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QUESTION 1

	В	g
В	BB	Bg
g	Bg	gg

What is the possibility that the offspring produced will have brown eyes? B = alleles for brown eyes; g = alleles for green eyes

- A. 100%
- B. 75%
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

Correct Answer: B

Dominant genes are always expressed when both alleles are dominant (BB) or when one is dominant and

one is recessive (Bg).

In this case, 3/4 or 75% will have brown eyes.

QUESTION 2

Which of these patterns of the periodic table is not correct?

- A. In metallic groups, reactivity increases down a group.
- B. Atomic size increases down a group and across a period (from left to right).
- C. In non-metallic groups, reactivity decreases down a group.
- D. Densities and melting points increase down any group.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells are similar in having which of the following?

- A. Presence of a nucleus
- B. Protein-studded DNA
- C. Integral membrane proteins in the plasma membrane



D. Membrane-bound organelles

Correct Answer: D

Both prokaryotes and eukaryotes interact with the extracellular environment and use membrane-bound or membraneassociated proteins to achieve this. They both use diffusion and active transport to move materials in and out of their cells. Prokaryotes have very few proteins associated with their DNA, whereas eukaryotes\\' DNA is richly studded with proteins. Both types of living things can have flagella, although with different structural characteristics in the two groups. The most important differences between prokaryotes and eukaryotes are the lack of a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles in prokaryotes.

QUESTION 4

Which of these statements regarding facilitated diffusion across a cell membrane is true?

A. It is a kind of active transport (i.e., does directly use energy such as hydrolysis of ATP) that requires protein pumps.

B. It is a kind of passive transport (i.e., does not directly use energy such as hydrolysis of ATP) that does not require transmembrane/carrier proteins.

C. It is a kind of passive transport (i.e., does not directly use energy such as hydrolysis of ATP) that requires transmembrane/carrier proteins.

D. It is a kind of active transport (i.e., does directly use energy such as hydrolysis of ATP) that requires transmembrane/carrier proteins.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is an example of a tissue?

A. xylem

B. liver

- C. mammal
- D. hamstring
- Correct Answer: A

A xylem is an example of a tissue. A liver is an organ, a mammal is a type of organism, and a hamstring is a muscle.

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