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Question: 1

What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To describe the annelid nervous system.
- B. To describe the annelid digestive system.
- C. To introduce distinctive features of annelid anatomy.
- D. To define metamerism.
- E. To tell readers about earthworms.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The passage describes several distinctive features of annelid anatomy and tells how some of them differ from other worms.

Question: 2

What is meant by the term metamerism?

- A. Segmentation of the anatomy
- B. A series of rings
- C. Bilateral symmetry
- D. Evolutionary plasticity
- E. Specialization

Answer: A

Explanation:

The term is defined in the text as an organization of the anatomy into segments.

Question: 3

What is meant by the term parapodia?

- A. Specialization
- B. Grasping appendages
- C. Locomotion
- D. Metameres
- E. Feet

Answer: E

Explanation:

The term is defined in the text between commas.

Question: 4

Which of the following is one evolutionary advantage of segmentation?

- A. Segmented animals have many feet.
- B. Segmented animals have a fluid-filled coelom.
- C. Parts of some segments can become specialized to perform certain functions.
- D. Segments can evolve.
- E. Segments are separated by rings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The text gives the example of feet specializing into grasping organs to illustrate this evolutionary advantage of segmental plasticity.

Question: 5

A group of worms other than the Annelida are called

- A. Lumbricus
- B. Nematodes
- C. Leeches
- D. Parapodia
- E. Metameres

Answer: B

Explanation:

Nematodes differ from the annelids in the structure of the coelom. Lumbricus and leeches are both members of the Annelida.

Question: 6

Some annelid feet may be specialized in order to

- A. be used for locomotion.
- B. be segmented.
- C. be fluid-filled.
- D. evolve.

E. grasp things.

Answer:

Explanation:E

The text gives the example of parapodia modified for grasping to illustrate evolutionary plasticity among metamerous.

Question: 7

A difference between the annelid coelom and the fluid-filled cavity of other worms is that

- A. the annelid coelom is involved in locomotion.
- B. the annelid coelom is formed later.
- C. the annelid coelom is formed before the embryonic stage.
- D. the annelid coelom is cylindrical in cross section,
- E. the annelid coelom separates the gut from the body wall.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The text states that the annelid coelom is formed later in the embryonic stage and probably evolved at a later time, as well.

Question: 8

An example of metamerous specialization in the nervous system is

- A. segmental ganglia.
- B. the ventral nerve cord.
- C. respiratory organs.
- D. parapodia
- E. cerebral ganglia

Answer: E

Explanation:

The text indicates that the cerebral ganglia are enlarged, whereas the remaining ganglia in the nerve cord are merely repeating (unspecialized) units.

Question: 9

The main difference between the Annelida and all other animal phyla is that

- A. the Annelida are worms.

- B. the Annelida include the leeches.
- C. the Annelida are metameric.
- D. the Annelida are aquatic.
- E. the Annelida are specialized.

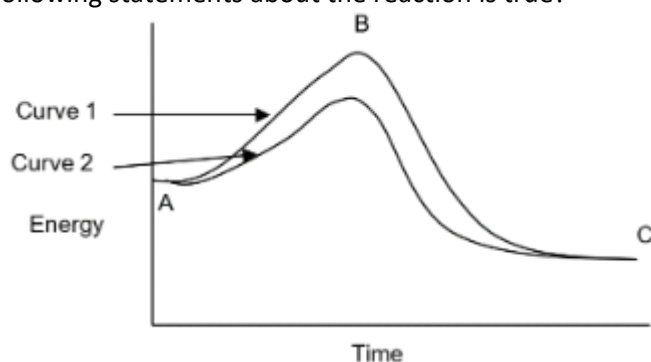
Answer: C

Explanation:

The text defines metemeres as segments and discusses segmentation as the distinguishing feature of the phylum.

Question: 10

The graph below shows the potential energy of molecules during a chemical reaction. Which of the following statements about the reaction is true?



- A. An enzyme could have increased the potential energy at point C
- B. An enzyme was probably present in curve 2
- C. This is an exergonic reaction
- D. The curves show the potential energy of the enzyme
- E. The energy of the substrate is less than the energy of the products

Answer: B

Explanation:

The activation energy, or peak, is lower in curve 2, which means that a catalyst was present. Enzymes work by lowering the activation energy of reactions.



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