

DIVERSITY OF LIFE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Arthropoda exhibit which body symmetry?**
 - A. Bilateral
 - B. Radial
 - C. Asymmetric
 - D. Pentaradial
- 2. Which group includes bat and whale as examples?**
 - A. Monotremes
 - B. Marsupials
 - C. Placental mammals
 - D. Reptiles
- 3. Do marsupials have a four-chambered heart?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Not specified
- 4. Which statement is true about crustacean examples?**
 - A. They are a group of insects.
 - B. They include animals such as lobster and crab.
 - C. They have lungs like mammals.
 - D. They lack jointed limbs.
- 5. What is a plasmid?**
 - A. Circular segments of extrachromosomal DNA
 - B. Chromosomal DNA
 - C. Messenger RNA
 - D. Ribosomal RNA
- 6. The arthropod exoskeleton is made up of:**
 - A. Chitin
 - B. Calcium carbonate
 - C. Keratin
 - D. Collagen

- 7. Which of the following is an example of a bird?**
- A. Eagle
 - B. Crocodile
 - C. Lizard
 - D. Shark
- 8. Which organism is a jawless fish?**
- A. Hagfish
 - B. Shark
 - C. Salmon
 - D. Eel
- 9. Mollusca digestive system is described as which of the following?**
- A. Incomplete digestive with one opening
 - B. Complete, mouth and anus, radula (tongues w/ tiny teeth)
 - C. No digestive system
 - D. Gastrovascular cavity
- 10. Which protists are primarily responsible for red tide events?**
- A. Diatoms
 - B. Dinoflagellates
 - C. Amoebas
 - D. Euglenoids

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Arthropoda exhibit which body symmetry?

- A. Bilateral
- B. Radial
- C. Asymmetric
- D. Pentaradial

Arthropods show bilateral symmetry, meaning their left and right halves are mirror images along one plane that divides the body into front and back ends. This is evident in their segmented bodies and paired appendages arranged on both sides, which supports a streamlined, forward-moving form and centralized nervous control around a head region. Radial symmetry, found in organisms like jellyfish and many echinoderms (in adults), would have multiple planes of symmetry around a central axis. Pentaradial is a fivefold form of radial symmetry typical of some echinoderms like starfish. Asymmetric body plans occur in organisms such as sponges. But arthropods consistently display bilateral symmetry throughout their life.

2. Which group includes bat and whale as examples?

- A. Monotremes
- B. Marsupials
- C. Placental mammals
- D. Reptiles

Bats and whales are grouped as placental mammals because their young develop inside the mother's uterus and are nourished through a placenta during a lengthy gestation. This placenta-and-uterus connection allows the offspring to grow considerably before birth, which is a hallmark of placental mammals. Monotremes lay eggs, so they don't share this in-utero development, and marsupials give birth to very undeveloped young that finish growing in a pouch rather than inside the uterus. Reptiles are not mammals at all. So the best group for both is placental mammals.

3. Do marsupials have a four-chambered heart?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not specified

A four-chambered heart is how mammals, including marsupials, organize blood flow. Having two atria and two ventricles with complete separation between the chambers keeps the deoxygenated blood returning from the body on the right side and pumped to the lungs, while the oxygenated blood from the lungs is kept on the left side and pumped to the rest of the body. This arrangement prevents mixing of the two blood streams and supports efficient, high-demand metabolism that characterizes mammals. Marsupials share this four-chambered design with other mammals, so their hearts have two atria and two ventricles that are fully separated.

4. Which statement is true about crustacean examples?

- A. They are a group of insects.
- B. They include animals such as lobster and crab.**
- C. They have lungs like mammals.
- D. They lack jointed limbs.

Crustaceans are arthropods, a diverse group that mainly includes aquatic animals with hard exoskeletons and jointed limbs. Lobster and crab are classic examples, so recognizing them as crustaceans correctly identifies this group. Insects are a different lineage within arthropods, so crustaceans aren't insects. They don't have lungs like mammals; instead, many breathe through gills or other aquatic respiratory surfaces. The jointed limbs are a hallmark of crustaceans (and arthropods in general), so the statement that includes creatures like lobster and crab fits the biology best.

