to respond

_____ 17. the process of removing harmful substances from the body

_____ 18. the ability of a living thing to match its environment

_____ 19. the ability to pick up on changes in the environment

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer each question. (8 points each)

20. List in order the levels of the classification system.

21. Some consider man to be part of the animal kingdom. Why or why not?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to include the reference. (5 points max)

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quiz

Chapter 3 - Plants

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 1. God created plants on the
a) fourth day. b) third day.
c) second day. d) first day.
- _____ 2. What will happen if roots dry out?
a) the plant will grow new roots.
c) the branches will wither.
- _____ 3. What is missing in the evolutionary theory?
a) fossils of huge trees
b) fossils of microscopic ones
c) fossils of transitional in-between forms.
- _____ 4. Living fossils are
a) living organisms that are millions of years old.
b) evidence for evolution.
c) all of the above.
- _____ 5. Photosynthesis could not have evolved because
a) plants didn't use the sun in the beginning to grow.
b) the mechanism of photosynthesis uses energy to create energy.

True or False

Directions: Write "T" for "True" or "F" for "False" in the blank to the left.

- _____ 6. Evolutionists believe nonliving matter became all forms of plants.
- _____ 7. Plants and animals are the same kind of Biblical life.
- _____ 8. The very first plants were mature, complete with seeds and fruit.
- _____ 9. Adaptation and natural selection add information in the DNA of an organism.

Essay Question

10. What is the best answer for the sim

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. E

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for "True" or "F" for "False".

(4 points each)

- _____ 8. Scientists learn about plants by studying fossils.
- _____ 9. All plants grow from seeds.
- _____ 10. A plant's food is sometimes made from soil.
- _____ 11. Plants with a thick stem are succulents.
- _____ 12. Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are opposite processes.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct term.

(4 points each)

- a. epidermis
- e. transpiration

- b. xylem
- f. cellular respiration

- d. guard cell
- h. stomata

- _____ 13. One of a pair of cells that work together to control the opening and closing of a stoma.
- _____ 14. The process by which cells convert light energy into chemical energy.
- _____ 15. Part of a plant's vascular system that carries water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant.
- _____ 16. Plant behavior caused by growth in response to the environment.
- _____ 17. Part of a plant's vascular system that carries food from the leaves to the rest of the plant.
- _____ 18. The thin outer layer of plant cells that covers the roots of plants.
- _____ 19. The loss of water from a leaf through stomata.

- c. photosynthesis
- g. tropism
- i. phloem
- j. epidermis
- k. guard cell
- l. stomata
- m. xylem
- n. epidermis
- o. guard cell
- p. stomata
- q. xylem
- r. epidermis
- s. guard cell
- t. stomata
- u. xylem
- v. epidermis
- w. guard cell
- x. stomata
- y. xylem
- z. epidermis

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer the questions.

(8 points each)

20. Describe two of the ways that fossils are formed.

21. Tell why the leaf's stoma is so important.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:10

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quiz

Chapter 4 - Cells

Multiple Choice

- _____ 1. Examples of rapid appearance
- a) the built-in ability of a population
 - b) how the earth might have been
 - c) all of the above.
- _____ 2. Similarities in organisms demonstrate
- a) common ancestors.
 - b) common design.
- _____ 3. Adaptations in a species are evidence of
- a) evolution.
 - b) variation in a kind.
- _____ 4. Darwin's Model of Evolution was based on
- a) survival of the fittest.
 - b) natural selection.
 - c) all of the above.
- _____ 5. Similarities in DNA and biological structures are
- a) a scientific fact.
 - b) a hypothesis of evolution.

True and False

Directions: Mark as "T" for True or "F" for False.

- _____ 6. Creation can be proven.
- _____ 7. Man is an animal.
- _____ 8. Natural selection creates new species.
- _____ 9. Evolution is proven by the number of fossils discovered.

Essay Question

10. Do similarities in organisms support

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. E

Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 4 - Cells

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer for each question.

- ____ 1. Cells are ____.
- a) the smallest unit of rock crystals
 - b) the smallest unit of all matter
 - c) the smallest unit of all living organisms
 - d) the smallest unit of all matter and energy
- ____ 2. Cells must be able to take in ____.
- a) waste ... nutrients
 - b) nutrients ... waste
 - c) DNA ... energy
 - d) energy ... DNA
- ____ 3. The thing most responsible for the discovery of cells was ____.
- a) the invention of the microscope
 - b) the invention of the electron microscope
 - c) the invention of cork
 - d) the invention of the cell wall
- ____ 4. Which of the following is the correct order of the levels of organization of the living bodies of plants, animals and humans?
- a) organ, organ system, cell, tissue
 - b) cell, tissue, organ, organ system
 - c) tissue, organ system, organ, cell
 - d) organism, organ, organ system, cell
- ____ 5. The cell material that stores the genetic information and develop is called the ____.
- a) cytoplasm
 - b) ribosome
 - c) nucleus
 - d) vacuole
- ____ 6. One cell can divide into two cells by ____.
- a) mitosis
 - b) nucleolus
 - c) endoplasmic reticulum
 - d) Golgi apparatus
- ____ 7. What is the advantage for a cell to be small?
- a) A small cell has fewer organelles.
 - b) A small cell does not live as long.
 - c) Materials can move more quickly in a small cell.
 - d) There is no advantage.

True or False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False in the blank to the left. (5 points each)

- ___ 8. The human body has [about] 200 trillion cells.
- ___ 9. All kinds of cells have chloroplasts.
- ___ 10. DNA is invisible under a light microscope.
- ___ 11. The nucleus directs the cells activities.
- ___ 12. An organism stays alive by a series of chemical reactions.
- ___ 13. Mitochondria were mutated by the first cell.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning. (5 points each)

- a. endoplasmic reticulum
- e. mitochondrion

- b. ribosome
- f. osmosis

- ___ 14. A network of folded membranes.
- ___ 15. A structure in the endoplasmic reticulum that is used for making proteins.
- ___ 16. Parts of a cell that converts food into energy that the cell can use.
- ___ 17. The diffusion of water across a membrane.
- ___ 18. A coiled structure in a cell nucleus that carries genetic information.

