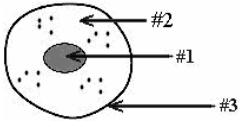

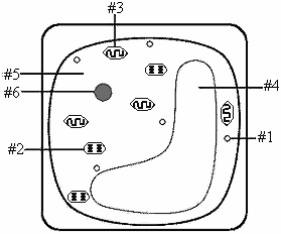

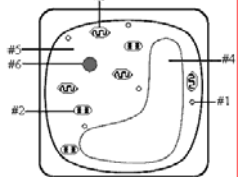
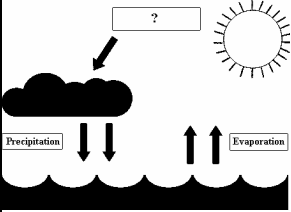



7<sup>th</sup> Grade Science

<p><b>1.</b> Solve this riddle.</p> <p>I am the barrier between the inside and the outside of the cell. I allow food, oxygen, and other needed materials to enter the cell. I am a part of animal and plant cells.</p>	<p><b>2.</b> Identify the part of the cell that is labeled #1.</p>  <p>A. chloroplast B. cytoplasm C. cell membrane D. nucleus</p>
<p><b>3.</b> This picture shows a plant cell. Name the part labeled #1.</p>  <p>A. chloroplast B. cytoplasm C. cell wall D. nucleus</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Which of the following plant cell parts gives the plant support and is not part of animal cells?</p> <p>A. chloroplasts B. cytoplasm C. cell membrane D. cell wall</p>
<p><b>5.</b> Which cell part is used for storage?</p> <p>A. vacuole B. nucleus C. cell membrane D. lysosome</p>	<p><b>6.</b> What is the name of the organelle labeled #4?</p>  <p>A. vacuole B. cell wall C. chloroplast D. mitochondrion</p>
<p><b>7.</b> The cell shown below does not have a cell wall. What type of cell is it?</p>  <p>A. a plant cell B. an animal cell</p>	<p><b>8.</b> The part of the cell below labeled # 5 is a thick liquid in which all other organelles are suspended. What is it?</p>  <p>A. the cell membrane B. the cell wall C. the nucleus D. the cytoplasm</p>
<p><b>9.</b> Which of the following is found inside the chloroplasts and contains chlorophyll?</p> <p>A. vacuoles B. thylakoids C. mitochondria D. lysosomes</p>	<p><b>10.</b> What is the function of ribosomes?</p> <p>A. to transport material in and out of the nucleus B. to digest materials inside the cytoplasm C. to protect the endoplasmic reticulum D. to make proteins</p>

<p><b>11.</b> What organelle transports materials throughout the cell?</p> <p><b>A.</b> endoplasmic reticulum  <b>B.</b> ribosomes  <b>C.</b> nucleolus  <b>D.</b> nuclear membrane</p>	<p><b>12.</b> Which of the following organelles is responsible for packaging and secreting material out of the cell?</p> <p><b>A.</b> nuclear membrane  <b>B.</b> thylakoids  <b>C.</b> Golgi body  <b>D.</b> ribosomes</p>
<p><b>13.</b> During photosynthesis, _____ from the air is used by plants, and oxygen is released.</p> <p><b>A.</b> nitrogen  <b>B.</b> carbon dioxide  <b>C.</b> nitric oxide  <b>D.</b> ozone</p>	<p><b>14.</b> Study the picture of the water cycle. What word needs to go in the blank?</p>  <p><b>A.</b> carbon dioxide  <b>B.</b> precipitation  <b>C.</b> condensation  <b>D.</b> transpiration</p>
<p><b>15.</b> How do human beings get the nitrogen they need?</p> <p><b>A.</b> by eating plants or animals  <b>B.</b> by inhaling it from the atmosphere  <b>C.</b> by photosynthesis  <b>D.</b> by absorbing it through the skin</p>	<p><b>16.</b> In which material cycle do decomposers, such as bacteria, play an important role?</p> <p><b>A.</b> the oxygen cycle  <b>B.</b> the water cycle  <b>C.</b> the hydrogen cycle  <b>D.</b> the nitrogen cycle</p>
<p><b>17.</b> What is required to begin sexual reproduction?</p> <p><b>A.</b> spore formation  <b>B.</b> seed dispersal  <b>C.</b> one cell splitting into two complete cells  <b>D.</b> two cells uniting to form one cell</p>	<p><b>18.</b> What is required to begin asexual reproduction?</p> <p><b>A.</b> two cells uniting to form one cell  <b>B.</b> one cell splitting into two cells  <b>C.</b> pollination  <b>D.</b> fertilization</p>
<p><b>19.</b> Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Offspring produced by sexual reproduction _____</p> <p><b>A.</b> are exactly like one of the parents  <b>B.</b> show no variation in characteristics  <b>C.</b> form from one sex cell of one organism  <b>D.</b> show variation in characteristics</p>	<p><b>20.</b> During sexual reproduction, how much genetic information do offspring receive from each parent?</p> <p><b>A.</b> All the genetic information comes from one parent.  <b>B.</b> 1/4 of the genetic information comes from the mother and 3/4 from the father.  <b>C.</b> 1/2 of the genetic information comes from each parent.  <b>D.</b> 3/4 of the genetic information comes from the mother and 1/4 from the father.</p>

7<sup>th</sup> Grade Science

<p><b>21.</b> What is the smallest unit of life?</p> <p><b>A.</b> cell <b>B.</b> organ <b>C.</b> blood <b>D.</b> tissue</p>		<p><b>22.</b> </p> <p>The heart is an example of a/an _____.</p> <p><b>A.</b> cell <b>B.</b> organ <b>C.</b> body system <b>D.</b> tissue</p>
<p><b>23.</b> Because it is made mostly of cells, _____ is called a liquid tissue.</p> <p><b>A.</b> water <b>B.</b> saliva <b>C.</b> blood <b>D.</b> sweat</p>		<p><b>24.</b> Which of the following is true about a multicellular organism's cells?</p> <p><b>A.</b> They are all identical so the organism is able to perform life functions. <b>B.</b> They are specialized so they can carry out unique functions. <b>C.</b> They are specialized so they do not infect other organisms in the area. <b>D.</b> They are all identical so the organism doesn't reject them.</p>