1. What did Ebright's project with the starling bird prove?
A. Birds avoided monarch butterflies
B. Birds liked only monarchs and not other food
C. Viceroy butterflies do not mimic monarchs
D. Monarchs were poisonous to all birds (B)
Explanation: The starling ate all the monarchs it could find, showing its preference and supporting research on mimicry.

2. What recognition did Ebright's starling project receive?
A. First place overall at the International Fair
B. First in zoology division and third overall at county fair
C. A scholarship to Harvard
D. Publication in a science journal (B)
Explanation: The project won first in zoology and third overall at the county science fair.

3. What key question did Ebright investigate in his second year of high school?
A. Why monarchs migrate
B. Why viceroys mimic monarchs
C. Purpose of the twelve gold spots on a monarch pupa
D. Structure of butterfly wings (C)
Explanation: Ebright explored the role of the gold spots on a monarch pupa, previously thought to be only ornamental.

4. What did Ebright and his fellow student discover about the gold spots?
A. They helped the butterfly in breathing
B. They produced a hormone essential for development
C. They protected the pupa from predators
D. They added colour to the wings (B)
Explanation: Their device showed the gold spots produced a hormone necessary for full development.

5. Which prestigious opportunity did this discovery give Ebright?
A. A government scholarship
B. Chance to work at Walter Reed Army Institute's entomology lab
C. A job as a school science teacher
D. A Nobel Prize nomination (B)
Explanation : His project won him a place at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research for summer work.

6. What breakthrough did Ebright achieve in his senior year?
A. Discovery of butterfly migration patterns
B. Growing monarch wing cells in culture with hormone
C. Designing new microscopes
D. Proving viceroy butterflies mimic monarchs (B)
Explanation: He grew wing cells in culture and proved they developed only with the hormone from the gold spots.

7. What did Ebright identify during his research at the Department of Agriculture?
A. The role of butterfly antennae
B. The chemical structure of the hormone
C. The genetic code of monarch butterflies
D. A new type of butterfly species (B)
Explanation: Using advanced instruments, he identified the chemical structure of the hormone.

8. What theory did Ebright propose after studying X-ray photos?
A. Cells divide randomly
B. DNA is only for appearance
C. Cells can 'read' the blueprint of DNA
D. Hormones control DNA directly (C)
Explanation: His study led him to propose that cells can read the blueprint of their DNA to determine form and function.

9. What is DNA described as in the chapter?
A. A source of energy
B. A blueprint for life
C. A chemical waste
D. A protein (B)
Explanation: DNA is called the blueprint of life because it controls heredity and cell function.

10. What is the key learning outcome from this part of the story?
A. Only intelligence ensures success
B. Perseverance and dedication lead to scientific breakthroughs
C. Luck plays the main role in research
D. School grades matter more than experiments (B)
Explanation: The story highlights that perseverance and dedication are essential qualities for achieving scientific success..