- ___ c. cytoskeleton
- ___ d. rough endoplasmic reticulum
- ___ g. Golgi apparatus
- ___ h. lysosome
- ___ i. vacuole
- ___ j. cell membrane
- ___ k. cell wall
- ___ l. chloroplast
- ___ m. nucleus
- ___ n. nucleolus
- ___ o. centrioles
- ___ p. cytoplasm
- ___ q. vacuole
- ___ r. cell membrane
- ___ s. cell wall
- ___ t. chloroplast
- ___ u. nucleus
- ___ v. nucleolus
- ___ w. centrioles
- ___ x. cytoplasm
- ___ y. vacuole
- ___ z. cell membrane
- ___ aa. cell wall
- ___ ab. chloroplast
- ___ ac. nucleus
- ___ ad. nucleolus
- ___ ae. centrioles
- ___ af. cytoplasm
- ___ ag. vacuole
- ___ ah. cell membrane
- ___ ai. cell wall
- ___ aj. chloroplast
- ___ ak. nucleus
- ___ al. nucleolus
- ___ am. centrioles
- ___ an. cytoplasm
- ___ ao. vacuole
- ___ ap. cell membrane
- ___ aq. cell wall
- ___ ar. chloroplast
- ___ as. nucleus
- ___ at. nucleolus
- ___ au. centrioles
- ___ av. cytoplasm
- ___ aw. vacuole
- ___ ax. cell membrane
- ___ ay. cell wall
- ___ az. chloroplast
- ___ ba. nucleus
- ___ bb. nucleolus
- ___ bc. centrioles
- ___ bd. cytoplasm
- ___ be. vacuole
- ___ bf. cell membrane
- ___ bg. cell wall
- ___ bh. chloroplast
- ___ bi. nucleus
- ___ bj. nucleolus
- ___ bk. centrioles
- ___ bl. cytoplasm
- ___ bm. vacuole
- ___ bn. cell membrane
- ___ bo. cell wall
- ___ bp. chloroplast
- ___ bq. nucleus
- ___ br. nucleolus
- ___ bs. centrioles
- ___ bt. cytoplasm
- ___ bu. vacuole
- ___ bv. cell membrane
- ___ bw. cell wall
- ___ bx. chloroplast
- ___ by. nucleus
- ___ bz. nucleolus
- ___ ca. centrioles
- ___ cb. cytoplasm
- ___ cc. vacuole
- ___ cd. cell membrane
- ___ ce. cell wall
- ___ cf. chloroplast
- ___ cg. nucleus
- ___ ch. nucleolus
- ___ ci. centrioles
- ___ cj. cytoplasm
- ___ ck. vacuole
- ___ cl. cell membrane
- ___ cm. cell wall
- ___ cn. chloroplast
- ___ co. nucleus
- ___ cp. nucleolus
- ___ cq. centrioles
- ___ cr. cytoplasm
- ___ cs. vacuole
- ___ ct. cell membrane
- ___ cu. cell wall
- ___ cv. chloroplast
- ___ cw. nucleus
- ___ cx. nucleolus
- ___ cy. centrioles
- ___ cz. cytoplasm
- ___ da. vacuole
- ___ db. cell membrane
- ___ dc. cell wall
- ___ dd. chloroplast
- ___ de. nucleus
- ___ df. nucleolus
- ___ dg. centrioles
- ___ dh. cytoplasm
- ___ di. vacuole
- ___ dj. cell membrane
- ___ dk. cell wall
- ___ dl. chloroplast
- ___ dm. nucleus
- ___ dn. nucleolus
- ___ do. centrioles
- ___ dp. cytoplasm
- ___ dq. vacuole
- ___ dr. cell membrane
- ___ ds. cell wall
- ___ dt. chloroplast
- ___ du. nucleus
- ___ dv. nucleolus
- ___ dw. centrioles
- ___ dx. cytoplasm
- ___ dy. vacuole
- ___ dz. cell membrane
- ___ ea. cell wall
- ___ eb. chloroplast
- ___ ec. nucleus
- ___ ed. nucleolus
- ___ ee. centrioles
- ___ ef. cytoplasm
- ___ eg. vacuole
- ___ eh. cell membrane
- ___ ei. cell wall
- ___ ej. chloroplast
- ___ ek. nucleus
- ___ el. nucleolus
- ___ em. centrioles
- ___ en. cytoplasm
- ___ eo. vacuole
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- ___ ez. chloroplast
- ___ fa. nucleus
- ___ fb. nucleolus
- ___ fc. centrioles
- ___ fd. cytoplasm
- ___ fe. vacuole
- ___ ff. cell membrane
- ___ fg. cell wall
- ___ fh. chloroplast
- ___ fi. nucleus
- ___ fj. nucleolus
- ___ fk. centrioles
- ___ fl. cytoplasm
- ___ fm. vacuole
- ___ fn. cell membrane
- ___ fo. cell wall
- ___ fp. chloroplast
- ___ fq. nucleus
- ___ fr. nucleolus
- ___ fs. centrioles
- ___ ft. cytoplasm
- ___ fu. vacuole
- ___ fv. cell membrane
- ___ fw. cell wall
- ___ fx. chloroplast
- ___ fy. nucleus
- ___ fz. nucleolus
- ___ ga. centrioles
- ___ gb. cytoplasm
- ___ gc. vacuole
- ___ gd. cell membrane
- ___ ge. cell wall
- ___ gf. chloroplast
- ___ gh. nucleus
- ___ gi. nucleolus
- ___ gj. centrioles
- ___ gk. cytoplasm
- ___ gl. vacuole
- ___ gm. cell membrane
- ___ gn. cell wall
- ___ go. chloroplast
- ___ gp. nucleus
- ___ gq. nucleolus
- ___ gr. centrioles
- ___ gs. cytoplasm
- ___ gt. vacuole
- ___ gu. cell membrane
- ___ gv. cell wall
- ___ gw. chloroplast
- ___ gx. nucleus
- ___ gy. nucleolus
- ___ gz. centrioles
- ___ ha. cytoplasm
- ___ hb. vacuole
- ___ hc. cell membrane
- ___ hd. cell wall
- ___ he. chloroplast
- ___ hf. nucleus
- ___ hg. nucleolus
- ___ hh. centrioles
- ___ hi. cytoplasm
- ___ hj. vacuole
- ___ hk. cell membrane
- ___ hl. cell wall
- ___ hm. chloroplast
- ___ hn. nucleus
- ___ ho. nucleolus
- ___ hp. centrioles
- ___ hq. cytoplasm
- ___ hr. vacuole
- ___ hs. cell membrane
- ___ ht. cell wall
- ___ hu. chloroplast
- ___ hv. nucleus
