1. Which are systems of the human body?	7. When air moves into the lungs,
a. lungs, heart, and brain	oxygen
b. arteries, blood, and heart	
c. vision, hearing, and taste	
d. respiratory, circulatory, and reproductive	
2. Which activity is a function of the skeletal system?	
a. movement of joints	
b protection for organs	
c production of enzymes	a. diffuses across the membranes of the alveoli
d elimination of carbon dioxide	and exits the blood
	b. moves across the membranes of the alveoli
2. Which two overlams work together to remove	by active transport
3. Which two systems work together to remove	c. diffuses across the membranes of the alveoli
waste and billing oxygen to blood?	and enters the blood
a. digestive and excretory	d. is converted into carbon monoxide
b. circulatory and digestive	
c. respiratory and excretory	8. Which blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood
d. circulatory and respiratory	back to the heart?
	a. xvlem
4. Which function summarizes the excretory system	b veins
a. It removes waste	c phloem
b. It collects oxygen	d arteries
c. It attacks diseases	d. antenes
d. It delivers nutrients.	0 During sexual reproduction, the egg and sperm
	combine the contents of their nuclei in the process
5. Which system breaks down food into nutrients that	colled:
can be absorbed into the body?	
	a. pollination
G	
	d binony fingion
	10. There are hence in the hand that can alide over
100	To. There are bones in the hand that can glue over
	in the hand allow this flexibility?
	In the hand allow this nexibility?
a excretory	a. Silulity joint
h circulatory	D. Dall-and-socket joint
	c. fixed joint
d lymphatic	d. ninge joint
6 Which blood voscal allows the evaluation of second	11. vvnich organ systems work together to supply
within tionuco?	tood and oxygen to the brain?
	a. the skeletal, immune, and excretory system
a. veill	b. the muscular, endocrine, and reproductive
D. Capillary	systems
c. vena cava	c. the nervous, lymphatic, and skeletal systems
	d. the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory
	systems





13. In humans, gametes are produced in the:

- a. ovaries and testes
- b. fallopian tubes and seminal vesicles
- c. ovules and pollen grains
- d. gametophytes and sporophytes

14. Identify the part of the female reproductive system that produces eggs.

- a. ovaries
- b. testes
- c. uterus
- d. fallopian tubes

15.What is the soft tissue inside bones that produces red blood cells or stores fat?

- a. tendon
- b. cartilage
- c. compact bone
- d. bone marrow

16. Which part of the digestive system is the location where most nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream?

- a. esophagus
- b. stomach
- c. small intestine
- d. large intestine

17. Which pictures shows the major organ in the respiratory system?









18. The elbow is where the upper and lower arm connect. What type of joint is this?

- a. sliding joint
- b. ball-and-socket joint
- c. fixed joint
- d. hinge joint

19. Which of the following is the correct path of food as it moves through this body system?



- a. mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus
- b. mouth, esophagus, pharynx, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus
- c. mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus
- d. pharynx, mouth, esophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anu
- 20 .What is the protein in blood that carries oxygen?



- a. estrogen
- b. testosterone
- c. thyroxin
- d. hemoglobin

21. John wants to build a racetrack that will allow his toy cars to travel fast when force is applied. Which material should he use?

- a. carpet, because friction will be high
- b. gravel, because friction will be high
- c. plastic, because friction will be low
- d. sandpaper, because friction will be low

22. Steven threw four balls into the air and recorded their heights. The chart below shows the maximum height for each ball.

Maximum Height Reached by Four Balls

Ball	Maximum Height (m)
М	2.0
Ν	1.5
0	4.2
Р	3.0

Which describes their motion?

- a. Ball P went twice as high as Ball N.
- b. Ball M went twice as high as Ball N.
- c. Ball P went two meters higher than Ball O.
- d. Ball N went two meters higher than Ball O.

23. The graph below shows the distance traveled by an object over 100 seconds.



What happened to the motion of the object between t = 50 s and t = 70 s?

- a. The object increased its speed.
- b. The object decreased its speed.
- c. The object stopped moving.
- d. The object changed directions.



35. Which describes how the Coriolis effect influences ocean currents in the Northern Hemisphere? a. The effect deflects ocean currents to the left b. The effect deflects ocean currents to the right c. The effect deflects ocean currents in a northern direction. d. The effect deflects ocean currents in a southern direction. 36. Which is a function of cytoplasm in both plant and animal cells? a. creating energy b. directing cellular activity c. disposing of cellular waste d. providing support for organelles 37. How can a scientist determine if he is viewing a plant or animal cell? a. determine if the cell has a nucleus b. determine if the cell has a cell wall c. determine if the cell has mitochondria d. determine if the cell has a cell membrane 38. Which is the basic unit of life? a. cell b. membrane c. nucleus d. organelle 39. Which best explains the relationship between cells, tissues, and organs? a. Many tissues working together form cells, which work together and form organs. b. Many cells working together form organs, which work together and form tissues. c. Many cells working together form tissues, which work together and form organs. d. Many tissues working together form organs, which work together and form cells. 40. In a genetics investigation, students used two red straws to represent male parent DNA. They used two green straws to represent female parent DNA. How should the offspring be represented? a. two red straws b. two green straws

- c. one red straw and one green straw
- d. either one red straw or one green straw