5. What is a plasmid?

- A. Circular segments of extrachromosomal DNA**
- B. Chromosomal DNA
- C. Messenger RNA
- D. Ribosomal RNA

Plasmids are small, circular DNA molecules that exist outside the main chromosome and replicate independently. They're extrachromosomal, meaning they're not part of the cell's primary genome, and they often carry genes that provide advantages such as antibiotic resistance or special metabolic traits. This combination—circular, extra-genomic DNA that can replicate on its own—defines a plasmid. In contrast, chromosomal DNA is the primary genome, while messenger RNA and ribosomal RNA are RNA molecules, not DNA.

6. The arthropod exoskeleton is made up of:

- A. Chitin**
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Keratin
- D. Collagen

Arthropod exoskeletons are built from chitin, a tough, flexible polysaccharide that forms the main scaffold of the cuticle. This chitin framework is often reinforced by proteins and hardened through a process called sclerotization, giving the exoskeleton its strength. In some groups, especially many crustaceans, minerals like calcium carbonate can be deposited to make the shell even stiffer, but the core material remains chitin. Keratin and collagen are major structural materials in vertebrates, not in arthropod cuticles, so they aren't the primary components of the arthropod exoskeleton.

7. Which of the following is an example of a bird?

- A. Eagle**
- B. Crocodile
- C. Lizard
- D. Shark

Birds are animals that have feathers, a beak, and lay eggs, and many can fly. An eagle is a bird because it has feathers, a beak, and lays eggs, and it uses wings to fly. The other animals listed are not birds: crocodile and lizard are reptiles with scaly skin, and shark is a fish with gills and fins. So the eagle is the example of a bird.

8. Which organism is a jawless fish?

- A. Hagfish**
- B. Shark
- C. Salmon
- D. Eel

Jawless fishes are the most primitive vertebrates and lack true jaws. Among the options, the hagfish fits this description: it has a cartilaginous skull and a persistent notochord but no hinged jaws, and it feeds by rasping with tooth-like structures on its tongue and by scavenging. In contrast, sharks have jaws made of cartilage, giving them biting capability, while salmon and eels are bony fishes with true jaws and mineralized skeletons. This combination of lacking jaws while the others possess them is why hagfish are the jawless fish.

9. Mollusca digestive system is described as which of the following?

- A. Incomplete digestive with one opening
- B. Complete, mouth and anus, radula (tongues w/ tiny teeth)**
- C. No digestive system
- D. Gastrovascular cavity

Mollusks have a complete digestive tract with a distinct mouth and anus, allowing food to move in one direction through specialized regions for digestion and absorption. Many mollusks also possess a radula, a tongue-like organ with tiny teeth used to grasp and break up food before it enters the esophagus. This combination—two openings and a sequential gut with regional processing—best fits how mollusks digest food. Descriptions that involve a single-opening gastrovascular cavity or no digestive system don't apply to mollusks.

10. Which protists are primarily responsible for red tide events?

- A. Diatoms
- B. Dinoflagellates**
- C. Amoebas
- D. Euglenoids

Red tides are blooms driven primarily by dinoflagellates, a group of marine protists equipped with two flagella and distinctive cellulose plates. In warm, nutrient-rich, and relatively calm coastal waters they can multiply rapidly and color the water. Some species produce potent toxins that accumulate in shellfish and can cause illness in humans, respiratory irritation, or marine animal die-offs. Diatoms also bloom in the ocean, but their blooms aren't the typical red tide events and they have different cell structures and pigments. Amoebas and euglenoids may be photosynthetic or heterotrophic, but they aren't the usual culprits behind red tides. The main factor here is the association of red tides with dinoflagellates.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://diversityoflife.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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