- ___ hw. nucleolus
- ___ hx. centrioles
- ___ hy. cytoplasm
- ___ hz. vacuole
- ___ ia. cell membrane
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- ___ ic. chloroplast
- ___ id. nucleus
- ___ ie. nucleolus
- ___ if. centrioles
- ___ ig. cytoplasm
- ___ ih. vacuole
- ___ ii. cell membrane
- ___ ij. cell wall
- ___ ik. chloroplast
- ___ il. nucleus
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- ___ in. centrioles
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- ___ ip. vacuole
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- ___ iy. cell membrane
- ___ iz. cell wall
- ___ ja. chloroplast
- ___ jb. nucleus
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- ___ jd. centrioles
- ___ je. cytoplasm
- ___ jf. vacuole
- ___ jg. cell membrane
- ___ jh. cell wall
- ___ ji. chloroplast
- ___ jj. nucleus
- ___ jk. nucleolus
- ___ jl. centrioles
- ___ jm. cytoplasm
- ___ jn. vacuole
- ___ jo. cell membrane
- ___ jp. cell wall
- ___ jq. chloroplast
- ___ jr. nucleus
- ___ js. nucleolus
- ___ jt. centrioles
- ___ ju. cytoplasm
- ___ jv. vacuole
- ___ jw. cell membrane
- ___ jx. cell wall
- ___ jy. chloroplast
- ___ jz. nucleus
- ___ ka. nucleolus
- ___ kb. centrioles
- ___ kc. cytoplasm
- ___ kd. vacuole
- ___ ke. cell membrane
- ___ kf. cell wall
- ___ kg. chloroplast
- ___ kh. nucleus
- ___ ki. nucleolus
- ___ kj. centrioles
- ___ kk. cytoplasm
- ___ kl. vacuole
- ___ km. cell membrane
- ___ kn. cell wall
- ___ ko. chloroplast
- ___ kp. nucleus
- ___ kq. nucleolus
- ___ kr. centrioles
- ___ ks. cytoplasm
- ___ kt. vacuole
- ___ ku. cell membrane
- ___ kv. cell wall
- ___ kw. chloroplast
- ___ kx. nucleus
- ___ ky. nucleolus
- ___ kz. centrioles
- ___ la. cytoplasm
- ___ lb. vacuole
- ___ lc. cell membrane
- ___ ld. cell wall
- ___ le. chloroplast
- ___ lf. nucleus
- ___ lg. nucleolus
- ___ lh. centrioles
- ___ li. cytoplasm
- ___ lj. vacuole
- ___ lk. cell membrane
- ___ ll. cell wall
- ___ lm. chloroplast
- ___ ln. nucleus
- ___ lo. nucleolus
- ___ lp. centrioles
- ___ lq. cytoplasm
- ___ lr. vacuole
- ___ ls. cell membrane
- ___ lt. cell wall
- ___ lu. chloroplast
- ___ lv. nucleus
- ___ lv. nucleolus
- ___ lw. centrioles
- ___ lx. cytoplasm
- ___ ly. vacuole
- ___ lz. cell membrane
- ___ ma. cell wall
- ___ mb. chloroplast
- ___ mc. nucleus
- ___ md. nucleolus
- ___ me. centrioles
- ___ mf. cytoplasm
- ___ mg. vacuole
- ___ mh. cell membrane
- ___ mi. cell wall
- ___ mj. chloroplast
- ___ mk. nucleus
- ___ ml. nucleolus
- ___ mn. centrioles
- ___ mo. cytoplasm
- ___ mp. vacuole
- ___ mq. cell membrane
- ___ mr. cell wall
- ___ ms. chloroplast
- ___ mt. nucleus
- ___ mu. nucleolus
- ___ mv. centrioles
- ___ mw. cytoplasm
- ___ mx. vacuole
- ___ my. cell membrane
- ___ mz. cell wall
- ___ na. chloroplast
- ___ nb. nucleus
- ___ nc. nucleolus
- ___ nd. centrioles
- ___ ne. cytoplasm
- ___ nf. vacuole
- ___ ng. cell membrane
- ___ nh. cell wall
- ___ ni. chloroplast
- ___ nj. nucleus
- ___ nk. nucleolus
- ___ nl. centrioles
- ___ nm. cytoplasm
- ___ no. vacuole
- ___ np. cell membrane
- ___ nq. cell wall
- ___ nr. chloroplast
- ___ ns. nucleus
- ___ nt. nucleolus
- ___ nu. centrioles
- ___ nv. cytoplasm
- ___ nw. vacuole
- ___ nx. cell membrane
- ___ ny. cell wall
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- ___ pg. nucleolus
- ___ ph. centrioles
- ___ pi. cytoplasm
- ___ pj. vacuole
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- ___ pp. centrioles
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- ___ pr. vacuole
- ___ ps. cell membrane
- ___ pt. cell wall
- ___ pu. chloroplast
- ___ pv. nucleus
- ___ pv. nucleolus
- ___ pw. centrioles
- ___ px. cytoplasm
- ___ py. vacuole
- ___ pz. cell membrane
- ___ qa. cell wall
- ___ qb. chloroplast
- ___ qc. nucleus
- ___ qd. nucleolus
- ___ qe. centrioles
- ___ qf. cytoplasm
- ___ qg. vacuole
- ___ qh. cell membrane
- ___ qi. cell wall
- ___ qj. chloroplast
- ___ qk. nucleus
- ___ ql. nucleolus
- ___ qm. centrioles
- ___ qn. cytoplasm
- ___ qo. vacuole
- ___ qp. cell membrane
- ___ qr. cell wall
- ___ qs. chloroplast
- ___ qt. nucleus
- ___ qu. nucleolus
- ___ qu. centrioles
- ___ qv. cytoplasm
- ___ qw. vacuole
- ___ qx. cell membrane
- ___ qy. cell wall
- ___ qz. chloroplast
- ___ ra. nucleus
- ___ rb. nucleolus
- ___ rc. centrioles
- ___ rd. cytoplasm
- ___ re. vacuole
- ___ rf. cell membrane
- ___ rf. cell wall
- ___ rg. chloroplast
- ___ rh. nucleus
- ___ ri. nucleolus
