

7th Grade Week 38 Quest

1. What best describes the classification of a dog and a cat?
 - a. same kingdom, same species
 - b. same kingdom, different species
 - c. different kingdoms, different species
 - d. different kingdoms, same species
2. The diagram below shows the levels of organization in a multicellular organism.
Cells → Tissues → Organs → Organ Systems → Organism
Which level of organization is made up of cells working together to do just one job?
 - a. cells
 - b. tissue
 - c. organ systems
 - d. organism
3. Which term describes an organism's ability to maintain a stable internal environment?
 - a. reproduction
 - b. extinction
 - c. locomotion
 - d. regulation
4. How do decomposers obtain their food?
 - a. hunting and killing prey for food
 - b. changing CO₂ and water into food
 - c. absorbing food from dead organisms
 - d. producing food from O₂ and sunlight
5. Living things are classified as producers or consumers according to
 - a. their speed of movement
 - b. the size of their communities
 - c. how they obtain food
 - d. how they reproduce
6. Which two processes work together to cycle oxygen through an ecosystem?
 - a. respiration and precipitation
 - b. evaporation and precipitation
 - c. respiration and photosynthesis
 - d. evaporation and photosynthesis
7. Growth and repair in multicellular organisms are the result of
 - a. excretion
 - b. locomotion
 - c. cell division
 - d. decomposition
8. What is the result of cellular respiration?
 - a. energy for cell processes is released
 - b. oxygen is released for photosynthesis
 - c. cells undergo decomposition
 - d. nutrients are excreted to prevent the buildup of fat
9. Asexually produced offspring are genetically:
 - a. identical to the parent
 - b. different from the parent
 - c. different from each other
 - d. formed by two parents
10. Which example would result in new cells that are most different from the parent cells?
 - a. yeast cells splitting into new cells
 - b. bacteria cells dividing into new cells
 - c. skin cells dividing to produce more skin cells
 - d. sperm and egg cells unite to produce fertilized egg cells
12. Sarah looked at some pond water with a microscope. She used the low-power objective lens to look at some green algae. If Sarah switched the lens from low power to high power, what would she see in the field of view?
 - a. more cells with less detail
 - b. same number of cells but less detail
 - c. same number of cells but more detail
 - d. fewer cells but in greater detail
13. Which group of organisms can show significant trait changes in the shortest period of time?
 - a. bacteria
 - b. birds
 - c. fish
 - d. reptiles
14. What do all animals have in common?
 - a. all animals reproduce sexually
 - b. all animals are composed of one or more cells
 - c. all animals have similar locomotion
 - d. all animals have the same internal structures

15. Which observation of a plant supports that photosynthesis can take place?

- a. a strong, sweet smell
- b. a dry, rough texture
- c. a green color
- d. a smooth stem

16. Which statement describes a method of sexual reproduction that occurs in plants?

- a. stem cuttings are placed in water and grow roots
- b. seeds are produced from the flower
- c. underground stems from a plant grow
- d. a leaf falls to the soil, develops roots and grows

17. The male reproductive structure on a flower is called the

- a. anther
- b. stamen
- c. stigma
- d. petal

18. The female reproductive structure on a flower is called the

- a. anther
- b. stamen
- c. stigma
- d. petal

19. What cells do sponges have that no other animal has?

- a. blood cells
- b. nerve cells
- c. collar cells
- d. None of the above

20. Both earthworms and leeches are

- a. annelid worms.
- b. parasites.
- c. flatworms.
- d. predators.

21. Echinoderm means

- a. "jointed limbs."
- b. "spiny skinned."
- c. "endoskeleton."
- d. "shiny tube foot."

22. Echinoderms like Sea Stars have

- a. radial symmetry.
- b. bilateral symmetry.
- c. no symmetry.
- d. radial and bilateral symmetry.

23. The phylum Mollusks includes

- a. octopuses, nematodes, and snails.
- b. slugs, flukes, and clams.
- c. slugs, clams, and octopuses.
- d. squids, annelid worms, and oysters.

24. The word arthropod means

- a. "large brain."
- b. "jointed foot."
- c. "spiny skin."
- d. "paralyzing toxin."

25. All animals except ____ have nerves.

- a. sponges
- b. worms
- c. anemones
- d. leeches

26. In some invertebrates, dozens of nerve cells come together in groups called

- a. spicules
- b. ganglia
- c. oscula
- d. mantles

27. A sponge has no head and no gut, but it is classified as an animal because

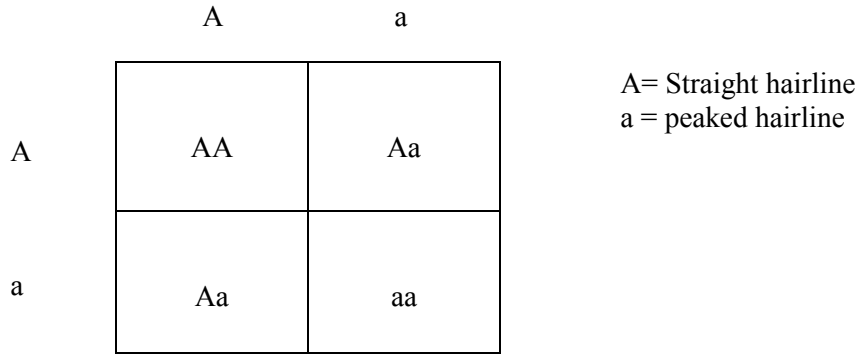
- a. it has a nervous system
- b. it has a digestive tract
- c. it eats other organisms
- d. it has no symmetry