- ___ rj. centrioles
- ___ rk. cytoplasm
- ___ rl. vacuole
- ___ rm. cell membrane
- ___ rn. cell wall
- ___ ro. chloroplast
- ___ rp. nucleus
- ___ rq. nucleolus
- ___ rr. centrioles
- ___ rs. cytoplasm
- ___ rt. vacuole
- ___ ru. cell membrane
- ___ rv. cell wall
- ___ rw. chloroplast
- ___ rx. nucleus
- ___ ry. nucleolus
- ___ rz. centrioles
- ___ sa. cytoplasm
- ___ sb. vacuole
- ___ sc. cell membrane
- ___ sd. cell wall
- ___ se. chloroplast
- ___ sf. nucleus
- ___ sg. nucleolus
- ___ sh. centrioles
- ___ si. cytoplasm
- ___ sj. vacuole
- ___ sk. cell membrane
- ___ sl. cell wall
- ___ sm. chloroplast
- ___ sn. nucleus
- ___ so. nucleolus
- ___ sp. centrioles
- ___ sq. cytoplasm
- ___ sr. vacuole
- ___ ss. cell membrane
- ___ st. cell wall
- ___ su. chloroplast
- ___ sv. nucleus
- ___ sv. nucleolus
- ___ sw. centrioles
- ___ sx. cytoplasm
- ___ sy. vacuole
- ___ sz. cell membrane
- ___ ta. cell wall
- ___ tb. chloroplast
- ___ tc. nucleus
- ___ td. nucleolus
- ___ te. centrioles
- ___ tf. cytoplasm
- ___ tg. vacuole
- ___ th. cell membrane
- ___ th. cell wall
- ___ ti. chloroplast
- ___ tj. nucleus
- ___ tk. nucleolus
- ___ tl. centrioles
- ___ tm. cytoplasm
- ___ tn. vacuole
- ___ to. cell membrane
- ___ to. cell wall
- ___ tp. chloroplast
- ___ tq. nucleus
- ___ tr. nucleolus
- ___ tr. centrioles
- ___ tv. cytoplasm
- ___ tv. vacuole
- ___ tw. cell membrane
- ___ tx. cell wall
- ___ ty. chloroplast
- ___ tz. nucleus
- ___ ua. nucleolus
- ___ ub. centrioles
- ___ uc. cytoplasm
- ___ ud. vacuole
- ___ ue. cell membrane
- ___ ue. cell wall
- ___ uf. chloroplast
- ___ ug. nucleus
- ___ uh. nucleolus
- ___ ui. centrioles
- ___ uj. cytoplasm
- ___ uk. vacuole
- ___ ul. cell membrane
- ___ ul. cell wall
- ___ um. chloroplast
- ___ un. nucleus
- ___ uu. nucleolus
- ___ uv. centrioles
- ___ uv. cytoplasm
- ___ vw. vacuole
- ___ vx. cell membrane
- ___ vx. cell wall
- ___ vy. chloroplast
- ___ vz. nucleus
- ___ wa. nucleolus
- ___ wb. centrioles
- ___ wc. cytoplasm
- ___ wd. vacuole
- ___ we. cell membrane
- ___ we. cell wall
- ___ wf. chloroplast
- ___ wg. nucleus
- ___ wh. nucleolus
- ___ wi. centrioles
- ___ wj. cytoplasm
- ___ wk. vacuole
- ___ wl. cell membrane
- ___ wl. cell wall
- ___ wm. chloroplast
- ___ wn. nucleus
- ___ wo. nucleolus
- ___ wp. centrioles
- ___ wq. cytoplasm
- ___ wr. vacuole
- ___ ws. cell membrane
- ___ wt. cell wall
- ___ wu. chloroplast
- ___ wv. nucleus
- ___ wv. nucleolus
- ___ ww. centrioles
- ___ wx. cytoplasm
- ___ wx. vacuole
- ___ wy. cell membrane
- ___ wy. cell wall
- ___ wz. chloroplast
- ___ xa. nucleus
- ___ xb. nucleolus
- ___ xc. centrioles
- ___ xd. cytoplasm
- ___ xe. vacuole
- ___ xf. cell membrane
- ___ xf. cell wall
- ___ xg. chloroplast
- ___ xh. nucleus
- ___ xi. nucleolus
- ___ xj. centrioles
- ___ xk. cytoplasm
- ___ xl. vacuole
- ___ xm. cell membrane
- ___ xm. cell wall
- ___ xn. chloroplast
- ___ xo. nucleus
- ___ xp. nucleolus
- ___ xq. centrioles
- ___ xr. cytoplasm
- ___ xs. vacuole
- ___ xt. cell membrane
- ___ xt. cell wall
- ___ xu. chloroplast
- ___ xv. nucleus
- ___ xv. nucleolus
- ___ xw. centrioles
- ___ xv. cytoplasm
- ___ xy. vacuole
- ___ xz. cell membrane
- ___ xz. cell wall
- ___ ya. chloroplast
- ___ yb. nucleus
- ___ yc. nucleolus
- ___ yd. centrioles
- ___ ye. cytoplasm
- ___ yf. vacuole
- ___ yg. cell membrane
- ___ yg. cell wall
- ___ yh. chloroplast
- ___ yi. nucleus
- ___ yj. nucleolus
- ___ yk. centrioles
- ___ yl. cytoplasm
- ___ ym. vacuole
- ___ yn. cell membrane
- ___ yn. cell wall
- ___ yo. chloroplast
- ___ yp. nucleus
- ___ yq. nucleolus
- ___ yr. centrioles
- ___ ys. cytoplasm
- ___ yt. vacuole
- ___ yu. cell membrane
- ___ yv. cell wall
- ___ yw. chloroplast
- ___ yx. nucleus
- ___ yx. nucleolus
- ___ yy. centrioles
- ___ yy. cytoplasm
- ___ yz. vacuole
- ___ za. cell membrane
- ___ za. cell wall
- ___ zb. chloroplast
- ___ zc. nucleus
- ___ zd. nucleolus
- ___ ze. centrioles
- ___ zf. cytoplasm
- ___ zg. vacuole
- ___ zh. cell membrane
- ___ zh. cell wall
- ___ zi. chloroplast
- ___ zj. nucleus
- ___ zk. nucleolus
- ___ zl. centrioles
- ___ zm. cytoplasm
- ___ zn. vacuole
- ___ zo. cell membrane
- ___ zo. cell wall
- ___ zp. chloroplast
- ___ zq. nucleus
- ___ zr. nucleolus
- ___ zr. centrioles
- ___ zv. cytoplasm
- ___ zv. vacuole
- ___ zw. cell membrane
- ___ zw. cell wall
- ___ zx. chloroplast
- ___ zy. nucleus
- ___ zy. nucleolus
- ___ zz. centrioles
- ___ zz. cytoplasm

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer each question. (10 points each)

19. Why do you think more mitochondria are found in muscle cells than in skin and fat cells?

20. What three key discoveries were made that led to the cell theory and are now believed to be true about all cells?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:10

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quizzes

Chapter 5 - Reproduction

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer.

- _____ 1. In the very beginning God created life. How?
a. the egg first. b. the chicken first.
- _____ 2. What is a very common way to observe the world?
a. observing milk as it spoils
b. observing the world through a microscope
c. watching through a telescope
d. watching through a microscope
- _____ 3. Where did all the nations of the world originate?
a. Africa & Europe
b. Asia & Australia
c. mutations of human DNA
d. Africa & Asia
- _____ 4. To say your body is more like a boiling pot of soup means
a. you have water bubbling and boiling
b. your body is in constant re-creation
c. the DNA in your body is still the same
d. you have blood pumping around
- _____ 5. According to Sir Fred Hoyle, the probability of the amino acids necessary to form the proteins of DNA having formed by chance is
a. accurate to 10 to the 40,000th power
b. a valid idea.
c. only possible if there was pre-existing life
d. as likely as a tornado going through a window

True and False

Directions: Mark as T for True or F for False

____ 6. There is really only one race of humans.

____ 7. One probable outcome of a fixation is a new species.

____ 8. The Neanderthal man was probably a direct ancestor of modern humans.

____ 9. The Model of Biogenesis is that life comes from non-life and an electrical charge.

Essay Question

10. How is the subject of mutations applied to evolution?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:10

Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 5 - Reproduction

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

- ____ 1. If a trait always shows up in an organism, it is called a _____.
a) dominant b) mutant
- ____ 2. Chromosomes are divided into _____.
a) heredities b) genes
- ____ 3. The passing of _____ to offspring is called heredity.
a) viruses, DNA b) traits, DNA
- ____ 4. In sexual reproduction, how many parents are needed?
a) all b) one-half
- ____ 5. What process produces sex cells?
a) meiosis b) mitosis
- ____ 6. Which of the following is an example of asexual reproduction?
a) from mitosis b) from binary fission
- ____ 7. Suppose a dog that is purebred black is mated with a dog that is purebred for the recessive trait of white. How many of their puppies will be black?
a) black b) white c) black/white d) black/half white

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False.

- ____ 8. Organisms with more chromosomes have bigger body sizes.
- ____ 9. Fertilization in animals may take place inside or outside the body of the female, but will always require the sperm cell to join the egg cell.
- ____ 10. The advantage of sexual reproduction over asexual is that it increases the chance of survival by passing on survival characteristics to the offspring.

___ 11. People can grow animals and plants with desirable traits and then allow them to reproduce.

organisms with only

___ 12. Genes can sometimes share characteristics.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning.

(4 points each)

a. asexual reproduction

b. gene

d. egg cell

e. sperm cell

f. meiosis

___ 13. Production of offspring by cloning.

___ 14. Sex cell of the male parent.

___ 15. A section of DNA that controls the expression of a trait.

controls them

___ 16. Sex cell of the female parent.

___ 17. The process of cell division that produces gametes.

___ 18. Reproduction by two parents.

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer the questions.

(8 points each)

19. Look at the table. How many chromosomes does each organism have?

Write the number in your answer.

Organism	Body Cell Chromosomes
Human	46
Dog	78
Gorilla	48
Potato	48

20. Why would people use selective breeding?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to include the reference.

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quizzes

Chapter 6 - Meteorology

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer.

_____ 1. Small scale devastation of the earth is best illustrated by which of the following?
a. illustrate major erosion in a desert
b. demonstrate events that cause major erosion
c. all of the above.

_____ 2. Job 36:27-28 says: "For He draws up the mist, which clouds drop down and pour rain, describing?
a. runoff, accumulation
c. evaporation, condensation

_____ 3. On what day did God create the atmosphere?
a. the second day
c. the fourth day

_____ 4. Job called air pressure
a. weight for the wind.
c. chasing after the wind.

_____ 5. Some scientists believe that before the flood
a. the earth was very dry and hot
b. the earth was surrounded by water

his

h.

m the mist, which
cycle was Job

tation

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False.