28. Jellyfish, hydras, and sea anemones are members of the phylum

- a. porifera
- b. vertebrates
- c. cnidarian
- d. mollusks

29. _____ are the group of animals that have stinging cells:
a. arthropods b. cnidarians
c. mollusks d. annelid worms
30. Slugs and snails are classified as
a. gastropods b. bivalves
c. cephalopods d. planarians
31. Squids and octopuses are classified as
a. gastropods b. bivalves
c. cephalopods d. cnidarians
32. Earthworms are classified as
a. flatworms b. roundworms
c. tapeworms d. annelid worms
33. The swim bladder is found in
a. jawless fishes b. cartilaginous fishes
c. bony fishes d. lancelets
34. A row of tiny sense organs along each side of a fish's body that sense vibrations is called the
a. swim bladder. b. lateral line system
c. gill cover. d. nerve cord.
35. To which class of fishes does a lamprey belong?
a. jawless fishes b. cartilaginous fishes
c. ray-finned fishes d. lobe-finned fishes
36. To which class of fishes does a hammerhead shark belong?
a. jawless fishes b. bony fishes
c. cartilaginous fishes d. lobe-finned fishes
37. The word amphibian means
a. "reptile-like." b. "double life."
c. "coldblooded." d. "lizard-like."
38. A bird stores food in its
a. intestine. b. gizzard.
c. stomach. d. crop.
39. Two forms of the same gene are known as
a. alleles. b. chromosomes.
c. genotypes. d. sex cells.
40. Which of the following are traits that you probably inherited?
a. your taste in clothing b. your favorite music
c. your eye color d. All of the above
41. ____ used plants to study the way traits are passed from parents to offspring.
a. Mendel b. Punnett
c. Sutton d. Allele

42. The diagram shows a model of human inheritance. Why will Aa individuals have a straight hairline rather than a peaked hairline?



- a. the peaked hairline occurs only in females b. the peaked hairline is a mutation
 c. the straight hairline is recessive d. the straight hairline is dominant

43. Which two body systems most directly cause the arm to bend?

- a. skeletal and muscular b. reproductive and endocrine
 c. respiratory and excretory d. nervous and digestive

44. What are two functions performed by the skeletal system?

- a. protects and supports the body b. produces and transports O₂ within the body
 c. produces and excretes waste products d. controls and coordinates body activities

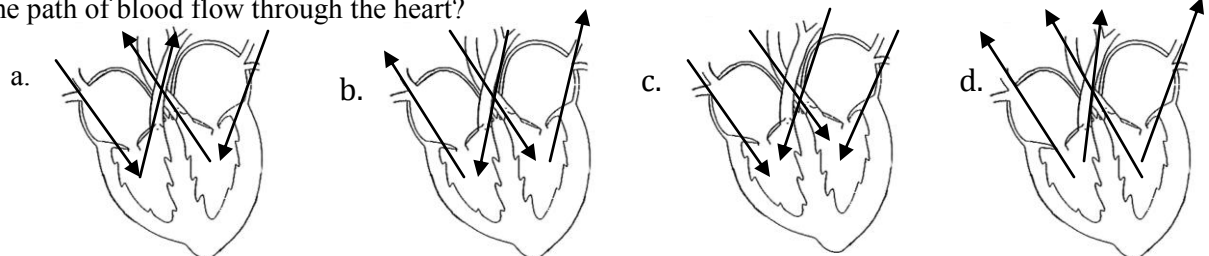
45. The function of the human digestive system is to

- a. break down foods for absorption into the blood b. exchange O₂ and CO₂ in the lungs
 c. release energy from sugars within the cells d. carry nutrients to all parts of the body

46. In your body, what two organs work together to make sure that oxygen gets to all the other organs of your body?

- a. lungs and kidneys b. heart and lungs
 c. brain and kidneys d. heart and liver

47. Each diagram below shows the same front view of a human heart. Which diagram has arrows that correctly show the path of blood flow through the heart?



48. A human cannot survive the loss of which of the following?

- a. the appendix b. the liver
 c. a lung d. a kidney

49. Smooth muscular contractions and relaxations of the esophagus to move food to the stomach is called

- a. photosynthesis b. peristalsis
 c. spasm d. digestion

50. Chemical digestion mostly occurs in the

- a. mouth b. bladder
 c. small intestine d. kidney