____ 6. According to the Canopy Model, clouds are formed by a mist.

____ 7. One supposed advantage of the greenhouse effect is that it keeps temperatures.

____ 8. Meteorologists can correctly predict weather.

____ 9. Global warming is really happening.

Essay Question

10. Scientists studying the past climate have made one surprising discovery and discuss it.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:8-9

Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 6 - Meteorology

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer for each question. (1 point each)

- ____ 1. The atmosphere is
- a) the layer in which weather occurs
 - b) the layer that contains the ozone
 - c.)the layer of water in the ocean
 - d) the layer of gases that surround the earth
- ____ 2. The instrument used to measure temperature is
- a) thermometer
 - b) hygrometer
 - c) barometer
 - d) anemometer
- ____ 3. Humidity is ____.
- a) the amount of water vapor in the air
 - b) how warm the air is
 - c) the measure of air pressure
 - d) none of the above
- ____ 4. The earth's atmosphere is important because
- a) provides all the gases that we need to live
 - b) protects us from the harmful rays of the sun
 - c) gives us some protection from meteoroids
 - d) all of the above.
- ____ 5. In which layer of the atmosphere does most weather take place?
- a) stratosphere
 - b) troposphere
 - c) mesosphere
 - d) thermosphere
- ____ 6. Air has weight, or pressure, because ____.
- a) the stratosphere is thick
 - b) the air has mass
 - c) wind is moving the air
 - d) heat warms the air
- ____ 7. Which of the following is caused by differences in air pressure?
- a) rain
 - b) evaporation
 - c) wind
 - d) humidity

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False. (5 points each)

- ___ 8. The earth's atmosphere is made of gases.
- ___ 9. A thunderstorm can produce hail.
- ___ 10. A hurricane is formed over warm ocean waters.
- ___ 11. Uneven heating of the earth's surface causes wind.
- ___ 12. Wind always blows from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning. (5 points each)

- a. cumulonimbus
- b. climate
- e. front
- f. relative humidity

- ___ 13. pushing force, in all directions
- ___ 14. cloud with heavy rain, lightning
- ___ 15. the boundary between two air masses
- ___ 16. percent of water vapor in the air
- ___ 17. the condition of the atmosphere over a long period of time
- ___ 18. the temperature at which dew forms

pressure

that temperature

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer the questions. (7 points each)

19. Explain why air pressure decreases as altitude increases.

20. Explain the ways a volcanic eruption can affect the earth's climate.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to include the reference.

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quiz

Chapter 7 - Changing Earth

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer.

- _____ 1. According to Scripture, three things that have changed on the earth were
- a) time, erosion, and wind.
 - b) the cross, the resurrection, and the Flood.
 - c) creation, curse, and the Flood.
- _____ 2. Scientists agree on the process of
- a) amount of time in formation of minerals.
 - b) type of minerals involved.
- _____ 3. The tsunamis of the Indian Ocean were caused by
- a) an undersea earthquake.
 - b) the slippage of two plates.
 - c) both of the above.
- _____ 4. Radiocarbon dating can date
- a) about 50,000 years
 - b) about 1 million years
 - c) about 100 billion years
- _____ 5. The levels in the Geological Column are determined by
- a) burial conditions, not time.
 - b) time, not burial conditions.
 - c) both of the above.

True and False

Mark as T for True or F for False.

- _____ 6. One problem with Uniformitarianism is that geologic processes will always be slow and uniform.
- _____ 7. Evolution is God's method of creation.
- _____ 8. All erosion takes a long, long time.
- _____ 9. Examples of the entire Geologic Column are found in the Grand Canyon.

Essay Question

10. Tell the story of how the Grand Canyon was formed.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:10



Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 7 - Ch

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank space to the left. (5 points each)

- ___ 1. Which of the following is NOT a type of erosion?
 - a) erosion
 - b) weathering
 - c) mechanical weathering
 - d) chemical weathering
- ___ 2. The process of weathering is
 - a) erosion
 - b) weathering
 - c) mechanical weathering
 - d) chemical weathering
- ___ 3. The amount of sediment that is carried by a river is
 - a) people dump into the river
 - b) oceans and the atmosphere
 - c) weathering of rocks
 - d) cause ____.
- ___ 4. Which of the following is NOT a way that sediment is transported?
 - a) animals carrying it
 - b) wind
 - c) roots
 - d) water freezing
- ___ 5. What causes the Earth's surface to change?
 - a) earthquakes
 - b) weathering
 - c) erosion
 - d) gravity
- ___ 6. Water can cause erosion
 - a) slowly
 - b) quickly
 - c) neither
 - d) neither
- ___ 7. What causes the Earth's surface to change?
 - a) wind
 - b) weathering
 - c) erosion
 - d) earthquakes

True and False

Directions: Write "True" or "False" in the blank space to the left. (4 points each)

- ___ 8. The energy of running water is the main force that changes earth's surface.
- ___ 9. One way for a rock to be split is for water to freeze in a crack.
- ___ 10. A floodplain has mostly poor soil.
- ___ 11. Rapid erosion can occur in a lakebed.
- ___ 12. Rapid deposition can occur when rushing water suddenly slows.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct term

(2 points each)

- a. weathering
- b. deposition
- e. erosion
- f. dune

- ___ 13. the placement of eroded material in a
- ___ 14. the sweeping away of weathered mate
- ___ 15. a way of energy transfer in water
- ___ 16. the flat area at the end of a river where
- ___ 17. the breaking up or wearing away of ro
- ___ 18. solid particles carried from one place t

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer

(2 points each)

19. Think about weathering, erosion, and depo
these things.

Explain all of

20. Give one more cause of rapid erosion or de
could have been present during the global Flo

method

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to





Name _____

Biblical World Chapter 8 - Geology

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 1. The soil created by the flood was
a) packed and hard
b) mature in color
c) obviously new

- _____ 2. The Model of the Flood provides a
a) the mechanism for the Flood
b) how Moses received the Flood

- _____ 3. What should be expected if a lot of time passed between the
laying down of the Flood and the beginning of the Flood?
a) igneous rocks
b) deformed rocks

- _____ 4. Because dinosaurs were discovered millions of years, Dr. Mary Schweitzer's
discovery of
a) new dinosaur bones
b) soft tissue in dinosaur bones

- _____ 5. Regions of the Earth are
a) small, slow moving
b) conditions that change from one form to another.

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False.

- _____ 6. The key to understanding the past is to study the present.
- _____ 7. The key to understanding the past is to study the present.
- _____ 8. Scientists have dug a hole in the earth to find out what happened in short period of time.
- _____ 9. The soil of Yellowstone Petrified Forest is a record of what happened in short period of time.

Essay Question

10. How could Job have known about geology before modern geology?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verses

Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 8 - Geology

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer (1 point each)

- ___ 1. According to Plate Tectonics, mountains are formed by _____?
a) mountains b) sea arch
- ___ 2. Earthquakes occur _____.
a) when plate boundaries join
b) when pressure builds along
- ___ 3. Minerals are made up of atoms.
a) salts b) crystals c) _____
- ___ 4. The point underground where an earthquake starts is called _____.
a) epicenter b) focus c) _____
- ___ 5. The semi-solid and largest layer of the Earth is the _____.
a) crust b) mantle c) _____

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False (1 point each)

- ___ 6 . The subsoil layer is deeper than the soil layer.
- ___ 7 . The continental crust is made of igneous rocks.
- ___ 8. The ocean floor contains more sediment than the continental shelf.
- ___ 9. The Richter scale measures the magnitude of an earthquake.
- ___ 10. Igneous rock is usually rich in silicon and oxygen.
- ___ 11. Humus is found in a soil layer.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning. (5 points each)

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| a. humus | b. sedimentary | plate tectonics |
| e. fault | f. core | crystal |
- _____ 12. rock that is made from magma
- _____ 13. the model saying that the earth is made of tectonic plates
- _____ 14. the innermost layer of the earth
- _____ 15. the organic part of soil
- _____ 16. rock that is changed by heat
- _____ 17. where a plate boundary has
- _____ 18. a repeating pattern of particles

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer each question. (8 points each)

19. Explain the model of continental drift.
- _____
- _____
- _____
20. Why do you think fossils are only found in sedimentary rock?
- _____
- _____
- _____

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:8-9

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quizzes

Chapter 9 - Earth's Resources

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer.

- _____ 1. What kind of conservation did God command?
a) recycling
b) reusing
c) reducing
- _____ 2. How fast does creation science believe the earth was created?
a) very slowly over millions of years
b) very quickly in order to prepare for man
c) both of the above
- _____ 3. How should we treat the earth?
a) the same way God does
b) with care and respect
c) both of the above
- _____ 4. Why is human life sacred?
a) Humans are made in the image of God
b) Humans are the highest form of life
c) neither of the above
- _____ 5. What would keep a dead organism from decomposing?
a) scavengers b) decomposition

True and False

Directions: Mark as "T" for True or "F" for False.

- _____ 6. Renewable resources can be used up.
- _____ 7. Conditions, not time, are required for the earth to be habitable.
- _____ 8. The problem with the modern scientific view of the earth is that it ignores the relationship between the earth and the Creator.
- _____ 9. Old and sick people are just a natural part of life.

Essay Question

10. Why is man considered a nonrenew

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. E

Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 9 - Earth's Resources

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

- ____ 1. Over the past 100 years, the need for energy has
a) increased b) decreased
- ____ 2. Which of the following is a direct result of global warming?
a) bird flu b) acid precipitation
- ____ 3. Renewable resources are those that
a) returned b) legalized
- ____ 4. Which of the following sources of energy can be used to generate electricity?
a) sun b) wind
- ____ 5. The process of separating the components of a mixture is called
a) recycling b) replication
- ____ 6. Which of the following is NOT a way to conserve energy?
a. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
b. Turn off the lights when leaving a room.
c. Eat all the food on your plate.
- ____ 7. Which renewable energy source is most widely used?
a) hydroelectric energy
b) solar energy
c) geothermal energy

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False.

- ____ 8. Cutting down a forest can affect the climate.
- ____ 9. Using sunlight and hydroelectricity are examples of renewable energy.
- ____ 10. Fossil fuels can be replaced by renewable energy.

- _____ 11. Even though metals are nonrenewable, we use them.
- _____ 12. All renewable energy sources are _____.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning. (4 points each)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| a. acid precipitation | b. nuclear power | c. refining |
| e. hydroelectric energy | f. pollution | |

- _____ 13. electrical energy from flowing water
- _____ 14. the liquid form of fossil fuel
- _____ 15. a process of boiling crude oil to separate it into different products
- _____ 16. can produce great energy, but also produces a lot of waste
- _____ 17. contaminants to the environment
- _____ 18. rain or snow that has been made acidic by pollutants

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer each question. (8 points each)

19. Which type of renewable energy resource do you think is best for your town? Explain why you chose this one.

20. Describe how you can tell when someone is moving toward the earth and in being environmentally responsible. How can we turn environmentalism into a kind of religion?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 6:1-6

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quizzes

Chapter 10 - Ecology

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer.

_____ 1. What ruined God's Perfect Garden?

- a) human sin
- b) bad animals
- c) weeds

_____ 2. Man's responsibility to the earth is to

- a) live and enjoy the earth.
- b) work and take care of it.

_____ 3. Adaptations are

- a) produced by time, chance, and necessity.
- b) the result of planned, specific changes.

_____ 4. Which of the following is not a natural phenomenon?

- a) ox
- b) sun
- c) clouds

_____ 5. God upholds all things by the word of His power.

- a) His love.
- b) His Word.

True and False

Directions: Mark as "T" for True or "F" for False.

_____ 6. Since man was given the earth, he has been its ruler.

_____ 7. Environmentalism often works against the good of the earth.

_____ 8. The slow evolution of earth's climate has led to the extinction of many species.

_____ 9. The key to kangaroos only being found in Australia is their diet.

Essay Question

10. How do the earth's cycles support a rapid creation by a Designer?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. E



Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 10 - Ecology

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer for each question. (1 point for each)

_____ 1. Which of the following would be considered a biotic factor?

- a) desert
- b) swamp

_____ 2. What is the role of a decomposer?

- a) to break down the remains of dead organisms
- b) to create waste that other organisms can use
- c) to provide energy to carnivores
- d) none of the above

_____ 3. Which definition best describes an ecosystem?

- a) a system in which all living organisms interact
- b) living and nonliving things in an area
- c) a place where there are no living organisms
- d) any place where you can find living organisms

_____ 4. Which of the following would be considered an abiotic factor?

- a) trees, flowers, birds
- b) vertebrates, invertebrates, fungi
- c) temperature, humidity, soil
- d) all of the above

_____ 5. Which of the following would be considered a biotic factor?

- a) a bear living in a cave
- b) a tapeworm living in your gut
- c) a herd of horses living in the same area
- d) an elephant living in the Serengeti

_____ 6. In the nitrogen cycle, one way nitrogen enters the soil is

- a) from lightning
- b) from eating plants
- c) from decomposing organisms
- d) from the atmosphere

_____ 7. Which statement is true about energy flow in an ecosystem?

- a) Higher organisms must eat lower organisms to get energy.
- b) Energy pyramids describe the flow of energy from producers to consumers.
- c) Energy flows from the top of the pyramid to the bottom.
- d) all of the above

True and False

Directions: Mark as T for True or F for False

- ____ 8. Ecology is the study of how life interacts with the environment.
- ____ 9. Adaptations gradually develop over time.
- ____ 10. Some organisms get energy from the sun.
- ____ 11. Carbon is the most common element in the universe.
- ____ 12. In all symbiotic relationships, both organisms benefit.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct meaning. (4 points each)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a. biome | b. adaptation | c. abiotic factor | d. fossil fuel | e. energy pyramid |
| e. abiotic factor | f. fossil fuel | | | |

- ____ 13. the study of our environment
- ____ 14. a living organism in an ecosystem
- ____ 15. large group of ecosystems with similar characteristics
- ____ 16. a characteristic that enables an organism to survive in its environment
- ____ 17. partly decomposed ancient plant or animal remains
- ____ 18. a diagram that shows the amount of energy that flows through a food chain

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer the questions.

19. What is the difference between a population and a community?

20. Compare how producers and consumers obtain energy.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Ephesians 2:8-9

Name _____

Biblical Worldview Quizzes

Chapter 11 - Astronomy

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the answer.

- _____ 1. Evolutionists believe the universe was created
a) with a Big Bang.
b) by God speaking.
- _____ 2. God's purpose for the sun, moon, and stars is to
a) be lights for earth.
b) be a calendar for keeping track of time.
c) both of the above
- _____ 3. Biblical worldview teaches the earth is
a) 24 hours.
b) a thousand years.
c) both of the above
- _____ 4. The rate of sun shrinkage supports the idea that the sun is
a) billions of years old.
b) thousands of years old.
c) neither of the above
- _____ 5. The future of the universe is
a) a re-creation as a new heaven and earth.
b) heat death.

True and False

Directions: Mark as "T" for True or "F" for False.

- _____ 6. Some people believe in the Big Bang theory based on observable science.
- _____ 7. Gravity affects time.
- _____ 8. By studying how stars evolve, scientists can determine the age of the universe.
- _____ 9. Moon dust evidence proves a common ancestor between Earth and the Moon.

Essay Question

10. Everyone and everything in Creation

purpose?

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. E

Name _____

Chapter Test

Chapter 11 - Astronomy

Multiple Choice

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer for each question. (1 point for each)

- ___ 1. The moon is lit by ____.
 - a) light from stars in deep space
 - b) light that it makes for itself
- ___ 2. A supernova is ____.
 - a) the impact of a planet into a star
 - b) the orbit of a comet
- ___ 3. Hydrogen atoms join to make helium ____.
 - a) fusion
 - b) helio- fusion
- ___ 4. The color of a star is a good clue to ____.
 - a) distance
 - b) magnitude
- ___ 5. Distance to stars is most easily measured in ____ units.
 - a) meters
 - b) inches
- ___ 6. It's hotter in the summertime here because ____.
 - a) sun's rays strike more directly
 - b) earth spins faster in summer
- ___ 7. At which of the following times will the sun be highest in the sky?
 - a) noon during the winter
 - b) noon during the summer

True and False

Directions: Write "T" for True or "F" for False for each question. (1 point for each)

- ___ 8. The moon revolves around the earth.
- ___ 9. The sun appears to rise in the east.
- ___ 10. A constellation always appears in the same part of the sky.
- ___ 11. During a solar eclipse, the moon is between the sun and the earth.
- ___ 12. When the lighted side of the moon faces the earth, we see a full moon.
- ___ 13. The position of stars the day you're born tells what kind of life you'll live.

Match Terms and Meanings

Directions: Write the letter of the correct

meaning. (4 points each)

a. mare b. nova c. magnitude

f. phase

- ___ 14. when the Earth's shadow covers the moon
- ___ 15. an unlit moon, the start of every lunar cycle
- ___ 16. the brightness of a star, as seen from Earth
- ___ 17. dark areas of cooled lava on the moon's surface
- ___ 18. the stage of the change in the moon's appearance

Short Answers

Directions: Use complete sentences to answer each question.

(7 points each)

19. Why is it extremely difficult to draw a map of the moon's surface?

20. Explain one feature of our solar system that is unique to Earth, and how it does so.

Bonus: Write chapter memory verse. Be sure to include the reference.

and/or for the
